reverything that is going on about him. This unpleasant condition of affairs is well illustrated in the case of Atak, a prominent

Chinese cigarmaker on Park Row, near Chambers street. Though he and his work-

THE CHINESE WON'T STUDY ENGLISH.

men who speak French well, even in New York City, than there are who do English.

At the Yung Fan Lau, a notable restaurant

at 14 Mott street, only one employe speaks English. Two are conversant with French, four with Spanish and all with Japanese. It

may afford food for thought when it is known the chief newspapers read by the

Chinese are in their own tongue, in Japanese

or in Spanish. The American journals are

seldom or never seen in the stores, restaurants and boarding houses of Chinatown.

With the Japanese the opposite is the case, and in club and boarding house the New

York dailies and weeklies are constant

The Japanese are beginning to exert an appreciable influence upon New York trade and New York home life. It began with fans and bronzes, passed to china, porcelain and brie-a-brac, then went to teas, umbrellas, dolls, portiers and wall banners and has

own field of work. In fireworks they lead

One feature of both Chinese and Japanese

as susceptible of pain as the Indo-European, and cites any number of cases in support of

his theory. Be that as it may, they do suf-fer pain and privation with less demonstra-

preceding his demise. During this period

SACRIFICED HIS LIFE.

Ah Juen, of 18 Mott street, a popular

gambler, found one morning on his body some marks which he diagnosed as leprosy.

He locked himself in his room for a week, and then being convinced that he was suf-

fering from that terrible malady, drew his

bor, which he mailed so that it should not be delivered for 24 hours, and then com-mitted suicide with an overdose of opium. Lee Chung, of 13 Peil

street, had an ingrowing toenail which became inflamed and very painful.

In the presence of a party of friends, celes-tial and barbarian, he removed it with a

lancet, and neither during nor after the op-

eration manifested the slightest pain or

emotion. This stoicism runs into other fields. At their theaters and concerts they

will, wrote a letter to his next door neigh-

figures.

the world.

statement.

gusted.

For the same reason there are more China-

# THE LAND OF SPORTS.

England Deserves the Title, but America Isn't a Bit Behind in Athletic Enthusiasm.

NOTHING EQUALS OUR BASEBALL

London Pugilistic Circles Are Having s Season of Quiet, but Still There is Plenty of Talk.

SLAVIN SAID TO BE RATED TOO HIGH.

A Match Between Fogurty and Wall or Goode Se Bown for the Near Future.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.1 LONDON, June 19 .- England is undoubtedly a laud of sport. What I mean by that is an unusually large number of her citizens are interested in out-door sports and exercises. In America we are constantly being told of this fact, and in a way that gives us a notion of greater things than really do exist. I don't want to deprecate the very great sporting proclivities of the Britishers. I have had a good tour among some of the leading resorts in the greatest city of the British Empire, and, while as I have just indicated, I am ready to admit that there is a very strong following in sporting matters, there is not that wild enthusiasm about it that we are now and again led to believe.

I think that before I have done with these reviews or opinions which will relate to English sporting matters, I will show that in almost all branches of sport there is as much enthusiasm in America as we will find in England. Of course, I refer to the branches of sport that are more or less popular in both countries. In dealing with this feature, and it is an interesting one, it is not my intention to say anything that will grate harshly on the prejudices of anybody. My sole aim is to point out that, as far as I am able to judge, there is just as much "go" among the sporting people of America as we can find in England.

### We're Not the Only Blows.

It is proverbial in England that the "Yankee" or American has everything to say in his own behalf. But let me frankly and fairly point out that if any American sporting authority can say more about his own case or his own great importance than can a thoroughgoing Londoner, he is what a First ward native would call a "dandy." Why, the Londoner can sit and blow off more about the extraordinary significance of himsel; and friends in an than can the American in a day. I don't wish to mention names in this instance, but the other day I was in company with a very prominent sporting writer and editor of London. He went on to tell me how he had "Plunger" Walton when he was here and told him how owners had resolved to systematically rob him. Said the writer: "I teld Walton that he had been bribing jockeys, and that the owners knew it, and therefore, they were going to run their horses to down him. I surprised Walton, and if he had taken my advice he would have gone home a wealthy man. I met him him when he was broken, and he remarked to me that I was the only true and well in-

Now, I ask, is that not just as strong as Americans can draw it when on a "modest" blowing tour? I want to say that the gentleman just quoted did not talk to Walton as above, but if he did he certainly was a ol for not betting the opposite way to Walion, or, above all, he and his paper are very questionable, indeed, for not exposing the swindling owners before they robbed Walton. The American sporting writers wouldn't have withheld such information from the public, if they had known it, of boxing in England desires to see them meet, course. But "blowing" is not a monopoly and Jackson would certainly be the favorite

# About Enthusinsm.

It is safe to say that in no particular branch of sport in England is there as much enthusinsm as there is in baseball in America. If I can prove this then I think I have proven my contention that there is just as America as in England. Certainly I do not exclude foot ball. That sport is not the national game here, but in some parts of think that any Englishman will contend for one moment that cricket is as popular in England as baseball is in America. Take a cricket same at Nottingham vesterday, for instance, between the Australians and the Nottingham team 'The contest was of the greatest significance—just as important as any base ball game that could take place in Pittsburg, and yet the attendance was only

5,000 for the entire day.

This is a fair spectmen of every game. True, there are contests where the crowd is probably three or four times as large in a day, but there are exceptions, and very rare day, but there are exceptions, and very rare ones. But there are not by far the number of cricket games played at any one city during the season that we find in baseball games in America, so that the aggregate patronage of baseball and the money paid to see it vastly outweigh the patronage given to and money spent on cricket. To this lat me add the spent on cricket. To this lat me add the et that searcely a cricket club in the coun-

### try has been known to support itself. Football a Heliday Game.

Football is undoubtedly growing in popularity in England, but there are teatures connected with it that give Americans a false impression regarding its patronage as compared with that of baseball. When talking of the very big crowds that patronise football here, we should not forget that the game is, generally speaking, only played on Saturdays and holidays. As a rule during the week except on the days named, there are no football games. This naturally causes a tre-

football games. This inturally causes a tremendous crowd at the one game of the week. But baseball is every day. Were there to be only one game per week between the l'ittsburg club and the most popular in the country at l'ittsburg, what a crowd there would be on a Saturday, and still that crowd would be on a Saturday, and still that crowd would not be equal to the aggregate of six days.

