THE RIGHT EXPLANATION.

Judge Ewing, when the grand jury made its return, yesterday told them their work was practically finished. He said they had evidently clearly understood the necessity for much work, and in the two weeks of their term had accomplished more than any grand jury within his recollection, and had ione it just as well as if they had taken four weeks. The petit jurors were also thanked for their faithful attendance. The grand

jury will be discharged Monday. Referring to hearing of license applies tions, His Honor said that on Monday they would hear the applicants of the First ward and the first 20 of the Second ward. They would announce from day to day who were to be heard. They desired that only the applicants to be heard and the parties interested come to the courtroom, as they did not wish a

cams to be heard and the parties interested come to the courtroom, as they did not wish a crowd which impeded business. The hearings will take place in the extra courtroom, where they were held last year.

A remonstrance against the application of Samuel McMunn and John Luchinger, of Wall station, was presented yesterday by Superintendent Pitcairn, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and allowed to be filed. Mr. Pitcairn stated that the company is building large shops, a transfer station and yards at Wall, and have a great number of men there. It will also be the dividing line of the freight traffic between the east and west on the Pennsylvania Railroad system, and a large number of engineers, firemen and other trainmen will be there a good deal of their time. It would be a very dangerous place to any person under the influence of liquor because of the many tracks and trains. He said he disliked in his official capacity to make such a remonstrance, but feels it a duty he owes, not only to his company and the traveling public, but to the employes, as even the best of men, without the resurant of home and family influence, are liable to fall when crowded and huddled together as they will be at this point.

WORKHOUSE AND JAIL.

Against the Law.

six months; John Coward, assault and battery,

THE GRAND JURY'S WORK.

Severni Bills Ignored.

The grand jury yesterday returned a true bill against ex-Mayor Robert Liddell for aggra-

from his brewery. The case was before the

"Why I had suffered for 18 months with a sore mouth and tongue. I began to treat for it in November, 1888. I was under one doctor's care six months without obtaining any relief. I left him and tried another, with the same result. In all I went to five different physicians, but received no benefit. In fact, my condition became worse. I was advised by a friend to try Drs. Copeland & Blair. There were ulcers on my tongue and mouth, varying in size from the head of a pin to others as large as a three-centpiece. Often I would have to soften my food in some liquid before I could eat it. There was a heavy feeling at my stomach, as of a weight pressing down, especially after eating. In the morning I would wake up with a stinging sensation in my mouth, and I would think the mucous membrane was peeling off my tongue. After consultation with the doctor, and passing through a thorough examination, he pronounced my trouble catarrh of the stomach, and I placed myself under his care.

"The result was truly wonderful. I had been under treatment but a short time when I began to experience a relief, which soon developed into a perfect cure; and I am to-day sound and well. I owe my recovery to Drs. Copeland and Blair, and think they are the people to treat catarrhal affections. I shall be glad to prove my statement to any person who may write or call to see me."

Mr. Charles Miller, whose home is at Redman's Mills, Pa., can be seen at any time during the day at his restaurant, No. 123 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, a few doors above Smithfield street, and this interview readily verified. Dr. W. H. Copeland is personally in charge of his extensive practice, and can be seen during office hours by persons wishing to consult with him on the various diseases he has made his specialties. The Portion of a Long List of Offenders Judges Ewing and Magee passed the follow-ing sentences yesterday: Owen Lattimer, felo-nious assault and battery, 18 months to the workhouse; John Connors, entering a building, one year to the workhouse; Thomas Holly, for the same offense, sentence suspended; Thomas Riley, larceny, six months to the workhouse; James Ferguson, same offense, four months; George Owens, aggravated assault and battery, \$25 fine and costs; Frank McMahon, larceny from the person, three years to the Western Penitentiary; Joseph Trunger, Jr., aggra-Penitentiary; Joseph Trunger, Jr., aggravated assault and battery, \$15 and costs; Jacob Harris, larceny, two months to the workhouse; Salvadore Ricke, felonious assault, six months: Emory Godfrey, aggravated assault and battery, I month: Henry Thompson, aggravated assault and battery, I year; John Thompson, larceny, 2 months; Patrick Butler, same, 2 months to jail: Michael Graham, same, 3 months to jail: Michael Graham, larceny from the workhouse; J. R. Callaman, larceny from the person, 6 months to the workhouse, James McMullen, larceny, 2 months; John Kuour, selling liquor without license and on Sunday, \$550 fine and 4 months to the workhouse.

perfectly well, and owe my recovery to their treatment."
Mr. Harry Phillips, of Hulton, Pa., has this to say of his successful treatment for catarrh with Drs. Copeland & Blair: "I was in very bad shape, but now feel like a different being, and as well as I ever did in my life.'

DOCTORS

Office hours—9 to 11 A. M.; 2 to 5 P. M.; 7 to 9 P. M. (Sundays included). Specialties-CATARRH, and ALL DIS-EASES of the EYE, EAR, THROAT and

COMPLEXION

Is an absolute necessity of a

fect fitting.

MEDICATED

Combines every element of beauty and purity.

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS AND COLDS, AND ALL FORMS OF WASTING DISEASES. AS PALATABLE AS MILK.

The Great Work Achieved by Drs. Copeland & Blair in the

CASE OF MR. CHARLES MILLER.

reasonable price?" is a question that often agitates the minds of our busy citizens when recognition. Judging from the throng present when the writer was in the place yester-



Mr. Charles Miller, 123 Fifth avenue.

