## DANGER IN SMOKING.

TOBACCO AND THE FLOW OF SALIVA

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

In these days of aggressive sanitation to bacco, like nearly every other gift of God to man, has been denounced by well-meaning fanatics as the cause of numberless ills both to soul and body. I am inclined to think that to this indiscriminating anothema the practice of smoking owes, at least in some measure, its present all but universal diffusion. A French devotee is reported to have even more sensitive than that covering the said of some innocent pleasure that it would be perfect if it were sinful. In the same spirit, no doubt, the "average sensual man" feels that indulgences in themselves almost feels that indulgences in themselves almost indifferent gain additional relish from the fact that they are regarded as wrong by the "unco guid" or by truculent sanitarians as The gospel of health is an excellent

thing, but, like the world, it is perhaps a trifle too much with us, and the relentless zeal of its preachers wearies men of the Athenians. I say this out of no irreverence to Sir Edwin Chadwick, Dr. B. W. Richardson and the other anostles of hygiene whom I honor on this side of idolatry as much as any, but because it seems to me that they are apt to forget that physical wellbeing is not the sole end of existence. I wish it to be understood that, though a doctor, I do not consider it to be my function to stand at the feast of life and, like poor Sancho's physician, condemn every-thing on the table. I am not a member of the Anti-Tobacco League, nor do I believe that all those who seek solace from the 'herb nicotian'

"Go mad and beat their wives. Plunge, after shocking lives, Razors and carving knives Into their gizzards,"

On the contrary, I am teleologist enough th think that as tobacco is supplied to us naturally from the bounteous bosom of mother earth, it is meant to be used, and if used in the right way it is often belpful rather than injurious. I have no sympathy with the fanatics, from the royal author of the famous "Counterblast" downward, who of life, in however small a degree, less deso-

THE SINGING VOICE.

Having now, as I hope, gained the confidence of devotees of the "weed" by this profession of faith, I can speak of the effects of smoking on the vocal organs without being

suspected of prejudice.

In dealing with the voice, we may concentrate our attention on the singing voice and the marvelous organ which produces it, with its delicate tissues, its highly complex nervons apparatus, and its accurate muscular adjustments, or we may speak of the voice as used in ordinary speech, in which, though there is less question of artistic effect, the mechanism is still extraordinarily complicated, and not only the larynx and throat are used, but the tongue, checks, and lips whole human family, while singing belongs processes are more elaborate, and where anything that interferes with the smoothness and sweetness of tone is as conspicuous otherwise develop, and it occurs in a situation and received a magnificent upright grand as spots on the sun. The singing voice, therefore, affords the most delicate test whereby the effect of external agencies so slight that in speech their influence would se unnoticed can be accurately gauged. I shall therefore first consider the effect of tobacco smoke on the singing voice, and it may be well to ask at the outset: Has it any Does the utterance of the smoker betray him, as the husky tones of those who love to look on the wine when it is red often proclaim their infirmity?

That the voice is affected by tobacco is proved by the testimony of singers on the one hand and by the experience of physicians on the other. A very large acquaintance with vocalists of all grades, extending now over a longer period of years than I care to think of, enables me to say that white a few consider their voice as improved, the vast majority think it is more or less injured by smoking. I attach far more importance to the testimony of the latter than to that of the former, as singers have frequently the most eccentric notions of what is "good for the voice." As stout, mustard and melted candles have each bee vaunted by distinguished artistes as vocal elixirs of sovereign efficacy, it is not surprising that tobacco should also have its

The example of Mario, who smoked incessantly, is often cited as a proof of the utility, or at any rate the harmlessness, of the practice. It is obvious, however, that an exceptional singer is so by virtue of possessing an exceptional throat, and no rule for general use can be safely founded on such an instance. Balzac used to say of great men who were victims of the tender passion, what there was no knowing how much greater they might have and rehearsing new parts, and it is at such been if they had been free from that weakness. In the same way we may say of Mario: How much finer might even his voice have been without his eternal eigar? and nervous energies. It is easy to drift into It might at least have lasted longer than it did. Nearly all singers who have not been accustomed to the use of tobacco when first they take to smoking feel that it makes their throats dry and uncomfortable, and the voice thick, husky and tremulous, or in woice thick, husky and tremulous, or in some undefined way mars the perfection of their execution. Medical men who have As a high standard of excellence can only eyes for such things can often see the baleful effects of immoderate smoking writ large on nearly every part of the mucous membrane of the throat. Such, however, is the power the evil. I may add, moreover, that while possessed by the human organization of in many persons, just as the stomach becomes tolerant of tobacco, the tissues of the | the present craze of women for aping men effect of the hot and acrid tumes.

CAUSE OF OTHER TROUBLES.

Nevertheless, even when such impressions ceuse to be perceptible, the effect on the mucous membrane may continue to be burtful. and I have no doubt that a sensitiveness to the effects of cold, or, as it is called, a "catarrhal tendency," is frequently kept up even by the moderate use of tobacco. It is often the abuse of tobacco that is at the bottom of chronic congestion, or other slight deviations from the normal condition or the throat, which are put down to other causes. But, beside that, I have not the least doubt that smoking may be injurious to the voice, even when it leaves no visible marks of its | the various forms of harm which a smoker action, by impairing the precision of mus-cular movement necessary for perfect pro-nately, it is not necessary to smoke in order cular movement necessary for perfect pro-

The effect of tobacco on the body is both general and local; that is to say, it acts on the nervous centers and on the heart as well as on the parts with which the smoke or the laden with the fumes of tobacco is even juice comes immediately in contact. The general effect does not concern us here except in so far as the larynx may be affected thereby. It usually finds expression in what is vaguely called "nervousness;" the pulse becomes flurried, and the muscles rocket for irritation of the throat, caused,

muscular system that before the days of The same gentleman has seen some of the chloroform it was employed in surrical operations in which it was necessary that the muscles should be perfectly limp. It will be readily understood that under the influence Paper by the Noted Specialist,

Dr. Morell Mackenzie.

of a drug possessing these properties the exquisitely delicate adjustment of the various parts of the complicated vocal machinery are to some extent disordered, and the voice of the complicated vocal and the voice of the complicated vocal machinery are to some extent disordered, and the voice of the complicated vocal smoking carriages on the underground railway, especially at the time of the

Dr. Morell Mackenzie.

