THE WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Bessie Bramble Says They Mark a

New Era in Social Progress.

REFORMS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED

A Pittsburg Organization Compared With

Those of Other Cities.

ORATORS AMONG THE FAIR SEX

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.

for the federation of women's clubs, 64 clubs

and 18 States were represented by delegates,

right to raise her voice in any meeting.

an idea that an institution

sonal gossip.

been monopolized held sacred for

and held sacred for their use would demoralize women. They had a fear that such association would result in too much "gadding" and gossip, but the club has gone on with its work quietly and effectively, and the dire prophe-

ries have none of them been fulfilled. The

homes have been preserved, the circle of intelligence has widened, the members now have something to think about and talk over outside of clothes and fashion and per-

At first, how timid they felt about standing

to make even a five-minute speech or to read an essay upon a subject which they had thought over care uily and studied well!

But the practice has grown, and there are

members who can talk as wittily and per-suasively and entertainingly upon their feet, and express their views within parlia-

mentary rules, as any of the dear brethren.

Elequent orators, who can move and retain

the attention of an audience by power of speaking, are few in number as compared

with those who listen, but with the develop

ment given by the practice and education of the clubs and other organizations of women growing up on all sides, they will be much

In old war times when Anna Dickinson first took the political stump, she was re-

garded with horror among the conservatives

but her eloquence and power were beyond

contradiction. She was set down, however

this who has heard the impassioned speeches of women who plead for freedom from oppression, for protection for the home for the promotion of honor, purity and virtue in

GENIUS WITH WOMEN.

of her life in cooking cabbage and being a bad housekeeper. She put away her studies,

and for years did not read any book save the

This prejudice even yet survives in many

minds, but it is fast giving way to the idea that talents were given to women, not to

bury or to smother, but to use. In allor the Woman's Clubs the study of history has

past. They are also acquiring a knowledge

of themselves in the present. They are learning about the science of government,

and the principles of political economy. Although they are called the "impecunious

class," they are learning to manage ever their limited finances with judgment and dis

In the Rhode Island Woman's Club, dur-

ing the past year, its members have studied and discussed "Ballot Reform," The Com-parative Wages of Men and Women," "Trusts," "Educational Aims and Math-

"Trusts," "Educational Aims and Methods," "How Co-operation can be made to benefit the Working Classes"—these were

the social topics, while art and literature and housekeeping and domestic economy were not neglected. The Indinapolis Wom-

interests of the country as portrayed in the newspapers. Of this club Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. McKee are said to be members.

GOOD ACCOMPLISHED AT CHICAGO.

The Chicago club goes into local resorms

and the work of its various committees had

been, as reported—a marked influence for good in the community. As an example, it is stated, that the Education Committee se-

cured a compulsory education law, and as

sists in providing books and clothing for those in need. The Reform Committee is

doing active work in the endeavor to secure

women physicians in the insane asylum to

have charge of women patients. The Home Committee is doing its atmost for the im-

provement of domestic service, and extend

Committee took up the study of architecture and has undertaken to raise \$15,000 for the

establishment of a scholarship in the Schoo of Art. The Committee on Philanthropy

has been at work mainly in the effort to se

ing aid to the kitchen garden. The Art

taught them the position of women

nore common among women

the future.

ociety?

Bible.

which

than men in

men

their

At the late convention held in New York

## A BIG CRASH OF '73.

Story of the Once Powerful Banking House of Jay Cooke & Co.

FINAL SETTLEMENT THIS MONTH.

All the Members of the Firm Have Since Made Themselves Rich.

HOW MR. COOKE WON A NEW FORTUNE

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. ) The last vestige of the once powerful banking house of Jay Cooke & Co. will soon be obliterated. For 16 years the suceessive trustees of the estate in bankruptcy have nursed the property, and from time to time sold off portions and declared a dividend, and the final sale will soon be held and the final dividend declared. J. Horace Harding, the present trustee, will sell at auction at Thomas' auction rooms, in Philadelphia, on June 19 and 20, all the remaining assets of the estate. These are some \$5,000 acres of land in North Dakota, some iron land on Lake Champlain, detached pieces of real estate in Minnesota, Nebraska and other States, and a fine collection of stocks and bonds of defunct railroads and other corporations. The whole property may realize \$100,000 or \$150,000, which will be distributed among the 1,200 creditors of the estate, and then the books will be closed and the accounts finally audited and settled

by the court. In the history of banking in this country there never was a house whose interests were so vast and whose ramifications were so extensive as the firm of Jay Cooke & Co. The parent house was in Philadelphia, with branches in New York and Washington, and an allied firm, Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., in London. The firm had 2,200 agents and correspondents in this country, almost every village being represented. During the war over \$2,000,000,000 of Governments of the state of ernment bonds were sold by the firm, and the head of the house possessed the entire confidence of the President and his Cabinet.

USING GOVERNMENT FUNDS. So profound was this faith that the Secre tary of the Treasury went to lengths with Mr. Cooke which no secretary before or since ever ventured, and gave a citizen authority to use the funds of the United States in the bond market. Early on the morning after the assassination of President Lincoln Mr. Cooke telegraphed to the Secretary that Government bonds must be sustained in the

market at all hazards, and he desired the financial support of the United States in keeping up the price. The Secretary telegraphed back the desired authority, and Mr. Cooke sent word to all him. Mr. Cooke sent word to all his agents throughout the country to take all the Governments that were offered at 1/4 above the closing price the previous night. He bought millions of bonds that day, and drew money from the New York and Philadelphia subtreasuries to pay for them at night. The next day the price was advanced another eighth, and more bonds were bought, but the third day the run was over.