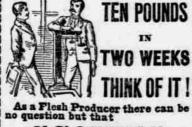
HOME TREATMENT.

Are located permanently at

Consultation, \$1. Address all mail to DRS. COPELAND & BLAIR, mhl6-russu 66 Sixth ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

TEN POUNDS



Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is without a rival. Many have gained a pound a day by the use of it. It cures

Be sure you get the genuine as there are

the wants of the "inner man" are demanding day, Miller's restaurant, at 123 Fifth avenue, is deservedly popular with the general public. Mr. Charles S. Miller, one of the proprietors, was seated behind the cashier's desk when the writer, after settling his check, passed the compliments of the day, and inquired as to his health.

"I am feeling well and as sound as a new dollar," replied Mr. Miller, "and I have Drs. Copeland & Blair to thank for my present healthy condition."
"How does that come?"



"Why I had suffered for 18 months with a sore

Jacob Altmeyer, of Risher, opposite McKeesport, Pa., states: "I commenced treatment for my catarrhal trouble with Drs. Copeiand & Blair on June 29, 1889. I now feel like a different man, and shall be pleased to state my case and recommend their treatment to anyone addressing me."

dressing me."

Mr. William Barnes, of Hickman, Pa., was afflicted with catarrb, and had lost all sense of taste and smell. He was under the care of Drs. Copeland & Blair, and now states: "I am

66 SIXTH AVENUE.

returned for further action on the petition of Mrs. Clark, who claimed that Mr. Liddell had been talking to the grand jurors. True bills were returned against Giles Collins on eight charges of receiving stolen goods; Phœbe Collins, ten charges of larceny; Ann Wilson, seven charges of receiving stolen goods. Phœbe Collins, ten charges of receiving stolen goods. The informations were made by H. J. McCracken, E. S. Pollock and E. S. Thomas, who charge them with stealing and receiving shoes and other articles. The parties are residents of Homestead. The other true bills returned were Francis Mankedick, misdemeanor, in not having a competent mine boss in his coal mine, as required by law; George Holmes, Charles Truner, larceny; Thomas Frances, aggravated assault and battery; Albert Sweinhart, Ielonious assault and battery; Albert Sweinhart, Ielonious assault and battery; S. R. Hite, selling liquor without a license.

The following bills were ignored: Mike Cornelly, John Greig, John E. Jones, assault and battery; Charles Downey, aggravated assault and battery; Charles Downey, aggravated assault and battery; George Price, larceny by batlee; H. D. Errenberg, Louis Hofflind, D. Luty et al, Thomas Moore, Charles A. Schultz, B. Schafer, Leopold Wegnind, John Weiskercher, selling liquor without a license.

DON'T WANT A BOROUGH.

A Potition Filed Against the Incorporation of Duquesne.

cious, and is always just as gracious as we A petition was filed yesterday asking for the will let him be, gives His richest gifts, "If ncorporation of the borough of Duquesne. A thou canst believe-all things are possible number of residents and property owners filed a remonstrance against it, stating that they own most of the real estate within the proposed borough limits, and would have to bear the majority of the expense without a proportionate share of the benefits.

Among those objecting were the Howard Plate Glass Company, Allegheny Bessemer Steel Company and Duquesne Tube Company.

Monday's Trial Lists. Common Pleas, No. 1—Trayford vs Haas et al Mellor & Hoene vs Craig et ux; Rees & Sons

Mouday's Audit List.

Notes From the Court House.

FRANK R. STONER, W. A. Challener, George

W. Flower and G. C. Hartman, yesterday, were admitted to the bar.

THE hearing in the habeas corpus case of Sarah Ann Edwards, was continued unti-March 22, at 9:30 o'clock.

JAMES A. CULLEN yesterday sued for a

divorce from Anna Culien, alleging desertion. A divorce was granted in the case of Jacob Ritter against Clara Ritter, in which desertion

T. B. ALCORN, Esq., yesterday filed his re-

ort in the United States Court as auditor ap

cointed to distribute the proceeds derived from

the sale of the property of the Carbondale Street Electric Railway Company, sold on an execution. Eight claims for labor had been filed, but they were not allowed, as the work was not performed within six months of the date of the Marshal's sa'e, as required by law.

Rosa La Bella and John Dell were tried

Accountant.

Theressa Wolff.

Theressa Wolff.
Frances Frye.
P. M. Cushing.
John Francies.
Charles Reitz.
W. J. Norris.
Martin Bittman.
T. L. E. Ortman.
P. McAice.
Ellen Flanegin.

vs Staib; Musgrave vs Descalzi Broz.; Tassey, administratrix, vs Roessing; Scheinman vs the Ætua Insurance Company; McCracken & Son vs Harnberger; Wheeling Soap Company vs berlain's Pain Balm, and was so sure it would help me that I procured a bottle. It did help me, right from the start; but it took five 50 cent bottles to cure me, so you Ainsworth; George vs Stilley; Childs vs Mc-Keesport borough; Woog vs Greeg et al; Po-Reesport borough; woog vs Greeg et al; Poterie vs Pennsylvania Construction Company;
Krebs, for use, vs Davison; McGinness et al vs
Poutall; Huffnagle vs Miller; Chapman vs
same; Steinbrunner vs Pittsburg and Western
Railway Company.
Common Pleas, No. 2—Raltz vs Chapman;
Scanlon vs Baughman; Household Credit Company vs Walker; Heinz vs Reinecke; Varner
et ux vs Kreiling; Kress vs Maeder.