THE EFFECT ON THE VOICE.

Long Pipes and Mild Havanas May

be Used, Cigarettes Never.

TOBACCO AND THE FLOW OF SALIVA

various parts of the complicated vocal machinery are to some extent disordered, and the voice, if not quite "like sweet bells jangled out of tune and harsh," loses something of its richness and brilliancy. Something analogous to what takes place in the eye as a result of the abuse of tobacco occurs in the larynx, or rather in the part of the brain which govern the movements of that organ. Oculists are familiar with "tobacco amblyopia," that is, dimness of sight, due to what may be called, figuratively, blurring of the retina by tobacco smoke. "Tobacco amblyphonia" would be an equally appropriate name for the corresponding dullness of voice caused by excessive smokdullness of voice caused by excessive smoking. It must be understood that I speak here solely of singers; the effects which have been mentioned would be scarcely, if at all, noticeable in the speaking voice.

IRRITATES THE MEMBRANES.

When the nicotine does not injure the nervous system the smoke may still irritate the lining membrane of the throat and windpipe. Anyone who has been in a Highland cottage must be painfully familiar with the effect of the "peat reek" on the eyes. As the mucous membrane lining the laryax is organ of vision, the effect of blasts of hot smoke passing over it may be imagined. Unfortunately, it is possible to harden the delicate membrane to these rough experipatches of congestion affecting the upper part of the organ and occasionally the vocal cords themselves. In addition to this in severe cases the cords show a certain stuggishness of movement, which of course makes the tone dull, harsh and uncertain. ordinary mold, as the just Aristides bored A marked feature in these cases is dryness of the mucous membrane, a physical con-dition which deprives the voice of all brilliancy. In a given case it would be im-possible by mere ocular inspection to feel certain that these signs of disease arose from smoking, but in the case of young men not thoroughly habituated, I have repeatedly seen conditions brought on by a few days' smoking which have disappeared altogether when the patient has abstained.

In the upper portion of the throat the parts most exposed to the action of hot can, as a rule, smoke with much greater smoke are the uvula and the soit painte or little curtain which screens off the mouth from the back of the throat, and it is there accordingly that the effects are most marked. Patches of redness, enlargement of the tiny blood vessels, swelling of the uvula, crops of little blisters, which break and give rise to small but painful ulcers, and finally a rough, gritty, almost warty and discolored condition of what was once a beautiful, smooth, pink surface-these are the chief features of the picture too often presented by the smoker's palate. Dryness is here also tism. Everywhere in the throat the naturwould deprive poor humanity of one of the al secretion which should lubricate the parts pleasures which tend to make our way is dried up or thickened to a glutinous material, which clogs instead of oiling the

wheels of the vocal machine. EFFECT ON THE TONGUE.

The tongue often suffers severely from the effects of tobacco. Small excoriations, blisters, chronic superficial inflammation, and white patches, sometimes of almost horny consistence, are formed on the surface of the organ, and a permanently unhealthy condi-tion is induced, which in those predisposed to cancer is apt, under the influence of advancing age or as the result of the prolonged local irritation, to lead to the development of that disease. The same observation applies to the superficial ulceration which affects the sides of the root of the tongue. In this situation there are a number of delicate projections or so-called papilize, the exquisitely find points of which readily become inflamed when exposed to irritation. It is are brought into more active play than they are in singing. Speaking concerns the in this situation that cancer of the tongue is exceedingly apt to commence, but whether to a comparatively small though begins privileged fraction thereof. Tobacco affects both the speaking and the singing in the system and is only brought to a locus, so to speak, by local irritation, has not yet so to speak, by local irritation, has not yet a standard before it the latter hyvoice, though of course its influence is much so to speak, by local irritation, has not yet more noticeable in song, where the physical been determined. Even it the latter hytion where its symptoms are peculiarly dis-

More rarely smoking causes chronic inflammation of the lips, which sometimes gives rise to cracks which are always very troublesome and not infrequently end in deadly disease. In several of the morbid conditions which I have described it is obvious that the changes of structure are more important than the loss of vocal tunction, and indeed in many cases serious disease may be present while the voice is but

It need hardly be said that the conditions of the throat and other parts of the vocal instrument which I have here sketched are not the work of a few months or of moderate smoking; they are the result of years of excessive indulgence. There is, of course, every shade of degree in the susceptibility of different individuals, and much also depends on the kind of tobacco used and on the manner of smoking. Persons whose skin and mucous membranes are naturally irritable are more easily affected than others. and those of strongly marked rheumatic or gouty tendencies are especially likely to

ACTORS ARE AFFECTED.

