Better Than a Vacation.

Read the Mammoth Issue of The Pittsburg Dispatch

—OF—

To-Morrow (Sunday), July 14, 1889.

It will carry you on the wings of fancy to foreign lands, where you may jostle Prince and Peasant, view Palaces and Cathedrals and roam through jungle and desert. It will take you to the boundaries of Old Neptune's domains, where you can hear the breaking of billows on the rockbound shore, and feel the salt spray upon your cheek. It will bear you to the mountain resort, where the odor of the pine trees is borne to you on the breeze, and the songs of the birds mingle with the soft voices of beautiful women.

To-morrow's DISPATCH will contain contributions from the brightest writers of the age, and the articles will be beautifully illustrated by competent artists. Among its more important features will be Edgar Fawcett's intensely interesting American romance, entitled

"A DEAD MAN'S VENGEANCE."

E. Berry Wall, the King of the Dudes, Describes the Proper Caper in Men's Dress.

Shirley Dare talks of Platonic Friendships, and tells why men and women of the present day are not eager to marry.

The other contributions are fully up to the standard. The cable report is unexcelled, and everything of interest at home and abroad will be fully chronicled in its pages.

A perusal of this issue will be as instructive, amusing and infinitely less expensive, if not

Better Than a Vacation.

The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1889.

ACTS OUTSIDE OF THE LAW.

The dispute between the employers and workmen at the Homestead Steel Works, while long delayed in the opening, has suddenly developed the worst and most threatening phases of such disputes, short of the actual riots such as this city experienced in 1877. The workmen, according to report, have assumed a position of defying the law, by assaulting non-union men and preventing the Sheriff's deputies from performing their legal duties; while the employers are also reported to have adopted the usual obnoxious step of resorting to armed men, supplied by a detective agency, to guard their property.

The latter step is one which is not to be approved. The county and State are responsible for the protection of property and the preservation of order. If they do not discharge that duty the public will have to pay for the incompetence of its government. We do not think that the preservation of order is likely to be properly maintained by the abandonment of constitutional authority and the resort to mercenary guards, brought from other parts of the country, whose acquaintance with the law is of the slightest and whose only care is to serve those who foot the bill.

On the other hand, it is no less necessary to say that workmen who attack other workmen, congregate to interfere with the actions of the employes, or try to prevent the officers of the law from guarding the mill, thus making a forcible seizure of the firm's property, are guilty of a most wanton violation of all law and order. The individual rights of rich and poor and the protection of the whole public are broken down when such acts are committed. Labor is its own worst enemy if it assumes the attitude of maintaining its interests by mob law.

It is certainly to be regretted that both sides have made such haste to resort to methods outside the law, in waging their dispute. For the grave consequence which may follow upon such acts, the public will be likely to hold both responsible.

SHOOTING WIDE OF THE MARK.

The partisan clamor about the administration of the Pensions Bureau can amount to nothing, in so far as it is directed against Commissioner Tanner, until something be shown which has not yet been even charged. There has been a good deal said about the large increase of pensions, and criticism is free on the subject of rulings and ratings. But there is no pretense that the Commissioner has in any case traveled outside of the law. His decisions are subject to review in the Interior Department. The statutes governing pensions are not hidden lore. If the rulings or ratings which result in an increase of pensions were without authority, or not made in good faith, then the Commissioner would be censurable; but candor compels the observation that there is not even an honest pretense that Commissioner Tanner has in any instance transcended the functions of his office.

As to some of the pension laws there may be a diversity of opinion. If in their application they are found extravagant, it is entirely in order to urge the rectification of whatever will not stand the test of scrutiny and experiment. But that is entirely a different matter from the criticism of the Commissioner, most of which is decidedly as stupid as it is malignant. Commissioner Tanner, himself a veteran of the war who lost both feet by the bursting of a shell, and who has always been a conspicuous figure among the veterans, may naturally enough feel disposed to take a liberal view of what the country owes to them. It would be strange, indeed, if he did not. That he feels so is certainly not a cause for reproach; nor can it by any possibility reflect discredit on his administration so long as he keeps within the law. There are thousands who do not agree with Corporal Tanner's views as to what Congress should enact, who will still recognize that there is neither fairness nor point in condemning Commissioner Tanner for carrying out those provisions which Congress has already enacted.

For these reasons the reports of censure of the Commissioner by the President or Secretary Noble can safely be discredited. To censure an official for carrying out the law as he finds it would not only be an act of singular cowardice, of which it may reasonably be assumed neither the President nor Secretary would seriously think, but it would inevitably prove a source of great future embarrassment. If there is anything wrong with the pension laws, it is Congress, not the Commissioner, or even the President, who must make the correction.