Estate of

Julius Wolff..... Isabel Frye..... Ann M. Schmidt

Robert Thomson.
John N. Schubert.
Theo. P. Matthews.
Philip Fichter.
John H. Ortman.
John Magee.
Ell Flanegin.

ave. and Fulton st.; Markell Bros., cor. Penn and Frankstown aves; Jas. L. McConnell & Co., 455 Fifth ave.; Theo. E. Ihrig, 3610 Fifth ave.; Carl Hartwig, 4016 Butler st.; John C. Smith, cor. Penn ave. and Main st.; Pittsburg, and in Allegheny by E. E. Heck, 72 and 194 Federal st.; Thos. R. Morris, cor. Hanover and Preble aves.; F. H. Eg-gers, 172 Ohio st., and F. H. Eggers & Son,

THE figures of the New York Life Insurance Company, as published elsewhere, show a growth as marvelous as it has been continuous, and a present strength and volume of business that furnish the most ample guarantees to intending insurers.

Challies! Challies!
Almost all fast colors,6 cents,6 cents,6 cents. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

DRESS GOODS-A complete assortment of all the newest and most stylish foreign and domestic labrics. Hugus & Hacke. COME to Hanch's jewelry store this week

for bargains. All goods marked in plain figures. 295 Fifth ave. WFS PARLOR suits, easy chairs and couches reupholstered in latest goods. Send for samples. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water st.

ALL the latest novelties in silverware at Hauch's, No. 295 Fi th ave, WFS

HE WAS SURPRISED. SATISFIED AT LAST.

"Where can I get a square meal at a



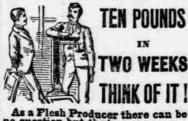
without license and on Sunday, \$500 fine and 4 months to the workhouse.

Phillip Rosenthal was tried in Judge Ewing's court yesterday afternoon, and found guilty of em bezzlement. He canvassed orders for enfarging pictures and collected the money on delivery. He was found guilty of retaining a part of the collections. He was sentenced to pay a fine of 6½ cents, the cost of prosecution and spend two months in the workhouse. Large Grist of Indictments Found and

Where they treat with success all curable cases

POWDER

refined toilet in this climate



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

INTERESTING AND POPULAR

Low Prices for this Week in the Following Departments:

Cloaks, Capes, Wraps and Jackets.

Fine Cloth Capes, all shades, - - -All Wool Stockinette Jackets, 3 39 to 10 00 Fine Broadcloth Jackets, -2 74 to 16 00 Old Ladies' Cloth Wraps, - - -7 00 to 15 00 2 49 to 5 00 Children's Reefer Jackets, - - -Children's Jersey Jackets, - - - -3 00 to 8 00 Ladies' Peasant Cloaks. - - -7 00 to 35 00 Also novelties in Ladies' Silk Waists, Jerseys, Blazer Jackets, Fancy Shawls, Capes, Wrappers and Tea Gowns arriving and

(Cloak Parior-Second Floor-Take Elevator.)

Kid Glove Specials.

Ladies' Four-Button Kid Gloves, all colors, at 69c per pair.

Ladies' Eight-Button Mousquetaire Kid Gloves in Tans, regular 85c quality, at 69c per pair.
adies' Four-Button Kid Gloves. hand sewed, in Brown and worth \$1 25, at 99c per pair. Ladies' Seven-Hook Kid Gloves, in Colors and Black and worth \$1 25,

at 99c per pair. Ladies' Seven-Hook Suede Gloves, in Colors and Black and worth \$2 25, at \$1 75 per pair. Ladies' Seven-Hook Suede Gloves, in Colors and worth \$1 75, at \$1 49

per pair. Ladies' Four-Button Suede Gloves, in Colors and Black and a regular \$1 75 quality, at \$1 24 per pair. Children's Four-Button Kid Gloves, in Tans and worth 75c, at 50c per (Glove Department-Main Aisle, Sixth Street Entrance.)

Umbrella Bargains.

The New Graffa, warranted fast black, 26 inch, at 89c. The New Graffa, Large Oxydized Handles, at \$1 39. Gloria Cloth, 99c. Gloria Cloth, Paragon Frame, Oxydized or Gold Handles, \$1 49. Windsor Silk, Oxydized or Natural Sticks, \$2 49.

Windsor Silk, Sterling Silver Handles, \$3 75. Eureka Silk, \$3 49. Black Bandles for Mourning at \$1 89. Eureka Silk, Gold, Oxydized or Natural Sticks, 26 or 28 inch, at \$4 99. (Umbrella and Parasol Department-End of Main Aisle, Sixth Street Entrance.)

Gents' Furnishings.

Scarfs, 4-in-Hands and Tecks, at 24c, worth 50c. Scarfs, 4-in-Hands and Tecks, at 49c, actually worth \$1. The New Novelty, "Satin Stripe" Shirts, sold elsewhere at \$1 25, at 98c.

Our Famous "Town Talk" Shirt at 43c. Our spring stock of Men's Underwear is now complete. It comprises everything in Silk, Lisle Thread, Balbriggan, Merino, Cotton and Light-Weight Wool.

(Gents' Furnishings-Main Aisle, Sixth Street Entrance.)

Ladies' and Children's Knit Underwear.

Children's Swiss Ribbed Shirts, worth 15c, our price 11c each. Children's Swiss Ribbed Shirts, extra fine and worth 25c, our price

Ladies' Jersey Ribbed Vests, worth 25c, our price 15c each.
Ladies' Swiss Ribbed Vests, in White and Black, worth 40c, our price 24c each.