The speaking voice does not generally become seriously affected as the result of smoking, except in the case of those who have to make professional use of the voice. I have noticed such effects occasionally in the case of military men and more rarely among the clergy, who have generally the good sense to give up the habit of smoking when they find it injurious. They are certainly, however, most common among actors. In members of the dramatic pro ession there is often a great strain on both the throat and the nervous system, especially in learning times that actors often exceed the bounds of moderation in smoking, to which recourse is had as a sective to their overtaxed cerebral excess under such circumstances, all the more that the throat is then in what may be The result is that most of the leading actors in London suffer from a relaxed con-

called "a condition of least resistance." be maintained in the dramatic profession under a sparing use of alcohol, tobacco must be looked upon as the sole cause of actors suffer very much from congestion adapting itself to injurious influences that and relaxation of the pharynx, actresses are very rarely afflicted in that way. But it oat become accustomed to the irritating even in their weaknesses continues, it cannot be expected that they will escape the consequences. The fair creatures have seen smoke, however, did not seem likely to do themselves much harm, for they either toyed with the eigarette in a Platonic sort of way or smoked with their lips, "puffing out innocuous blasts of dry to use the words of Churles Lamb, but taking care that very little passed inward beyond the "barrier of the teeth." I

> who cares about her voice would expose it even to that slight risk. SOME WHO DON'T SMOKE.

cannot imagine, however, that any lady

I have entered somewhat minutely into to be a victim of tobacco. Even seasoned vessels often find their neighbors' pipes or worse than smoking. Dr. Ramon de la more or less relaxed and unsteady. This is according to him, by the ungallant habits why smoking is so strictly forbidden to men training for athletic feats. So marked is the effect of tobacco in relaxing the whole drawing room, or even in the bedroom."

worst effects of tobacco in the throats of women (non-smokers) employed in the large cigar factory at Seville. "Smoking con-certs" should be anathema maranatha to

evening exodus from the city, and all other places where smokers most do congregate. places where smokers most do congregate.

The effects of oversmoking on the throat, when the habit has not been too long indulged in, can, as a rule, be easily cured by the simple remedy of discontinuing the practice which engenders them. In considering the evils produced by smoking, it should be borne in mind that there are two bad qualities contained in the tumes of tobacco. The one is the poisonous nicotine and the other is the high temperature of the burning tobacco. The Oriental hookah, in which the smoke is cooled by being passed through water before reaching the mouth, is probably the least harm ul form of indulg-ence in tobacco, and the cigarette which is so much in vogue nowadays is most certainly the worst. It owes this "bad eminence" to the very mildness of its action, people being thereby tempted to smoke all day

long, and easily accustoming themselves to inhale the fumes into their lungs, and thus saturating their blood with the poison. THE PROPER WAY TO SMOKE. To sum up, I believe that most people can smoke in moderation without injury, and that to many tobacco acts as a useful nerve sedative. On the other hand, if indulged in to excess, the habit is always injurious, and I am sure that a great many persons either cannot see or withfully shut their eyes to the "scientific frontier" which separates moderation from abuse. It must also be borne in mind that the condition of the amount of smoking which at one time would be attended with no bad effect might at another produce serious harm. Every smoker knows that when the stomach is out of order the pipe or cigar loses its charm; but it is not so generally known that at such times the tongue (which to the experienced eye is a mirror of the invisible stomach) and the throat are more vulnerable than usual to If nature's warning on these points are disregarded, as they generally are, the smoker will bring on himself much un-necessary discomfort and even suffering.

In connection with the variation in susceptibility just referred to, it may be mentioned that persons leading an outdoor life impunity than those who spend most of their time indoors. It is further worthy of re-mark that the inhabitants of warm climates suffer less than the dwellers in what is probably on the a non lucendo principle, called the temperate climate of England. This is doubtless due to the greater resisting power of throats less harassed by logs and east winds, and partly, perhaps, to the use

of milder tobacco.

To conclude with a little practical advice, I would say to anyone who finds total abstinence too heroic a stretch of virtue, let him smoke only after a substantial meal, and if he be a singer or speaker, let him do so after, and never before, using the voice. Let him smoke a mild Havana or a longstemmed pipe charged with cool smoking tobacco. It the charms of the cigarette are irresistible, let it be smoked through a mouthpiece which is kept clean

with ultra-Mohammedan strictness. Let him refrain from smoking pipe, cigar, or cigarette to the bitter, and, it may be added, rank and oily end. Your Turk, who is very choice in his smoking and thoroughly understands the art, always throws away the near half of his cigarette. Let the singer who wishes to keep in the "perfect way" refrain from inhaling the smoke, and let him take it as an axiom that the man in whom tobacco increases the flow of saliva to any marked degree, is not intended by nature to smoke. Let him be strictly moderate in indulgence—the precise limits each man must settle for himself—and he will get all the good effect of the soothing plant without the bane which lurks in it when used to excess. MORELL MACKENZIE.

## A HAPPY LITTLE MAIDEN.

She Receives an Elegant Everett Pinno. Little Sadie Rowbottom, of 226 Washingpiano. Sadie's father thought she ought to have a piano but did not like to snare the money out of his business; so he invested \$1 per week, in the Everett Club for ladies, and the little lady is delighted. She receives for \$350, a piano which retails for \$425, and only pays \$1 per week. The Everett Club system is playing havoc with the old style of retailing pianos at ex-tortionate prices, as the club buys 350 pianos, thus saving \$75 to each member, and members can pay in the way most con-venient to themselves. If you want a piano, just call and see the Everett. It is the finest upright piano made. You can also Chickering Hazelton Haines Bros. and others which have been taken in exchange; von can buy these at almost any price Call or send for circular to the Manager, Alex Ross, 137 Federal street, Allegheny.

