# STARS OF CONGRESS.

## Several Whose Scintillations Catch Nast's Eye.

## CARLISLE AS A SLUGGER.

## Martin, of Texas, Trying to Blow Out an Electric Light.

## LINES UPON HEARD AND MORSE

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, May 24.—I am now more than ever convinced that Mr. Nast's mania for sketching is an incurable one. To most people — myself included — it would naturally seem to be merely an innocent and diverting penchant; and I am equally sure that it affords the keenest pleasure to Nast himself. But while he is here at the National Capitol I have felt it my duty to endeavor, as far as possible, to repress his predilection, being apprehensive that it will sooner or later get him into trouble.

When I met him yesterday I was deeply pained to find that, far from being satisfied with his recent visit to the House of Representatives—when his flippant remarks with his pencil kept me in a state of nervous agitation—he wanted to repeat the experience. For a small man he is intensely brave. This characteristic is, I suppose, common to great geniuses, particularly artists, who have no more dread of the august front of our national legislators than they have of an unpaid tailor's bill. This I infer from the free treatment of the aforesaid legislators whenever they have given sittings either to painter or sculptor. But the treatment applied by my freakish friend exceeds in freedom and utter fearlessness all that has gone before it.

He greeted me with a sunny smile, as I encountered him yesterday. It was a deceptive smile; not fugitive, but still there was a something lurking behind it that betokened a spirit of mirth and raillery that is sadly out of place in the Nation's Capital. I believe this man Nast would laugh at a Cabinet meeting and draw sketches even in the presence of the President himself, to say nothing of how he would fool with Baby McKee.

"I have been walking around a bit," he said, pausing and tapping his round little chest with his forefinger, "but I haven't met anybody I know in town. Has everybody

*Waiting to Whip Some One.*

gone away? Or is it possible that they all avoid me and stand indoors on account of my little sketches?"

I intimated that it was possible that the people of Washington had taken this means of showing their displeasure.

"You may remember that I warned you," said I.

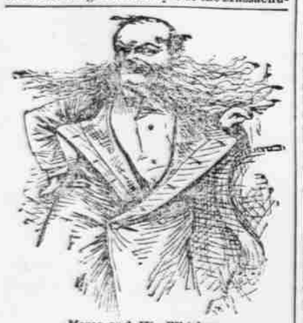
We entered the House together, and he was hardly ensconced in a seat a little distance from mine, when the quick pencil was out and at work traveling up and down across the paper, in a series of gyrations that attracted my attention.

"Ah!" said I, coming upon him suddenly, "you are at it again I see."

"No, no;" I am just sketching a dainty moss-eil" (he makes dreadful puns), "which was too tempting to resist. I suppose that man over there, who has assumed so striking a pose against the chair is one of the great statesmen of the nation. Does he draw all the bills for the House? He looks as though he could draw any thing from a bill to a tooth."

"Oh! no; that is Mr. Morse, the member from Massachusetts," said I, astonished at his persistent levity.

"Moss, did you say?" echoed the little artist dubiously. "Well, it's a good name. Those whiskers, how—ah!" and he added here a stroke and there a dash of the pencil to the flowing Dundreary's of the Massachu-



*Morse and His Whiskers.*

setts statesman, who stood calmly regarding us with the fixed eye of fate. "Those whiskers are enough to make fame for the possessor. Alas! Why can not we, too, have whiskers like him?"

I had to rub my chin contemplatively in order to repress a smile at so much guilelessness.

"Who is that ex-prize fighter, with clenched fist, now rising from his seat over yonder?" interrogated Mr. Nast, who in a moment of forgetfulness had chewed his soft crayon in half. He was now whetting it for further attack.

"Ex-prize fighter, indeed!" I exclaimed, almost loud enough to be overheard by those who sat near. "Why, I always supposed an artist was a judge of men and could read character and temperament through the features and expression. That is one of our very ablest and foremost men—Mr. Carlisle, of the Covington district in Kentucky, ex-Speaker of the House."