THE JOHNSTOWN RELIEF EXPENDITURES

The expected criticism which broke out yesterday over a statement that $1,700,000 had been expended in the Johnstown relief work, seems to have been based upon a partial and not very perspicuous statement of the work. The further statements indicate that this embraces all the relief of any sort that has been sent into the Conemaugh Valley, and that the expenditures which have been made by the Relief Commission or its branches are but little over half that sum. This preserves the integrity of the expenditures, but indicates a rather weak attempt, on the part of some one, to make a big showing.

The remark attributed to a member of the commission that all they ask is a little patience certainly makes no unjust claim. The character of the members of that body warrants the public in believing that the money will be honestly applied to the purposes for which it was contributed. The expectation may also reasonably include the making of full and detailed statements, at the proper time, showing how the money has been used and the relief applied.

At the same time, the statement quoted from another member of the Commission that some of the bills sent in for supplies furnished "were outrageous," indicates that there are those who are ready to make a dishonest profit out of a public calamity. That those bills were cut down is satisfactory; but that such tendencies have been apparent warrants the public in demanding that the contributions of charity shall not be permitted to be made the objects of such unscrupulous money-seeking. The business character of the Commission is the best guarantee that it will shut off such schemes.

The public sensitiveness to the possibility of both undue delay and undue carelessness in the expenditure of the relief funds, is on the whole salutary. It indicates that the expenditures will be closely watched and that any divergence from the proper policy will be sharply corrected. But justice to those in charge of the work is no less necessary; and some of the recent criticisms seem to have overlooked the importance of the latter quality.

WORN OUT BY THE SPOILS SYSTEM.

Now the information is widely circulated that President Harrison is worn out physically, and his nervous system reduced to a wreck, by the strain to which he has been subjected in receiving and adjusting the continuous and conflicting demands of office seekers as the reward for their services in the late campaign. Although the party organs do not seem generally able to perceive it, this is more of the strongest practical evidence against the system of distributing Government offices as a reward for political services.

The President's physical prostration is due solely to the worry and labors required by the necessity of dividing the spoils so as to satisfy ten or twelve times as many office seekers as there are offices. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has recently given testimony that the public business, which is supposed to be the main purpose of the Presidental office, is left undone because the President has not had time to consider questions of public policy during the rush for the division of the spoils. Could there be any more complete evidence of the failure of a system of government for the welfare of the public than the spectacle of the chief magistrate of a great nation unable to give his consideration to questions of public policy or to study the duties which arise out of his position as the executive of the laws, but worn down to a physical wreck by the never-ending and almost impossible task of distributing spoils among the hack politicians?

In contrast with this, what superiority would attach to a system which would select office holders solely on account of their capabilities? Such a plan would relieve the statesmen, who should give their exclusive attention to the duties of the Government, of deciding between the respective merits of petty place seekers. It should select appointees, first, by stated tests of intellectual fitness, and afterward govern promotions by the record of ability, integrity and industry. That any such perfect system has yet been devised, can hardly be affirmed. But it is by no means certain that it cannot be perfected when the nation gets ready to discard altogether the idea of making public office the plunder of political victory, and to practically enforce the idea that nothing but the good of the public service is to govern either appointments or removals.

Object lessons on the spoils system are coming in rather abundantly just at the present time.

LET THE LAW BE RESPECTED!

The efforts which the Sheriff is making to preserve the peace and maintain legal rights at Homestead, should receive the support of every good citizen, and of the laboring men in particular. That official, as required by his duty, is using all his powers to keep order. If he succeeds, as he will with proper support, he will show the needlessness of resorting to hired detectives, and will keep the guardianship of the law where it belongs in the hands of the proper legal authorities. The laboring men should keep these facts in mind. When they interfere with the Sheriff's officers in discharge of their duty, they place themselves in antagonism to good order, and afford the excuse for capital to employ Pinkerton guards. There should be no more resistance of the Sheriff at Homestead.

THE report that the Dakota wheat crop is likely to prove short on account of droughts conveys the consolation that that cause is not likely to prove injurious anywhere in this section of the country.

A REPORT comes from the far Dakota Constitutional Convention that it is contemplating a new departure from government by having only one legislative body and discarding the upper chamber or Senate as aristocratic and unpopular in its tendencies. It may be asked how a State Senate is more aristocratic than a State House of Representatives; but in view of recent experience with our legislative bodies, it is not surprising that the innovating West should be in favor of cutting down the number of legislative bodies. Indeed, a little reflection upon the record of the last Congress and the recent Pennsylvania Legislature would almost justify some inventor in political systems trying to solve the problem of self-government without any legislative branches at all.

THE workmen at Homestead should bear constantly in mind the fact that, with a severe struggle before them, they have the right to resort to every lawful means to sustain their cause; but the resort to violence and disorder, and the assault upon individual rights, will injure themselves more than anyone else.

