A FEW FUTILE KICKS

Obstruct the Appropriation Ordinance Briefly in Council

AND THE REFORMERS SIT DOWN.

Only One of Them Votes Against the Final Passage, After Much Talk.

A FILIBUSTER AND A RECONSIDERATION

The Common branch of Pittsburg Councils met in special session yesterday afternoon for the consideration of the appropriation ordinance. The document was submitted to Councils on behalf of the Finance Committee by Chairman Magee, and on motion was placed on second and third reading for final passage under a suspension of the rules. When the reading had proceeded to "Exhibit Q," which included the estimated receipts and expenditures, Mr. Ferguson objected to the item of salaries being passed upon without being itemized, giving the amount of salary appropriated to each employe of the city.

Mr. W. A. Magee stated that the item, $70,250, included all the city offices such as Controller, Mayor, Treasurer, City Clerk, Board of Assessors and others, including their clerks (not provided in the regular departmental appropriations.)

Mr. Ferguson thought the information desired should be freely given. He did not suspect anything wrong with the appropriation, but wanted to have a clear understanding of every dollar to be expended before he would vote for the ordinance. To get this information, he moved that an itemized list of the city officers and employes be printed and supplied to each member of Council before further consideration of the ordinance.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Renziehausen, who stated that he was a member of the Finance Committee, and had been present when the ordinance had been adopted from the sub-committee; but it had been introduced late at night, and the members had no opportunity to properly scrutinize it.

Mr. Bigham thought the new appropriation was very fair, being only $350 greater for salaries than last year, and he thought that was getting off very easy.

THE TROUBLE AND THE REMEDY.

Mr. Culbertson thought that every member of Council should have an understanding of the ordinance before passing upon it, so that he could vote intelligently and be able to give his constituents an intelligent explanation of its features. He supported Mr. Ferguson's motion.

Mr. Magee replied that every intelligent member of Councils should know all about the receipts, expenses, city offices, and other points of that kind. It was as much the duty of every member of Council to do this as it was of the Finance Committee, who received no compensation for it.

When the vote was taken on the motion it was carried by 17 to 15.

Mr. Magee then moved to adjourn, as it would take a long time to furnish the figures and tables demanded, and it would take until after the month of March to get the ordinance passed.

Mr. Renziehausen interrupted the speaker by insinuating that the committee had held secret meetings.

Mr. Magee denied this, and repeated what he had said about the duties of members of councils.

Mr. Duncan thought the question raised was not a proper one, in view of the fact that all the city employes and their salaries had been reported to Councils only two weeks ago. He moved to reconsider the vote on Mr. Ferguson's motion.

Mr. Renziehausen said he was for reform and would move to reduce the millage for 1889 to 10 mills, taking the 2 mills off by reducing the salaries of all the city officials and employes. This motion was not seconded.

Mr. Carnahan was astonished to find that only $350 had been added to salaries, and thought that a very fair figure. He quoted the appropriation for interest and taxes and city loans, which this year is $744,415, and which he remembered a few years ago was over $1,000,000, as a sample of the fairness of the appropriation; and yet, during the past year the city government had been reorganized and the city had increased over 10,000 inhabitants.

LONG-ARM SPARRING.

Mr. Ferguson said that all the salaries were not fixed by ordinance, and the Chair replied that they were either fixed by ordinance or act of Legislature.

Mr. Magee said, if the gentleman from the Seventeenth ward had any information to show that one dollar was to be spent illegally, he should give it. He referred to Mr. Ferguson's questions as "meaning nothing before they were asked, or after they were answered."

Mr. Bigham said if Council had this list they could not change a cent on it, as every figure is fixed by law.

Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Wright sparred over this question of who was behind the times, the minority or the majority? Mr. Ferguson said the tactics that rushed the bill through last year were being used again.

Mr. Sleggert said he only wanted to know where the money went. Councilmen who were not in the charmed circle had no chance to learn.

The motion to reconsider was passed by a vote of 19 to 13, and the item was approved. Mr. Renziehausen wanted to strike out salaries altogether, but he was ruled out.

The next item, $249,000, brought on another fight. It contained a proviso that $10,000 be used to buy land for engine houses in the Thirty-first and Thirty-second wards. Mr. Duncan moved to strike out this clause. Mr. Binder, of the Thirty-first ward, protested. The Thirty-first ward needed an engine house, and was promised one last year. It didn't get it, and now he wanted the promise in the bill. Mr. Bigham, of the Thirty-second ward, also protested.

Mr. Duncan said the clause should be stricken out, because it was a rider on the appropriation bill. The Chair, Mr. Binder and Mr. Bigham had put in all of last meeting preparing for this little matter.

President Holliday called Mr. Carr to the chair and took the floor. First disclaiming any personal motives, he advocated the $10,000 item, and wound up by saying, that before the meeting Mr. Duncan had said that if the Chair would agree upon an appropriation for the Thirteenth ward, he (Mr. Duncan) would vote for the item in the bill; if not, it would be struck out.