Bargains! Bargains Pinnos! We have on hand a great number of

second-hand pianes that must be sold at once to clear out warerooms. These are: Gaeble & Co., Kranich & Bach, American Co., Decker Bros. Chickering, Haines,

Fischer, Fischer, Knabe,
And many other makes. They have been thoroughly overhauled and look and are almost as good as new. Will be sold at from \$25 up for each or installments, Get your piano now and have it delivered after April 1. MELLOR & HOENE, MThssu 77 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg.

RICH silk finished, all wool French Henrietta in all the choice spring shades, 46 inches wide, 75c and \$1 per yard. HUGUS & HACKE. TTSSU

Pointees, Pointees, Pointees, Three cars very fine stock to arrive Mon-day, which will be sold at market price. Pittsburg Produce Commission Co. MYERS & TATE, Proprietors,

THE largest and finest stock of chambe and parlor suits, wardrobes, and in fact all articles necessary to furnish a neat home can be seen at the Michigan Furniture Company, 437 Smithfield st.

Desirable Real Estate. Adjourned to Wednesday, March 26, at 10

A. M., Elsessor estate, corner of Jackson and Webster treets, Allegheny. Six brick A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer, 413 Grant street.

INDIA SILKS-We show this season exclusive designs and reliable qualities only our assortment on large and exceptionally attractive prices from \$1 to \$3 per vard.

While We Take Stock This week will offer bargains in ends from J. C. GROGAN, every department. J. C. GROGAN, Jeweler and Silversmith, 443 Market st.,

cor. Fifth ave. A LIFE-SIZE crayon and one dozen cabinet photos can be had together for \$6 only at Society Gallery, 35 Fifth ave. Use

Cabinet photos \$1 per dozen, prompt de-livery. Crayons, etc., at low prices. LIES' GALLERY, TTSu 10 and 12 Sixth st.

IT is surprising how well your old parlor suit will look after it is reupholstered by Haugh & Keenan, 33 and 34 Water st.

FACTS ABOUT CIGARS

Consumption of the Rolls Increasing Over a Million a Year.

20,000 FACTORIES IN AMERICA.

Americans and Irishmen Have Not Yet Embarked in the Business.

THE PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE

Most of the large and important cigar factories in this country are owned and managed by Germans or Hebrews, while the smaller and less known places are controlled by Bohemians, Italians, and occasionally by a Spaniard or Frenchman. The making of cigars is an industry which thus far has not been touched by the ordinary American or Irish business man. Yet it is about the easiest trade in existence in which a man can become his own master with but a slight expenditure of money, and the market for the goods is always an open and a big one. The eigarmaker who has \$50 in cash and can secure a bondsman, has enough money for stock and can go into business for himself. The internal revenue charges are only about \$12, and as soon as that amount is paid and the bonds perfected, the surplus money will be enough to start with, and selling his cigars will not be difficult, so throat as well as that of the general health varies greatly at different times, and that an a master's frown. Why more of the expert makers in the trade do not launch out for themselves is one of the inexplicable mys teries of these usually industrious and hardworking class of skilled artisans.

> make in a week?
>
> Well, now and then, there will be a steady, energetic fellow who may have 1,500 to his credit at the end of the week, but such cases are very rare indeed. Many of the men who do not squander their time recklessly can turn out about 1,000 per week, but most of them handle tew over 800, and the largest number of workers are satis-fied if they can have wages for 600 when their weekly pay-day arrives.

How many cigars can an expert workman

THE PAY THEY GET. They are paid all the way from \$15 to \$35 a thousand, according to the style and grade of the article, for the high grade cigar de-mands more care and labor than those which are sold two for 5 cents. All the very cheap classes are composed of the wrapper, binder and filler, but the best hand-made cigar has nothing but the filler and wrapper. Up to this time human ingenuity has failed to perfect any machine that can successfully compete with a pair of hands in making cigar. All the articles that are needed now adays to fashion a first-class eigar are the stock, a sharp knife like that used by shoemakers, a cutting board and the knowledge of how to use the materials. But before the raw material reaches the bench of the maker there is considerable work to be done with it, and quite a number of people earn decent wages in doing it.

When the bales of tobacco are delivered at the factory the first thing done with the aw material is to dampen it, and when this is done it is turned over to the "strippers." These strippers are usually girls of from 12 to 18 years of age, and they are often very expert and always very apt and quick at their work, which is both hard and disa-greeable, and has not the compensation of being well raid labor. They cannot earn more than \$6 a week, and most of them do not earry home that amount with them from the factory every Saturday.

THE STEMS UTILIZED. Their work consists in tearing away the an inch of leaf tobacco upon a hundred stems. Formerly these stems were thrown aside as refuse and as useless, but of late they have been utilized in many ways that make them valuable, so that they are now | Penitentiary. another source of profit to the manufacturer. After the stripping is completed, and the tems examined by a forewoman to see that every scrap of leaf tobacco has been taken from the stems, the leaves are dried and cleaned, and then they are ready for the workmen. They are not, however, given out to him without a careful account taken of the amount of stock furnished him. The number of eigars which he is to deliver over for the stock handed to him is then calculated, and the number is made to depend upon the size of the eigars, the closeness of their packing and the amount of tobacco necessary to make a filler. Sometimes 7 to 9 pounds will make a thousands cigars and again it may require from 14 to 16 pounds of stock to supply the easily and perfectly made between the workman and foreman that there is scarcely ever any dissatisfaction on either side. Of course, it is always understood that an expert workman, no matter how closely he is cut down in material, will always have

enough stock left to make A FEW EXTRA CIGARS

for his own use, and he never fails to do so, though the rule against it is extremely strict but very seldom enforced. Generally in the large factories a workman is kept as far as cured her own family, and it did them so possible on one brand of eigars, as that facilitates his labors, for he can almost close his eyes and pick up with a single move ment of his fingers just sufficient tobacco to supply his filler. When the filler is ready the stock is picked up quickly and dropped into it, and the expert getting it into form in an instant, wraps around it a large smooth leaf that is called the binder. a ribbon of fine leat, with as little grain as possible in it, is rolled from the butt of the cigar obliquely around it till it reaches the top, where it is fastened with gum, and the cigarmaker's work is at an end. The fore man inspects the cigars one by one, and if they pass his criticism they are handed over to the buncher, and thence they go to the packer and are ready for a market.