THE bright New York *Evening Sun* casts its rays in the direction of Editor Taylor, of Wisconsin, who has just been appointed Commissioner of Railroads by President Harrison, making him appear in the light of "one more muzzled editor." It is worthy of suggestion, in this connection, that the appointment may not have been so powerful in muzzling this representative of the press, from the obvious fact that if there was any muzzling in connection with this favored editor, it probably took place as a condition a long way antecedent to the appointment.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY is now paying taxes because her working men, in an hour of desperation, saw fit to resort to mob law and riots. The result enables the people of the county to tell the people of Homestead that defiance to law cannot be permitted by any portion of the community.

IT is a rather remarkable assertion that is attributed to one of the attorneys of the applicants for retail liquor license, that the Supreme Court was affected by the antipathy to saloons, and that, as "the sentiment has changed," the Supreme Court will decide the other way now. If unbridled and licentious newspapers should intimate that the Supreme Court gives decisions according to sentiment rather than law, and is ready to flop around when public sentiment changes, it might expect to get severely handled in its next suit for libel.

THE moderate weather of yesterday permits the hope that the ruling meteorological influences have undergone a change and will henceforth permit us to have weather in some other than the superlative degree.

ALTHOUGH the peach crop predictors were a little late in getting in their work, they are following their usual custom by adopting a very gloomy tone at this stage of the season. This is a reassuring indication that the regular forces of nature are at work in producing the peach crop. If July was ushered in without intimations that there was going to be a decided scarcity of peaches, we should feel that something out of the usual order of events was at work in the peach district.

ANOTHER American heiress is announced as about to marry another English lord, and still another of our fair compatriots is to marry a descendant of Murat, the great French cavalry leader. The business of exchanging wealth for titles seems to be experiencing the most positive boom among all the financial enterprises.

INTELLIGENCE from Mr. Sullivan since the fight places it beyond doubt that, having vanquished his recent biped antagonist, his ambitious soul is now aspiring to perform the impossible task of conquering the liquor champion that has knocked him out so many times before. But his effort is indiscreet. Mr. John Barleycorn is the champion who can always paralyze Mr. John L. Sullivan.

PROMINENT PEOPLE PARAGRAPHED.

MR. ROBERT GARRETT is at Bar Harbor.

MR. GLADSTONE has a poor memory of faces.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON was recently the guest of Lord Salisbury.

JULIAN HAWTHORNE'S five daughters bear the names Hildegarde, Gwendolen, Gladys, Beatrice and Imogen.

PRINCE BISMARCK and Count von Moltke have become honorary members of the committee for the institution of a Beethoven house at Bonn. Herr Joachim is Honorary President of it.

QUEEN VICTORIA is said to own the costliest china in the world. The china in the Windsor and Buckingham palaces is worth more than a million of dollars. The Sevres desert set is valued at $500,000.

MR. GLADSTONE has increased his allowance of wine for dinner, rarely drinking less than a pint of his favorite port now. He says that quantity affects him less than a half pint did a generation ago.

MAJOR S. S. ROCKWOOD, Chief Clerk of the Agricultural Department, who has been visiting his family in Wisconsin for a month, returned to Washington and resumed the discharge of his duties yesterday.

DUKE GEORGE, of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, is at the head of a movement to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of Anton Rubinstein's musical career. This interesting commemoration will occur at St. Petersburg on November 13 (old style) of the present year.

Two American girls who will shortly wed titled foreigners are Miss Gwendolen Caldwell, foundress of the Catholic University at Washington, and Miss Caroline Fitzgerald, of New York. The former will wed Prince Murat, the latter Lord Edmund Fitzmaurice.

UNDER the provisions of the last appropriation bill for the Agricultural Department, Prof. J. R. Dodge, statistician, has been detailed by Secretary Rusk to investigate the agricultural statistics of the States and Territories of the Rocky Mountain region. He will leave Washington for that purpose next week.

THE Duke Charles Theodore, of Bavaria, who mastered the subject of eye diseases and their treatment in order that he might serve the poor, has returned home from a long sojourn at Meran, where he treated over 1,000 cases, including nearly 200 in which operations were necessary, among patients of the humbler classes. His wife accompanied him and acted as nurse.

COUNT LADISLAS PLATER, who recently died in Switzerland at the age of 83, was once mercilessly ridiculed by Caroline Bauer. In her memoirs she speaks of him as "a sort of spoony youth, to whom his mamma was not very liberal as regards pocket money, and who himself evinced an uncommon talent for economy." Yet she afterward became his wife.