Mr. Duncan retorted with the assertion that President Holliday had used his position as chairman of the sub-committee to take care of his own ward and let the rest of the city suffer. As for his private conversation, if the gentleman wanted to lug that in, that was a matter for himself.

Mr. Duncan's motion was lost.

KICKING AGAINST POLICE ALSO.

The police appropriation of $309,000 was also objected to by Mr. Ferguson. It was an increase of $11,000, and he wanted to know where it was to be spent. Mr. Magee said it was for station houses to be built.

Mr. Ferguson didn't like this. In 1886 the police appropriation was $160,000; this year it was $309,000.

Mr. Magee read an itemized statement of the appropriation. Mr. Ferguson said that was what was wanted., and was a good reason for having all such schedules printed for the use of the members. He was sure it would be interesting reading.

Mr. Carnahan wanted to know what Mr. Ferguson thought of oats at 40 cents a bushel, as in the schedule; he had paid 75 cents. Mr. Ferguson said they were for "a blooded horse," and was promptly called down by the Chair. Then he moved to postpone for printing the schedules. The motion was lost.

Mr. Renziehausen wanted the Electricity Bureau of $40,000 explained. Mr. Binder objected to the gentleman speaking away from his own seat, and the Chair sustained the objection. Mr. Ferguson at once wanted this ruling applied to men of whom he said that they were running around the room soliciting votes.

Mr. Renziehausen (from his own seat) asked for an explaination. Mr. Magee began to give it. Mr. Ferguson was talking to another member, and the Chair suggested that he listen and thus save the expense of printing the schedule, to which suggestion Mr. Ferguson meekly replied: "Thank you."

Mr. Culbertson wanted the Health Bureau schedule, and Mr. Ferguson objected to the item of $700 for office furniture. He took advantage of the chance to say that the health inspectors did not attend to their duties. When told that the bureau has six rooms in its care, he withdrew his objections.

Mr. Ferguson objected to the Building Inspector's item because it only included one buggy; he wanted the Assistant Inspector to have a buggy, too. He was told that this was for the Assistant, the Inspector being provided for, and said he was satisfied.

Mr. Mullen said Mr. Ferguson surprised him. The Chair said Mr. Ferguson was liable to surprise anyone. Mr. Mullen objected to the Building Inspector having a buggy, because he used it more for electioneering than for going about to look after the buildings. The item was approved.

A CITY ON WHEELS.

Mr. Ferguson objected to a buggy for the Plumbing Inspectors. If this thing was kept up, he said, it would be necessary to take the city out to a 50-acre lot to get room for the city buggies. The item was approved.

Mr. Renziehausen wanted to add $5,000 to the city property item to build public closets in City Hall, but was voted down.

The next fight was over the public lighting item of $121,000. Mr. Ferguson told of how he had tried to get lamp posts for the Seventeenth ward, and had failed. A number of motions to reduce the figures were made, and lost, and then the item was approved.

"Schedule A," the street improvements, was taken up, and went smoothly until the item of $81,147 50 for repaving Forbes street was reached. Mr. Mullen asked why all the streets to be improved led to the Fourteenth ward, and this started the ball. He moved to strike the item out.

Mr. Culbertson thought the East End got too much. He told of the poor condition of Penn avenue in the Lawrenceville district, and referred to the appropriation to repair the east end of that avenue.

The motion to strike out was lost, and then a half dozen members started to get a slice of that $81,000. Mr. Ferguson moved to reduce Forbes street to $40,000, Mr. Duncan moved to reduce it to $20,000 and to $30,000, and Mr. Ferguson moved to cut it to $10,000. All these motions were lost, several of them by tie votes. Mr. Waggoner moved to add $11,744 to improve Taylor avenue, the horrible condition of that street having come out in the debate; but this motion was voted down. The item was then approved.

The estimated receipts were read and approved, and the bill was placed on final passage. It was adopted by 33 ayes to 1 no. Mr. Ferguson, in voting aye, said he might as well swallow it gracefully, and Mr. Renziehausen explained that while he voted aye, he still believed the rate of taxation too high. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Baum, Bigham, Binder, Brown, Carnahan, Carr, Donley, Donahoe, Duncan, Dunn, Elliott, Ferguson, Fox, Hazmaier, Hague, Helmold, Johnston, Kearns, Lydon, Magee, Moschell, McCurry, MacGonigle, McGuire, Niemann, Pitcairn, Renziehausen, Sleggert, Waggoner, Wightman, White, Wright, Holliday.

Nay—Mr. Thomas Mullin.

Mr. Waggoner offered a resolution directing the Chief of the Department of Public works to repair Taylor avenue out of the Highway fund. This was adopted and council adjourned.

STIMULANTS TO FAITH.

Headquarters Opened for Tracts on Divine Healing and Kindred Topics.