If he be a Spanish eigarmaker—and that class of workmen in this trade are credited with being the most expert in the world-he picks up very deftly a broken leaf and rolls it downward with his right hand to form the filler. American cigarmakers, strange to say, always roll the leaf upward and to

FACTS ABOUT THE ROLL.

Of course the filler is the most important portion of the cigar. Experts will tell you that if the grain of the leaf is so arranged as to run parallel along the length of the cigar it will burn well and level, but if not the eigar will draw with difficulty and so burn that it will require a dozen lightings to keep it in a suckable condition until it is

How many cigar factories are there in the

United States?

Probably 20,000 regular registered shops, large and small, where the work is carried on. There are in New York City probably about 1,200 regular registered shops, large and small, and their number is being added to every month, for scarcely any industry in this nation has shown a more rapid increase within the last few years. The reports from the Commissioners of Internal Revenue make it evident that for some time past more than 1,000,000,000 of cigars have been manufactured in the United States every year in excess of the number placed on the

TENEMENT HOUSE CIGARS. The business of making cigars in the tenement houses of the large cities, especially in New York, Chicago and St. Louis was in former years a source of immense profits to the large manufacturers. It was at the same time a prolific source of demoraliza-tion among the workmen and their families and a scandal to the authorities who per-mitted the business to be carried on. Legislation was finally invoked to prohibit the making of cigars outside of factories, but it was only after a long and bitter struggle with the manufacturers, especially in New

market during the year preceding.

York, that enactments were secured which it was supposed would eradicate the evil.

The laws have not been wholly successful, for even to this day there are more than 1,000 persons of both sexes engaged in making cigars in the miserably kept tenement rooms, where they are obliged to live and sleep amid the odors of the fragrant leaves. A Sermon in Every Paragraph and a

MET HIS BROTHER'S FATE.

Albert A. Fondyck. PAW PAW, MICH., March 22.-Albert A. Fosdyck, County Surveyor, was shot dead last night in the same room of the same nouse in Almena where the doctor, his brother, was recently shot. He was found dead this morning, shot through the head. The doctor was at a neighbor's, but returned home and went to bed, and did not discover the crime until this morning. There is in-

tense excitement, but no theory so far to throw any light on the case. The shooting of Dr. Fosdyck was fully as mysterious as the recent one, and the man killed last night, it will be remembered, was arrested for the crime. The weight of the evidence against him was not sufficient to hold him, however, and he was released. At the same time it is well known that Dr. Fosdyck has lived in fear of him ever since, and when both crimes are cleared some startling and sensational developments will see the light. The two brothers were bachelors and lived alone with a single servant, but they had some property, and this may afford a clew to the mystery surrounding the two crimes.

Chiefs Bigelow and Elliot Give Their Financial Accounts for February. The reports of the various departments

THE DEPARTMENT REPORTS.

and bureau are coming in daily, and vesterday the Departments of Public Works and Public Charities made their monthly report for February, the former to the City Controller and the latter to the Clerks of Coun-Mr. Bigelow shows receipts for the month

City property, \$2,412 19; water supply, \$100; water assessments, \$632 20.

Chief Elliot of the Department of Public Charities reported the expenditures for February at \$5,098 29, leaving a balance on hand of \$79,901 71. The receipts from various sources during the month were \$635 28. This is a small month's work for the department, but the winter having been much

to have been \$3,146 13, divided as follows:

milder than any of late years accounts for the lower estimates.

OPPOSED TO FREE LEAD. The West Wants a Tariff of One and

Balf Cents Per Pound on Ore. DENVER, March 22.-A telegram was sent to Senators Wolcott and Teller and Congressman Townsend last night, refuting the statement made by Mr. Myers before the Ways and Means Committee to the effect that all Western miners and smelters favored free importation of lead ore. The telegram was signed by ex-Senator Hill, ex-Congressman Symes, ex-Governor Grant, ex-Governar Evans, Governor Cooper, I. B. Porter, President of the Chamber of Commerce; D. H. Moffatt, President of the Rio Grande Railway and the First National

It claims the voice, the sentiment of 3,000,000 Western people in a demand for a 1½ cent per pound tariff on all lead ore imported into the United States.

Captured and Sentenced.

REPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. McConnellsburg, Pa., March 22. -Templeton D. Mervine who was tried at our January court and sentenced to six months leaves from the stem of the plant, and the "clean stripper" will not leave a quarter of cutting Chief of Police Stiver, of Bedford, in November last, and who escaped from jail and was recaptured to-day, pleaded guilty of an escape and was sentenced to ten months imprisonment in the Western

Popular Favor. How to win the favor and patronage of the public is one of the most difficult ques-tions that dealers and manufacturers have to contend with. There is one and but one sure way in which it can be done and that is to supply better and more reliable goods and for that purpose the stuff is weighed in his presence and his receipt taken for it. by a prominent Western manufacturer, and as will be seen by the following letter, it has won the day in this vicinity. The letter is

ALLEGHENY CITY, Feb. 26, 1890.

