THE OPENING

How the People of Birmingham Took Their Introduction to America's National Sport.

A SLUGGING MATCH ENDED BY RAIN

Curved Pitching Wasn't Prohibited, but One of the Britishers Made a Home Eun Nevertheless.

LPHALL WORK TO MAKE IT POPULAR.

A Talk With Aif. Greenfield and Consip About Purilism Across the Water.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) BIRMINGHAM, July 2 .- "Baseball in Englaud" has now become a familiar phrase to American patrons of the game. A cusual plance at many of the American paper gives one the notion that baseball in En eland is in full swing and that before many moons are over we will see the national game of the United States holding supreme sway in other nations. I fear, however, that shall put things in another aspect. I don't mean that I am going to show that baseball is nil in England or that its future here is

of the blackest kind; but before I have done

with this letter I will give American read-

will be played. The expense of each club is not very great. Probably \$125 per week will cover the entire expense of each team. Of course this will sound absurd to the baseball patrons of America, but I know whereof I speak. The salaries are very, very low compared to the salaries of American players, and only about nine or ten men are carried on each team. There are also other gentlemen interested in the venture beside the Spalding brothers. One gentleman at Derby is supporting the team of that city himself. It is his own team. His name is Ley, He was in business for years in the neighbor. ers to understand thoroughly the baseball status in England, and what I will say will go to prove that the phrase "Baseball in England" is to a very great extent misleading. I have looked the situation over thoroughly and witnessed the opening of what is called the championship season here. The opening day was June 21, and I was at rmingham to see the commercement o the first baseball pennant contest in England, The day was a wretched one and vetoed the proceedings before the legal five innings had been played. There are four clubs in the National Baseball League of Great Britain, viz., Birmingham, Stoke, Derby and Preston. Before dealing with the play and the prospects of the League I think i will be useful and interesting to explain why the four cities just unmed have been se-

lected in preference to other cities.

beside the Spalding brothers. One gentleman at Derby is supporting the team of that city himself. It is his own team. His name is Ley. He was in business for years in the neighborhood of Cleveland, O., and amassed a fortune in the iron business. He will put up lots of money for the game. There is also another gentleman interested whose name I am not at liberty to mention. It is, therefore, easy to see that the cost of carrying the team through the season will not be very great.

Doubtless many baseball directors in America would be pleased with so little exyense at this stage; the question is will the English League survive after this season. If there is the least prospect of success it will be carried on another season. There are great possibilities for the game in this country if they can be attained. I firmly believe that if the masses were once initiated into a knowledge of the game they would take hold of it with a will. But as I said two or three years ago, there are many strongly grounded prejudices among the English people. John Bull is not easily moved away from the beater's path. The opinion prevails here that if baseball succeeds something else will go back. That something else is understood to be cricket. A railway official at Liverpool said to me: "Well, now, if baseball becomes a leading game here cricket must go down, and we'll never stand that." That is the case in a nutshell.

Children are being educated here in cricket just as the youngsters in the United States are drilled in baseball, and to kill the inherent love for either is an almost impossible task. The leading papers here are opposed to baseball and assali it very illogically. Football is more popular with the masses simply because one of its leading features is identical with baseball. I refer to the brevity of contest and the excitement that is sustained from start to unish. This feature is really its greatest attraction to the people and sowold haseball follow in popularity if the strong prejudices existing against it were to vanish Making a Deal. The promoters of baseball in England have as much as possible affiliated baseball with football. This is certainly the very best thing they could have done; indeed I cannot see where they could have made a start at all if such a move had not been The partial affiliation has enabled the baseball promoters to not only secure football players as baseball performers, but the baseball teams have secured the use o the football grounds. This is very import ant, because the appearance of the football players in the baseball teams goes a very ong way toward drawing the attention o public to the game and this is a very dificult thing to do. Well, then, the jour cities of Stoke, Preston, Derby and Birmingham are football strongholds. Of coarse, we all ow that the Preston North End team is the champion of the world. The baseball teams are, therefore, named after the lootball teams. For instance, at Preston the shall team is called the Preston North End team and it plays on the Preston North End grounds. The same is true in the other cities except Derby, where I believe the baseball team owns its own grounds. The football players are signed with their respective the year, so hat in summer the directors of the various clubs have to pay their players £3 or \$15 per week or find them employment. Baseball then is something of a blessing to these foctball directors as it finds employment for their players in summer.