I think this will show that the American people spend more money on their national game than the English people do on theirs, and I think this means there is more enthusiasm among the Americans.

Regarding borse-racing, I need only remark that in the majority of cases there are no admission fees to English race courses. This prevents a comparison, as we cannot well compare the enthusiasm about a thing that costs nothing and that about ano her for which we have to pay. In the other branches of sport such as isoxing, rowing, etc., the fact that so many Englishmen are constantly visiting America to make money in those branches proves that there is nore enthusiasm in the matter in America than among America to make money in those branches proves that there is more enthusiasm in the matter in America than among the Britishers. Altogether I am folly satisfied that after all, leading branches of sport are just as popular in America as in England, and that we have no more reason to call England the "land of sport" than we have to qualify America by that name. This conclusion may surprise some people, but I have come to it only after careful consideration.

# Pugillatic Business.

There is nothing very exciting or sensational going on in London at present as far as pugil-ism or boxing is concerned. In that line everything seems to be as dull as the weather, and goodness knows that is wretched. For six days rain has poured down. London weather won't permit anybody to speak kindly of it. won't permit anybody to speak kindiy of it.
This fact may have had some effect on the
sporting talent, as there has been little doing.
On Tuesday I met Mr. Atkinson, editor of the
sporting Life, and Mr. O'Rusrke, who is here
from Beston with George Dixon, the colored bantam. Dixon is to fight Wallace
at the Pelican Club on June I, but
this may not be in print for a day or so later. I,
therefore, will refrain from anying many things therefore, will refrain from saying many things that I might otherwise have said about the matter. However, at the time of writing, Messra. Atkinson and O'Rourke think that Dixon cannot lose. But whoever wins the fact remains that there is much business in it. Dixon is already booked to appear at a mid-land town the night after the fight. He goes on a tour right away, lose or win. The engagement is made, and I suppose that Wallace is in a similar scheme.

ment is made, and I suppose that Wallace is in a similar scheme.

This gives one the idea that "business" is the order of the day here just as it is in America. Certainly I do not mean that the affair is "fixed." but I do mean that business is or more importance to the promoters of the affair than glory or real merit. London is full of pugilistic factions and some of them are thoroughly honest in their cesires to put their champions against others in bona fide contests for honest stakes, Amoug these is the party behind Alex Roberts, who this week has issued a challenge to fight any man in the world at 10 stone 4 pounds, or 144 pounds, for as much as \$4.000 a side. I know that this challenge is genuine. Roberts is a very clever young man and can hit hard. His forte is in a 24-foot ring. I cannot say whether or not his challenge will be cannot say whether or not his challenge will be taken up here, but the city and country are full of pugilists, or at least of persons who claim to be such. The weight, 144 pounds, might not be bad for either McAuliffe or Carroll. The Britbad for either McAuliffe or Carroll. The Britisbers would like extremely well to see Jack McAuliffe come here, but they don't expect that he will ever come. Of course they class Carney above him. But if McAuliffe could fight at 144 pounds 1 fear that he would be beaten by Roberts. 1 say this believing the most of what I have heard about Roberts. I will see more of him in a tew days and then will be better able to judge.

They Don't Last Long. During a talk I had with Mr. Atkinson, of the Sporting Life, he informed me that almost all the London pugilists are broken down almost as soon as they get to the front. He cited many instances, and among them referred to Ted Pritchard. This is the young man who sprung into prominence not long ago, and who offered to fight Jack Dempsey. As soon as he attained prominence, however, he became a physical wreck, and, although he is still willing to fight anybody of his weight, he has no backers. He is completely broken down, Mr. Atkinson tells me. He may get into something like condition again, but he will never be the man he has been. Mr. At-kinson ranks him as the cleveress man of his weight there has been in this country, and that en all right, he was vastly superior to either off" Wall or any other middle-weight in the rid. This then would mean that Dempsey. world. This then would be a control our America.

World. I his then would mean that Demisey.

La Blanche and others of our American middle-weights need not expect to be bothered much by Pritchard.

While on this feature, I may state that Jem Smith is not by any means done with yet. He has a tolerably good following, and Mr. Atkinson argues that he was in no way to blame for the disgraceful proceedings at the Smith-Slavin battle. It is claimed here that had Smith been allowed to use his own judgment he would have defeated Slavin, as the latter could by no means hurt Smith. The latter's backers, however, had a gang of toughs who had been paid to do some work and they insisted on doing it whether it was required or not. It is not unlikely that an effort will shortly be made to have Smith matched again against some leading man. The Pelican Club, however, won't have anything to do with him.

Sinvin Overrated. Many pugilistic authorities whom I have met

here claim that Slavin, the Australian, is a very much overrated man. Mr. Atkinson is very pronounced in this belief, but his opinion may be taken with a little discount, because Slavin is not of the Atkinson party. Slavin has a good following in London and there are many who do not rate him anything near first-class. The general opinion is that Peter Jackson is his superior by heavy odds and that Charley Mitchell could soon "do up" Slavin. Mr. Atkinson, who has seen both Slavin and Jackson perform emphatically claims that Slavin will be a mark for the big colored man, Mitchell calls Slavin a "big soft chump," and declares that nothing would suit him better than to have him within a 24-foot ring. A few nights ago Michell and Slavin were drinking together in a West End saloon when they commenced to talk about their respective wrestling abilities and ring tactics. They took hold, and Mitchell, without a great struggle, laid the big Auswithout a great struggle, laid the big Australian down, and he regained his feet looking just like a big baby. This account was told me by a gentleman who saw the affair. All this about Slavin may or may not be true, but my renders will remember that I have ever held a good opinion of Slavin as a pugilist, I don't nutend to change that epinion merely because of the statement of his enemies. I write the statements, however, because it is the policy of THE DISPATCH to always give both sides of an argument. If Slavin fights a first-class man I may be wrong in saying that he will do well. He may do well and be beaten, but I still think that he is a better man than Mr. Atkinson and others make him out to be. All the excuses in the world will not explain away the fact that he was vastwill not explain away the fact that he was vast beaten the Englishman there is no doubt. At any rate a battle between Jackson and Slavin may take place, and if it does it will be a great international event. I don't know why they stand away from each other. Every admirer of