Ladies' Merino Vests, medium weight, worth 50c, our price 39c each.

Ladies' Merino Vests, Extra Fine, and worth 75c, our price 49c each. (Knit Underwear Department-First Aisle to Left, Main Entrance.)

Hosiery Department.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, splendid value and worth 20c, at 14c a pair. Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, full regular and worth 25c, at 19c a pair. Ladies' Fancy Hose, Black Boots, seamless, at 24c a pair. Ladies' Black Brilliant Lisle Hose, all sizes, at 39c a pair. Examine our line of novelties in Silk and Lisle Hose from 49c up. Children's Fast Black Hose, sizes 6 to 8 1-2, at 12 1-2c a pair. Children's Black Lisle Hose, split feet, all sizes, 40c goods at 24c a pair. Also a full line of Children's Silk Hose at prices always the lowest. Gents' Balbriggan Hose, Seamless and worth 20c. at 12 1-2c a pair Gents' Fine Balbriggan Hose, double soles, heels and toes, at 24c a pair. Gents' Lisle Thread Hose, in modes and tans and worth 50c, at 35c a

Gents, we have an elegant line of Black Silk Hose at 49c, 59c and 74c (Hosiery Department-Main Aisle, Sixth Street Entrance.)

Corsets and Corset Covers. Our 74c Corsets now 49c each. | Our 25c Corset Covers now 15c Our \$1 25 Corsets now 74c each. each. Our \$1 75 Corsets now 99c each. Our 50c Corset Covers now 25c Our \$1 98 Corsets now \$1 25 ca. each. Our 79c Corset Covers now 39c Our \$2 25 Corsets now \$1 49 ea.

each. All the popular makes and per- Our 99c Corset Covers now 49c

each.

with embroidery. Unequaled values. (Corset Department-Left of Main Aisle, Penn Avenue Entrance,)

Ladies' Aprons. All of our 19c Short Aprons down | All of our 25c Short Aprons down to 14c each. And another lot of those Elegant Aprons at 24c and 49c each.

All perfect fitting, made of Fine Muslin and Cambric and finished

(Muslin Underwear Department-Main Aisle, Penn Avenue Entrance.) Ladles' Neckwear, Ruchings, Etc.

All the latest styles in Directoire and Vandyke Ruchings. Also, Tinsel Ruchings in great variety.

All the latest styles in Ladies' Collars—the Red Fern, etc. Also, a large assortment of Embroidered Collars and Cuffs, in sets for ladies, misses and children. And a full line of Ladies' and Children's Ties in all the latest styles.

See our Elegant Embroidered Ties (all colors) at 69c each.

(Neckwear and Ruchings-First Aisle to Right, Penn Avenue Entrance.)

Notion Department.

A wide-awake Notion Department—replete with everything useful, needful or necessary for the work basket or sewing room, and at prices lower than the lowest. (Notion Department-First Ausle to Right, Sixth Street Entrance.)

Bric-a-Brac Department.

A source of pleasure to our many Patrons is our pretty Bric-a-Brac Department, now on main floor and first aisle to left of Sizth One lot elegant hand-painted Scarfs at 99c and \$1 49

SPECIAL. One lot elegant hand-painted Scarfs at 99c and \$1 49 the price asked for them. Special attention is directed to our elegant

DANZIGER'S THE MONEY-SAVING STORES FOR THE PEOPLE,

Sixth St. and Penn Avenue. PITTSBURG, PA

CANON'S PERILS.

ence of the Exploring Expedition in Granite Gorge.

& BOAT MASHED TO SPLINTERS. cenes on the Bosom of the Colorado Between Walls 3,000 Feet High.

MOST EXCITING RIDE OF THE TRIP

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.

EXPLORATION CAMP No. 95, MOUTH OF DIAMOND CREEK, via PEACH SPRINGS, ARIZ., March 3. We have at last come out into the light of the world once more. Our party reached the mouth of Diamond creek Saturday, March 1, and yesterday my faithful friend, Mr. Elmer Kane, and myself came up 25 miles to this little railroad station to report and to find out what the world had been doing for the past three months. Until last

night we had not seen a daily newspaper of later date than November 26, and you can imagine we had many surprises. . My last letter was written from a point just above the head of the noted and yet unknown Granite gorge of the Grand canon. We started into its depths January 24. This section of granite extends from a point 18 miles below the mouth of the Little Colorado river to the southern part of Powell's plateau, a distance of about 40

It has a peculiar form all of its own. Unlike the towering masses of granite of the Royal gorge and Clear Creek canons, its walls start from the water's edge with generally a few feet-10 to 50-of vertical cliff and then slope back in a ragged, irregular slope 300 to 1,200 or more feet at an angle varying from a few degrees to 45° from vertical, with some small patches jutting out boldly into the river and towering hundreds of feet high, forming almost perpendicular cliffs, or rather more accurately speaking,

they form buttresses and towers to the gen-erally sloping walls. A SERIES OF MISHAPS. Here in this granite gorge all the mishaps to our expedition occurred. The fall of the river in the first ten miles averages 21 feet per mile (the greatest average fall except in a portion of Cataract canon) and this is con-tracted into individual falls and rapids, of greater depth and more powerful in the con-centrated strength of their raging waters