THE true inwardness of Hadje Hassein Ghooly Khan's rather undignified exit from this country comes to light in the statements of a friend of his in Washington. The fact is that Hadje is homesick. He is a married man and is anxious to return to his family. He found in Washington a civilization to which he was not accustomed, and instead of sending for his wife and children, as he had at first intended, he began to lay schemes whereby he might gracefully return to his native land. He hit upon the very worst device possible to effect his ends.

Or be Fired.

From the New York World.]

France has kindly granted permission to our Massachusetts riflemen to enter that country armed. We hope they won't leave there loaded.

THE TOPICAL TALKER.

The Expurgator at Work Out of Season—Some Theatrical Notes.

IT is rather amusing to find Messrs. Ginn & Co., publishers, of Boston, issuing an edition of Thomas Hughes' "Tom Brown's Schooldays," adapted for the use of American schoolboys. The healthiest and best account of an English boy's life at a public school needs no sort of adaptation for American boys. There is not a line in "Tom Brown's Schooldays" to hurt anyone. I cannot think of a better book to put in any boy's hands.

No wonder Mr. Hughes exploits Messrs. Ginn & Co.'s efforts to get him to re-write the book to suit some alleged American tastes. In a letter to the London *Times* Mr. Hughes says: "Messrs. Ginn & Co. expressed at the same time a wish that certain passages, which they did not specify, should be omitted or altered so that the book might be brought into accord with the moral atmosphere of America, especially in the matter of temperance. They also wished me to furnish materials for us to write a short memoir of myself to be prefixed to the book."

Of course Mr. Hughes declined both proposals. But an expurgated and specially adapted edition of "Tom Brown" has appeared with a memoir of Mr. Hughes, which that gentleman says is full of astonishing misstatements, one or two of which he cites.

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FROM the cool shores of Lake Mahopac, New York, Mr. R. M. Gulick writes to me to say that he has secured for the coming season what he truly believes to be the strongest line of attractions the Bijou has ever been blessed with. It is a long list, containing such names of stars and companies and plays as "Little Lord Fauntleroy," "Paul Kauvar," Clara Morris, J. K. Emmet, J. M. Hill's "A Possible Case" Company, the Boston Ideals, Margaret Mather, "The United States Mail," by George Jenks, of this city; Kiralfy's new spectacular sensation, "Antiope," the McCaull Opera Company in "Clover" and other operas, the Casino Company in "The Brigands," "Nadjy" and other operas, and many others of equal strength.

Mr. Gulick puts at the head of his list almost the name of Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., and from a financial point of view I guess he is justified. Young Mrs. Blaine is likely to create a sensation here, even if she should prove to be no actress.

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W. H. CRANE has sensibly enough resolved to rehearse his company for next season, not in New York, where it is difficult and oftimes impossible to secure a theater whose stage is unoccupied at the necessary time, but in Boston where there are not so many companies eagerly striving to secure a few hours use daily during the months of August and September of the various stages. Another advantage of the plan naturally is, that the climate of the more northerly city is more adapted to the strenuous work of rehearsing new plays during the dog days. Boston also, is but an hour's journey from Cohasset, where Mr. Crane has for years stitched his summer tent, and where this summer he is enjoying himself on board his steam yacht. The company are called for rehearsal on August 19, and will be under the direction not only of Mr. Crane himself, but also of William Seymour, whose abilities as a stage manager are as well known here as in Boston. Mr. Crane has been able to avail himself of Mr. Seymour's services, owing to the kindness of Henry E. Abbey, the stage of whose new theater Seymour is to control. About a month later on, September 16, namely, Crane and his company will appear in one of the new plays with which he is provided in Chicago, where his season begins.

MATTERS METROPOLITAN.

A Long Clipper Ship Race.

NEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS.]

NEW YORK, July 12.—Two fine half-clipper ships, the Baring Brothers and the Sterling, have begun a race from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gate. Both are loaded with full cargoes of merchandise. Each skipper was instructed to put his ship on her mettle. The voyage will last about 100 days. The Baring Brothers is a ship of 2,000 tons; the Sterling a ship of 1,600 tons.

George Law Plucked Once More.

George Law, the wealthy club man and man-about-town, is said to have been plucked again by the gang of sharpers who follow him around the country to fleece him whenever he gets drunk. Monday night he got drunk with the gang, and played faro at Phil Daly's place. When he finished playing he was told that he owed the house $30,000, which he paid.

A Cotton Broker in Trouble.

Axford Hicks, a cotton broker of Houston, Tex., was arrested this morning by a private detective at the instance of Edward J. Carrigan, manager for Blaisdell & Co., of Chicopee, Mass. This firm bought large quantities of cotton, by sample, off Hicks some time ago. Hicks shipped the cotton and drew upon Blaisdell & Co. for the amount of the purchase money. They honored his drafts. When they examined and weighed the cotton they found it to be of an inferior grade and of short weight. They lost about $8,000 in this way. Hicks made good to them about $2,700 of this amount, and now Blaisdell & Co. claim he has defrauded them to the extent of $5,413.