### Slavin is beaten in England he will never visit Fogurty May be Matched.

Before I leave London I think we will have arrangements made for a match between Jack Fogarty and one of the leading middle-weights proven my contention that there is just as of this country. Some time ago Fogarty and strong a desire to patronize sports in his backer, Mr. Quinn, requested me to try and arrange a contest between Fogarty and either "Toff" Wall, Bill Goods or any other prominent man. From what I have been told there the country it is the most popular. Let us | are good prospects of a match between Good e take the national game, cricket. I don't and Fogarty, but one can never tell how things may turn out. As I have said, there are so many factions here that one is always trying to prevent the other from doing any good. I spoke to a gentleman the other day about a contest between Fogarty and Wall and he spoke very discouragingly on that point. He gave it as his opinion that Wall has seen his gave it as his opinion that Wall has seen his best day and that he is no longer a drawing card. I am told that he cannot last; that is, he cannot do good work in a fight to a finish. He is only a boxer, and no longer a prize-ring fighter. This is the opinion of a large number of patrons of the "manly art," but I am not inclined to go that length with an opinion of mine. The truth is that Wall defeated Goode cleverly in a six-round contest not long ago, and at the finish was in a much better condition than Goode. Wall is very aristocratic in his characteristics, and therefore mours the emitty of almost all those who tend toward the "tough" element. He is well thought of by good people, and this causes great envy. As a result, certain persons are continually speaking disparagingly of him. Wall is, undoubtedly, one of the best boxers in the world to-day, and I question very much whether or not there was ever a more accomplished exponent of the art. I still have hopes of an arrangement being made between Wall

whether or not there was ever a more accomplished exponent of the art. I still have hopes of an arrangement being made between Wall and Fogarty for the fall.

It may be easier to secure a contest with Goode. Either man will suit, as they are both at the ton of the tree. Goode is a very popular man, probably one of the most nopular in English pagalistic circles. He and Fogarty would make a great contest, and I should expect the Philadelphia man to win if they were to meet. I am not sure whether or not the Pelican Club would put up a purse for the contest. I think the cinb would do so, but it would depend on advisers who have "fish to fry."

In a future letter I shall deal with the Pelican Club, as I had a tour through its rooms the other day. In some things it was very disappointing to me. Jack Burke returned to London from Australia yesterday. He sent a challenge to the world shead of him, but his homecoming last evening was not of the brilliant kind. Burke has made lots of money during his absence from England and is anxious for more. The day before he arrived a challenge appeared in his behalf to the effect that he would box any man in the world eight or ten rounds for a big stake. This challenge merely explains that Burke is still in the business. The challenge is ridiculous, as Burke can be downed by many men. The challenge is ridiculous, as Burke can be

### downed by many men. Denovan's Breakdown.

Probably one of the best race horses owned in this country during recent years is reported as having broken down and will not be able to race again. I refer to Donovan, owned by the Duke of Portland. Donovan, it will be remembered, was a phenomenal performer as a 3-year-old last year, and also as a 2-year-old. He was a wonder, and easily won the big 3-year-old events. On Tuesday while exercising, his foot struck a stone and the injury resulting will, it is -aid, permanently disable him as a race horse. In connection with this event there is a feature that shows the difference between American and English sporting writers. The breaking down of this great horse was announced to the world in a sporting note. In America the story of the affair would have been told in a way worthy of such an important sporting race again. I refer to Donovan, owned by the a way worthy of such an important sporting

About Buseball.

About Baseball.

I don't intend to say more than two or three words about basebalt this week. With some regret I notice almost dally how the poor Pittsburgers are being walloped. This only goes to show how necessary it is for the Pittsburg haseball public to insist that there be only one club in the city or none, at all. We get the results here daily. I mean we get to-day the re

There may be some features that I have yet seen, and I don't want to commit my on the matter without looking over the er

FOLEY'S WEEKLY LETTER. CURRY TALKS ABOUT THE GENERAL BASE BALL SITUATION.

De Settl Kloke at the Confliction Schedule and Wishes They Didn't-Brotherhoo Excitement is Dying Out-Other Interesting Gossip.

Boston, June 28.—Both our Boston teams are now in the wild and smoky West hunting for fresh laurels, and up to date they have given an excellent account of themselves. The League team astonished the baseball world by winning three out of four games from that Cin cinnati team, who have been laboring under the delusion that no Learne club had a license to beat them a series of games. The Cincinnation are a good team, but they are not heavy enough with the stick to beat our Boston team, when Clarkson, Getzein and Nichols are in good pitching trim. And when you talk about great catchers, just bear in mind that all backstops take to the woods when Charlie Bennett's name is mentioned. Bennett first surprised the baseball world in 1876, when he caught "Back" Weaver at his heme in New Castle, Pa. This team was called the Neshannocks. Toward the latter part of the season Bennett emigrated to the Aktoa club, of Detroit,

If the Boston League team have their men in condition during the rest of the season, they will make it warm for all other clubs. Anson has been doing a great deal of blowing about his lucky young-blood team, but he will see his team on the toboggan slide before the Fourth of July. Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Boston are very liable to land ahead of Anson's team, and it is no sure betting that New York won't do the same,

THE NEW YORK LEAGUERS. The New York (N. L.) individually and in med condition, are as strong as any club in the League. There is poor discipline in the club, League. There is poor discipline in the club, and Glassceck is not putting life enough into his work. The New Yorks have been playing at home to empty benches, and it does not encourage Glasscock, who draws a salary of \$5,000 for the season. Many rumors are affoat about the financial condition of the club, and these rumors—possibly false—are not liable to inspire the players with much confidence. The League cannot afford to lose New York; the other clubs must come to the rescue to help her out, no matter how severe the loss may be. If the Brotherhood move should suddenly cave in, it would not take New York long to pay up for recent losses. The Buston Brotherhood club continues to lead the procession, and if the pitchers hold out they ought to win the pennant without much trouble. Brooklyn and New York have taken a tumble, while Pittsburg, Chicago and Philadelphia have struck a winning streak. I think Comiskey's team will surprise some of the croakers in a short while. Williamson's acquisition will help the team immensely, and from now on, they ought to fight Boston a hard battle for the pennant. New York, tou, should pick up when "Buck" Ewing settles down once more to good steady work. Ward's men have "shot their bolt;" they have been playing a miserable game of late and their defeats in Boston and Chicago were the most decisive of the season. and Glasscock is not putting life enough into