On the fourth floor of the Hamilton building there has lately been opened a tract repository that, while supplying workers in any line among the unconverted, makes a specialty of meeting the growing demand for literature on the subjects of "Divine healing, deepening of spiritual life or fullness found in Christ and the second coming of our Lord."

With the tracts are kept wall banners, scrolls, mottoes, Bibles, concordances and religious books by people well known in Pittsburg, such as Captain Kelso Carter, Mr. Simpson, Mrs. Baxter and the Misses Sisson and Judd. As the object is simply to be of help to workers and seekers of truth, all literature is sold at lowest prices.

A DETECTIVE AS A TRAMP.

A Buffalo Man's Original Method of Serving a Summons.

Buffalo Courier.]

Detective Akers, of the Municipal Court, relates an amusing story of how he once served a summons on a wary woman who was habitually out when inquired after. It may tend also to show to what straits the authorities are sometimes reduced. This woman had been warned and was continually on the lookout. If the king had called he couldn't have seen her.

"So one day," says Akers, "I took off my collar and necktie and wrapping an old red bandana around my neck I pulled a slouch hat over my eyes and knocked at the door. When the servant opened the door I asked for something to eat, and was kindly invited in and was given some food. While I was eating it the lady of the house walked by, and my chance had come. I shoved the summons into her hand and made for the door, not quick enough though to escape the torrent of abuse she showered on me."

PARIS EXPOSITION, *and how to get there comfortably and economically, and where to go and what to see when you get there, is told in detail by Henry Haynie, whose first letter from Paris on the subject appears in to-morrow's* DISPATCH.

New Assortment Men's Gloves

English craven tan leather. Perrin Freres, and Fisk, Clark & Flagg's latest spring colorings. Men's furnishing department.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

B. & B.

New Suede glove, buttons and mousquetaires; the best, 75c up.

BOGGS & BUHL, Allegheny.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, LIM.,

401 Smithfield Street, cor. Fourth Avenue.

Capital, $100,000. Surplus, $38,000.
Deposits of $1 and upward received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. TTS

B. & B.

27-inch India silk bargains to-morrow, at 65 and 75 cents, that will be a pleasant surprise to all India silk buyers.

BOGGS & BUHL.

As a dressing and color restorer, Parker's Hair Balsam never fails to satisfy.
Parker's Ginger Tonic alleviates suffering.

B. & B.

Not a few pieces, but thousands of yards in these two great lots new and elegant 27-inch India silks at 65 and 75 cents, on sale to-morrow. BOGGS & BUHL.

Pratt's Closing Out Sale of Books.

Big bargains in books, albums and Bibles to-day, corner Wood and Diamond sts.

B. & B.

Best in America at $1; real kid and all the new shades; fitted if you desire; new embroidery; see them Saturday.

BOGGS & BUHL.

MR. CHILDERS SPEAKS.

A Pittsburg Son of a British Liberal Leader on the Pigott Forgeries—Churchill as a School Boy.

Americans are interested to know what effect the Pigott forgeries will have on the Tory Government. Mr. C. E. Childers, a son of one of the chief Liberal leaders, has become thoroughly Americanized, but he still retains a lively interest in English politics. Acquainted, from his youth up, with the English people, his opinion as to their sense of justice ought to be worth something. Said Mr. Childers to a DISPATCH reporter yesterday:

There is no question in my mind that if an appeal was made to the country at this moment the Salisbury Government would be overturned, but unfortunately no such desirable result is in store. The Government still has a majority in the Commons of 100 that will vote for it. The Tory representatives are like so many dummies. They will vote in a solid body without stopping to inquire into the merits of the question at issue. This is one reason why it is so hard to break up a Tory Government. It is much easier to overturn the Liberals. They think for themselves, and vote as they please.

However, if the Parnellites can show that the Government had a hand in concocting the forged letters, I believe even the Tory sense of justice would not allow them to support Salisbury. My own opinion is that the Tory leaders are guilty with the *Times*; but this is a difficult matter to prove. I know the disclosure of the forgeries has deeply stirred the English people. Many of the bitter opponents of home rule will begin to learn for the first time that the Irish leaders are not the advocates of the shillalah and dynamite to accomplish their purposes. A reaction must set in, and if a vote of censure is introduced in Parliament, I shouldn't be surprised if Salisbury's majority would be so small that he would be compelled to resign.

Nothing would please me better than to see Gladstone restored to the Premiership. I have a brother who is a Unionist, but I have always been a Liberal. A few more *Times* forgeries will boom the home rule cause.

It must be admitted Salisbury is a smart man. He had to earn his own living for a number of years, and he deserves credit for that. I went to school, when quite young, with Lord Randolph Churchill. It was a boys' school, and we ranged in age from 10 to 15 years. In those days Churchill was arrogant and disagreeable. He gave no promise whatever of future greatness, and he was not even reckoned among the bright scholars. He was indifferent in his studies; but then you can't predict what kind of a man a boy will make.