The contract arrangements are such that the baseball people don't pay the players from the football teams, but they give the money to the directors of those teams and they, the directors, pay the players. In other words, the directors of the football teams get all the money carned in summer by their signed players, but they have to pay the salar es out of it. This feature has doubtless caused the football people to iteutenants of Mr. Spalding are working like beavers to make a success of the venture, but if it is a failure it will be because the English people don't want baseball under any circum-stances. directors of the various clubs have to may their from Mr. Spalding in which the latter stated that in his opinion some of the National League clubs and some of those of the Players' League would consolidate. He expressed the opinion that things were looking very favorable for the National League. A. G. Spalding in a letter also remarked that everybedy was losing money, but that the new League was losing money and could not recruible less. has doubtiess caused the football people to take more than an ordinary interest in base-ball. The two games don'tstall conflict, so one is a summer and the other a fall and winter game. ball. The two games don't at all conflict, as one is a summer and the other a fall and winter game. This arrangement with the football players has also added to the baseball premoters another form with which to fight the cricket players, because fight it is, as I shall point out. As a result the football players are, generally speaking, heart and soul in favor of baseball as opposed to cricket. It is the old question of a fight between out-and-out professionalism and allered amateurism—out professionalism and

ght between alleged amateurism. Well, as to the opening day. It was not an encouraging event at all at the busy city of Birmingham. The Birmingham and Stoke teams were busy with their second innings when I arrived on the grounds. The weather was extremely threatening, and not more than 400 people were present. Ladies were admitted free, and the admission fee was suppence, or la cents. The grounds were those of the Aston Villa Football Team, and were tolerably fair for a baseball game. As the game proceeded, it was indeed incressing to note the feelings and demonstrations of the little crowd. The atter really began to appreciate good playing, nd more than once gave hearty cheer when the Birmingham team scored. I mixed up with the spectators, and I soon found that there was og feeling against the game, even though applause was 'requent. Almost all the specta-ors were ignorant of the rules and conditions of the game, and this prompted many unkindly

tors were ignorant of the rules and conditions of the game, and this prompted many unkindly remarks about the contest.

The playing was such as to please the spectators, who did not know much about the game. There was some good hard nitting and very fair base rinning. The fielding was also very good. But the managers of the teams themselves failed to carry out an arrangement that had been agreed to on the advice of Jim Hart, who is here managing the League. The arrangement was that only English pitchers be used, because curve pitching was no needed. This was to prevent strike out, and encourage what we would call slanging. Prior, however, who with Bartolett forms an American battery for Stoke, because to pitch, and, of course, he was very effective for two or three innings. Then Manager Barr, of the Birmingham team, put his brother Frank (Pittsburgers all know the Barrs) in the box, and there was a deal of unpleasantries. However, just before the rain stopped the game, Mr. Prior was a victim, as the Birmingham bitters touched him up quite lively, finishing their half of the fifth inning with a home run and three men on bases. This home run hit was made by an English player, lively, finishing their half of the fifth inning with a home run and three men on bases. This home run hit was made by an English player, and it was, indeed, a great advertisement for the game. It just put the home team one in the lead, and this enthused the onlookers, but rain stopped further play.

Impressions of the Game.

Certainly it would be unfair to criticise the playing of the team. They have not arrived at that stage where criticism is proper. We would never think of criticising an infant's efforts at walking. We can only promise as to the material for development, and hope for the best. Just so with the baseball teams in this country. That there is good material there is ne doubt, and it is certain that many of the players who are learning the game here had been reared in America they would have been been reared in America they would have been first-class players. Already they are knocking the straight-ball pluching to smithereems and are underway in catching on to curves. Some of them are good fielders, but I fear there will be difficulty in educating pitchers, although Maurice Barr has a very promising man named Devy. I saw him pitch two innings, and he did very well. I noticed another encouraging feature, viz.; the earnestness of the players. This is a hopeful sign, but we must no: forget that this is just the starting out, or, in other words, the beginning of the introducing of a nevelty. There is also difficulty in securing good umpires and scorers. I fear there will be trouble in getting suitable men to umpire the games. At Birmingham the old kickers about the "totten" decisions were present with great empha-At Birmingham the old kickers about the "rotten" decisions were present with great emphasis. As the players get to know more about
the rules and tricks of the game they will
cause more trouble for the umpire. The Americans of the Stoke team also indulged in some
yery demonstrative coaching, which did not go
well at all, either with the Birmingham players
or the spectators. I am inclined to think that
the coaching, that is, the noisy part of it, will
have to be stopped here or also there will he be stopped here, or else there will be is fistle conflicts.