EXCITEMENT DYING OUT. The Brooklyns (P. L.) played two games here on Bunker Hill Day and drew nearly 8,000 people. This is not a remarkable attendance for two leading clubs, which leads me to believe that the Brotherhood excitement is dying out to a certain extent. Heretofore a first-class at-

to a certain extent. Heretofore a first-class at-tendance was good for 15,000 people, and this was more than the two Boston teams drew this year. Forepaugh's circus was in town and may have hurt the attendance some, but the crowd was not up to expectations, as the Brotherhood people figured on 15,000 people with good weather, and the day was all that could be desired. And such execrable work as the Brocklyna performed! They were heaten with good weather, and the day was all that could be desired. And such execrable work as the Brooklyns performed! They were beaten 12 to 6 in the morning game, but this was not a marker to the slaughtering they received in the afternoon, when they get it in the jugular vein 22 to 4. This had showing had its effect on the attendance next day, when the crowd dr. pped down to 1,500. The Boston League team will make it warmer than ever for Kelly's men during the rest of the season, and if they continue their good work they will certainly injure the Brotherhood attendance in this city. The League club has been unfortunate from the start, and yet, with all their hard luck, they have averaged 1,600 to a game. The Brotherhood attendance has been about 3,000 on an average, but it must be horne in mind that the team has been a winner from the very start. Now the question arises: "If the Brotherhood team had as much hard luck as the League team, would they average 1,600 a game?" Not honest Injun, and without prejudice, I don't think they would average a thousand a day. I don't mean to say that the Brotherhood team will lose its grip on the public, for they are ball players from their tee nails to the roots of their hair, but I simply mean to say that success in the future means prosperity for the Triumvir's mean who have been playing a rather ragged game until this present trip West.

DON'T LIKE THE SCHEDULES.

DON'T LIKE THE SCHEDUL This conflicting schedule business is to be de plored, but both sides are headstrong so let them have it out to a finish. One thing is certain, though—the League is badly handicapped by Cleveland and Pittsburg, who are clearly outclassed by the tail end Buffalo team Deacon White's men have one point in their favor, and they are being benefited by it. They have no opposition at home. The club is drawing very well at home for a tail-ender, and if they can pluck some victories from Philadelphia and Brooklyn, they will

club is drawing very well at home for a tallender, and if they can pluck some viotories from Philadelphia and Brooklyn, they will make some mousey when they play the Bostons two games on the Fourth of July.

The Bostons will be the boss drawing cards in Buffale, on account of the appearance of Hardie Richardson and Brouthers, who were members of the last Buffale League team in 1885. Both men have a host of friends in Buffale, and I expect to hear of them receiving a cordial reception in the city where they first made their reputations.

The Bostons (oh mercy, I have to put down P. L. again) are traveling through the West in a manner that would make the famous "Jubilee Juggins," of English turf fame, green with envy. (A young English Hebrew, known as "Jubilee Juggins," went through over \$2,000,000 in three years). Kelly's men chartered the palace car "Shangrauo" from the Fitchburg Railroad Company, and will travel in her palatial apartments during the entire Western trip. The boys can now enjoy a little game of "draw" without fear of being molested by the manager.

CHARLES J. FOLEY.

Reduced Rates to Cleveland Vin the Peni sylvania Lines.

For National Reunion Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, at Cleveland, excur-sion tickets will be sold via the Pennsylvania Lines July 6 and 7 at one fare for the round trip, good returning until July 10,

EXCURSION TO MILWAUKEE. Reduced Rates Vin the Pennsylvania Lines.

July 5, 6 and 7. Excursion tickets for the Knights of Pythias Conclave at Milwaukee will be sold via the Pennsylvania lines July 5, 6 and 7, at greatly reduced rates. Tickets good returning until July 15, inclusive.

Wrought Steel Ranges. The best kitchen appliances in the market. Durable and convenient. Come and see us. JAMES C. THOMPSON, 640 Liberty avenue.

SCOTCH and French ginghams, exclusive styles, plaids and stripes, worth 40c and 50 at 25c and 30c a yd. HUGUS & HACKE.

Baby Carringes, In all shapes and sizes, at exceptionally low prices at Jucob J. Fuchs', 1710 Carson st.

Ladles' Walsts and London Shirts. A new line of these popular goods in atripes and dots just opened.

WThssu ROSENBAUM & Co.

Ask for Luiz Beer If you can't get it near by order some nome. Telephone 3002, Allegheny.

TISU

D. LUTZ & SON.

For the Music Teachers' Convention at Detroit.

The Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railrond will sell round-trip tickets at greatly reduced rates, Pittsburg to Detroit and return, on June 29, and 30 and July 1, good to return until July 5. Time may be ex-

Peculiar Racial Characteristics That Crop Out in America.

CHINA'S RESPECT FOR ANTIQUITY.

Energy With Which the Japs Take Up Our Language and Customs.

RESULT OF THE LATE LAUNDRY WAR

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, June 28 .- The late burial of Dr. Yen Tszee Hing, of New York, showed already to the general public what had long been known to those familiar with the Mongolian civilization, viz.: That the Chinese carefully preserve the forms, ceremonies and superstitions of their ancestors. In the funeral pageant were soldiers, officers. generals, priests and mandarins, representng the historical development of their race. To a close observer the procession was of nore than ordinary interest, inasmuch as its features bore a close resemblance to those of the growth of our own race. The Chinese soldier bore a halberd, hel-

met, shield and breastplate. The halberd was nothing more or less than an ornate Lochaber-axe, such as was wielded by the followers of Bruce and Wallace. The oriental weapon dates back to the times of King Ju, an Eastern King Arthur who lived anywhere between four thousand and seven thousand years ago. The Scotch im-plement of war is by contrast a little babe, not having been known at the time of the Norman Conquest. The helmet and shield were of cast or hammered metal and were fac-similes of those portraved upon the walls of the temples of both Egypt and Assyria. They have been used in China for at least 4,000 years and are the same to-day as they were then. Unlike the European helmet, which started in Greece a simple shape very much like its Oriental cousin, but which in the years developed into the artistic headpieces of the time of Francis I., the Chinese has never changed whatever. As worn in Mott street in the year 1890, it might have been worn by the hosts who surged from Pekin 2100 B. B. to quell what old historians called "The Heathen of the North." A WONDERFUL BREASTPLATE.