A BOOM FOR COMMERCIAL UNION.

The House Passes the Joint Resolution Without a Dissenting Voice.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—The House to-day, on motion of Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, passed the resolution to promote commercial union with Canada. This joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Hitt, of Illinois, and was reported unanimously from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It provides that whenever it shall be duly certified to the President that the Government of Canada has declared a desire to establish a commercial union with the United States having a uniform revenue system, like internal taxes, to be collected, and like imported duties to be imposed on articles brought into either country from other nations, with no duties upon trade between the United States and Canada, he shall appoint three commissioners to meet those who may be likewise designated to represent the Government of Canada, to prepare a plan for the assimilation of the import duties and internal revenue taxes of the two countries, and an equitable division of receipts in a commercial union; and said commissioners shall report to the President, who shall lay the report before Congress. In its report on the resolution the Committee on Foreign Affairs says:

Our commercial relations with Canada have recently awakened a deeper interest and received a more thorough discussion than ever before on both sides of the border. The tendency of public opinion is plainly toward the enlargement of trade between the two countries. In Canada the movement has advanced from what was a few years ago an effort for partial reciprocity, to a wide expression in favor of unrestricted intercourse and commercial union. The Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade of the leading cities of Canada and more than 50 farmers' institutes and conventions have adopted resolutions declaring in favor of commercial union, or unrestricted trade between the two countries. The answer made by their opponents and those most closely attached to English rule has been that the United States has given no indication that it would receive, or even consider any proposal, however friendly in spirit, or however favorable to us in its terms it might be. Your committee believe that the power herein conferred upon the President can do no harm, that it will be wisely used, and will lead to beneficent results, promoting the independence, prosperity and peace of two great peoples.

Mr. Hitt said that without delaying the House by a speech now, he would print some of the many reasons for wider commercial relations with Canada, the similarity of the present tariff system of the two countries and the facility of assimilation; the enormous increase of our exports from Canada from $50,030,000 to $70,000,000 or $80,000,000 per annum, certain to result; the practicability of preventing all frauds under a common tariff and internal revenue; the great saving to both countries, and greatly increased prosperity to both, the guarantee of peace and harmony in the future. Since he introduced this resolution it had been widely considered and discussed favorably, and the Committee on Foreign Affairs had reported it favorably, without a dissenting voice.

LIQUOR MEN RATTLED.

They Will Not be Hoodwinked With the Free Drink Racket.

"The liquor men are becoming rattled," said one of them yesterday. "The strong prohibition sentiment expressed everywhere by friends and foes alike overwhelms us. We are making a game fight; but we realize we are contending against heavy odds.

"It is the indifferent man that will defeat us, if we do go down. There are a great many business men who are afraid to take sides in the issue. When approached they claim it is to their best interests to assume a neutral position. They have no desire to be boycotted. I don't blame them at all for looking out for number one first.

"Then there is a class of barroom loafers who expect to work us between now and election time for free drinks. They threaten us and say, 'Duff up, or we will vote against you.' Well, we can't be bulldozed. These fellows would vote against us anyhow. If they have to pay for their drinks they will become so dry before next June rolls around that nothing under the skies would keep them from voting against prohibition. I have had enough experience with these fellows to know them thoroughly."

STILL THEY GO.

The Crowds for Washington Continue to Grow Larger.

The rush to Washington over the B. & O. and Pennsylvania roads still continues. Last night the Union depot was crowded with Pittsburgers trying to get sleeping berths. Many of them were unable to secure quarters, and were glad to take a seat in a common coach.

All the trains from the West were jammed with people. Last evening three heavy sections of the fast line were run.

Among the Pittsburgers who started last night were Major Samuel Harper, Quarter-Master Brown, of the Eighteenth Regiment; Dr. Logan, Roger O'Mara, John McTighe, Ben Vandergrift, ex-Congressman Shallenberger, of Rochester; Lieutenant Bickhold, of the Fifteenth Regiment, and a host of others. Dr. McCandless left for a three weeks' sojourn in Florida.

CHINESE BANKS *and bankers, with the financial methods of the Celestials, their system of credit, bookkeeping, exchanges and clearing houses, exhaustively described in to-morrow's* DISPATCH *by Frank G. Carpenter.*

A Big Lot New Neckwear, 25 Cents,

Light colorings; also, at 50 cents to $1 50; complete assortment.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

THE WINKING DEMON.

A Remarkable Variable Star With a Collision Pending.

BEAUTIES OF A WINTER'S NIGHT.

Something About the Great Mysterious Nebula of Orion.

THE PLANET SIRIUS, THE SUN'S RIVAL

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

It may probably be considered an unfortunate circumstance that the most interesting constellations and brilliant stars are to be seen in the winter, and the amateur astronomer who is unwilling to brave the cold blasts in order to study the beauties of the winter sky must miss a great treat.