Mesars. Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Ia.: GENTLEMEN-On Nov. 1, 1890, we received our first order of six dozen Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first five weeks the sales were slow, but finally we began to bave calls for it. The sales steadily increased until the early part of January, when we ordered 13 dozen more, which lasted our trade only about three weeks, when we made our third order for one gross. Of course the first sales were made entirely from the advertising, but to-day we can say, unhesitatingly, that fully two-thirds of our sales are made on merit, through the recommendations of others, one lady in particular saying, after having bought the fifth bottle, that that one would be the last, as she had much good that the neighbors wanted her to cure their families. Numerous other similar statements could be quoted, but our own statement, that the sales of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy exceeds that of any other two preparations we have in stock, and can truthiully say that the greater number of sales are from merit alone, will cover it all. Very respectfully yours,

F. H. EGGERS & SON, Pharmacists, 299 Ohio st. For sale by E. G. Stucky, 1701 and 2401 Penn ave.: E. G. Stucky & Co., cor. Wvlie ave. and Fulton st.; Markell Bros Penn and Faulkston aves .; Theo. E. Inrig. 3610 Fifth ave.; Carl Hartwig, 4016 Butler st.; John C. Smith, cor. Penn ave. and Main st., Pittsburg, and in Alleghhny by E. E. Heck, 72 and 194 Federal st.; Thos. R. Morris, cor. Hanover and Preble aves; F. H. Eggers, 172 Ohio st., and F. H. Eggers & Son, 299 Ohio st. and 11 Smithfield WSu

White Chinn.

New novelties arriving by every steamer from Europe in goods specially designed for amateur decorating; the choicest variety of both table and ornamental goods ever shown before; as ever, the largest stock, the greatest variety and the lowest prices. Call and see at Chas. Reizenstein's, 152, 154, 156 Federal, Allegheny.

Bananas. Bananas. Bananas. Ten cars, 3,500 bunches, to arrive Mon day. Special bargains at the Pittsburg Produce Commission Co MYERS & TATE, Proprietors,

813 Liberty st., Pittsburg. PLAIN black and plain white embroidered India silk, a beauti ul summer dress fabric; cannot be obtained elsewhere in the city, \$1 25 a yard. HUGUS & HACKE.

Lamps, Clocks, Silverware, Among the list of goods reduced while tak-ing stock this week. J. C. GROGAN, Jeweler and Silversmith, 443 Market st., cor.

Grand Millinery Opening Wednesday and Thursday at Rosenbaum &

PROF. WUNDRAM's herb powders and pills for the blood. Druggists, 25c. BEDROOM suits from \$16 upward can be seen at the Michigan Furniture Company,

437 Smithfield st. CABINET photos, \$1 a dozen, at Sonnen-berg's Art Gallery, No. 52 Federal st., Allegheny.

SUITED TO THE DAY.

Thought in Every Line.

COMFORT OF EVERLASTING ARMS. Mysterious Coincidence of the Murder of Praise That Sharpens the Wit and En-

> courages the Will to Learn. CHILDREN OF THE RICH AND THE POOR

> IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH BY A CLERGYMAN, See that mother with her helpless babe. Sometimes her lap bears the precious load But when she would press it to her bosom to hush its crying, or carry it sleeping to the crib, her arms softly sustain it. So amid all the circumstances of human life 'we are privileged to feel that "underneath are the everlasting arms." "As one whom his mother comforteth," said God, "so will I comfort you, and ye shall be comforted." Is there anything we need more than

this? Who among us has fully realized

his early hopes? Whose life has not its

bitter sins, its studious concealments, its poignant humiliations, its wild uneasiness, its wrestlings and deleats? What happiness, to know that the infinite God cares for us, and that "underneath are the everlasting arms." Some of us are saddled and bridled and riden by a rough rider who is booted and spurred, and whose name is Care. Care in one form or another, is the common in-heritance. Cares which relate to the house-

in one form or another, is the common inheritance. Cares which relate to the household, cares which relate to the business, cares which relate to the community; why, the name of care is legion. And the headaches, and the brow is drawn into a scowl, and the hands twitch, and the body is weary, and we tear along the dusty road of life under the whip and spur of care—like poor John Gilpin in Cowper's poem. What a comfort to know that rest lies at the end of the wild ride, and that meantime, "underneath are the everlasting arms."

Some of us are bowed in sorrow. This is an inevitable accompaniment of mortality and probation. It has been truthfully said that "there have been human hearts constituted just like ours for 6,000 years. All that sickness can do, all that disappointment can effect, all that blighted love, thwarted ambition, misplaced confidence ever did they do still. Not a tear is wrung from eyes now, that, for the same reason, has not been wept over and over again in long succession since the hour that the fated pair stepped from Paradise and gave their posterity to a world of sorrow and suffering. The head learns new things, but the heart forevermore pratices old experiences."

Under such a dispensation, what a consolation to be assured that God lives and reigns, that all things work together tor our good, and that "underneath are the everlasting arms."

Letting in the Wenk Soldiers. In the days of old, Pompey, the Roman general, marching to the wars, requested permission to lodge his army in a certain wellfortified city by whose gates he must needs pass. The Governor of the town replied that he would not burden the population with so numerous and dangerous a guest. Pompey then desired merely entertainment and relief for his sick soldiers, who were perishing for want of proper medical attention. The Governor thought these hospital warriers could do no mischief and consented to receive them. Being within the walls they suddenly recovered their health and opened the gates to their excluded companions, thus becoming masters of the stronghold.