The Chinese breastplate is another matter from the helmet and shield, and may give points to the war makers of Christendom. but a vest of cloth, paper and felt, sewed and quilted together, which will turn sword or spear, and strange to say, withstand the bullet from revolver and rifle. It is a comparatively modern invention, as all the old pictures of almond-eyed warriors show them incased in suits of what we would call plate or chain arm or. Its wonderful invulnera-bility was unknown until some San Francisco police had a deadly set-to with a party of highbinders, all of whom received shots in the ingenious breastplate mentioned, and none of whom were injured thereby in the

was so like that of a Christian monk as to excite the indignation as well as the missiles of the Roman Catholic small boys of the neighborhood. It consisted of a cowl, a ong gown, a rope belt and a string of beads exactly like a rosary. The man who wore it, by the way, ekes out a poor living by acting as assistant priest and sexton at the Buddhist Church in No. 16 Mott street. There is no imitation about this robe. was worn by San Zoon and his disciples long pefore Christ, and, according to legend, was porrowed by that Saint Paul of China from

monastic orders long since extinct.

These historical insignia are seldom displayed to public view. The halberds have little or no glamor and are exposed in the two churches at Nos. 4 and 16 Mott street. The helmets and shields are carefully locked up, and used only on special occasions. The breast plates usually belong to highbinders or to men who carry large smounts of money with them in the nighttime. The priestly robes pertain to men who make a living in one way or another

# LOVES ITS OWN ANTIQUITY.

All, nevertheless, are a superb commentary upon the conservatism of the Middle Kingdom and of its remarkable love for its own antiquity. The bookworm, gloating over an original Caxton, or the genealogist evelling over a newly discovered list of landowners in the fourteenth century, pales into insignificance in this regard alongside of the average laundryman, tea nerchant or opium dealer.

If the funeral of the lamented Yen Tazee

Hing gave new ideas to the New York pub-lic respecting their Mongolian brethren, a recent lawsuit was equally efficient in at-fording glimpses of Japanese life in this city. In the past decade there has been a large influx of people of this race into Gotham. The wealthier members of the colony reside in the fashionable neighboroods and have a handsome club house in Twenty-second street, near Sixth avenue. The poor ones live down town in cheap boarding houses and have no central organ-While the subjects of the Mikado are thoroughly Americanized in dress. ideas and customs, they preserve ing, and to a certain extent their own theories of ethics. Their food system may be summed up in one word, ichthyophagy. They eat fish morning, noon and night. They use it at every meal and on every oc-casion. They have relishes such as anchovy sauce, anchovy paste and sardines. They stuff vegetables with fish just as we do olives. They have a thousand fish soups where we have only fish chowder. In the elaboration of a fish diet they display an ingenuity and versatility worthy of Brillat-Savarin. One dish is characteristic, and withal is so good as to be worthy of adoption by us Occidentals,

WOULD TICKLE AMERICAN PALATES. A bluefish is scraped and cleaned and then stuffed with a paste made of eggs, rice, meat, vegetables and spices. A piece of fine bacon or pork is tied around it, and the entire mass is steamed, baked, broiled or roasted. When cooked it is served on a hot platter and garnished with from 4 to 12 piles of curious relishes. Among these are raw radishes cut into ribbons, raw cucumbers cut into threads, dice of ham omelettes, minute shrimps boiled or steamed, bacon-hash, cubes of roasted meat, balls of chicken breast, duck's feet boiled and chopped up, cock's-combs steamed and sliced and boiled mush-rooms. Words fail to describe the beauty and palatability of the food thus served. Another curious affair is a dish made by frying or stewing together shreds of fish and chicken, liver and bacon. There is nothing like it in either Freuch or American cook ing, and when served with a warm sauce suggestive of Worcestershire, the effect is simply superb. Rice is their favorite vegetable, as it is with Chinese. In fact, all Japanese cooking is a monification of the Chinese, adapted to the necessities of a race, who live upon a chain of islands and depend upon the sea and the seashore rather than the land for their daily food. A singular fact about the Japanese is that they prefer the Chinese cuisine to their own. For one who patronizes his own or American restaurants, three go to the Mongolian enting houses of the Sixth ward. At the King Fan Lan, the Chinese Delmonico's, there are every night as many Japanese as followers of Confucius.

THE JAPANESE AS STUDENTS. It is worthy of remark that while the Japanese and Chinese belong to the same race, speak agnate languages and use the same characters in reading and writing, the former tries his hardest to become speedily Americanized, and the latter resents every effort in the same direction. Whether in his club or in the poor lodging house in James street, the former is invariably at work with book, pen and paper, striving to master the English language and to know all the features of our social and political life. As a consequence there is scarcely a Japanese who has been here five years who

SNOW PEAKS AND SEA

Make Portland the Most Picturesque of American Cities.

is not thoroughly informed as to all the main points of American daily existence. Many of them are better posted upon polities, history, geography and literature than are our own citizens.

The Chinese, on the other hand, merely learn enough English to enable them to do business in that language. Not one from the Consul down to the small boy takes any interest in our speech our actions or our the Consul down to the small boy takes any interest in our speech, our actions or our welfare. This indifference or antipathy is due to the infamous abuse and injustice which they have suffered at our hands. In Peru, Panama and Cuba, where a Chinaman is treated as a man, he learns Spanish rapidly and takes an active interest in everything that is going on about him. HAVEN FOR THE CHINAMAN.

They Are Tolerated Because They Consent

men have been here many years, baving come from Havana, they speak, read and write Spanish and bestow far more thought upon the Queen of the Antilles than upon s equally true that of all possible aesthetic dvantages no other is equal to that of having a scenic background of snow mountains. It is to this that so many cities of France, Spain, Switzerland and Italy owe their principal charm. Portland, Tacoma and Seattle are the three most picturesquely lo-cated cities in the United States, and of these three I would assign the palm to Portland, from a purely scenic point of view. For although Mt. Hood does not seem quite so near and imposing at Portland as Mount Tacoma does as seen from Seattle or Tacoma, it must be remembered that the Portlanders have full size views from their streets not only of Hood, but also of St. Helens, while the summits of Tacoma, Adams and Jefferson are seen from the hills which encircle the city. And while Portland has no Puget Sound, it is only 12 miles from the Columbia river, which is scenically superior even to the "American Mediterranean" as Puget Sound has been aptly called.