As the motion of the celestial sphere is not clearly understood by everyone, a few words of explanation may be appropriate. If we stand in an open space on a clear night and watch for a short time we see stars rising in the east and setting in the west, and those in the south moving westward, while if we turn our eyes to the north we notice that if we take a point in the heavens about half way from the north point to the point overhead, stars above this point are moving toward the left, and stars below toward the right, while those on the left are moving downward, and those on the right upward.

THE POLE STAR.

In fact, stars in this region never set, but describe small circles about a point in the celestial sphere elevated, in our latitude, about forty degrees above the north point. This point is called the north pole of the celestial sphere, and is marked by a star of the second magnitude, Polaris, or the Pole star, which is known to everybody. This star is only a degree and a half from the true pole, so that it describes a very small circle and thus appears stationary.

All the stars revolve in circles around this pole, but some of them move in circles so large, on account of their distance from the pole, that portions of their orbits lie below the horizon and these stars rise and set. Of course this motion is all apparent, and is due to the rotation of the earth, which is accomplished in 23 hours, 56 minutes, 40.9 seconds. Now, since the sun's revolution about the earth takes 24 hours (the time is longer than the time of the earth's rotation time on account of the retarding influence of the earth's annual revolution about the sun) the stars gain on the sun each revolution by an amount equal to the difference between 24 hours and 23 hours, 56 minutes, 4.09 seconds, or 3 minutes, 55.91 seconds, so that each evening a given star will rise about 4 minutes earlier than it did the previous evening. This amounts to 2 hours a month, so that the aspect of the starry vault changes continually with the season.

A BRIGHT WINTER'S NIGHT.

It happens that the portion of the celestial sphere we see on a winter evening contains more stars of the first and second magnitude than any other portion, and it is due to this that the winter sky appears more brilliant than the summer, as well as to the fact that the atmosphere is probably clearer on a cold winter night. The Greely expedition found that near the North Pole stars fully one magnitude below the limit of visibility in our country could be seen.

If we stand facing the south about 7:30 in the evening in the latter part of February we see a grand array of stars. A little to the west of south, and about half way from the horizon to the zenith is seen an oblong formed by four conspicuous stars, about 10 degrees long by 6 wide. The distance from the horizon to the zenith is 90 degrees, which will serve as a standard for comparison. This oblong marks the constellation Orion. Orion was a mighty hunter in the Greek mythology, and when he died they placed him among the stars. A row of three stars crossing the center of the oblong diagonally marks the belt of Orion, and below the central one of these stars a vertical row of three smaller stars is seen, making his sword.

NEBULA OF ORION.

If the middle one of these three stars be examined, it will be seen to be surrounded by a haze. This is the great nebula of Orion, one of the most wonderful objects in the heavens, and plainly visible to the naked eye on a clear moonless night. Astronomers have turned their great telescopes upon it, in the hope of resolving it into a mass of stars, but they have been unsuccessful, and spectrum analysis now leads us to believe the great nebula is a mass of glowing vapor. The supporters of the nebular hypothesis looked to this body as an example of the way in which a system of worlds was to be formed out of an immense mass of "fire mist" according to their theory, but it does not behave just as the mass of fire mist ought to. Orion possesses many other object of interest, especially for the telescopist, but they cannot be enumerated here.

The star in the upper left-hand corner of the oblong of Orion is Betelgeuse. Twenty-six degrees east of this star is seen another bright star, Procyon, in the constellation Canis Minor, the Little Dog; lower down, 26° from Procyon and the same from Betelgeuse, is Sirius, the Dog star, the three forming an equilateral triangle 26° on a side.

BEATS THE SUN.

Sirius is the brightest fixed star in the heavens. He is two and one-half times as bright as the average first magnitude star, and must be vastly larger or more brilliant than our sun, since his distance is so great that it takes light, traveling at the rate of 186,000 miles per second, more than 15 years to reach us.

There was a mystery about Sirius for a long time. He was observed to move about in a strange way. For a few years he would move in one direction, then he would move in another direction. It was suggested that the motion was due to a companion star, which did not give enough light to be visible, but which revolved around Sirius and pulled him in one direction and another. It was even calculated in which direction he ought to be from Sirius. This idea was justified by the discovery, in 1862, of a tenth magnitude star in about the calculated position. This faint star must be of great size to so affect Sirius, but its surface has probably a low light-giving power.

THE DOG DAYS.

The ancients seemed to consider Sirius responsible for the extreme heat of summer, since they named 40 days near the middle of summer the "dog days," when Sirius was not visible in the morning or evening. On March 1 Sirius sets about 1 A. M. He sets earlier and earlier until he sets so soon after the sun as not to be visible, and cannot be seen for 40 days, after which he rises a short time before the sun in the morning. These 40 days were called the "dog days."