"Well, what is the matter with my physical diagnosis? I have the greatest respect for prize fighters, and in my time have associated with many of them, including Heenan and Sayers. I knew at once by that man's looks that he was a prize fighter, and so he is. How much better off is a man with a big body like that man's—and a heart to match I don't doubt—than a narrow-faced, cramp-chested fellow, who is all talk and no fight whatever?"

And Mr. Nast assumed an injured air, yet there was a suggestion of a swagger about the little man as though he, too,

HEARD, THE HANDY MAN OF THE HOUSE.

would fain be considered one of the "b'hoys." It dawned upon me that I had discovered a new quality in my friend. He was something of a sport himself. I instantly felt my respect for him rising.

"Ah! there is the handy man of your Congress, I suppose. Look, quick! Who is he?" and he pointed across the chamber.

"That is Mr. Heard, from Missouri. He is a great orator, also, and a rising man in his party."

"Indeed!" I should think it dangerous to have such a man around. Suppose he

*The Champion of the Democratic Side.*

should ever lay hands on the Government; what would become of it?"

And the little man threw down his pencil and shook with convulsions of laughter.

"The idea is absurd," said I, severely. "Why, if he did, some other member would put his foot down. You may not have observed some of those feet."

At this Nast suddenly reached out and grasped my hand.

"Come, now; that isn't bad for you. In

THE AJAX OF TEXAS DEFYING THE LIGHTNING.

fact, it's pretty good, for you are such a solemn chap, you know. Tell me, who is that man walking up and down the aisle on a steady trot, as though he were waiting for some one to come out so that he might whip him? He has a threatening look on his face that bodes no good to the offender, whoever that unlucky mortal may be."

"That? Why, that's Mr. Martin, of Texas."

"A fire-eater, is he?" with a shrug.

"Well, no," I answered. "He has quite a reputation as a blower, though, but not of that sort, you see. He blew out the gas in his room on the first night of his arrival. But—would you believe it?—the gas got the better of him, for next morning he was picked up for dead."

Mr. Nast rubbed his nose thoughtfully and then slowly remarked:

"That's another pretty good one—particularly for you. Now, I must see if I can't go you one better."

And the dear fingers went rapidly to work again. In a moment he had turned off a screaming sketch of Martin, knife and revolver in hand, blowing out—not the gas—but the electric light.

"There, you Texan Ajax! like him, isn't it? I wonder if he could blow that out if he tried? Well, we have had enough of this dull assemblage of statesmen for one day. Come, let us saunter down as far as Willard's and we can chat by the way about something more amusing, perhaps. And yet, do you know, there is something dreadfully fascinating found in the study of these Congressional giants of yours. They are unique in pose, expression and language and, together, would make a gallery that would be sure to attract attention in the grandest salon of the world."

WILLIS B. HAWKINS.

### JUST ONE TOO MANY.

**John Goble Charged With Having Wives in Pittsburg and Philadelphia.**

John Goble was yesterday committed to jail, in default of bail, for trial at court on a charge of bigamy preferred by Maud McCrea before Alderman Gripp.

The prosecutrix claims that she was No. 2 in Goble's affections. She became acquainted with him some time ago, and, after a satisfactory courtship, she alleges that he took her to Covington, Ky., where they were married. After their return to Pittsburg she became aware of the humiliating fact that her supposed-to-be husband had a wife in Philadelphia.

### DON'T WANT TO DUMP DELEGATES.

**Building Inspectors Order Changes in the Arrangement of Machinery Hall.**

Building Inspectors Hoffmann and Brown inspected the arrangements being made in Mechanical Hall for seating the delegates to the Scotch-Irish Convention. They suggested several changes for strengthening the stage and raised seats, which they thought were hardly strong enough to stand the strain. The changes will be made.

Architect Bailey, who laid out the plans for the seats and stage, took odds with the opinion of the Building Inspectors and offered to lay a wager that any architect in the city would pronounce the arrangements as perfectly secure.

### ENUMERATORS MUST COME UP.

**Census Supervisor Oliver Wants Them to Take Out Their Commissions.**

The usual delay in taking the last steps is causing some annoyance to Census Supervisor Oliver. Although a week's notice has been given a number of the men who applied for and were given appointments as census enumerators, have failed to come forward to take the oath of office and receive their commissions.