SECOND CITY OF THE COAST.

now gone to day and night fireworks. In all of these fields they are unrivaled in their In a book dated 1855-Thornton's "Oreon and California"-we read that "ships drawing 12 or 14 feet of water ascend the Willamette to the pleasant and flourishing village of Portland, 12 miles below Oregon is a perpetual surprise, and that is their superb stoicism. Dr. Jackson, of this city, argues in an able address that they are not The "pleasant and flourishing village" is now a city of at least 60,000, which hotly disputes with Los Angeles the honor o being the second largest city on the Pa-cific coast. The Los Angeles papers claim 70,000 for their city, and speak encouragtion than any other race. Last week one of them died in Mulberry street who had suf-tered from lung trouble an entire year and had not had a morsel of food for three weeks ingly of Portland as a promising city of 40,-000, while the Portland papers reverse these figures. One thing is certain—Portland is growing very rapidly. She, however, has never had a real "boom," like her Southern he made no complaint to either friend or neighbor, and only a day or two before his decease wrote on a piece of paper that he was about to perish of starvation. The Coroner's inquest more than bore out this rival, or like Tacoma and Seattle.

Salem, the Oregon capital, has not greatly outgrown the condition in which it was found a number of years ago by Mr. Joaquin Miller, who referred to it as "rather thickly settled for the country, yet far too thinly settled for a city;" but Port-land has always gone ahead, thanks to the fact that it has been, and still is, the head-quarters for wholesale supplies, not only in Oregon, but in Washington and Idaho. This, combined with the fact that it is the outlet for one of the richest grain and fruit States in the Union accounts for the metro-politan aspect. A large and magnificent hotel has just been completed, one of the finest and most sensibly constructed in the country. Cable cars and electric lines have also been introduced recently, and beside all these things there is evidence of Portland's prosperity in the appearance of the Daily Oregonian, which is at present compelled to add four pages almost every day to its usual eight pages, just as were the Los Angeles papers during the "boom" in Southern California.

applaud little or not at all. At their public meetings they seldom express any feeling for the speaker who represents their senti-FRIENDLY TO THE CHINAMAN. In one respect Portland differs widely ment or against him who opposes them. from her rivals in Washington, namely, in her treatment of the Chinaman. From Even in private life, in matters of eating, drinking, dressing and lovemaking, they say almost nothing, no matter whether they Tacoma the Chinese were driven formally, a lew years ago, by a mob headed by the Mayor and a brass band. Seattle tried the are extremely delighted or thoroughly dissame game, but there the mob was foiled by same game, but there the mos was lolled by the interference of the Sheriff. Portland, on the other hand, deals gently with its 2,000 Chinamen because they are found use-ful and sometimes indispensable. A Port-lander has explained this matter as follows: The latest news regarding the Orientals of New York concerns the laundrymen and contains a grain of grim humor. A few months ago the Caucasian washermen with a roll of trumpets proclaimed that the "In a city where white held cannot be got at the rate of \$30 a month for plain cooks boycott upon their places of business. The Celestials promptly organized, notified the Celestials promptly organized, notified the police, employed detectives, and in several tough districts hired roughs, who made those prices, either in the kitchen or over head, are a blessing. Indeed the amicable short work with the boveotters. Then, relations between the Chinese and the carrying the war into Africa, they cut rates white here is due largely to a tacit agree-ment on a division of labor. All over the 25 per cent at the points where the competi-tion would do most harm to their antagonists. city you see that the men employed on street mending and other public works are This was too much for the white washeevashee. He growled for a month, and then white. Whenever you see a pile of cordwood and a man sawing, splitting and carrying it in, you will find him a China-man. When a well-to-do Chinaman wants s drive in a hack, a white man sits before him on the box.

to Chinese shoes. Their compositors set only Chinese type. Their carpenters are em-

ployed on Chinese buildings and cabinet work exclusively. You will often see a

drayman delivering freight with a Chines

HE DON'T WORK FOR NOTHING.

you come to strike a bargain with one. If

he is to dig in your garden as a common laborer he stands for his \$1 a day as firmly

as any white man. He will saw your wood gladly, but he must have \$1 a cord for it, or \$1 75 if he also splits it, carries it in and piles it up in your cellar. In the country

the Chinamen are even more indispensable

than in the city, and the demand for them during harvesting and hop-picking time is

always greater than the supply. They are hired through the agency of Chinese bosses,

who send them wherever they are wanted, with cooks and a general outfit, and pay them a small sum a day, keeping the lion's share for themselves. At other times of the year the Chinese are employed in making "elegrings" for agricultural purposes

Oregon has about 15,000,000 acres of tim-

ber land with a soil that is excellent for

grain or fruit, provided the timber can be removed. To do this with white labor is so

expensive as to take away the possible margin of profit. But the Chinaman does it

for a smaller sum, and thus, instead of being the farm laborer's enemy, he enables him to

earn a living on the ground cleared by the

heathen. The cost of clearing an acre varies from \$25 to \$100.

THE GARDENERS OF THE COAST.

of eggs tound in the trough in the evening. Heathen John is, of ccurse, quite as will-

ing to work on Sunday as on any other day, but once in a while a day comes along which is marked sacred in his calendar, and then it is difficult to persuade him to do any-

thing. I once witnessed a curious scene on a farm near East Portland. Strawberries

a farm near East Portland. Strawberries being over ripe, the four Chinese laborers had been persuaded to pick all day, though they had expressed a desire to have a holiday. In the evening they had a grand performance in front of their barn. A whole roast chicken was brought out in a plate and placed on the grass, surrounded by half a dozen bowls of rice wine and a number of burning caudles, though it was still daylight. The oldest of the men went through a series of bows and genufications, and

a series of bows and genufications, and poured out libations of the wine, after offering some to the spectators, who polited declided it. Then a few dozen perforate papers, with Chinese characters on them

clearings" for agricultural purposes.

with strange alacrity made up with his yellow brother to so thorough an extent that the week following both advanced their rates a quarter. As linen and laundries are unknown in the Flowery Kingdom, who shall now say that Ah Sin is not becoming civilized and obvirtienized? The Chinese have not intruded into any skilled trades to the exclusion of the whites. ized and christianized? WILLIAM E. S. FALES. Their barbers shave only their own country-men. Their cobblers confine their mending

rake.