Almost directly overhead is seen a bright star. This is Capella, the leading star in the constellation of Auriga, the Charioteer. It is associated with four other smaller stars, forming a somewhat irregular pentagon. Toward the East, and about one-third the way from the horizon to the zenith, is Regulus. The well-known sickle is seen extending northward and upward from Regulus at the end of the handle.

There is a remarkable variable star which will amply repay the little trouble required to find it. Imagine a line drawn from the Pole star to Capella; turn off to the West at right angles to this line, and at half its length is seen a moderately bright star.

THE WINKING DEMON.

This is B Persei, or Algol, the celebrated Winking Demon; or, another way to find it: about one-third the way from the zenith to the northwest point is seen a bending row of stars, the convex side toward the western horizon. South and west of this row, which marks the constellation Perseus, is Algol, associated with three other smaller stars to form a rhomboid. Now the peculiarity about this star is that its light is variable. After shining like a reliable star of the second magnitude for 2 days and 14 hours, he begins to grow fainter, until, at the end of 3½ hours, he is of only the fourth magnitude. He then grows brighter and at the end of another 3½ hours is again of the second magnitude. The period of variation is about 2 days, 20 hours, 49 minutes, and so, when the time of any minimum, as the darkening is called, is known, following minima may easily be calculated. Two minima are here given: March 2, 9:45 P. M.; March 5, 6:30 P. M.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

It will be advisable to identify the star from the directions given at about 9:30 in the evening, and then watch for it at the proper hour in its changed position due to the earth's rotation.

Astronomers are not agreed as to what causes this remarkable periodic diminution of the star's light, but the general opinion is that a large dark body is revolving around the star at a frightful speed, and partially eclipses the star at every revolution. The period seems to be shortening gradually, and if this is so the satellite is approaching the primary, and will ultimately strike it. The force of such a collision would be sufficient to make the united bodies shine out with wonderful brilliancy. There are many variable stars in the heavens, but their variations are not so great or so frequent as those of Algol. The Arabians seemed to be aware of this winking property of the star, since they gave it the name Algol, or the Demon. E. V. L.

A MARKET PLACE IN INDIA.

Some of the Queer Things Seen and Sold in the Bazaars of the East.

A letter from Darjeeling, India, to the Glasgow *Mail*, describes the market place of that town as follows: The noise of the bazaar at noon can be heard for a mile. The old proverb, "It takes two to make a bargain," has no honor here; it never takes less than 20, and all feel bound to shout, push, struggle, and gesticulate. The crowd numbers many thousands, and these jolly hill men appear to be the most good-natured people in the world, rivalling in that respect even the Japanese. Every man carries a knife that would disembowel an elephant, but no one quarrels. Every woman is loaded with silver and gold jewelry, but no one is ever robbed.

Here along a sunny wall are 20 or 30 barbers busily engaged in cutting and trimming the unkempt locks of the men, mostly Thibetan traders who have trampled across the mountains, the hair lying in heaps in front of them, horribly suggestive of gregarines and other small game. Round the corner we come upon a lot of Bhootea women, with great crocks full of snow-white curds, the favorite dainty of the place, which they serve out to their customers in square vessels ingeniously twisted out of plantain leaves. Near them are some Lepcha lads playing shuttlecock with the soles of their feet, which they turn upward in the nimblest fashion. Then we come upon some stalls for tea which is boiled up with molasses, a gruesome compound; and now we come upon an open market, jostled as we go by a huge giant, a Buddhist Lama, who, followed by an acolyte as dirty as himself, bellows aloud for alms.

All over the market are traders, squatted on the ground in front of their wares, the most heterogeneous assortment of goods imaginable—goats, pigs, poultry, tea, tobacco, beads from Venice, grain of all sorts, sweetmeats, cards, the bloodiest meat I ever saw, killed at the back as required, and brought in dripping, piles of cotton and wool goods, yaks' tails, brass Buddhas, ironmongery, pottery, old bottles, tinned meats, tape, cotton, needles, wooden spoons, oil, umbrellas, and feeding bottles, all blend in one great labyrinth of yelling confusion.

SACHEM'S HEAD.

The Original Skull Believed to Have Been Found.

New Haven Palladium.]

Much interest has been shown among the residents of Madison and Guilford in the recent finding by Emory Morse of Wallingford of a skeleton buried in the bank on his property near East river and named on the Coast Survey maps as the Highlands.

Mr. Morse has recently been at work building a sea wall on the property, and in leveling the ground back from the wall cut away a portion of the bank and found the skeleton. The backbone, ribs and small bones crumbled into dust on being exposed to the air, but the larger bones and skull remained intact, and show that the mortal to whom the bones originally belonged was fully 7 feet tall. The high cheek bones indicate that the man was an Indian. The skeleton had probably rested in the old bank for at least 200 years.