Precisely so if the tempter cannot get leave to quarter his whole army of lusts within the human heart, he begs hard for his weak ones as sins of infirmity; but these sick soldiers of his soon get strong enough to surprise the citadel of the soul. that he would not burden the population

The Emancipation of Industry

At a meeting held to give Mr. Henry George a formal farewell on the eve of his departure for Europe, the Rev. Lyman Abbott was one of the speakers. He said, among other things:

among other things:

So long as there are women in this city who buy their food only by solling their womanhood; so long as there are men in the rich coal fields of Illinois that must stand without, shivering at the door with pick in hand and ready muscle for eager work, while wealth locks the coal fields up against a shivering population; so long as in the iron fields of Pennsylvania men are working their I2 hours a day, with no time even to court their wives or to kiss their children, so long my heart and hand are en-listed in any and every movement that gives fair promise for the emancipation of man by the emancipation of industry.

Wenlth and Childhood.

THE New York World has taken a census of the children living on Fifth avenue and Cherry Hill. Fifth avenue represents the wealth of New York City and Cherry Hill the poverty. The result was: Three hundred Fifth avenue families-91 children under 10 years, avenue families—91 children under 10 years, and only six born within the past 12 months. Three Hundred Cherry Hill families—600 children under 10 years of age, and 111 born within the past 12 months. The question "Is wealth an enemy of childhood?" has often been asked, but never before has it received so plain an answer. Fashion is the foe of posterity. As a Cherry Hill ballot counts for as much as a Fifth avenue ballot, it is easy to see that the government of the country is destined to fall more and more into the hands of the masses, and out of the hands of the classes.

The Power of Praise.

According to a well-known scholar, wise and genial Roger Ascham, a famous scholar. professor and tutor of princes, in the time of Henry VIII. and Queen Bess, who taught said: "I assure you there is no whetstone to sharpen a good witte and encourage a will to learning, as is praise." His words are applica-ble to many other people beside students. They may be properly observed even in dealing with politicians. The times are critical of pretty much everything, from the chop on the break fast table to the last new book, or last sermon while the power of praise to produce improve ment is utterly overlooked.

THE Hohenzollerns have had notices served upon them by the German electors that this is the nineteenth century. Popular government is in the air. Crowned heads must submit or

THE Catholic Total Abstinence Society is raising the money to establish a Father Mathew Professorship of Temperance in connection with the great Cathedral University at Wash-

THE Presbyterian Board of Foreign Mission as the year closes, is facing a larger deficit than last year. In view of this, it has recently informed 10 approved candidates for the mission field that it cannot pledge itself actually to send them, and that it throws the responsi-bility on the Church.

An old legend represents on the one hand the arrival before the throne of God of the penitent souls whom His pity admits to heaven; on the other Satan, who says: "These souls have offended against Thee a thousand times—fonly once." "Hast thou ever asked forgiveness" replies the Eternal.

THE Seventh-Day Adventists number 24 con ferences, 7 foreign missions and about 1,000 churches with 28,500 members. Their tithes and free-will offerings during the past yea amounted to about \$275,000. They also have medical and surgical sanitarium at Battl Creek, Mich., which can accommodate mor than 600 patients, and is now full.

A DEEP religious interest is now prevailin in the Wesleyan University, Delaware, O. Of the 907 students in attendance this term 28 we reported as Christians on the day of prayer and 279 as non-Christians. Over 90 students have been transferred from the non-Christian to the Christian column. About 199 citizens also have begun the Christian life.

Little Gems of Phought. Or all the essences the devil best loves acqui-

THE only way to fice away from God is to fice unto Him,—Phillips Brooks. BENEATH every social problem there lies a ocial wrong.-Luman Abbott THAT which we are we shall teach, not volintarily but involuntarily.- Emerson. GOOD manners is the art of making those feel easy with whom we converse .- Dean Swift. THY lot in life is seeking after thee, there fore be at rest from seeking after it.-Caliph

NEVER hold anyone by the outton in order to be heard out; for if people are unwilling to hear you, you had better hold your tongue than to hold them.—Chesterfield. Man's life means tender teens, teachable

twenties, tireless thirties, flery forties, forceful fifties, serious sixties, sacred seventies, aching eighties shortening breath, death, the sod, God!—Joseph Cook.

ADVICE, however eagerly sought, if it doe not coincide with a man's own opinions, seldom answers any other purpose than to put him out of humor with himself and to alleviate his af-fections from the adviser.—George Canning. LET us never forget that God made home among the first things. Before commerce laws, thrones, altars, even, there were men and women, husbands and wives, fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters, lovers and friends, hearthstones and homes.—G. R. Van de Water.

Do you know, I sometimes think it is crue to take young Christians into the Church and leave them without any instructions in regard to working for others and then upbraid them for not growing in grace. Take them into the harvest field, teach them the luxury of saving souls. Show them how to live for God.—D. L.

Catarrh Cared. A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 88 Warren street, New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

Like my Wife

to use

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MEDICATED

Because it improves her

looks and is as fra-

THE LEADING AND LARGEST

## MILLINERY

HOUSE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

We Have Many Imitators but No Equals.

DANZIGES

mislead, but when

Guiding Star of every

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

view, and at prices that dely competition. The crowds that daily throng our Cloak Department speak volumes. We quote a few prices taken at random from our immense assortment: Cloth Capes, \$2 74; Peasant Cloaks, \$4 74; Broadcloth Jackets, \$2 99; Stockinette Jackets, \$3 99; Children's Reefer Jackets, \$2 49; Ladies' Calico Wrappers, 99c.