REMINISCENCE OF THE GREAT FLOOD. A Good Letter From Rev. H. L. Chapman, Paster of the Methodist Episcopal Church. JOHNSTOWN, PA., Nov. 12, 1889.

essrs. Chamberlain & Co., Des Moines, Ia.: DEAR SIRS-The box of six dozen Cham-berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy, which you sent at the suggestion of Hon. Wesley Redhead, reached us soon after the great flood and at a time when diarrhea was quite prevalent. As soon as it became known that I had the medicine for distribution, there began a great run on it, which continued until it was about all gone. Every one, so far as I heard from them, testified to its virtues, declaring it the best medicine for the purpose they had ever used. Those who got it shared it around with their neighbors, so that I am confident your generosity in sending it was productive of great good. We used some of it ourselves and found it not only an excellent medicine for diarrhea, but for all kinds of pain and uneasiness in the stomach and bowels. It has been regarded as the best medicine known here for the disenses it is recommended for. In view of your sending such a large quantity for free distribution among poor people. I think you are entitled to this poor people, I think , testimonial in its fayor.

H. L. CHAPMAN,

Pastor Methodist Episcopal Church,

FROM M'KEESPORT, PA.

I spent several weeks in Johnstown, after the great flood, on account of my husband being employed there. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhea very badly. I got some of Cham-berlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Rem-edy, from Rev. Mr. Chapman, It cured both of them. I knew of several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be excelled and cheerfully recommend it.

MRS. ANNIE M. BEAM, McKeesport, Pa.

CURED AFTER TWO DOCTORS HAD

FAILED. Last June, after the great flood, I re-ceived a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy from my pastor, at a time when I was very much run down with diarrhes, and had tried two doctors without finding any relief. This remedy relieved me at once, and cured me entirely in a short time. I got several bottles and gave it around among my acquaintances who were afflicted in the same way. I think I gave it to a dozen people, and it relieved and cured, so tar as I know, in all cases. It is the best medicine for the disease I have ever known. MRS. E. L. HENRIE,

Johnstown, Pa.

Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is soid at 25 cents a bottle by E. G. Stucky, 1701 and 2401

Penn ave.; E. G. Stucky & Co., cor. Wylic ave. and Fulton st; Markell Bros. cor. ave. and Fulton st.; Markell Bros. cor.
Penn and Faulkston aves.; Theo. E. Ihrig,
3610 Fifth ave.; Carl Hartwig, 4016 Butler
st.; John C. Smith, cor. Penn ave. and
Main st.; James L. McConnel & Co., 455
Fi.th ave., Pittsburg; and in Allegheny by
E. E. Heck, 72 and 194 Federal sta.; Thos.
R. Morris, cor. Hanover and Preble aves.;
F. H. Eggers, 172 Ohio st., and F. H.
Eggers & Son, 199 Ohio st. and 11 Smithfield st. were thrown into the flame, one after another, the chicken was carried back into the barn and the ceremony was over. One of the younger Chinamen explained to us that what we had witnessed had been done to conciliate the gods. "We workee to-day. Long (wrong). 'Ligious holiday. Now alle lightee (right)."

THE WONDERFUL CLASSATE.

One of the greatest advantage, of Port-land as a place of residence is that one can stay there all the year round, as there are very few Jays, in the summer when the therricorrespondence of the disparent.

POPULAR SPORT ALONG THE BEACH

COMPRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPARCH.

PORTLAND, ORE., June 22.—If the greatest commercial advantage which a city can reply is is to be located on a large river, it is equally true that of all possible acertain. can be reached in a few hours, and a hotel has been built near the great glacier, where fans are never demanded. Portland is 100 miles from the sea, yet it has three seaside resorts, accessible by rail or boat, which are much frequented in July and August, less because the city is considered uncomforta-ble than because all residents on the Pacific coast seem to have a passion for camping out

a few weeks each year.
In selecting a seaside resort on the Pacific coast the most important consideration, next to a good beach, is protection from the cold winds which often make even the summer months chilly. Shoalwater Bay is a famous oyster ground, and the bivalves, together with mud clams and razor clams, are daily caught. These oysters are small, and inferior in flavor to Eastern oysters Crabs and fish in great variety are also to be had for a trifle, but the popular way at Long Beach, one of the famous resorts, is to caten them yourself. When the tide recedes, some crabs, as big as fresh water turtles, are always left in the hollows of the beach, where they can be easily caught.

### WHEN SPORT BUNS HIGH.

But once every month there are several mornings when the tide recedes about a half a mile, and then the sport becomes lively. Everybody is out with poles and large sacks, in which the crabs are packed and afterwar gathered in by wagons. Another kind of sport peculiar to this region is gathering in the large hake (25-pounders), which, in their eager pursuits of sardines, are occasionally caught by the breakers and east ashore, where they can be gathered in by hundreds. Larger fish, too, are often east ashore, among them ten-foot sturgeon and large salmon with a big hole in the side. The seal which abound in this region have a destructive and abominable habit of taking ome favorite tidbit out of the salmon and then leaving them to die. These dead fish on the beach have to be carefully covered with sand, or else they become a malodor-

ous nuisance.

In the evening the scene along the beach is rendered brilliant by numerous bonfires fed with logs that are scattered along the beach in countless numbers. These logs are brought down the Columbia during the high water season, and deposited along the beach for miles each way. Some of them, in fact, have been carried to distant islands i the Pacific. They supply the campers with plentiful fuel, and no one objects to the wasteful bonfires because the stock is replenished every year. During storms this driftwood adds a unique element of grandeur to the scene, the huge logs being tossed about like straws by the angry waves; now lifted up straight as trees and sgain dashed against each other with a thud which is heard above the roar of the breakers. ONE HOUR A DAY TO BATHE.

Long Branch is a place where even a victim of insomnia will sleep 10 hours every night and still yawn all day. But as a bathing place it has its advantages. Bathing on the North Pacific is a different thing from bathing in the New Jersey coast. The waves are so rough—positively rude the ladies say—and the under tow so strong, that there is only one hour each day when bathing is safe and enjoyable. This hour varies of course, daily with the tide, and a bell is rung to announce it. Immediately hundreds of campers who have put on their bathing suits in their tents rush into the waves, but few of them stay water, even on a summer afternoon, is rarely warm enough to make a longer stay. That it is perilous to go into the water at any other than the official hour announced young lady, a well-known heiress, who lost her life here a few years ago. She was en-gaged to a young man, whom she asked one day to accompany her into the water when the tide was going out. Of course, he flatly rejused, whereupon she was piqued and in vited another young man, who foolishly complied with her request. They entered the breakers, when suddenly the young lady disappeared under the waves and was never seen again. Although a large sum was of-fered for the recovery of her body it was never found, and it is possible that it was devoured by sharks, for these fish are occa-sionally seen here, though there is no danger near shore, and the noise made by the bathers is said to frighten them away.