It was the Franco-Prussian war, and not the panic of 1873, that broke the house of Jay Cooke & Co. After our War of the Rebellion the firm became interested in the Northern Pacific Railroad and undertook to build the road on bonds. The original subscription books of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company show that a member of the pool received seven-thirty bonds for the full amount of his subscription, while the stock was thrown in as a bonus. With the wonderful machinery he had built up to float the Government loans still in existence, Mr. Cooke found no difficulty in bringing the Northern Pacific project before the people and getting them to sub-

TRIED TO FLOAT BONDS HIMSELF. He also entered into negotiations with foreign bankers, and had concluded arrangements with the Rothschilds to take in con nection with his own firm \$50,000,000 of the bonds. The arrangements were verbal, and were made three days before France declared war. While the formal papers were being drawn up the war cloud burst, and, of course, the plan collapsed. Mr. Cooke then undertook to float \$30,000,000 of the loan himself, and it proved his ruin. Heactually ald \$22,000,000 of the bonds at par up to that ratal September day in 1873, when the magnificent structure he had reared erumbled in an hour. During the early part of 1873 the sales of Northern Pacific ounds were bade with increasing difficulty. The revulsion from the great excitement and expansion of the war was at hand, and prices of stocks, lands and everything else were shrinking almost daily. Northern Pacific was then in course of construction, and the company was drawing on Jay Cook & Co. daily for from \$50,000 to To supply this money bond sales were relied upon, but the bonds were no onger as salable as they were. Gradually the firm's advances to the road grew larger, until on the morning of September 18 the company was a debtor to the amount of \$1,167,433, of which fully one-half was a simple overdraft on the firm's books, with

CLOSING THE DOORS. Besides the financial straits referred to the members of the firm were not a thit on the question of the Northern Pacific Road. Mr. Cooke thought it could be built on the proceeds of the bonds; others did not think so. At any rate it was suddenly decided, on the morning of September 18, to suspend pay-ment, and at 11 o'clock the doors were shut. The panic that followed was the wildest since the South Sea bubble burst in London. The lew days succeeding the failure were employed in circulating a paper among the creditors for signatures, allowing Cooke to continue the business for them, but this could not be carried through, and formal bankruptcy followed. The creditors were asked to decide whether a trustee should be appointed to nurse the assets and distribute them equitably, or whether an assignee should be appointed t sell off everything and wind up the estate in a short time. A trustee was decided upon, and the late Edwin M. Lewis, President of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia, was made the first trustee. The creditors elected a committee of five to look after their interests, Messrs. John Clayton, Isnac Norris, Robert Shoemaker, Charles P. Helfenstein and Joseph Brown.

not a bond as collateral.

The members of the firm surrendered all their property of every kind to the trustee. The claims against the estate, filed by 3,200 creditors, aggregated \$10,804,848 85.

Against these claims were assets which seven years later were valued at \$30,000,000 and which are now believed to be worth over \$40,000,000. Some of the claims were contested and others were compromised by the trustee with the consent of the Commit tee of Creditors, so that when matters were finally adjusted the claims unsettled aggregated about \$6,500,000.

PAYING OFF THE CREDITORS. For the satisfaction of this sum the firm's

estate was devoted. Four dividends have been paid on this sum. The first was in January, 1875, when the creditors received for each \$1,000 of their claim the following: Cash. Northern Pacific R. R. preferred shares stock .. Oregon Steam Navigation Co. stock 3% shares St. Paul and Duluth R B. common

right away at very low figures, while others held on. In 1879 the assets in this first dividend were worth \$1,600 per \$1.000 claim. In October, 1878, another dividend was declared, in November, 1879, another, and in March, 1881, a tourth. The fifth will be made after the coming sale, and may reach 2 per cent in cash. The creditors will then have received \$157 50 in cash, 814 shares of Northern Pacific preferred stock, 3% shares of Oregon Steam Navigation stock, % of a share of St. Paul and Duluth Bailroad preferred stock, 2% shares of St. Paul and Duluth Railroad common stock and \$150 of asset scrip. This asset scrip was receivable by the trustees at par in payment for any of

the lands belonging to the estate. Some men took uptown lots in Duluth with this lots have lots have since sold for \$10,000 cash. Others made fortunes in New York City lots. Many a man laid the foundation for future wealth by buying up at ruinous prices the assets of the estate, which the poorer creditors were

obliged to sell. ALL WEALTHY AGAIN.

It is a curious circumstance that all the active men in the firm, although beggared by the failure, have since recovered their wealth and business standing. Pitt Cooke and Henry D. Cooke, the latter of whom had charge of the Washington house, are both dead. William G. Moorhead, of the Philadelphia house, made no effort to resume delphia house, made no effort to resume business, but has picked up a competence through opportunities afforded him, and now lives in retirement. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Hugh McCulloch, of the London house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., lives in Maryland in comfort and plenty. For two or three years after the failure

Mr. Cooke assisted the trustees in straighten-ing out the accounts of the firm. A man whom he had once befriended in his days of affluence then interested him in the Horn Silver mine in Utah. Mr. Cooke visited the mine, and, seeing its great value, secured an option on one-half of it for \$2,500,000. He organized a company to take this option and succeeded in placing enough stock to give him an interest for nothing. The mine proved very valuable, and in the following seven years he received in dividends between \$700,000 and \$800,000. With this money he ought back his home, the Island Gibraltar in Lake Erie. Mr. Cooke still retained his faith in Du-

luth and purchased at a very low price about 5,000 acres of land back of the city, on both sides of the river St. Louis. This he intended to develop by utilizing the abundant water power, but deferred executing his purpose and within the last 60 days he has sold out the entire property for a sum approximating \$1,000,000. He is the principal owner of the Gettysburg and Harrisham Pailmand which he proposes to extend burg Railroad, which he proposes to extend to Washington, owns the South Mountain Iron property in this State, and has sundry other investments. His present fortune is estimated at about \$3,000,000.

THE PARTNERS. Harris C. Fahnestock and James A. Gar land were the principal partners in the New York house. They continued their relations with Wall street and finally secured an in-terest in the First National Bank. The bank has been wonderfully successful, and its stock is now quoted at \$2,000 for \$100 shares. Messrs. Fahnestock and Garland own very large interests in the bank and

are both independently wealthy.