than any upon the whole river. We worked on slowly and carefully, making but short distances each day, running such rapids as were considered safe, letting our loaded boats down by lines from rock to rock over some, and portaging our whole stock or supplies and lifting our boats over the rocks in others. We moved on thus till January 29, when we came to the greatest fall in the river-put down in Government reports as 80 feet in one-third of a mile Over the upper end of this rapid we let all three boats down by lines in safety-but as we started to repeat this, for a further distance down, boat No. 3 was caught by a cross current, swept in against the rock, turned half on her side, filled with water and was jammed tight between two sunken

two men holding it, first one man and then another (for the water is so cold one can hardly stay in it but a few minutes) went out upon the boat and with grappling hook and line secured nearly all the load of pro-visions, bedding, etc. Only two sacks of provisions were washed away by the current. But the boat, although we worked bard at her till dark, we thought lost, and lay down to sleep, literally upon the sharp

edges of the broken granite rocks. That night the river rose two feet and lifted the bost loose, so that early the next morning by a little hard work we got her out, and in five days' hard work we had a new AN EVENTFUL FIVE DAYS. Five days! Shall we ever forget them?

Not a moment without the awful roar of

that mighty torrent in our ears, with hardly wood enough to cook our meals—the last two days' cooking done with the shavings left from the broken boat, and the ever re-turning question, which boat will go next? On the 4th of February we were on the go again. The lower part of this rapid was run in salety, and many others. February 5 we passed Bright Angel creek, and on the 6th came to the most powerful and unman-ageable rapid we have met on the river. We portaged our supplies and followed our usual method of swinging the empty boats down by lines. My boat, No. 1, went first, and we came within an ace of losing her at the start, the current being too powerful for even five men to hold the empty boat. She,

however, after diving twice under the water,

completely filled, came ashore in safety. To

prevent this occurence again, we adopted Major Powell's plan in such cases of shoot-

ing the beat through alone and catching it below. No. 3, the rebuilt boat, was started first. In the middle of the rapid, she turned, partially filled with water, shot to one side, stuck against the cliff, sank in the worst part of the rapid and came up in pieces about the size of toothnicks. Next morning we carried one other boat, No. 2, over the rocks and got her down in We started once more, 11 men and

two boats. We had good water for two

days and went into camp for our Sunday

rest after a week of most trying labor. That portion of the Granite gorge from its head to Bright Angel cresk has a peculiar tion they travel a course, first in the air, then in the water, only to be compared to the spirals of a corkscrew. When we find interest of its own. Narrow, dark and gloomy, it stands at the very gateway of the great canon as if by its very frown to keep back the intruder and guard from vulgar eyes and sordid greed, the grandeur, the beauty and the hidden treasures of the lower

A SUDDEN CHANGE OF SCENE.

changes-the granite slopes are flatter, they

are of a softer black granite, cut into sharper

At the Bright Angel creek everything

pinnacles and crags and seem more as if formed of very coarsely stratified slate. The much more cut up by side washes and the whole country opens back into the wildest portion of the Grand canon, where the width at the top is from 6 to 13 miles. Above us rise great wondrous mountains of red, capped with cathedral domes and spires, pinnacles, turrets and towers, in such intricate forms and flaming colors that words

fail to convey any idea of their beauty and

sublimity. I copy for you a leaf or two

from my notebook, under date of Friday, February 7: The canon is growing more and more picturesque and beautiful the further we proceed. The granite has lost its awful and threatening look and slopes back in beautiful hill sides of variegated black, gray and green. Above this, next to the river, is a strutum of dark sandstone cut into sharp horizontal layers, standing in an almost perpendicular wall, jutting out in places to the edge of the granite, and studded all over with points standing out in the air darker in color than those behind them and the top edge cut into smaller points and crevices through which the light shines giving a

rough, beaded appearance.

As we look down the river or up a low side canon, with the placid water between its polished walls of black and gray and green for a foreground, there rises above the dark sandstone tier upon tier, bench upon bench, terrace upon terrace, stepping back further and further and higher and higher, Certainly; it can be built through the Grand canon as far as Diamond creek. The and in their immensity of height and pro-portions seeming to tower almost over our heads. First above the darker sandstone comes the flattened slopes of the lime and mineralized matter in borizontal layers of yellow, brown, white, red and green.

MARBLE WALLS 1,000 FEET HIGH.

Then rise sheer walls of stained marble

1,000 feet or more, the lower portions yellow, brown and red, and the coloring of red

growing brighter as it nears the top. Above this are smaller benches of marble, at the top of each a little mesa covered with

green grass and bushes, and above these

are a dozen or more terraces of scarlet and flame-colored sandstone, stained on their outer points with black, the whole covered with perhaps a couple of thousand feet of with perhaps a couple of thousand leet of the lighter gray, vellow and white sandstone ledges, capped by pinnacles and spires, tur-rets and domes in every imaginable shape, size and proportion, with all their slopes covered and their tops fringed with pine, cedar and pinion trees, whose bright green stands out in bold relief against the flaming

colors below and the snow that capped it all.
We started out again with our little fleet
of two boats, each with a new helmsman.
All went well for awhile, when one day a divided current drew one boat too much to one side in front of a rock in the middle of the rapid. Our nelmsman, Hislop, cried to the men to pull their best. All nerves were strained, but to no purpose. Standing in the bow of the boat I saw the crash was inevitable. I raised my left foot on the gunwale, holding on with my right hand to the life line, ready to jump clear of the boat if she upset. Hislop made one last effort to the gospels, were full of surprises. It can turn her just as she struck. She be said of them, as it has been said of hucame with a crash against the rock just above the keel, about three feet from the bow, right under where I was standing, but she did not upset. The current caught her stern and she swung around the rock like a whip. Hislop was thrown from his seat ten feet away from the boat into the rapid, but he was soon pulled back into the boat. In a few moments we were all safely landed on shore, and in a couple of hours the hole was mended. We

SOUTH OF POWELL'S PLATEAU. From the southern portion of Powell's little Christian company. Youth, enplateau to the mouth of the Kanab Wash thusiasm and wealth have always the canon assumes an entirely new form. Colorado river to the southern part of Powell's plateau, a distance of about 40 miles, though there are patches of granite of more or less extent all the way down the Grand canon.