Accident to a Freight Train.

Eight freight cars broke away from an Erie train on the Cedar street hill in Paterson, N. J., to-day. They ran down the incline to the station, crashed into a switch engine and telescoped three passenger cars. Joseph Borden, fireman on the switch engine, was mortally injured. The wreck caught fire from the furnace of the switch engine, and the cars were badly damaged before the fire department extinguished the flames. The accident was due to defective brakes on the freight cars. The damage to the railroad property is about $10,000.

Her Recreant Lover in Prison.

Three weeks ago Richard Allen promised to marry Mrs. Jennie Woods, a widow of 27 years. For the ostensible purpose of furnishing a flat he borrowed $1,400 of her. Instead of getting furniture with the money, however, he got drunk with it, purchased several hundred dollars' worth of clothes and jewelry for himself, and rolled into the widow's quiet and respectable flat at 4 o'clock in the morning, beastly drunk. She had a policeman lock him up, and the next day accused him in court of larceny. To-day Allen was sentenced to four years in prison.

FADS IN PRIZE FIGHTING.

The Heart Blow Will be the Rage During the Coming Season.

From the New York Evening Sun.]

The blow over the heart will be the rage during the coming season. Sullivan has set the example in his recent dispute with Kilrain. During the contest at Richburg, the big fellow got in at least six of his mule-kicks over Kilrain's cardiac territory, and thereby developed the constitutional ailment from which the Baltimorean is said to have suffered. Among the other fads in fighting introduced as specialties of recent times was the Mitchell stomach blow, with which he disposed of Mike Cleary. This was superseded by the swinging right-hand jugular blow, a la Sullivan. This has been followed by minor pugilists for the past three years with more or less success. And now look out for the heart blow. The delicate machinery of the force pump will be sadly interfered with until the great I Am of pugilism condescends to set up another mark in human anatomy as a target.

Three Questions for the Doctor to Solve.

From the Philadelphia Press.]

The latest success attributed to Dr. Brown-Sequard is his experiment with alkaloid microbes, a deadly poison, obtained by condensing the watery vapor exhaled from the human lungs. Having, in addition to this, already discovered the elixir of life, there remain but three other questions of the ages for the distinguished scientist to solve, namely: Perpetual motion, the composition of the philosopher's stone, and who struck Billy Patterson.

The Great Art of Modern Pugilism.

From the New York Herald.]

To know how to fight 75 rounds without getting hurt yourself or hurting your opponent.

What a Pity.

From the Chicago Tribune.]

What a pity the English sparrow is not as sensitive to newspaper criticism as the Persian Minister is!

THE COST OF ROYALTY.

Something of a Burden to England—Most of Them Render no Service for the Money Paid Them—The British Mind Averse to Violent Changes.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.]

No doubt the mass of loyal Britons are greatly disgusted at the resistance offered by Messrs. Labouchere, Bradlaugh and others to the proposed nuptial settlements on Prince Albert Victor and the Princess Louise. When the usual forms have been complied with and the minority have had their opportunity to growl the grants will be made, if not with practical unanimity, at any rate by a decisive majority. Royalty is something of a burden, but John Bull has not made up his mind to do without it; so he must pay roundly for the luxury.

A glance at the figures will show that the growlers have some cause for their discontent. Queen Victoria's children, grandchildren and great grandchildren have reached a total of 53, of whom 45 are still living. Of her children, Louise, wife of the Marquis of Lorne, is the only one that has not helped to swell the number of the grandchildren. All these descendants have to be provided for, sooner or later, at public expense. The annual payroll at present is as follows:

What They Get for Doing Nothing.

The Queen, $1,925,000; Prince of Wales, $200,000, with an additional sum of $50,000 to his wife; Victoria, widow of Frederick, late Emperor of Germany, $40,000; Duke of Edinburgh (Alfred), $125,000; Princess Christian (Helena), $30,000; Princess Louise, $30,000; Duke of Connaught (Arthur), $125,000; Princess Beatrice, $30,000; Duke of Cambridge, cousin of the Queen, $60,000; Duchess of Teck, another cousin, $25,000; Duchess of Albany, $30,000; Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Queen's cousin, $15,000; total, $2,715,000.

To this munificent sum it is now proposed to add $50,000 per annum for Albert Victor, oldest son of the Prince of Wales, until his marriage, and $125,000 yearly thereafter; and $15,000 a year for the Princess Louise, daughter of the Prince of Wales, until her marriage, and a considerably larger sum thereafter.