George C. Thomas was the executive partner in the Philadelphia house, attending to the practical business. A ter rendering all sistance in his power to the trustees he engaged after a time in the banking and brokerage business with Joseph M. Shoe-maker, one of Mr. Cooke's heads of departments. The firm prospered, but a few years later Mr. Thomas was offered and accepted a partnership in the firm of Drexel & Co., of Philadelphia. He is the executive partner in the house and enjoys the unique distinction of having managed the two largest banking firms that ever existed on this con-

Jay Cooke, Jr., was a member of the old firm for only a short time before the failure. A year or two after the crash he formed a partnership with Charles D. Barney, under the firm name of Charles D. Barney & Co. which has ever since been one of the most prominent banking firms in Philadelphia. The building where the firm carried on its gigantic financial operations has become a shop. The wall of that part of the room where Mr. Cooke had his private office and

where he conceived plans involving millions is now covered by an immense blackboard upon which the changing quotations are displayed before a band of impecunious men and boys who buy or sell five or ten shares of stock at a time. The place still retains, however, something of the popular-ity it once enjoyed, for it is the largest and most prosperous bucket shop in Philadel-

ELI PERKINS IN LONDON.

Characteristic Interview With The Dispatch's Interesting Correspondent. don Edition New York Herald.) Eli Perkins arrived in London from

America yesterday. A reporter met him sight-seeing at the National Gallery, he seemed tired and was breathing hard. "You seem to be all out of breath. What has done it—this hurrying from gallery to gallery?" asked our reporter.

"Oh, no," said the American; "I lost my breath down to Morley's." "How?" "Well, I ordered dinner there. I was all

right when I sat down, but when the waiter old me the price it took my breath away. It will take a dozen mutton-pie dinners in the Strand to bring it back again."

Mr. Perkins, before coming to London, spent several days over at Truro and Pen-When asked how he liked that Land's End country, he said: "It is a beautical picturesque couptry, but subject to sudden climatic changes. It is a bliggard from Iceland one day, and a hot

simoon from Algiers the next. Sometimes the weather changes in a second. Now, the other morning I got a little provoked at a Penzance landlord, and I picked up a piece of ice and threw it at him. I'm sorry I did "Why? Did at hurt him?" "Yes," said Mr. Perkins regretfully, "it

did hurt him. You see, as the piece of ice left my hand there came one of those wonderful climatic changes incident to Pen-zance; the mercury took an upward turn, the ice melted in transit and the hot water scalded that poor landlord all over the back "They have fearful ocean winds in Pen-

zance, don't they?"
"Well, rather. An old Penzance sea cap tain told me that one day the wind blew hi cook-stove 17 miles, and the next morning came back and got the gridiron." "Did it hurt anybody?" asked our re

"Well, to be frank with you," said Eli, "I think it did. There were several Liberal Members of Parliament in Penzance at the time. The citizer em to keep their mouth gand iurricane, but the Liberal m. were careless, left their mouths open, when the wind caught them in the mouth and turned them inside out." When Mr. Perkins was asked if it killed

them, he said:
"No, it didn't kill 'em, but they were a
good deal discouraged. Why," said he, "it
blew these Liberal members right up against a stone wall, and flattened them out as thin What did they do with them?" inter-

rupted our reporter.
"Well, the citizens of Penzance told me that they went out the next day with shovels and spades and scraped those members of Parliament off—scraped off several barrels full of them, and sent them down to London

and sold them for liver pads."

After our reporter had written out this asked him if it was correctly given.
"Yes," he said, "I said all that and a good deal more; why did you not put it all

THE majority of the physicians who will attend the convention will not hesitate to recommend "Prince Regent" for medicinal purposes. Found only at the Old Reliable.

523 Liberty street, loot of Fifth avenue, Pittsburg. Lucisi Lucesi Lucesi Black dress laces, nets flouncings, etc., etc., of every description at prices to suit

all, from \$1 per yard up. HUGUS & HACKE. THERE is no place where you can get better suited in furniture, in assortment of styles and kinds, nor is there another place where you can buy ascheap as you can from the Michigan Furniture Co., 437 Smith-

MONDAY another great day for bargains. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave. WALL TENTS-From \$7 up. Pittsburg Water Proof Co., 426 Liberty street,

## AN AMERICAN MECCA

Pilgrimage Next Thursday to the Cradle of Universalism.

LIFE OF GEORGE DE BENNEVILLE.

His Journey Through Celestial Lands While Lying in His Coffin.

BOOK WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD

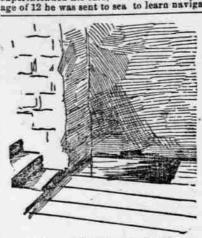
READING, PA., June 7 .- The founding f Universalism in America will be cele brated with unique observances next Thursday near the village of Oley, eight miles northeast of Reading, in an old mansion built away back in the year 1745. The lo cality being inaccessible by rail, the cele bration will take the form of a pilgrimage in carriages from this city by representative Universalists from all quarters of the United States to the former home and religious headquarters of the Rev. Dr. George De Benneville, the founder and first apostle in this country of the gospel of Universal Resoration.

Readers of ecclesiastical history, particularly in New England, are disposed to ascribe the honor of planting that creed in the New World to Rev. John Murray, a Methodist class teacher who achieved great prominence and success in missionary work in New England during the Revolutionary War. But Murray did not land on the New Jersey shore until 1770, and did not settle in Gloucester, Mass., (erroneously considered the American cradle of Universalism) until 1779; whereas De Benneville came here from Europe as early as 1741 and preached here the new doctrine unremittingly until 1755, and subsequently in Germantown and Mile-stone, this State, until his death in 1793.