The granite, except in a few patches, has sunk under the river, and the softer strata of sand and limestones which formed the great slopes above the granite have come down next to the river and rise from the water's edge in great talus slopes 300 to 600 teet high at a general angle of 40° from vertical. The river is broader and sweeps in gentle curves. The picture is one of grandeur and beauty, grand with its walls of bright colors towering 2,500 feet over head beauty. head, beautiful in its long swinging green

slopes, with the quiet water sparkling in the sun at their foot.
From the mouth of the Kanab Wash for about 20 miles down is perhaps the narrowest and deepest part of the great inner gorge. The walls of this portion rise above the water 3,000 feet, and they are almost vertical, the benches are narrower, and the vertical cliffs between the benches higher than in any other section. And yet, strange to relate, from one end of this section to the other there is a banch about 50 feet above. other there is a bench, about 50 feet above high water, running almost parallel with the grade of the river, of solid marble wide enough to build a four-track railroad upon

and not interfere with the perpendicular walls above or the river below. But of this The night before we reached Kanab the river rose four feet and continued to rise fully ten feet. Just below Kanab Wash there is a rapid one and one-half miles long. On Tuesday morning we started down this rapid. We made this mile and a half in just four and one-half minutes. We then had for some time few rapids, but a rushing, singing current, forming eddies, whirl-pools and back currents fearful to contemplate, much more to ride upon. AN APPALLING PHENOMENON.

About 2:30 P. M., we heard a deep, loud

foam. With a great effort we stopped upon

roar and saw the breakers ahead in

a pile of broken rocks that had rolled into the river. Much to our surprise when we went to look, the whole terrible rapid that we had expected to see had disappeared and only a rushing current in its stead. While we stood wondering there rose right at our feet those same great waves, 12 to 15 feet in height, and 100 to 150 feet long across the river, rolling down stream like great sea waves and breaking in white foam with a terrible noise. We watched and wondered, and at last concluded this was the fore front of a great body of water rolling down this narrow trough from some great cloud-burst above. Believing that discretion was the better part of valor, we camped right there on that pile or rocks, fearing that although our boats would ride these waves in safety, we might be caught in one of these rolls just at the head of a rapid and, unable to stop, be carried over the rapid with the additional force of these rushing breakers. The next morning we tound the flood had begun to recede: After an early break ast we started on what proved afterward to be the wildest, most daring and exciting ride we have had on the river. The canon was so narrow, the turns so quick and sharp, the current rushing first on one side and then on the other, forming whirlpools, eddies and chutes, that our boats were caught first in one and then in the other. Now they spun

round like leaves in the wind, then shot far to the right or left almost against the wall, now caught by a mighty roll and first car-ried to the top of the great waves and then dropped into the "trough of the sea" with a force almost sufficient to take away one's breath. .. Many times we narrowly escaped being carried over the rapids before we could examine them, making exciting and sudden landings by pulling close to shore and with bow up stream rowing hard to partially check our speed, while one man jumped with a line to a little ledge of rocks and held on for his life and ours too. SHOOTING THE BAPID. At last the expected combination comes. We round a sharp turn and see a roaring, foaming rapid below, and as we come in tull view of it we are caught in a mighty roll of -it is all in vain: we cannot cross such a In trying to pull out we get our boats quartering with the current. In this posi-

shape bow on. It lasts but a moment, the cross current strikes us and we, are turned. go broadside down over the worst part of the rapid (which proves clear of rocks), then, turned and twisted about, we go through the rest of the fall in a wild, wizard About 11 o'clock we reached the open country. Wednesday night we camped under the shadow of what remains of that wonder ul and awful volcano. It is dark, cold and gloomy now, but once it belched forth its molten rock and poured it down for

we must go over the rapid with great effort

we straighten them round and enter in good

miles and miles through the valley. The appearance and form of the whole country changes a short distance above the volcano From there for a distance of some 35 miles everything has been TORN AND RENDED. The solid cliffs of marble which above stood up so grand, are now in shreds. The former pinnacles and spires have tum-bled and gone. Great faults are seen where mountains have dropped into the bowels of the earth and topped over as they fell. The whole upper country looks but the sad and awful reminder of its former greatness. It certainly is a misnomer to call this section of 35 or 40 miles a "canon." It is a valley, changed from the once blackened ruin into

a most charming pastoral scene.

About 18 miles above Diamond creek, where we landed Saturday, this broken and rended country ends, the granite comes up once more and the noble marble cliffs stand up in their greatness and boldness as before. The granite only occurs in patches and between these the valley is wider and wider Perhaps some one will say just here: 'You have not told us of the railroad. Can

53 miles of canon below Diamond creek we have not seen; of this we cannot speak. You shall hear from us again at the Needles, Do you wish to attend a play while stopping in New York? No more favorable location for amusement can be found than the Surtevant House, cor. Broadway and Twenty-ninth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Theater and near all the other first-class places of amusement.