Mr. Oliver gave notice yesterday that the commissions must be taken out on Monday, and the appointees who desire to do the work must report on that day.

**Couldn't Get a Quorum.**

The Council Committee on Charities was called to meet yesterday, but only the Chief of the Department, the Presidents and three members of Councils appeared. The total membership of the committee is 21. There being no quorum, the committee adjourned.

**To Die by Electricity.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 24.—Frank Fish, who killed John Callinain at Canandaigua on the night of January 26 last, and convicted of murder day before yesterday at Canandaigua, was this morning sentenced to die by electricity at Auburn State Prison, during the week beginning July 12. Fish is only 26 years of age.

OUR trade in fine diamonds, watches, jewelry, silverware, etc., is daily increasing, because the public are getting to know that they can buy first-class goods at bottom prices from M. G. Cohen, diamond expert and jeweler, 533 Smithfield st.

**Just the Time.**

Now is the time to have your Cab. Photos. taken and Pearson is just the photographer that knows how to please you in every respect. Go to him and see for yourself. Galleries 96 Fifth ave. and 43 Federal st., Allegheny.

MURANO awnings are much admired. MAMAUX & SON, 539 Penn ave., Pittsburg.

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# SCHOOLS FOR WOMEN.

## How Ladies of Wealth Might Help the Cause of Co-Education.

## SLOW PROGRESS OF THE REFORM.

## Teaching Girls Society Formalities Rather Than Useful Facts.

## A CHANCE TO DO GOOD HERE AT HOME

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

It used to be quite the common thing for women of wealth to bequeath large sums of money to colleges for young men; to schools of theology where poor students could be trained by charity for the ministry, or to the foreign missionary societies. But the indications now are that they incline more and more to bestow their benefactions for the benefit of girls rather than boys. Many of the older colleges are largely indebted to women for rich gifts and endowments, and yet they would not admit a woman within their walls to get a share of their great advantages. But that the gates are creaking upon their hinges to open to women becomes more and more evident every year. Even Princeton shows signs of being stirred up, and Dr. Patton's brains are evidently working.

Miss Mary Garrett, who has made herself famous as a master mind in the affairs of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has furnished the funds for a new college building in Baltimore for girls, to be of the same high educational standard as Bryn Mawr. Her contribution was $250,000 to begin with. Miss Garrett is one of the richest women in America. She has, moreover, inherited the executive business ability of her father, who was the President of the Baltimore and Ohio, and is said "to run the road" even more successfully than did he or her brother before his illness.

DOWN IN LOUISIANA.

Tulane University in New Orleans has done the equivalent of opening its doors to women, since by a gift of Mrs. Newcomb its trustees will open the Sophie Newcomb College in conjunction with the Tulane for the education of women, where the course of study will be precisely the same as in the University. Many people of liberal ideas will regard this use of money as exhibiting vastly more sense than sending it off to be frittered away upon Hottentots or Hindoos, while many of the children of this country are growing up into ignorant ragamuffins, and a state of barbarism exists in parts of all great cities which equals and excells anything related of far-off India or Japan, or Greenland's icy mountains.

Back in the earlier days it was the common thing for mother and sisters to toil, to save, to contrive, to deny themselves, not only luxuries but the commonest comforts of life, in order that the boys of the family should go to college and be educated for a profession. Lucy Stone tells how shocked her good people were when she said she did not see why she couldn't go to college as well as her brother, and how the remarks made on the subject as to a girl thinking of such a thing roused her wrath and so excited her ambition that she made up her mind she would go to college, and would show them that a girl had some brains as well as a boy. Fired with this endeavor she bent every energy of mind and body in teaching to securing enough money to go to Oberlin, the only college in the country at that time open to women, where, to the consternation of the faculty, she talked "woman's rights" to the students.

HISTORY OF CO-EDUCATION.

Colleges were organized for men before girls were even allowed to attend the public schools. This shows how slowly the idea grew that woman should be educated for anything save housework. How far the advantages of women as to college education are behind those of men, and how much less money is spent on the girls than the "dear boys" the following statistics show:

Value of grounds, buildings and apparatus of colleges for women, $9,635,282; productive funds, $2,376,619; income from productive funds, $136,801.