A PICTURESQUE OLD MANSION. On Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th, the general State Convention of Uni-versalists will be held in the Universalist Church here, and on Thursday morning, the 12th, at 10 o'clock, the delegates will proceed to the former home of De Benneproceed to the former home of De Benne-ville. At least 500 carriages will be in line. De Benneville's home is an old and picturesque stone mansion two stories high, situated in a delightful hollow and surrounded by stately trees and luxuriant greenery. Though built in 1745, it is still in an excellent state of preservation. It was designed to serve the double purpose of a residence and a church. When De Benneville first settled in Oley, he was received most cordially by the Moravians, who had a collision of this companious were hanged. De Benneville of this companious were hanged. De Benneville of the companious were hanged to be beneated. monastic house at Bethlehem and a mission | ville himself was sentenced to be beheaded

twice each year through Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, preaching to the weaker churches. William Penn had thrown open the State of Pennsylvania for the purpose of trying "the holy experiment," as he styled it, of toleration of all religions; and here French Heugonots, Dutch Mennonites, German Mystics of all shades, and Roman Catholics as well, received a welcome of equal friendship. De Benneville cared little for superficial distinctions of creed and moved with equal case among all the various

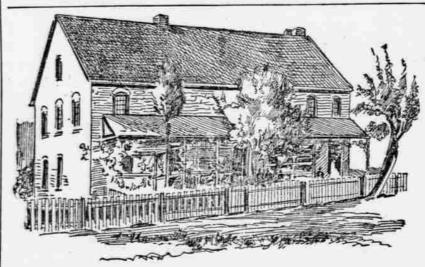
REMARK ALE EXPERIENCES. De Benneville's life and experience were stranger than fiction and more thrilling than a romantic novel. His mother was of the noble Granville family of England, and nine children in five years after marringe, having twins four years successively. She died at De Benneville's birth. The father was a French refugee attached to the court of King William III. After the death of his mother Queen Aune herself provided the infant De Benneville with a nurse and superintended his early education. At the age of 12 he was sent to sea to learn naviga-



De Benneville's Baptismal Spring.

tion in a war vessel belonging to a little fleet bound for the coast of Barbary. Or his return to England he was stricken with a fainting fit, during which he had a vision of himself as a firebrand in hell. On coming to himself he cried out, "I am damned!" This incident determined the trend of his future life. He became melancholy and ontinued so for 15 months. At the end of that time, as he himself records he was wakened out of a sleep and heard a voice within him which pronounced upon him a sentence of condemnation. Then, as he re-lates, "I heard the Savior's eternal universal voice, which penetrated through me with divine power, saying, 'Take courage, my son, thy sus are forgiven thee.' " A PERIOD OF PERSECUTION.

He became a convert, and began to preach school just two miles from Oley line. In but through the intervention of Queen Anne the mission school De Benneville preached he was pardoned by Louis XV. After that



THE DE BENNEVILLE MANSION.

set to work, with the aid of Jean Bertolette. of France, whose daughter he had recently married to rear a substantial mansion of his own wherein he could preach at will. The second or upper story, which was originally reached through a door directly over the main entrance below by a long flight of steps leading up on the outside, he con-structed as a hall for holding meetings, with a scating capacity of 50 people. The steps are now removed, but otherwise the appearance of the building is practically unchanged.

A LIVING BAPTISMAL FONT.

A spring of living water gushes from a rock in the cellar and flows out at one corner. In this spring of running water, to him a mystic symbol of spiritual purity, De Benneville baptized his converts. Here he was wont, Sabbath after Sabbath, to gather his friends and neighbors about him and preach to them what is now the accepted Universalist creed. With such quaint memories clustering around it, and such historical associations investing it, the old De Benneville mansion is bound in time to become a center of interest to every Uni-yersalist in the land. After De Benneville left it in 1755 to reside in Germantown, on account of the increasing outrages of wild bands of Indians in the vicinity, the mansion fell into the possession of Peter Kusbb, and



then to his descendants. The present tenant is Jacob Dysher, a shrewd, typical Berks

county farmer, with an intelligent and very numerous family.

The Moravian mission school whose doors were closed upon De Benneville, as stated above, was founded in 1740 and was long a center of doctrine and education in this region. It was torn down last summer and rebuilt. Daniel Moyer, a small farmer, now occupies it as a residence.

THE PROPOSED PROGRAMME. The arrangements of the pilgrimage and exercises are under the supervision of the Rev. George W. Kent, pastor of the Reading church, and a special committee of ladies and gentlemen. The Rev. James Shregley, of Philadelphia, formerly libraries the Historical Society of Pennayl-

ian of the Historical Society of Pennsyl-vania, will deliver an elaborate address on the life and times of De Benneville, and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hamford, of New Haven, Conn., will read an original poem written for the occasion. A fine musical programme has been prepared, and souvenirs illustrative of the event will be distributed to each of the visitors. If it is fair day, refreshments will be served outside on the grassy bank in front of the mansion, where a powerful spring of ice cold water bursts from the solid rock and forms a creek too wide to step over. Other interesting features will be introdu into the ceremonies, and then in the cool of

the evening the carriages will be resumed and the return trip made to Reading, where services will be held in the Universalist Church to complete the day.

De Benneville's time was evenly divided between the practice of medicine and in preaching, for which he never accepted compreaching, for which he never accepted on preaching. Until prevented by extreme age, It was his his custom to perform a journey

regularly until growing differences of creed between himself and the Moravians eventually led them to close their doors against which resulted in his openly expounding he removed to Germany, and in Holland he met his most extraordinary experience, which resulted in his openly expounding the creed of universalism. He sell into a wasting consumptive disorder. He selt

nost remarkable visions on record. He relates this experience and describes his sen ations in a little volume written by his own hand in the French, an English translation of which was published in 1804 in Philadel phia. Only two or three copies of this little book are now extant. One is in the possession of the Congressional Library at Wash-ington, and is pronounced by Librarian Spofford to be, in a commercial sense, worth double its weight in gold. In the latter pages of the book De Benneville relates his trance. Occult mysteries, things hidden from the wise and prudent, are set forth with a vividness of coloring recalling works of Virgil and Dante in the same line.

proclaim to the people of the world a universal gospel. "A glorious multitude approached. The

gliding along through the celestial land.
"Then my guardian took me up and rethis seemed as many years."

JOHN D. CREMER.