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A WOMAN OF CANAAN.

The Lesson in the Savior's Answer to Her Request for Help.

One the Boundary of Palestine, the Other the Suppliant's Faith.

HE TOILED WITHIN TWO LIMITS,

APPLICATION TO CHRISTIAN LIFE

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE. 1

It is an evident fact that Christ limited this personal ministry to the boundaries of the province of Palestine, and to members of the Jewish church. Only upon rare occasions such as the present, did He depart outside the boundaries of this limitation. The same rule which He observed Himself, He set for Christ was forever doing and saying that which nobody expected. His dealings with men and women, as they are described in the gospels, were full of surprises. It can be said of them, as it has been said of huwhich nobody expected. His dealings with men and women, as they are described in man life, that "nothing is certain but the

unforeseen." This fact about Christ is especially noticeable in His answers to people's questions, and in His response to appeals. A young man comes running to Him, of whom it is said that he had great possessions. He is desirous to be numbered among the disciples. His life is blameless, his enthusiasm portaged past the next rapid and were off is great; he loves the Master, and the Master, looking into his face, loves him. Here surely is a most acceptable addition to the little Christian company. Youth, enbeen valuable elements in every movement. We want them in the church to-day, and they counted for just as much among men in Christ's day. What does the Master do? Straightway He lays upon this

> hast, and give to the poor, and then come! And the youg man turns away, and makes the great refusal. But when the case in hand is that of Matthew, a publican, a man despised and hated by his fellow men, one from whom anybody who wished to have any popularity or in-fluence would have kept away, one whose presence in the company of the disciples would be sure to handicap them in their work and give occasion to scandal and enmity. Christ does not wait for Matthew to ask admission. He calls him, inviting him into the apostolic company and laying upon him no burden whatsoever.

young man's shoulders the heaviest burden

He can think of. Go, He says, sell all thou

IN APPEALS FOR HELP. The same difference is to be noticed in the Master's response to appeals which are made to Him for help. Take these two instances which happened in the same city: "When Jesus was entered into Capernaum, there came to Him a centurion beseching Him and saying: "Lord, thy servant lieth at home sick of palsy, grievously tormented.

And Jesus saith note him. I will come and to learn what lessons are there set for us— The same difference is to be noticed in the there came to Him a centurion beseething Him and saying: "Lord, thy servant lieth at home sick of palsy, grievously tormented. And Jesus saith unto him, I will come and heal him." "There was a certain nobleman whose son was sick at Capernoum When whose son was sick at Capernaum. When he heard that Jesus was come out of Judea into Galilee, he went unto Him and besought Him that He would come down and heal his small son, for he was at the point of death. Then Syria. said Jesus unto him: Except ye see signs and wonders ye will not believe."

It could not have been predicted accurately of Christ in regard to any word which might be spoken to Him how He would answer. Nobody could tell in what attitude, any emergency, any event, any necessity for action or opinion would find Him. He would have chosen Jerusalem for His dwelling place, one would have thought,— the city of the temple and the priests, the city of holiness. Instead of that, He chose Capernaum, the city of buyers and sellers, the city of secular business. He would have fraternized, one would have thought, with the religious people of His day, choosing His triends among the rabbis, conversing with the Pharisees. Instead of that He directed against the religious leaders of His

time His plainest and strongest rebukes and kept His words of sympathy for publicans and sinners. This unexpectedness was the natural result of Christ's perfect knowledge of men. He looked straight into the hearts of the people with whom He talked, and answered looked beneath the surface always, so His speech went always beneath the surface. The superficial is for the most part conventional and expected. We can that well enough. Christ, in all His life. never once spoke a superficial word. He could not because He saw the heart—the

heart of man and the heart of truth. WHAT THE UNEXPECTED IS. In proportion as any man knows men and sees into the soul of truth, in that proportion will his words and actions contain this same element of unexpectedness. Greatness manifests itself in the unexpected. For the un-expected is simply an expression of a way of looking at things different from our way. nature and the common experiences of life give it to her. He was telling of a genuine enter into our thinking. We think about them in the common way, not going beneath the surface. But the poet looks out at life Israel." He could not give her what she them in the common way, not going beneath the surface. But the poet looks out at life and nature and it has all a different look to him. The man of thought, of genius, sets down his impressions of these common sights and facts and suddenly they are transfigured,

or rather they are translated and interpreted so that at last we catch their meaning. It is a new meaning which we had not thought of before. It is the unexpected. "Behold a woman of Canaan came out of the same coasts, and cried unto Him, saying: Have mercy on me, O Lord, thou Son of David, my daughter is grievously vexed current. We must go down over the rapid.

In trying to pull out we get our boats word. And His disciples came and besought Him, saying, send her away, for she crieth after us. But He answered and said, I am not sent but unto the lost sheep of the house of Israel. Then came she and worshiped Him, saying, Lord help me. But he answered and said, it is not meet to to take the children's bread and to cast it to dogs. And she said: Truth, Lord, yet the dogs eat of the crumbs which fall from their

master's table. Then Jesus answered, and

said unto her: O woman, great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt."