The Probable Results. As to the future. This is a very delicate theme to deal with. On the one hand I don't want to say a word that will discourage those who are so enthusiastically engaged in trying so establish the game in other lands, but on

the other I am somewhat bound to the public the other I am somewhat bound to the public to express an opinion, and I fear that it is not one that will add enthusiasm to the efforts. As far as I am able to judge, I don't think baseball will be made sel' supporting in England in my time. What I mean by self supporting is that it will not become a leading and popular game. On this point I may differ with some people who have probably thought as much about the matter as myself, but I wish I could come to some other conclusion. On this point I had a long conversation with Mr. Hart the other day. He is very sanguine, but of course he is so interested in the enterprise that I would indeed be surprised if he was other than very confident. During our conversation he said: wery consider. During our conversation as aid:

"We have figured out everything as to the cost of the four teams for the season, and we will certainly play the season out although we play to no spectators. It is an experiment and we are prepared to lose. However, I have great hopes of success. I think baseball is the game for the masses and that it will catch on. It may require a season or two to make it go, but we will go there. So far we have overcome a tremendous amount of eposition and

come a tremendous amount of epposition and difficulties. We have also made many friends, and Dr. Grace, the champion cricketer, has written some kindly words about us. He was

written some kindly words about us. He was asked to write a comparison of baseball and oricket, giving the former an awful reasting, but he declined to do it, claiming that he did not know sufficiently about baseball to criticise it. We want people to talk and write about our game if they will only give us fair play. The patrons of crucket generally are against us because of the professional character of our teams. This is really a flimsy argument, as almost every rood cricket player in the country is playing for money. But I think that this argument will not have much weight with anybody if we could only get the leading newsnapers to put our case lairly before the public. We bave not come here to injure anybody. The cities we have selected are not known as profitable cricket cities, and, beside, there are thousands of the public who have not time to see a cricket match, but who have time to see a baseball game."

The Expenses Surprisingly Low.

21 at home and 21 abroad, and I am inclined to think that Mr. Hart means everything he says

when he states that, weather permitting, all will be played. The expense of each club is

A day or two ago Mr. Hart received a letter

from Mr. Spalding in which the latter stated

Pugilist Alf. Greenfield.

Alf. Greenfield, DISPATCH readers will probably think that grass has not been growing

see Greenfield because of the readers of these reviews. He is an authority as far as interviewing goes, and he is a truly representative pugilist. Of course many readers of THE DISPATCH will still remember Greenfield's visit to America when he met Sullivan, Burke and others. I have always held the opinion that Greenfield was the best pugilist in England during the time that he was at his best. Certainly some people will remind me of Mitchell, but all that I propose saying at this juncture is that Mitchell has always been estimated by me as a boxer. I am talking about bona fide fighters. I looked in at Greenfield's place at Birmingham and he appeared to be doing well. While I was there I saw two or three pretty fair set-tos with youngsters. But what I wast to explain is the opinion of Greenfield more than the system of making fighters in Birmincham and other places. I may probably deal with the latter later. Greenfield is still of the opinion that he can lest Jack Burke, and I think he can if they were to fight to a finish with bare knuckles. Burke is a lucky man, and always has been. There is not an old-timer to-day commencing with Greenfield and that includes Mace, who is not a bet-

an old-timer to-day commencing with Green-field, and that includes Mace, who is not a bet-ter man than Burke. I don't want to under-estimate Burke. He has proven himself a very clever boxer and good business man, but I am talking about the respective abilities of men. Really, I don't think that Jack Burke could have become the second of the second

defeat Dempsey, Fogarty or La Blanche in a finish fight.

This, then, in a word, will convey what I think about Burke's challenge to the world. At this moment Greenfield, old as he is, will fight Burke to a finish for £200 a side. They will never fight because Burke will not fight. I am mindful of the encounters that Burke and Greenfield had at Chicago.

Some Good Opinions.

But Greenfield pleased me very much by his

opinions of American people. He was in the

United States about 12 months, and he has the

highest and kindest regards to express about the people he met. He believes that Ameri-cans are the people to put up the money for any event that is worthy of the name. What interested me was the fact that he deemed

sullivan the best man that he has seen. This came in a spontaneous way, and I know that it was the true opinion of Greenfield. The latter has met all the champions including Mitchell, and has not been beaten by either Smith or Mitchell.

Sinvin and McAuliffe.

No doubt readers of these columns will want

know something about the Slavin-McAuliffe

battle. I have already taken up so much li

battle. I have already taken up 80 much in baseball that I fear there is not much room left to deal extremely with the contest in question. The great opinion here is in favor of McAuliffe, As I have already said in a previous letter, Mitchell thinks almest anybody will defeat Slavin. However, I still have a good opinion of the Australian, and when I say this I think McAuliffe will defeat him. Neither of them have proven themselves first-class fighters by

have proven themselves first-class fighters by any means, but I don't think McAuliffe is a few

points better than Slavin. One thing is true, and that is if ever Slavin is besten here he will

America in Front.