Can You Name the Next Congressman Well, then name the most popular make of beer? Wainwright's, of course. All

100 PIECES 20c sateens to go at 11 1/c. Knable & Shuster, 35 Fifth ave.

himself die by degrees, and was regarded as dead by his friends for 42 hours. He saw with the work of the "great masters" among them prepare his body for burial and inclose During the interval he had one of the

men, but the case of shows some reason for this, if even in her case alone. She showed the same high order of talent as her brother Felix. They both composed, and had equal application earlier songs were greatly admired by able and critical judges. But at that time the highest profession for a woman was that of being a housewife, and it was firmly held that she should in no wise consider music as a career, but only as an ornament. Her compositions, which, while they were said to deserve equal applause as those of her brother, were published under his name, as it would have been a disgrace to her reputation as a housewise to let the world know that she frittered away time upon musical composition. Later in life the prejudice of her men tolks gave way, and she published a volume, which met with much success. So strong was the feeling upon this subect, even less than 50 years ago, that Mrs.

DE BENNEVILLE'S TRANCH, "I felt myself die by degrees. Exactly at midnight I was separated from the body and saw the people occupied in washing it, according to the custom of the country. Immediately I was drawn up as in a cloud, and beheld great wonders where I passed, impossible to be written or expressed. I quickly came to a place which appeared t my eyes as a level plain, so extensive that my sight was not able to reach its limits filled with all sorts of fruit trees. In this place I found I had two guardians, one at my right hand and the other at my left, exng beautiful beyond expression. They had wings and resembled angels, and had shining bodies and white garments. One took his place at my right hand; immedi-ately we were litted up in the air, and some time after we arrived in a dark and obscure place, where nothing but weeping and lamentation and anguish could be understood. I was conducted into each of the seven habitations of the damned. After we had passed through we were lifted up some distance from the place, where we reposed ourselves. A messenger was sent to us who said, 'My dear sir, and my dear brother, the Most Holy Trinity orders that you shall

glory caused us to fall down. After they had passed us we were lifted up, and ar-rived in the places of the seven habitations of the damned. We could perceive no more darkness. Then all the heavenly host shouted with one voice, 'An eternal and everlasting deliverance, and eternal and everlasting restoration.' Presently we passed through the seven habitations of the damned and a multitude were ablitations of the damned and a multitude were ablitations where not neglected. The Indinapolis woman's Club during the past year has been devoted to Italian history and other historical studies, while yet devoting much time, as individual tastes dictare, to the topics of the hour such as socialism, communism, prison labor, Sabbath laws and the current darkness and a multitude were ablitations. damned, and a multitude were delivered from each. Many thrones, palaces, temples and buildings were erected in all parts, with fruit trees intermixed, and rivers of pleasure

conducted me to the house from whence came, where I perceived the people assen bled and discovering my body in the coffin I was re-united with the same, and found myself lodged within my earthly tabernacle and, coming to myself, I knew Brother account of my being 25 hours in the coffin. which aitogether made 42 hours. To me

lealers, or telephone 5525.

TUXEDO swoings. A favorite style. MAMAUX & Son, 539 Penn ave., Pittsburg.

HEMSTITCHED embroidered flouncings at half price and less. Special sale at Rosen-

the Chicago women do things in the large FLATS IN PITTSBURG. way peculiar to that great city.

PHILADELPHIA WOMEN AWAKE. Philadelphia has the reputation of being a city asleep, but from the report of its Woman's Clubs, some of its women must be wonderfully bright and wide awake. The New Century Club reports that it has reached its limit of membership—400. It has a class for the discussion of "Current Events" and a class for a study of the Events," and a class for a study of the Greek poets and medieval literature, and other subjects. Moreover it does not confine itself to home talent, but during the past year has had talks from specialists: the past year has had talks from specialists:
"Civil Government," by Prof. Francis
Thorpe; Political Economy, from Prof. Patton; Higher Education of Women, by Dr.
William H. Harris; lectures from Abby
Sage Richardson and from Miss Edwards.
The members have also tackled the domestic
service question, and have a committee to
assist women to secure their legal rights.
All this sounds very large to the modest
club of Pittsburg, but the yearly fee of the
Philadelphis club is \$10, with which it can
do much more than with the little \$1 of the

which means a large awakening by woman all over the country in the past few years. do much more than with the little \$1 of the club at home. But the Pittsburg club is Such an organized feminine torce of intelligent students and thinkers shows how rapgoing over pretty much the same ground as the other representatives of the club idea. If Andrew Carnegie, out of all his millions, idly they are growing out of the old-fashioned ways of the grandmothers, when no woman would have thought it decorous or had taken thought of the Woman's Club in his great educational library scheme, he might have given a little slice of the im-When the Women's Club of Pittsburg was organized, about 16 years ago, some of mense pile of cash to help secure a modes ittle club house for its members, but they are not beggars, and have no intention of calling upon their friends for contributions given grudgingly or of necessity, but leave its earlier members can well remember how shocked some people were and how much croaking was done over it. Some good, pious persons thought its members were all that work to the purely charitable inst "going agin the Scriptures," because they tutions. had determined to hold meetings and talk WORK OF THE CLUB. over things-literary and otherwise. Some During the past year the Woman's Club of the dear brethren were horrified over women taking part in anything that was called by such a name as a club. They had of Pittsburg has studied the history of Spain from the earliest records to the present day.

This, with discussions upon current topic and other matters of interest has constitute an unusually good year's work, so that its members have no reason to seel that they have sallen behind the 64 ctubs which now form the Federation of Woman's Clubs, and which have given a stimulus to the minds and souls of women all over the country. The narrow rut in which women former The narrow rut in which women formerly lived narrowed their minds, saddened their souls and made them disheartened and discontented before middle life was reached; but now, with this contact of kindred minds, this quickened thought, these broadened lives, this ardent desire for knowledge and companionship, these for knowledge and companionship, these clubs have opened to many the ways of pleasantness. In these clubs, which are not organized chiefly for charity, there are members of almost all creeds, political opinions and convictions, and consequently their result is to create tolerance and mutual respect among the members.