It should be remembered that most of the recipients of this bounty render no public services whatever to earn the money paid them. The Queen herself is no longer a ruler, except in name. George III. was the last King of Great Britain who seriously undertook to govern, and a pretty mess he made of it, as everybody remembers. William IV. tried once to make a stand against the House of Commons by refusing his consent for the creation of new peers, in order to secure the passage of the reform bill through the House of Lords; but his ministers were resolute, and the mutterings of discontent from the country intimidated the King, and he yielded a reluctant consent.

The Queen Has Saved $20,000,000.

The time has passed when any British sovereign dares to resist the wishes of a Cabinet that has the confidence of the country, so that now the Queen is only a figure head. She maintains a court, indeed, and holds drawing rooms at which the votaries of fashion love to appear; but her executive duties are purely formal. Her salary, however, is paid with commendable regularity, and, being of a thrifty turn of mind, she has contrived to save some $20,000,000. Being thus in rather easy circumstances, she is blamed by some of her subjects for not providing for her own family; but it has never been the custom in Great Britain, and a precedent of that kind would no doubt be rather embarrassing to Albert Edward when he comes to the throne, as he has not shown himself possessed of the frugal disposition of his mother.

Why They Are Tolerated.

How long the people of Great Britain will be content to support a great and growing army of deadheads, it is difficult to conjecture. Mr. Justin McCarthy discusses the subject in a recent article, but is unable to discover any indications that the throne is soon to fall, though he does not doubt that royalty will be abolished at some time. The British mind is averse to violent changes. Were the throne to fall, it would not fall alone; the nobility would go with it, and a senate would have to be provided to succeed the hereditary House of Lords. The members of the latter House sometimes provoke the indignation of the country by opposition to proposed reforms; but being aware that their hereditary privileges exist only by the sufferance of the nation, they are sure to yield when they see the people are thoroughly resolved. For this reason they, as well as the royal family, are tolerated by conservative people, who are afraid of the consequences of a change.

OUR MAIL POUCH.

A Word in Favor of the Noble Red Man by One Who Has Studied Him.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Will you kindly permit me to draw your attention to certain facts relative to the Chiricahua Apache Indians, mentioned in your Washington dispatch of July 5, in order that your readers may better understand why the Indian Rights Association has been actively interested in the fate of this band of Indians? It is true that Geronimo has been a most desperate cut-throat; and that all of the Indians associated with him have been at one time or another engaged in warfare with our troops, and in murderous forays upon the frontier. But it is also true that a large number of this particular band of Indians, after they surrendered to General Crook in the Sierra Madre Mountains in 1883, have been employed as scouts and have rendered valuable services to the Government in connection with military operations in Arizona. These scouts, some of whom were instrumental in securing the surrender of Geronimo himself, were placed on an equality with the hostile Indians and were confined as prisoners of war with them. They were originally confined in Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla. Through the efforts of the Indian Rights Association the injustice to which these men were subjected was made known through the press of the country, and a temporary improvement in their condition was effected by their removal to Mount Vernon barracks, Ala.; but this did not afford them an opportunity for the cultivation of the soil and for support through their own independent efforts.

Our society has pressed this question upon the Government in season and out of season, until recently, through the prompt and cordial action of the present Secretary of War, Captain John G. Bourke, of the Third Cavalry, and Prof. Painter, the Washington agent of the Indian Rights Association, were sent to find some suitable place as a permanent home for these people. These gentlemen have made their report to the War Department, and it seems that the solution of the difficulty after more than two years of incessant effort has been arrived at.

We are not sentimentalists in regard to Indians, but we believe, in view of the fact that large numbers of them have been reclaimed from savage to civilized life and induced to make their own living by honest labor, that it is only just and wise to present such an opportunity to these people. It is the opinion of such distinguished officers as Generals Crook and Miles that Indians, when offered a fair reward as the fruit of their industry, when treated with strict justice, and in certain cases, when removed from old temptations, can be induced to behave themselves and to work like other people. Surely it is both just and economical to follow this plan with them rather than to keep them as Government paupers and vagabonds.

Anyone who dispassionately examines the facts of this case cannot deny that a grave injustice, and one unworthy the power and dignity of the United States Government, was inflicted upon these Indians when they were first permitted to enter our military service and upon the completion of a successful campaign were punished along with those whom they had helped to conquer.

Respectfully, HERBERT WELSH,
Cor. Sec. Indian Rights Association.
PHILADELPHIA, July 11.

THE CHAMPION ORATION.

A Real Old-Fashioned Fourth of July Spread-Eagle Speech.

From the Chicago Tribune.]