Value of grounds, buildings, etc., of colleges for men, $62,376,638; productive funds of same, $57,782,303; income from productive funds, $3,271,991.

These figures tell the story of how men have been favored as to cash, and yet travelers from abroad say they find the women of America on the average more intelligent than the men. This is not true, as we all know, but culture will come even with the disadvantages under which women labor. The class of women who most need education are those who with leisure and money devote themselves to charity and philanthropy—oftentimes so misdirected by sentiment and want of logical thought as to be more productive of harm than good. Men under the drill of daily business are much more practically intelligent than women as a class. The latter are more inclined to sentiment than logic, and the study of social problems, but the study of these would take the nonsense out of them, and make of them more useful, practical and sensible beings—the sort of women men most need and wish for after the honeymoon is over.

THE GREATEST GOOD.

Women eager and anxious to do the most good should spend of their wealth for the education of women. Ignorance in women sustains superstition, fosters narrowness and prejudice, carries on from age to age the foolishness of the past. A study of political economy would prevent women engaged in charity and missionary enterprises from wasting millions of dollars on unworthy objects and foolish enterprises. Those possessing means should become patrons of learning, endow colleges, establish fellowships and offer all encouragement to young women instead of giving money to theological seminaries or colleges for men only.

Senator Stanford and Mrs. Stanford will shortly open one of the best endowed and most magnificently equipped colleges in the United States. The best talent of Europe and this country is to be secured for its faculty. Mrs. Stanford is responsible for the fact that this great institution—Adelbert College—is to be co-educational—women and men standing on a per ect equality in every respect, as they do in Michigan University, Ohio State University, London University—all the universities of Italy, of Switzerland, and Australia. England, France, Canada and this country are not committed to such an extent, but they are getting there. Even Columbia College, in New York, where Rev. Dr. Dix showed such generalship and fighting powers in the endeavor to exclude women from its sacred precincts, has surrendered, and "Barnard" is the monument of the defeat of those who opposed extending the privileges of higher education to women.

THE SOCIETY WOMEN.

Dr. Dix predicted all manner of evils which have not and will not come to pass. The women who go to college with an ambition for knowledge are not of the society class which he so ruthlessly assailed in his Lenten sermons some time ago. The aspiration and ambition of such society is not to gain honors in learning, but to marry into European nobility, and splurge around as a circus for the gaping multitude. From society so called comes the "decayed gentility" who, when fortune flies—as fortune has a habit of doing—are left stranded to take refuge in the Louise Home or some similar charitable institution, or poor house.

The worst about many wealthy people in the education of their daughters is that, not appreciating the value of education, they send them to some showy and fashionable finishing school, where they are taught how to bow in court style, how to back without climbing up on their trains, how to receive at a reception, how to look interested to a bore, if he is an accredited high family noodle; how to acquire society style, put on French airs, to wield a fan effectively, and how to put down and keep out of their set those who aspire to get in, and in short, to be a success as a debutante, and then as a matter of business, to marry a title, or money, or position. These are they who really need a college education, and could get it if it were not for the fashionable standards of society. These are they who are the prey of ennui, and who, when they fail to make what society considers an advantageous marriage, become monuments of the neglect of better things, of dearth of culture, of inability to take care of themselves.

FROM THE STANDPOINT OF PLEASURE.

Parents who have wealth, who only educate their daughters for society, little realize how empty their lives may become, how sorry their fate may be, how slender their resources for the enjoyment of the pleasures of the mind. To study, to read, to acquire knowledge are delights far beyond the amusements of society, however brilliant. But were these favored women cultured, intelligent, brainy, rather than devoted to fads, fashion and clothes, what a power they might become. If it was the style to be educated—not learned—but educated so as not to give their best powers—rather than their lowest—to the advancement of society and the highest interests of humanity, what good would result!

How much of the sweetness of life, women of wealth, who know little beyond the sham and veneer of the fashionable school, miss. They cannot know in days of prosperity; but in adversity, they realize to the bottom of their soles that they have not been well prepared for the battle of life. Culture, knowledge, high education, or whatever it may be called, is a source of pleasure, a well spring of delight, a means of good, a reserve force for a rainy day, a guard against ennui; and people of means who debar their daughters from the opportunity of expanding their best faculties, of letting loose the force of intellect, do them an incalculable injury that can only be excused by ignorance.