Last week the council of New York University voted to admit women to its law school and to the school of philosophy. With the conferation of clubs in view, and these advances all along the line, it is not surprising that the New York Sun—once in stern opposition, and predicting dire happen-ings as a result—has changed its base and alters its prophecy in this wise:

Whether women compete with men in trade and industry—in public life—in platform de-bate, or in the realm of knowledge or learning, they retain and never lose or impair the charm and the power of their womanhood. The more they can do and know, the more attractive they become to men, and the more they dominate their affections. Now there's an admission for you.

Bessie Bramble.

as an exception among women, and excused for her departure from the rule of silence then prevailing, by the fact that Quaker THE LEGISLATURE OF HAWAIL women were not forbidden to speak out in meeting when inspired by the "inner light" The Parcels Post Convention With the or "moved by the spirit," and Anna had been brought up to use her tongue when any United States Ratified. powerful occasion justified it. But since then who more eloquent or powerful in speech than Mrs. Livermore, Frances SAN FRANCISCO, June 7 .- The Oceanic line steamship Alameda arrived this morning from Honolulu, where the Hawaiian Willard, May Wright Sewall, Mary F. Eastman, Rev. Anna L. Shaw and others, Legislative Assembly of 1890 was opened who are coming to the front in the W. C. T. U. and in the Woman's Clubs? Daniel May 21 by the King, who, in his address, stated that during the biennial period just Webster said that "eloquence comes—if it come at all—like the outbreaking of a fountain from the earth." Who can doubt closed the country had enjoyed a great deal of prosperity and the financial affairs of the

kingdom were on a sound basis. He recommended that the credit of the kingdom be pledged for the placing of the Hawaiian harbor in condition to furnish accommodations for the great increase of commerce which would follow the probable completion of the Inter-Oceanic Ship Canal, and of the promised extension of lines of steam communication; also toward arrangements for a Pacific cable line.

tended by no disturbance. The National Reform party secured control of the organiza-tion of the House. The reports of the Hawaiian Minister were presented shortly after the opening of the Legislature. The report of the Minister of Foreign Affairs states that in consequence of the Wilcox re-bellion of July 30, 1889, the King's guard was reduced from 62 to 31 men, while the and Battalion of Hawaiian Volunteers was disbanded.

The most important treaty negotiated has been a parcels post convention with the United States, which was ratified January 29, 1889. The report states that since March 1, 1888, when the Chinese restriction act took effect, 814 permits to enter the country had been issued to Chinese. Over 500 of these are yet outstanding. The excess of departures of Chinese over arrivals in 1888 and 1889 was over 900.

THE NEW BAPTIST UNIVERSITY.

Swisshelm relates in her autobiography, The Grounds to be Paid for in 60 Days and that her highest talent for art, as well as her ability to wield the pen, were resolutely Work Begun at Once. crucified from a sense that her duty de-manded that she should spend the best days

CHICAGO, June 7 .- The Rev. T. W. Goodspeed, Financial Secretary pro tem of the proposed new Baptist University in this city, has paid to Marshall Field the first installment on the ten acres of ground which that corporation has bought adjoining the ten acres given by Mr. Field. The purchase price is \$132,000, and Mr. Goodspeed hopes to be able to pay the entire amount within the nex. 60 days.

Application to the Secretary of State for the incorporation of the university will be made within the next ten days, and work on the building will be commenced at once thereafter. Mr. John Rockefelter, Marshall Field, Nelson Blake, F. F. Gates and Dr. Goodspeed will be the incorporators.

For a finely cut, neat-fitting suit leave your order with Walter Anderson, 700 Smithfield street, whose stock of English suitings and Scotch tweeds is the finest in the market; imported exclusively for his trade.

PEARSON is very successful in copying and enlarging from small pictures, either from photos or tin types. If you have a picture you want copied take it to him; he will surely please you. Galleries 96 Fifth ave. and 43 Federal st., Allegheny.

SOHMER PLANOS. Best in the World. J. M. HOFFMANN & Co., 537 Smithfield

We Suit in Both Style and Price. Wood mantels of latest designs. Slate mantels, choice selections All the items in stove, range and natural gas saving furnaces. JAMES C. THOMPSON,

street, Sole Agents.

DABBS says the month of June is the best in the Year to have your photograph taken. DRESS, trimmings, ribbons, linings, etc. headquarten for these goods. REINING & WILDS, 710 Penn ave.

KINE furniture re-upholstered. HAUGH & KEENAN, 38 and 34 Water St. For a good fitting suit go to Piteairn's

NEAPOLITAN awnings, anteed entirely sun-fast MAMAUX & SON, 539 Penn av

cure police matrons at the station houses, and of furnishing aid in the care of their unfortunate charges. The Committee on Philosophy has met weekly for a study of geology, and Plato's republic. The largest work of the alphane public. WE will close the balance of the club as a whole has been the raising of \$40,000 for a Boys' Industrial School. Receptions have been given for distinguished people—so it will be seen that mohair lustres, all the latest per yard; were \$1 50. HACKE. Hugus !

A Chicago Man Says Local Capitalists Don't See Their Chance.

GOLD MINES IF RIGHTLY PUT UP.

THE Misses Anna McMasters and Bertha Stein, of this year's Normal High School grad-uating class, take the honors of the class. Properties That Realize Ten Per Cent Might THE school exhibit for the Exposition is all Produce Twenty.

THE SYSTEM POPULAR ELSEWHERE

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. CHICAGO, June 6 .- After dinner at a lowntown club to-day a Chicago real estate man, who had just returned from a visit to Pittsburg, said that nothing about that city surprised him more than the entire absence of anything like the system of flats, or apartment houses, which is such a marked feature of Chicago and New York. "I cannot understand why Pittsburg capi

tal does not go into investment of that kind," he said. "There is no place in the country where a judicious investment in spartment houses would yield greater returns. The land available for residence purposes is very limited, and a great deal of what there is is made unavailable by reason of the broken surface of the country.