In the fight which gave the names to Bloody Cove and Sachem's Head, all the Indians perished, the last being the great Sachem, who once made his escape, but was shot in the water. The body of the Sachem was recovered and the head cut off, and for several days was kept in a crotch of a tree on the rocks above. Since then the place has been known as Sachem's Head. The body and head were, according to tradition, afterward buried in a sand bank on the shore, about three miles from the scene of his death. As the spot where the skeleton was recently found is just three miles from Sachem's Head, and otherwise agrees with the old legend, there are many who believe that the old bones are without doubt, those of the famous old Indian sachem. The skull and other bones are now in Mr. Morse's possession at his home in Wallingford.

BRIE CHEESE.

How a Mighty Good Thing is Made in a French Province.

A cheese that makes the epicure's palate bob with delight is "Brie," or "Fromage Coulomiers," as one of the brands is called. Brie is the name of the province in France where this cheese is made. Those French peasants, in making this delightful cheese, set the milk for 12 hours, then skim it. Twelve hours later the skimmed milk is curdled with rennet. Twenty-four hours after curdling the curd and cream, in equal parts, are put together in moulds, spoonful by spoonful.

The tin mold, which is topless and bottomless, rests on a straw mat—single straws laid side by side to cover a surface of about 12 inches, and this is held together by a woof of two or three threads. This mat lies on a thin board, resting on an inclined shelf, to drain off the whey. After two days it is turned out upon another straw mat, which rests upon a mat of osier, and lightly sprinkled with salt. It is then turned every day until cured. It never feels the heat of fire. After this it will keep a year, provided you can keep it away from the mouths of people who know a good thing when they see it.

"THE LILY OF ROCHON," *by Maurice Thompson, begins in to-morrow's DISPATCH. It is a powerful story of piratical days in the Gulf of Mexico. All who delight in pure fiction, based on American historical events, should not fail to read "The Lily of Rochon."*

B. & B.

Hosiery, spring styles, 25c, 35 up to $2 00 a pair, and cashmere stockings at 25c and 35, 40 and 50c. BOGGS & BUHL, Allegheny.

THE attention of amateur decorators is solicited to call and examine our line of fine white china for decorating, which is now complete. It embraces a number of new specialties which are to be had nowhere else. Positively the handsomest line of elegant vases ever shown. CHARLES REIZENSTEIN, 152 and 154 Federal st., Allegheny. TTSSu

B. & B.

Mosquetaire, 8-button length; all the new shades, $1 50; compare them with $2 gloves; new embroidery. BOGGS & BUHL, Allegheny.

EPISCOPAL FIGURES.

Brief Sketch of the Growth of This Denomination Hereabouts.

WORK OF PIONEER PASTORS

And the Monuments That Have Been Reared by Their Successors.

TRINITY THE BIRTHPLACE OF BISHOPS

With the march of progress that has made so sure the prosperity of Pittsburg since 1800, the church and school have not been the smaller, but the larger factors. Not the least in influence, but foremost in all matters educational or philanthropic, the Episcopal Church has given its support. Its charitable institutions are pre-eminent, and their management exceptional as organized methods for the dispensing of charity. So it marked an era in the history of Pittsburg when the Episcopal Church bought a lot on Wood and Liberty streets, and there erected the first Protestant Episcopal church in the city. This was in 1805, but it was thought that the property of General Neville, on Chartiers creek, held the first house of worship. There was, however, a deed made to the church of lots prior to this time, as early as 1787, by the Penns "For a house of religious worship and a burial place." But for some time this people as well as those who had begun the work earlier were compelled to worship in the Court House and in private houses.

Pittsburg attracted to herself many distinguished visitors during the days of her pioneer history, and they represented various denominations, Protestant and Catholic. The spirit of the times, however, was not conducive to great spiritual growth, but was characterized by unrest and feverish excitement. The town seemed to be the center of attraction to a floating population, many travelers making their way steadily on to the far West. This was from 1784 to 1810. The soldiers stationed here added their share of amusement and dissipation, and although the gallant youths were quite as popular then as now, their amusements were not always of the highest order, and the clergy had occasion often to reason with them upon the uncertainty of human existence, a fact they did not seem to consider, in spite of their vocation.

THE PIONEER PASTORS.

As in other early churches, so in this one. The struggle for existence and influence had to be made. As early as 1797 John Taylor, a layman and member of the church, was induced to take orders and serve as their pastor. He administered the rites of his church until 1818. Rev. Taylor, afterward familiarly known as Father Taylor, had to succumb to the adversities of poverty and eke out his somewhat limited income by teaching school. He was finally succeeded by Rev. Able Carter, who served them only until the spring of the next year. In 1824 Mr. John Henry Hopkins, a young lawyer and member of the vestry, was made deacon, and elected rector of the parish, which office he held until 1831. After his election, which occurred in 1825, a new church was built and the congregation removed to it. This church, which stood upon the site of the present magnificent Trinity, was torn down in 1870. Trinity has looked upon the erection of many another sister church, but has few rivals in point of architecture this side or west of the Alleghenies. It stands, as did their former church, upon the plot of ground originally granted by the Penns on the south side of Sixth avenue between Smithfield and Wood streets.