They had an old-fashioned Fourth of July celebration at Monteagle, Tenn., and Dr. O. P. Fitzgerald, who was the orator of the day, let the eagle loose in the following manner:

Soar high, proud bird of freedom! No longer crippled by sectionalism, let both wings move with simultaneous beatings upon the air, not a feather soiled by political corruption, his flight widening until from his outstretched pinions, dipped in the fountain of freedom, the nations of the earth shall be sprinkled with the dews of liberty! Let the star-spangled banner float in freedom from a million flagstaffs; let the eagle-bird of liberty scream and flap its mighty wings. Let Young America shout within the limits of the constitution, the resolutions of '98-'99 and the Fifteenth Amendment; let everybody do as he pleases to-day. Hurrah for liberty! Hurrah for America, every inch of it! Hurrah for Monteagle! Hurrah for the new eagle which is the spread-eagle, which, like the angel in Apocalyptic vision, flying in the midst of heaven, preaches the glad gospel of liberty unto them that dwell on the earth, and to every nation and kindred, and tongue and people!

Adjusting Matters.

From the Philadelphia Press.]

Says Jonathan to Britain:
"I will lick the chap who steals,
It's gold that seals a bargain;
You must bargain for my seals."

THE STANDARD LAND-GRABBING.

The Big Oil Monopoly Yet Working for the Oil-Producing Territory — Employes Mustn't Operate—After Joe Craig.

The Standard Oil Company is, patiently, persistently and systematically continuing its efforts to absorb all the oil-producing territory of Pennsylvania. Its two newest agencies to this end are the South Penn Oil Company and the North Penn Oil Company; the former designed to operate in what is known as the Southern Pennsylvania oil fields, and the latter designed to work in the Northern Pennsylvania oil fields. The incorporators of these companies are all well-known Standard men, some of them of long standing. The principal office of the South Penn Oil Company is in Pittsburg, and the active manager is N. F. Clark, who a few months ago disposed of his extensive oil interests to the Standard for something like $250,000, his partner, J. E. Foster, receiving a like sum. Mr. Clark has been identified with the oil business almost from the finding of petroleum along Oil creek, and his experience makes him one of the most valuable managers in the Standard's employ. Connected with the South Penn Oil Company under Mr. Clark are gentlemen whose practical and theoretical knowledge of the oil-producing business is hardly second to his own. All receive liberal salaries and on each the condition is imposed that he must not engage in the oil business for himself. Especially is he prohibited from leasing land and acquiring producing property.

The Old and the New Policy.

This, of course, is merely a business-like precaution to prevent employes becoming competitors of the concern from which they draw salaries. A grocer who would impose on an employe the similar condition would not be a subject of criticism. Employes of oil firms, or of individual oil producers, and even of Standard oil corporations and companies, have hitherto been so free to indulge side speculations of their own in lands and leases and oil producing properties, that the prohibition now imposed will attract a great deal of attention. In the past it has been the policy of the big concern to bind to itself men whose enterprise was indicated in their individual ventures, but now the policy seems to have changed, and, according to report, will be applied to all departments. Of course it is well known that the Standard has always prohibited its employes from going into the business of refining or transporting. Those from the first were the fields in which its peculiar monopolizing genius was displayed. The one other field of production of the crude article and dealing in oil lands has, as a rule, been open to employes as well as outsiders.

Gathering it All In.

The Standard, having decided to gather the oil producing regions into the big trust, lays its prohibition on employes who would swell their income by private ventures in oil wells and oil territory. Its many superintendents and officials are or have been oil producers, but they will soon find it to their interest to sell these properties to the Standard's land department, and if they value their salaries they will therefore abstain from similar investments, for the prohibition imposed on officers and employes of the land department will in time be extended, or perhaps is being extended at this moment, to all other divisions of the trust. Independent or "outside" oil producers are gradually being induced to dispose of their properties. Pressure in this direction has been going on for a long time and is bearing fruit. In time it will be just as dangerous to his financial peace for a man to own a piece of oil producing property as it has been for him to own an oil refinery or an independent pipe line. The late shut down movement in the oil fields has made it much easier for the Standard to carry out this policy. The gathering of the oil producers into a compact organization and their alliance with the Standard, from which they received an assured profit on some millions of barrels of oil, has disarmed criticism from that quarter and largely silenced opposition, professional and real. In the Pennsylvania oil fields the Standard is virtually supreme.

One Competitor to Wipe Out.

It has but one competitor of magnitude, familiarly known as "Joe" Craig, whose firm produces, transports and refines petroleum. It is said to be the hope of the Standard to cripple this firm by obtaining control of all the oil producing property from which the firm obtains its supply, except, of course, the property actually owned by it. Then when its wells play out, as wells do, it will be unable to secure oil to keep its pipe line and refinery business going, except on such terms as the Standard people may see fit or feel safe to dictate. Unless the plans of the Standard fail, it will soon have a grip on the oil business beside which its former oft-admired and oft-execrated grip will appear weak. In former times it controlled the business largely by a species of gambling that played man against man and one interest against another, and by the ability of the managers to manipulate the oil market against equally greedy, but less clear-headed, gamblers. Now it is rapidly progressing toward absolute ownership. SIMPSON.