Consequently the bulk of the population of this city must always be crowded into a comparatively small space, the limits of which are incapable of expansion. And in order that it may be provided with homes, the buildings must eventually be arranged so as to accommodate the greatest number of people. In a word, the residence portion of Pittsburg must sooner or later build high up into the air, as it has already done in New York, Boston and Chicago, and the capital-ists who first grasp the idea and properly carry it into execution are the ones who are likely to reap the golden harvest.

HOW CHICAGO MEN WOULD DO. "These Pittsburg people do not seem to know how to invest their money," the real estate man continued. "For instance, I saw property worth from \$150 to \$200 per loot front on desirable residence streets, on which were being built resident houses costing about \$10,000, designed for the accommodation of a single family, and renting when finished at about \$150 per month, when finished at about \$100 per monto, yielding a net income of about 10 per cent. A Chicago man would take that same property and build a five or six-story house with a frontage of, say 50 or 60 feet. He would put in a stone front of original and elegant design. He would have a single en-trance in the center and four flats-two front

and two rear—on each floor.
"He would make each flat of say six rooms, three large ones and three small, complete in itself with all the modern conreniences, and if the locality was a convenient one, on the line of one of the cable or electric roads, he would get from \$45 to \$50 for his flats on the street floor, from \$35 a \$45 for those on the second floor, and from \$20 to \$35 for those on each of the floors bove; and there is no reason in the world why, in the present condition of Pittsburg, his investment should not yield 20 per cent for the first few years. But to accomplish that result the building must me made on a liberal scale, and its appointments must be so elegant as to draw to it people of taste and refinement.

WOULD ADVANCE THE LAND.

"If the experience of Chicago can be taken as a guide, the erection of one such build-ing in a given locality will advance the value of land all around it by demonstrating that it is capable of being made to yield so much more revenue when it is properly

built upon."

It the Chicago man was surprised at the beence of "flats" in Pittsburg his astonishment was not greater than that of an old resident of Allegheny who was told as he drove up Dearborn avenue one fine summer afternoon that fully three-quarters of the elegant residences which he encountered on every hand were the homes of thriving business men, who did not pay more than from \$40 to \$75 per month for their apartments in them. By means of the flat system the quarter which e entirely, and still is largely, the abode of the rich, now furnishes homes to rich and the poor alike. Indeed, the rich and exclusive element is rapidly being

crowded out of the finest residence streets of Chicago.

CROWDING OUT THE RICH. The elegant brown stone palace of Congressman Adams, just over the river on the North Side, with its four or five acres of beautiful lawn, is now overshadowed by a ten-story flat building of even greater elegance, which has just been erected by the gance, which has just been erected by the heirs of McCormick, of reaper fame, and it is only a question of time when it must "go." In like manner the builder of "flats" has crowded close up to the castle of Potter Palmer, on the famous Lake Shore drive, and is almost a next door neighbor of Robert T. Lincoln on the same thoroughfare. He has invaded the sacred precincts pillionaire brewer and the railroad shark on Prairie avenue on the South Side, and has a strong foothold on Ashland boulevard

on the west. HE WAS A WHOLE CIRCUS.

Antice of a Maine Bull Who Grew Tired of

the Routine of Life. A big and vicious bull belonging to Farmer Charles Ellsworth, of Wilton, Me., broke loose one night last week and stirred up such a rumpus about the place that the women folks, who were alone in the house, thought that a two-ring circus had arrived by the cyclone route. The bull had been closely confined by means of a ring in his nose. He first demolished the hencoops setting about a hundred squeaking towle loose, and then wrecked the pigpen, send-ing several old sows and their litters squeak

ing about the barnyard.

Next he brought down the clothesline and trampled a week's wash in the mud, capsized the lye cask, soft soap barrel and rainwater tank, and then charged the tool house. He succeed in partially wrecking this, and then fiercely attacked a big grind-stone which stood nearby. In some manner the bull got the grindstone fixed upon his horns, and this angered him so that he made a break for the farmhouse, bringing up with

a break for the farmhouse, bringing up with a crash against the door.

One of the women in the house thought a burglar was trying to get in and blazed away with a revolver, whereupon the door was burst in with a crash, and the grindstone, which had slipped from its sockets, rolled into the room. The revolver frightened the bull, for he sneaked back to the stable, where Farmer Ellsworth afterwar found him, looking very sheepish, with the frame of the grindstone still about his horns.

AGONY OF A LEPER

Sister Rose Gertrude's Description of Some in Father Damlen's Village. A London correspondent writes: I have

seen a letter recently received from "Sister Rose Gertrude" concerning her visit to Molokai. After briefly describing the beauties of the island, she refers to the village where Father Damien died. "Here," she says, "we visited a young Englishman, a leper, who was even then entering on his agony. This was one of the most heartrending sights of the island. There, in a little white-draped bed by the open lattice, fanned by the southern breeze laden with the fragrance of the jasmine and honevsuckle, lay the sick man, the skin drawn tightly over

the sick man, the skin drawn tightly over his bones, one side of his lace entirely eaten away by cancer, his eyes bleared and sight-less, his hands deformed, his breath coming in quick short gasps."

Sister Rose Gertrude says that the lepers appear to enjoy life in their own way. She met several on horseback, and was assured that in the settlement of 1,203 lepers there were 800 horses provided by the Government for those who cannot walk. There are three churches in one of the little villages, a Roman Catholic, Calvinist and Moravian. NEWS FROM THE SCHOOLS.

THE teachers of the Soho school visited the Schenley mansion yesterday afternoon. THE North, Liberty and Lincoln schools are having a half day session for the present

THE examination for professional certificates closed yesterday. The successful candidates will receive certificates by June 21.

to be at the Central Board rooms by June 15, so the circular stated, which by the way falls on THE Allen schools are in a very crowded con dition, and the need of a new building is very apparent. The school picnics at Maple's Grove on June 27.

THE Central Board of Education holds its regular meeting next Tuesday evening. The election of the High School faculty will not occur till July.