In the meantime many churches were formed, and were rapidly admitted into the diocese of Pittsburg; but the oldest church is Trinity, and its record is one of which any church or denomination might well be proud. For years the record seems scarcely to have been broken, that those who here performed the duties of rectors have been successively called to the chair of Bishops. Rev. Mr. Hopkins in 1870 was made Bishop of Vermont, succeeded by Rev. Dr. Upfold, afterward elected Bishop of Indiana. Following was Dr. T. B. Lyman, afterward Bishop of North Carolina. Between Dr. T. B. Lyman and John Scarborough, Rev. C. E. Swope served as rector. Mr. Scarborough after succeeded to the Bishopric of New Jersey.

CONGREGATIONAL ADMISSIONS.

The "Conference Journal" shows that Trinity was admitted to the diocese 1818. The present rector, Rev. Samuel Maxwell, took charge April 1, 1883. Following was St. Paul, Rev. Thomas Crumpton, rector, admitted 1832. The present rector took charge in 1866. St. Marks, admitted 1852; present rector, Rev. James G. Cameron took charge March 1, 1855. St. Peters, admitted 1859; present rector, Rev. W. R. Mackay, took charge 1878. St. Stephens, admitted 1864; present rector, Rev. R. H. Benton, took charge 1885. St. James, admitted 1853; present pastor, Rev. William Thompson, took charge 1883. St. John's Church, admitted 1857. Emmanuel, admitted 1868; present rector, Rev. Morison Byllesby, took charge 1875. St. Matthews Church, Homestead, admitted ——; present rector, Rev. John P. Norman, took charge 1886. Calvary Church, admitted 1855; present rector, Rev. George Hodges, took charge in 1889. Christ Church, present rector, Rev. Robert Meech; took charge in 1874. Church of Good Shepherd, present rector, Rev. H. D. Waller, took charge 1883. Grace Church, present rector, Rev. R. J. Coster, took charge early 1868. St. Andrews Church, present rector, Rev. John Crockar White, took charge 1882. St. Lukes, admitted 1873; present rector, Rev. Laurens McClure, took charge 1885.

Of these, Rev. Boyd Vincent has recently been called to be Assistant Bishop in Southeastern Ohio, and his place will be filled by the Rev. George Hodges, for some time assistant rector of Calvary.

EPISCOPAL STATISTICS.

Trinity Church, Pittsburg, between Wood and Smithfield streets, Rev. Samuel Maxwell rector; Mr. John H. Shoenberger and Mr. Henry Hale, wardens. Communicants, 514; Sunday school pupils, 221; salary to rector, $4,000.

St. Peter's, Grant and Diamond streets, Rev. W. R. Mackay, rector; Mr. William Metcalf and Mr. Henry Smith, wardens. Communicants, 350; Sunday school puplis, 250; rector's salary, $2,500.

St. Andrew's, Ninth, between Penn avenue and Duquesne way, Rev. John Crockar White, D. D., rector; Mr. Felix R. Brunot and Mr. John B. Jackson, wardens. Communicants, 316; Sunday school pupils, 317; salary to the rector, $3,500.

St. James, Penn avenue and Sixteenth, Rev. William Thompson, rector; Mr. J. A. Jackson and Mr. H. Van Ryn, wardens. Communicants, 169; Sunday school pupils, 156; rector's salary, $1,200.

St. Paul's Church, Roberts, Eighth ward, Rev. Thomas Crumpton, rector; Mr. A. H. Patterson and Mr. James Lathwood, wardens. Communicants, 64; Sunday school pupils, 83; salary to rector, $622 50.

Emmanuel, North avenue, Allegheny, Rev. M. Byllesby, rector; Mr. H. H. Smith and Mr. Thomas Turner, wardens. Present number of communicants, 176; Sunday school pupils, 201; salary to rector, $2,185.

St. Luke's, Pearl street, near Penn, East End, Rev. Laurens McClure, rector; Mr. H. J. Lynch and Mr. Thomas Challis, wardens. Communicants, 105; Sunday school pupils, 200; salary to rector, $600.

St. Mark's, South Eighteenth street, between Carson, Rev. Jas. Cameron, rector; Mr. D. F. Benbow and Mr. George Thomas, wardens. Communicants, 154; Sunday school, 155; salary to rector, $500.

St. John's, Butler and Main streets, Rev. S. M. Wren, rector; Dr. F. G. Gardner and Mr. Charles B. Price, wardens. Communicants, 130; Sunday school pupils, 125; rector's salary, $1,000.

Christ, North Diamond street and Union avenue, Allegheny, Rev. Robert Meech, rector; Mr. John Haworth and Mr. William Ralston, wardens. Present communicants, 176; Sunday school, 68; rector's salary, $2,500.

Calvary Church, East Liberty, Rev. George Hodges, rector; Mr. Samuel Martin and Mr. Robert Bruce, wardens.