CONFIRMATION DRESSES.

We show the handsomest line of White Swiss and Lawn Confirmation Dresses for girls ever shown in the two cities. Our variety is greater, the styles newer and prices lower than any other house can offer you the same class of goods for. Call and see them.

fine goods. New designs in Black Lace Drapery Nets, Polka Dots and Fancy Stripes.

50 dozen Ladies' Black Boots, solid Color Tops, full regular made, 24c. 65 dozen Ladies' Ribbed Hose, guaranteed fast black; our price 24c. 100 dozen Ladies' Brilliant Lisle Ribbed Hose, fast black, 41c; worth 75c, Children's Fast Black Hose, 6-834, 1234c pair. Children's Fast Black Ribbed Hose, double knees, 5-834, 24c.

Inlants' Black Cashmere Hose, summer weight, 25c and 39c. Misses' extra quality Brilliant Lisle Hose, fast black, 48c. Gents' Balbriggan Hose, full regular made, 12½c. 38 dozen Gents' Striped and Solid Color Hose, 19c; worth 25c.

## Gents' Fancy Lisle Hose, fast colors, 39c. KID AND FABRIC GLOVES

ALL NEW GOODS. Ladies' four-button Kid Gloves, in colors, at 69c per pair.

Ladies' eight-button Mousquetaire Kid Gioves, in black and colors, at \$1 49 per pair.

Misses' four-button Kid Gioves in colors, at 50c per pair.

Misses' seven-hook Kid Gloves in colors, at 69c per pair.

Ladies' all-silk Gloves in colors and black, at 69c per pair.

Ladies' Taffeta Gloves in colors and black, at 39c per pair. Misses' all-silk Gloves in colors, at 46c per pair. Misses' Taffeta Gloves in colors, at 29c per pair.

All the latest styles in Children's Corded and Embroidered Caps at 24c, 49c,74c, 99c up Children's White Corded Hats (rom 42c up.

Ladies' Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, pure linen, 11e each. Ladies' Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchie's, pure linen, two for 25e; worth 20c. Ladies' all-linen White and Colored, Embroidered, Hemstitched and Scalloped Edge

Ladies' fine Linen Blocked Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 15c; worth 25c. Gents' Colored Border and Plain White Handkerchiefs, 5c. Gents' Colored Border and Plain White Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 9c, or three

Gents' all-linen Colored and Plain White Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, two GENTS' FURNISHINGS.

Our "Town Tulk" Shirt, made of extra heavy muslin, double front and back, with

Scotch Gray Merino Shirts and Drawers, splendid value, at 48c. Scotch Gray Merino Shirts and Drawers, spiendid value, at 100.

"Angola" Merino Shirts and Drawers, 35c each, or three for \$1 (a decided bargain).

SPECIAL—We have just received another shipment of extra heavy Natural Wool hirts and Drawers. It is a little late for them, but at the prices we will sell them for

In active preparation our Millinery Opening, due notice of which will be given in all the papers.

OF ALL KINDS. NOTE-Ladies will be pleased with our elegant display of EASTER NOVELTIES on view in our Bric-a-Brac Department, now on main floor.

DANZIGER'S

THE MONEY-SAVING STORES FOR THE PEOPLE. Sixth St. and Penn Avenue, PITTSBURG. PA

Prices frequently

guaranteed are the

The novelties we show in our Cloak Rooms are worthy of inspection. The satest conceits in Cloth Capes, Jackets, Peasant Coats, Cloth and Silk Wraps, etc., etc., are now on

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES. New and elegant designs in Chantilly Flouncings and Drapery Nets, from 9e up. We also offer a large and varied assortment Guipure Flouncings, Fedora Flouncings, La Tosca Flouncings and heavy Brussels Net Flouncings. Also exclusive patterns in Point du Jean and Escurial Laces, Van Dyke Effects, embracing common, medium and

Specials in Hosiery.

Ladies' Fast Black Hose, all sizes, 14c pair.

Gents' Brown Lisle Thread Hose, 24c; worth 35c.

Ladies' seven-book Kid Gloves, in colors, at 74c per pair.

Ladies' seven-book Kid Gloves, in colors and black, at 99c per pair. Ladies' eight-button Mousquetaire Suede Gloves, in colors and black, at \$1 49 per pair.

Ladies' all-silk Gloves in colors and black, at 49c per pair.

Misses' Taffeta Gloves in colors, at 24c per pair. INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CAPS!

Inlants' Zephyr Sacques from 24c up. Infants' fine Embroidered Flannel and Jersey Sacques, at 99c, \$1 24, \$1 49 and \$1 59. Infants' Zephyr Vests at 24c. Infants' very fine Vests, light and heavy weight, at 49c, 74c and 99c.

HANDKERCHIEFSI

Handkerchie s, two for 25c. Ladies' all-linen Handkerchiefs, drawn work, 11c, worth 18c.

for 25c; also better grades at 19c and 24c.

Our "Town Talk" Shirt, made of extra heavy muslin, double front and back, with solid Linen Bosom, 48c each, worth 75c.

Our "None Such" Shirt, made of the very best material, finely sewed and finished, 69c each, or three for \$2 (worth \$1 each).

See our novelty Shirt, the "Satio Stripe," laundried, at 98c, worth \$1 50.

Fine Merino Shirts and Drawers, medium weight, 49c, worth 75c.

(20c each) we can dispose o' them readily, as they are well worth 75c each.

N. B.—In our Millinery Department you will find everything worth having, everything worth seeing and everything worth selling in Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, Bon-

HEADQUARTERS FOR HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

grant as violets. SOLD EVERYWHERE.