Here, emphatically, is the unexpected. That Christ, who came to help people who

needed help, should have returned no answer to this poor mother's piteous need; that He, who upon so many other occasions heard and heeded so many appeals like this that the writers of the gospels have no numbers to set beside the healings, should here have hesitated to help; this is unexpected, indeed. HOW TO EXPLAIN IT. Suppose now, that in the presence of this singular incident, we must be as silent as the Master was at the beginning. Suppose we were to think about it to the end of our thoughts, and to read what everybody else who has thought about it has written, and still find no good answer; what would we say? We might say that Christ was moved, as we might have been, in the first place by prejudice, and then by pity. He

deeply troubled.

That would be to measure Christ by our own selves. And if the small can accurately measure the great by their own selves; i the sinner can adequately pronounce upon the motives of the saint; if the mind of the untrained thinker is a measure for the mind of the philosopher; then we can say of Christ that He showed here some such weakness as we might have showed.

re used the woman's request because He was

a Jew and she was an outsider; and then He

deed, we expect the unexpected.

granted it when He saw how very much in earnest she was, how persistent and how

The truth is, however, that we stand in the presence of the Master. The unex-pected, it is altogether likely, means only that He sees deeper than we do. And if we cannot understand the reason for His words, it is not because there is no good reason in them. The untrained thinker may say that there is no meaning in a paragraph which a great philosopher has written, because his untrained mind cannot discover it, but the meaning is there, pevertheless. It is altogether likely that the limitation is in our own minds. In the words of the great, the ound and unexpected are natural. In-

universality. Nothing is more remarkable about the words of Christ than their continthe world of correct man tach continual reaching out and taking everybody in.

The field is the world. The religion of Christ 1s for all nations. He is the light which lighteth every man born into our human life. Somehow, then, the limited and the universal were reconciled in the thought of Christ. He set limits that thereby

He might reach out and touch all sides of the world. I think we can understand that, Christ recognized the value of limitations. must help a man. The fire warms the room because it is within the limits of the grate. The man who knows a little about every-thing contributes nothing to the knowledge of his generation. He is not the man who makes the discoveries. The Christian who makes a resolution "to be good," or to enter upon any general new course of conduct is

not the Christian who gets on toward saint-

hood. Nobody gets much inspiration from the example of such a Christian. There is nothing to take hold of. The way to the knowing of something that will help men is along the path of limitation. NOT IN THE BY-PATHS. A hundred gates must be shut and barred. hich lead into paths along which one would like to go. One gate and one way must be chosen and resolutely followed. To be "professor of things in general" is to sit in a chair to which no man could look for an oracle, to know one thing and to know more about it than anybody else is the way to be of intellectual use to one's gener-

That is what I mean by the value of limto learn what lessons are there set for usthis is His way who lived in the narrow province of Palestine.

He had come to help the world, but He chose to do it by helping a few people in the small towns and country villages of Syria. And out of that helping has grown the Church. Christ helps us to-day because He helped Peter and James and John and a few others. Christ peoponical the value of limitations.

method along which He worked. method along which He worked.

But even within the contracted boundaries of Palestine Christ did not help everybody. Beside and within the limit which He set for himself there was another limit which was set for him. There was another limit not written down and measured out in any geography, but established in the heart of man. Some, Christ could not help. There were villages in which He could not heal nor help anybody. It was because the bar-

rier o: unbelief was built between His bless-

THE LIMIT OF PAITH.

All work of helping others is done within the limits of their faith. All influence waits

upon appreciation, upon confidence, upon the open heart. We know ourselves how with

ing and man's need.

iest that is in us, and go away conscious was made by Mrs. Honora Clark, who alleged that we have left a benediction behind us. that Mr. Liddell assaulted and ejected her With others we are constrained, silent, unhelpful. So we get to realize this fact of last grand jury, and the bill ignored, but it was limitation which we read of in the life of returned for further action on The Master may have hesitated on account of the limitations which He had wisely set around His work. For the woman was a heathen. But it seems nearer the real truth to say that He hesitated beand unfaith set about Him. "Jesus gave the woman what she wanted," says a wise preacher, "just as soon as it was possible for Him to give it. He was not holding it, as looking at things different from our way. It were, behind His back, watching her lace Year in and year out, the common sights of to see when was the best moment for Him to

> wanted then; but when by her belief in Him she had crossed the line and become spiritually one of His people, then the im-possibility was removed, and we may even say, "I think He could not help helping We are all the time limiting the benedic tions of God. God's hand waits upon our hearts. To the closed heart comes no bless-ing. To the open heart, to the heart of love and faith, God is always waiting to be gra-

> to him that believeth." GEORGE HODGES. A 50 Cent Cure for Rheumatism. Persons troubled with rheumatism should read the following from Mrs. N. M. Peters, of East Des Moines, Ia. She 1ys: "I had suffered with rheumatism the greater part of the time for nearly seven years. At times I was almost helpless. I doctored a great deal for it with physicians and tried electric belts, patent medicines and almost everything that is recommended for rheumatism. Finally a neighbor advised me to try Cham-

can guess how bad I was, as one or two bot-For sale by E. G. Stucky, 1701 and 2401 Penn ave.; E. G. Stucky & Co., cor. Wylie

ROSA LA BELLA and John Dell were tried jointly before Judge Macee. They were charged with immeral conduct and larceny. The couple are Italians, and it is alleged they took some \$500 and a lot of jewelry from Mrs. La Bella's home, which was the property of her husband, and the couple then eloped. The case was not given to the jury until 5 o'clock, when court adjourned and a verdict will be returned on Monday. And so we come to the difficulties which present themselves in Christ's dealings with the woman of Causan. Why did Christ first 437 Smithfield st.