NEVER TOO LATE TO BEGIN.

But women can learn. It is never too late to improve. One woman whose ambition to go to college was frustrated by poverty went to Michican University and studied law when she was over 50—after her husband had died and all her children were settled in life—not from necessity of making a living, but through love of learning only. To this famous educational college Mrs. Elisha Jones has recently given $10,000 for the endowment of a fellowship as a memorial of her husband.

In the giving of gifts by women for the education of their sex, we wish it would strike someone who is rich enough to establish a fellowship in our Western University in a woman's name, and pave the way with a proviso for the admission of our girls to its collegiate advantages, and to women on its Board of Trustees. Such action would raise it to a level with Cornell, Columbia, Michigan University and others too numerous to mention. Pittsburg and Allegheny girls should have the same advantages as the boys, and women should see to it that they get them.

BESSIE BRAMBLE.

## GOSSIP OF THE GUARDS.

CAPTAIN JAMES H. MURDOCK spent the week in Philadelphia on business.

THE Washington Infantry will picnic at Silver Lake Grove, June 25. Invitations will be out in about ten days.

COLONEL ALEXANDER HAWKINS, of the Tenth Regiment, will shortly be called Senator instead of Colonel; that is, if the good people of the Forty-sixth district treat him properly next month.

COLONEL FRANK MAGEE, of the Eighth Regiment, is slowly recovering from a serious illness of several weeks' standing. His physicians had almost despaired of his recovery at one time.

ACCORDING to a general order from the Secretary of War, the national salute for both the army and navy is now 21 guns. The salute to the Union, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence, is one gun for each State, fired at noon on July 4.

A SPECIAL meeting of the members of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, is called for next Tuesday evening at 8 in the Central Armory. All members are requested to be present, as business of the utmost importance will be transacted.

AN election for Captain of Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, will be held Tuesday evening, June 3, 1890, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Captain Hamilton. Colonel Perchment has not yet announced who will conduct the ceremony.

THE commutations for rifle practice for 1889 were issued from the Adjutant General's office last week and are now on the way down through the regular channels. They would probably still be hanging fire in Harrisburg were it not for the stream of inquiries that poured in from all over the State.

THE inspection of the Eighteenth Regiment closes to-morrow evening with Company H, Companies F and G having passed through the ordeal last Friday and Saturday nights. The inspection of Company G was one of the best that organization ever passed, and means that the laurels of the regiment for the present can be found in the vicinity of Captain Penny.

THE inspections of the companies of the Fourteenth Regiment start next Tuesday night and continue in the following order: Company F, May 27; Company A, May 28; Company B, May 29 at 9:30 P. M.; Company K, May 29 at 8 P. M.; Company E, June 4, and Company G, June 3. The Central Armory in the old market house has been well fitted up with electric lights, so that the inspecting officers will have no trouble on that score.

A LARGE number of invited guests, including many ladies, witnessed the inspection of Battery B at the Fifth Avenue Market House last Thursday evening. Sixty-two men and five officers were presented before the inspecting officer, the appearance of the organization as a whole being excellent. The drill in the saber exercises, foot movements and handling of the pieces was fairly well executed, many minor details of command and execution being faulty. As a whole the inspection was a successful one, and no doubt the battery will receive good treatment at the hands of Major Patterson. Captain Hunt will vacate his present quarters this week and move into the building on Diamond street in conjunction with the Eighteenth Regiment.

THE meeting of the Second Brigade Examining Board last Monday night at the Seventh Avenue Hotel was of rather short duration, as but two candidates for commissions appeared, Quartermaster John Hubbard, of the Fourteenth, and Lieutenant Bennet Graff, of the Eighteenth. Lieutenant Coughlin, of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment, not appearing at the meeting, the board recommended the Adjutant General to order another election in this company. It was expected that Lieutenant Jackson, of the Fourteenth Regiment, would appear, but that gentleman has taken the stand that the company having elected him Captain, and having been sworn in as such by the election officers, he will fight for his commission in another way.