# A REMARKABLE EPITAPH.

HENRY T. FINCK.

helper, or a white gardener directing his Chinese assistant in the use of the hoe and Means Taken by an Englishman to Publish the Faults of His Sister-in-Law. [WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. ] The absurd notion, so prevalent in some parts of the East, that the Chinaman works for almost nothing, is quickly dispelled when Here is a copy of a peculiar epitaph found

on a monument at Horseleydown Church in

Cumberland, England: Here lie the bodies
Of Thomas Bond and Mary his wife.
She was temperate, chaste and charitable;
But She was proud, peevish and passionate. She was an affectionate wife and a tender

Her husband and child whom she loved, seldon saw her countenance without a disgustin While she received visitors, whom she de-spised, with an endearing smile, Her behavior was discreet among strangers; But

Imprudent in her family.

Abroad her conduct was influenced by good breeding;

But At home, by ill-temper.

She was a professed enemy to flattery, and was seldom known to praise or commend:

But

The talents in which she principally excelled were difference of opinion and discovering flaws and imperfections.

She was an admirable economist, and, without prodigality.

Dispensed plenty to every person in her fam-Would sacrifice their eyes to a farthing candle,
She sometimes made her husband happy with
her good qualities;
Euc

Much more frequently miserable with her many failings

Much more frequently miserable with her many failings

Insomuch that in 30 years he often Lamented that, manger all her virtues, and wherever in the neighborhood of Portland, you see a brook large enough to irritate a garden, you will usually find a Chinaman in possession of the ground. Even where the gardens or orchards belong to Americans. Chinaman are hired to do most

Americans. Chinamen are hired to do most Much more frequently miserable with her many failings
Insomuch that in 30 years he often
Lamented that, manger all her virtues,
He had not, in the whole, enjoyed two years
of matrimonial comfort,

As well as the regard of ner neighbors,
Family disputes having been divulged by
servants,
She died of vexation, July 20, 1768,
Aged 45 years.
Her worn-out husband survived her four
months and two days, and departed this life,
November 28, 1768,
In the 54th year of his age.
William Bond, brother to the deceased,
erected this stone. Americans, Chinamen are hired to do most of the work. And they do it well, with care exceptions. Usually they have a hut of their own, where they do their own cooking; or else they occupy a portion of the barn, in which case, if the chickens lay their eggs therein, it is sometimes found that the number o cackling chickens exceeds the number

erected this stone.

As a weekly monitor to the surviving, wives
of this parish.

CUNIO.

CATHOLIC prayer books in German and English, in all the latest bindings, at Jacob J. Fuchs', 1710 Carson st. LADIES' blouse waists 75c to \$3 25 in

great variety at Rosenbaum & Co.'s.

SICK READACHE\_Carter's Little Lyler Pills SICK HEADACHS\_Carter's Little Liver Pills.

SICK HEADACHE\_Carter's Little Liver Pills. SICK HEADACHE\_Carter's Little Liver Pilla.

Love and Money. (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.) Stient and dim is the cottage to-night, smothered in roses cream tinted and white, Gold-syed daisles spangle the sod, Dusky and still are the paths she trod. Oh, for one moment to meet her and see, just the old look that shone only for me; Why am I sighing here; what can I do? L'amour fait beaucoup mais l'argent fait

Little white rose, there were true kuights of Heroes who counted love dearer than gold:



Men with strong arms, who could fight for Men with strong arms, who could fight for their way.

Why were we born in this world of to-day?

Why does society smile with a sneer
Wrotches who wed on three hundred a year?
Why?—but a truce to these follows of mine,
I am no knight of the days of lang syne—
Only a lounger with duns at his heels,
Only a dreamer who wonders and feels,
Only a trider who sighs after you.
L'amour fait beaucoup mais l'argent fait tout,

Back from the cottage that no lody knows; Sleep and forget me, my little white rose.
There will be parting and pain if we meet:
Better to leave you than grieve you, my sweet,
Aye, it is true, as some poets can tell,
Love is best proved by a silent larewell. So out through the starlight I wander again. Through the deep gloom of the oak-shadou lane:
Back to the crowd that cares nothing for you,
L'amour fait beaucoup mais l'argent fait tout.

—JEROME SANDEAU,

### BIG PHOSPHATE EXCITEMENT.

Claim Jumpers Making it Exceedingly Lively in the Florida Fleids, PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

CINCINNATI, June 28 .- A gentleman, just returned from the phosphate lands of Florida, says that great excitement prevails consequent upon the word that has come from Washington, that all phosphate lands will be classed as mineral lands, and that those who have taken homesteads must give them up. A small army has been in the field the past week taking out mineral claims, and when the proper papers and instruments come from Washington a greater upheaval will occur in the phosphate elt, than Oklahoma knew in its palmiest day of claim jumping.

Professional men whose fee foot up to

\$10,000 a year, are out setting their minera pegs, surveyors are overrun with orders and the woods are literally swarming with peg-ing parties out driving their mineral stakes. A party from Citrus county says the land from Floral City to the Withlacoochee river is staked and ridered with prospective mineral land bonneers.

It is estimated that not less than 5 000 suits of ejectment are already in course of preparation and that the costs of litigation that will follow will crowd six figures very close. The value of the property involved is not less than \$10,000,000 and the people interested directly and indirectly number at least 50,000.

MADADIE A. RUPPERT.

New York's popular complexion specialist, 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 cuticle that has accumulated. Face Bleach has been thoroughly ested for the LAST TEN YEARS by ladies whose faces have been cured of hideous blemishes of every nature. One side having 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 recept of price, \$2.00 per bottle or three bottles, usually a cure, \$5.00. Ladies olt of city can send for it securely packed. Send four cents or call for sealed particulars. Very interesting to hadies who are desirous of having good complexions.

MADAME A. RUPPERT, Room 23, Hamilton Building, jel-101-80

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