TRI-STATE TRIFLES.

AN enterprising Philadelphia bootblack has attracted a great deal of attention during the past week by this sign, which he puts on his operating chair, "Boots Blacked Yellow." He has a sort of mayonnaise dressing for russet shoes.

A PHILADELPHIA girl who was troubled with an envelope that wouldn't stick, took a wad of chewing gum from her mouth and sealed it with that.

A PHILADELPHIA conductor who got a day off to attend a funeral only restrained himself with difficulty from crowding the mourners at the cemetery, and once checked himself in the act of calling: "Please move up there in front."

PRODUCING a finger-bowl with a great flourish and accidentally giving it a silvery knock with his finger-nail, says a Philadelphia paper, is the seashore waiter's latest tinkle for reminding his patients of the delicate subject of tips.

A CHILD of Henry Bossinger, of Granville Run, Mifflintown, Pa., while running about with bare feet a few days ago was bitten by a copperhead snake. A chicken was cut open and applied to the wound, and it drew out so much of the poison that a cat which ate it while another was applied fell dead. The child cannot live.

AN Easton, Pa., lad caught a lot of frogs, as he supposed, and took them home for his father to eat. The father was indignant on finding they were toads, and when one of them splashed into a pitcher of lemonade he had just made the son was driven out of doors for his misconduct.

IN Erie, Pa., night before last a young gentleman calling upon a lady attempted to turn down the lamp, which was heating the parlor unnecessarily, when it exploded. He boldly flung it into the street, and escaped with badly burned hands.

MRS. LENTZ, wife of Rev. George Lentz, of Hamlin, Lebanon county, Pa., is critically ill from a scratch on the knuckle by a kitten's claw.

COAL gas from a Pottstown, Pa., brick kiln, being unable to rise, owing to the heavy atmosphere, has blighted flower yards, gardens and fruit trees in its vicinity.

A STATE exchange, alluding to the prize fight, says: "We give an admirable account of the disgusting affair on our first page."

A COLORADO man named House wrote to the Johnstown Bureau of Information recently inquiring about his brother. He said he had a brother in the East somewhere named Hulbert, and he thought he had noticed the name of Hulbert House in the list of the dead. He was informed that "Hulbert House" was the big hotel destroyed by the flood.

ONE of the horrors of living on the Ohio is told by a gentleman of Reynoldsville: An Ohio river mosquito is as large as a spring chicken. During the night they often pull the clothes from you and fly out of the window with them. I wouldn't mind that, but one bit me in Cincinnati last week and I have been in the house ever since. Indeed I may have to get my foot amputated yet.

A Wonderful Railroading Feat.

From the Baltimore American.]

A comet is probably the only motive power that can keep a train running on time after it has been telescoped.

CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

—Cable cars are run at the rate of 14 miles an hour in parts of Chicago.

—A small yellow dog of New York was owned by 20 different urchins in three days.

—A large Newfoundland dog a day or two ago saved two Newark boys from drowning.

—A bad nickel, easily identified by certain marks, has worried the street car drivers of Rome, Ga., for two years.

—The name of a prominent San Francisco attorney is Coffee. When asked to enter suit he invariably asks "on what grounds?"

—A Flint, Mich., girl named Clara Bullock, has been arrested for bold and persistent glass smashing. She delights in going about nights and smashing windows.

—The new rifle for the Russian army is not a magazine gun, but is a small caliber breech loader, capable of penetrating at 6,000 feet three one-inch boards two feet apart.

—A Salem, Ore., newspaper recently printed the following personal: "If John Jones, who 20 years ago deserted his wife and babe, will return, said babe will lick the stuffin' out of him."

—That sincere and amiable end-of-the-world crank, the Rev. Mr. Baxter, of England, has revised the date for the great smashup. He now declares that it will occur on the 11th of April, 1891.

—On the birthday of a Western editor who was fond of writing extremely long articles, he received an anonymous gift of a can of condensed milk, with the words "Verb. sap." scratched on it.

—A fine young trotting colt belonging to John Deaver, of Paris, Ky., stuck its head through a hole in the barn and threw its feet from under itself, deliberately committing suicide. He was valued at $500.

—A dispatch from Georgia reports that workmen, while opening a road up the side of Pigeon Mountain, found beneath a large flat rock an iron pot containg $2,000 in specie. The supposition is that the money was hidden during war times.

—The largest body of fresh water on the globe is Lake Superior. It is 400 miles long, 160 miles wide at its greatest breadth, and has an area of 32,000 square miles. Its