AN interesting tale of the pugilistic ability of Adjutant General Hawkins, of the Ohio Guard, is now going the rounds. It seems that Colonel Smith, of the First Regiment, had appointed a personal staff of 12 gentlemen with the rank of captains, among whom was a member of the State Legislature. General Hawkins, objecting to this wholesale appointment of bogus staff officers, went into the Legislature to have their commissions refused, and stirred up quite a hornet's nest by so doing. The final result was that the Legislative member of the staff was invited out in the rotunda by General Hawkins, and there given a most thorough thrashing. To place matters in a still more forcible light, General Hawkins then proceeded to the hotel where Colonel Smith was stopping and presented that gentleman with a beautiful pair of black eyes, and a generally battered up countenance. General Hawkins is now a very large man in Ohio.

FIRST LIEUTENANT JOHN NEIBAUM, of the Washington Infantry, will complete his 20th year in connection with that organization next month. The members of the company are enthusiastic over the trip to Cleveland this week. They will be accompanied by the Sheridan Sabers, of Wilkinsburg, and the Montooth Band, of this city. It is expected that at least 50 muskets will be in line. A special train will leave the Union depot at 9 P. M. Thursday, May 29, and reach Cleveland in 4½ hours. The party will remain in Cleveland until Sunday afternoon, when a special train will bring the boys home, reaching this city between 6 and 7 o'clock P. M. This will be the third trip of the Washington Infantry to Cleveland. They were there in camp for a week in 1860 attending the unveiling of the monument erected to the memory of Commodore Perry, and also at Garfield's funeral in 1881, being the only military organization present from Pennsylvania. They will take with them an elegant floral tribute in the shape of a diamond on an easel, as a tribute to the memory of one of the first members of the company at its organization, Colonel W. H. Creighton, late Colonel of the Seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was killed while leading his regiment in a charge at Ringgold, Ga., November 27, 1863. Colonel Creighton received his first military lessons as a member of the Washington Infantry, and just previous to the war moved to Cleveland.

SPRING CITY, TENN., the beautiful,

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HOTEL AND COTTAGES,
Five miles from Pittsburg on Panhandle Railroad. Open for the season '90 on May 30, under the same management as heretofore. Further particulars on the premises or at No. 63 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg.
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Twenty minutes from city on P. Ft. W. & C. R. R.
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Unsurpassed for health or pleasure. Opens June 12. L. B. DOTY, Manager. my1-69

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These famous mountain resorts, situated at the summit of the Alleghanies and directly upon the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, have the advantage of its splendid vestibuled express train service both east and west, and are therefore readily accessible from all parts of the country. All Baltimore and Ohio trains stop at Deer Park and Oakland during the season.
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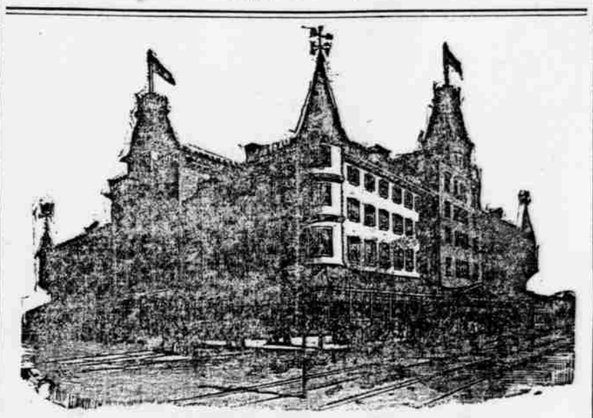

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Five miles an hour easily accomplished without the least discomfort if you wear a pair of our Shoes made to conform to your requirements.

You can put on a pair of our Shoes, which require no breaking in, and travel along as contentedly as if they were the veriest old pair you had saved for the purpose.

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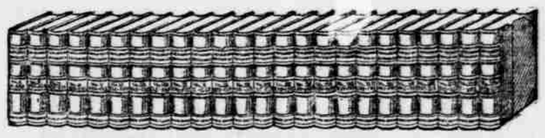

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