PROP. SLATTERLY, of the Riverside school, Thirty-fourth ward, sails at the close of school for a two months' trip to Europe, not in com-pany of the regular educational party, however. SAMUEL HAMILTON, County Superintendent eturned home Friday evening from a four days' trip to Slippery Rock State Normal School, where he has been engaged in exam-ining students of that institution for gradua-

MISS BLANCHE COOPER, of the First ward school, Allegheny, who has just resigned her position, leaves next month for Denver, Col., on an extended visit. She has been offered an excellent position in a normal college in that State, which she will probably accept.

PROF. C. B. COOK. Principal of Chartlers borough schools, has been in Braddock during the past week. He is assisting Mr. Hamilton in the county examinations for teaching. There will be more than 700 applicants at the different places where examinations are held. The county employs 650 teachers.

ACCORDING to their old-time custom inaugurated by Prof. Proudfit, the grammar pupils of the O'Hara school, 75 in number, pupils of the Criara school, 75 in number, marched to the cemetery and held memorial exercises at the soldiers' graves last Monday afternoon. The pupils were in charge of the Misses Lucy De Armitt, Lizzie Holt and Emma Marshall.

THE Highland School Board organized on Tuesday evening. Dr. Sterret was elected President; Dr. B. H. Peabody, Secretary, and J. E. Rogers, Treasurer. The other members of the poard are A. A. Gettys, A. A. Schultz and Dr. A. Stevenson. Mms E. M. Young, the principal, and the entire corps of teachers were elected. The first public opening of the new building, Highland No. 2, occurred last Friday.

Ar a meeting of the Committee on Teachers and Salaries held yesterday afternoon it was found that the attendance at the Peebles school, Twenty-third ward, justifices the elec-tion of another teacher. The South school, not having sufficient pupils for the number of teachers, will lose one teacher. The allotment of teachers for the month of September is the same as for the present month, 594 teachers to be employed in the ward schools and 25 at the High school.

THE meeting of the Peebles School Board on Thursday night and its action are causing much talk. Miss Fisher, Miss Lyon, Miss Sullivan and Mrs. Parker were not elected to teach again. Miss McClure resigned. She and her mother leave in July for Colorado on account of the ill-health of Mrs. McClure. The teachers elected to fill the vacancies cre-ated are Miss Weimar, Miss Locke, Miss Sar-gent and Mrs. Borland, now of the Franklin school.

Ir is among the probabilities that Prot. Eaton, of the Sixth ward school, will not be Principal after this year. This will be no reflec-tion on Principal Eason, however, as he wanted to resign last year, but the school board pre-vailed on him to continue another year. Mr. Eaton has been teaching school for 5l years, and has been Principal of the Forbes School for 30 years. There are several applicants for the position, but the board seems disposed to give the honor to Miss Simpson, the Assistant Principal.

WITH school pienics and other attractions scheduled for the last week of the school term the school children are looking forward to one merry day at least, before the books are put away for a long vacation. Among the pic-nics slated are: The O'Hara school, at Hulton nics slated are: The O'Hara school, at Hulton Grove on the 27th inst; Raiston, at the same place on the 25th; Thad Stevens, at McKee's Rock- on the 25th, and the Lawrence at Hulton on the 27th. The Luckey school will charter The City of Pittsburg for the 27th; the Forbes will have a lawnfete on the school grounds the last day of school, with icecream and cake, and music by the Great Western Band. The Humboldt school will not hold its jubiles this year in the school, as usual, but will have a picnic either in the woods or on the river.

DWELLINGS GOING UP.

Building Permits Issued Yesterday for the

Permits were taken out yesterday by Mrs. M. E. Hill for three two-story brick houses on Center avenue, to cost \$6,000, and three two-story brick houses on Clark street, Seventh ward, to cost \$6,200. Alfred Neckolds took out a permit for a two-story brick house on Brierton street, Thirteenth ward,

to cost \$2,900.

A Fair for the Nurses' Home. A fair and festival is to be given in Cyclorama Hall, corner Beech street and Irwin avenue, Allegheny, Thursday evening, June 12, for the benefit of the Nurses' Home, to be built for the training school connected with the Homeopathic Hospital. This fair is given by a number of young ladies in Allegheny, who are putting forth every possible effort to make it a success. A variety of interesting features will be in-

roduced that will make the evening one of enjoyment to everyone. Sait for Destruction of a Fish Pond. BELVIDERE, N. J., June 7 .- Fish Warden Frothingham has instituted legal proceedings against the American Forcite Com-

pany, for emptying the sludge from its works into Lake Hopatchong, thus destroying one of the finest ponds of fish. LUCERNE awnings, one of the best styles.

pany, a branch of the Standard Oil Com-

MAMAUX & Son, 539 Penn ave., Pittaburg. YARD-WIDE batiste cloth, 8 ets.



who has met with such unexcelled success in all large cities of the United States and Europe, has opened permanent parlors in Pittsburg, where she will keep on sale her wonderful FACE BLEACH. Face Bleach is not a COSMETIC, not a WHITE WASH, but a thorough tonic and skin bath. It opens the pores of the skin, so the blood can throw off its impure matter. Face Bleach is healthy for any skin. It removes the old dead outied that has accumulated. Face Bleach has been thoroughly ested for the LAST TEN YEARS by ladies whose faces have been cared of hideous blemishes of every nature. One side haring been cleared at first. The general public invited to call and see one side ENTIRELY FRESH AND WHITE, six weeks later the remaining side clear. No more CONVINCING PROOF is necessary. Write to your New York friends and ask them to call at our main office and be convinced. Face Bleach permanently removes all blemishes, moth freckles, excessive redness, Eczema, Salt Rheum, in fact every skin blemish, making the complexion clear, smooth and beautiful. Does not give a washed out appearance, but a healthy look. This wonderful Face Bleach, guaranteed, will be sent to any address on receipt of price, 22 00 per bottle or three bottles, usually a cure, 55 62, Ladies out of city can send for it securely packed. Send four cents or call for scaled particulars. Very interesting to ladies who are desirous of having cood complexions.

MADAME A. RUPPERT, Room 20, Hamilton Building, 1e1-101-sa