In a future letter I may find time to deal with

lawn tennis in England. It is really one of the

most popular games here among those who can

pay for a cup of tea away from home; that is

pay for a cup of tea away from home; that is those who can find time to sit on a lawn and buy a cup of tea. The game is not known among the masses, and I presume those who now inacy it most would forsake it as soon as the masses became its patrons. While for certain reasons I am not an out and out admirer of lawn tennis, I have been proud to note the great admiration there is here for Pettett. The latter is by all means the best tennis player there has been here for years, and I may say at any time. However, I don't think the game will become nationally popular, because it is not one of the public, and those who patronize most now are those who don't want the masses in the business or sport at all.

About the Sprinters.

Shortly I may have a few words to say about

in the business or sport at all.

underneath our feet. I had a great desire

see Greenfield because of the readers of these

When I say that I had an hour or two with

most and could not possibly last,

There are 42 games scheduled for each club,

Everybody knows them and the "talent" soon knows what they can do. I regret to say that some very good people have a very poor opinion of one or more of our American sprinters. One of the latter has won a handlcap and still his reputation is very bad among the "people." But there is a future in England for American pedestrians and in a future letter I may argue this question fully.

PRINGLE. PRINGLE, BASEBALL IN BOSTON. CURRY FOLEY'S USUAL LETTER ON AF-FAIRS AT THE HUB.

the sprinters here. There are several Ameri-

cans waiting for the approaching handicaps but the Americans have spoiled themselves

Everybody knows them and the "talent" soo

The League Hos the Rest of the Situation is the East-Poor Management of the Players' League Team-The Possible Winners.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE. Boston, July 12.—To a man up a tree it looks very much as if the Boston Brotherhood club had queered themselves in this town, and unless Kelly's men take a sudden brace they will be completely lost in the shuffle with the League club during the rest of the season. The Pittsburg League team is about the poorest attraction on the road, but they outdrew Al Johnson's Cleveland club by a large majority The Cleveland (P. L. have always played well here and they would have had fine crowds were it not for the unpopularity of the men under King Kelly. That contemptible scheme under King Kelly. That contemptible scheme of jumping away from Pittsburg and the transfer of the Buffalo games to this city has been a severe stroke to the entire Brotherhood, and the League peeple are now more determined than ever to fight to a finish. The Boston Brotherhood people must shoulder all the blame, for they should have played their scheduled games in Pittsburg and Buffalo and avoided all this trouble. The Brotherhood had all the best of it in attendance when the Western teams made their former visit, but now things have changed and the League people are having the best of it by almost twe to one. It is a significant fact that no Brotherhood club had as high as 1,200 people on their return from the West; on the other hand, the Philadeiphia and Boston League clubs played to audiences of 4,200 and 2,200 respectively.

A WANT OF DISCIPLINE.

A WANT OF DISCIPLINE. There is no discipline in the Boston Brother od club; the men do about as they please, and very often absent themselves from the grounds when their services are needed. Kelly played short field against Cleveland on Mon-

played short field against Cleveland on Monday last, and he made a holy show of himself. He made four errors out of six chances, and he managed to run out of the way of three or four bails that any good man could have handled. The only way Kelly can handle ground balls is to precure a wide basket, then he might stop them once in a while.

Deacon White's Buffalo herd gave two exhibitions here on Fourth of July, the morning contest resulting in a five inning tie, while the "Buffa" scoopes the afternoon game. Secretary Hart gave the attendance for the day at something iess than \$0.00, but even the Brotherhood organs claim the figures altogether to high. It is safe to say that \$0.00 but even the Brotherhood organs claim the figures altogether to high. It is safe to say that \$0.00 but even the Brotherhood organs claim the figures altogether to high. It is safe to say that \$0.00 but even the Brotherhood organs claim the figures altogether to high. It is safe to say that \$0.00 but even the Brotherhood organs claim the figures altogether to high. It is safe to say that \$0.00 became in Buffalo if White's men would have held their ground. Fourth of July is a poor baseball day in this city. The city fathers donate hundreds of dollars to lacrosse, hurling, bicyling, boat racing and other sports, and people don't thing of baseball when they can witness the other sports gratuitously. Why, when the morning game with Buffalo was about to be played, there were 20,000 people watching the lacrosse game on the common, while another crowd, equally as large, were sitting on the boat races to begin.

begin.

The Boston League club has been putting up wonderful game of ball of late, and some of the knowing ones think the race will be be ween the Hub team and the Cincinnatis, Selec's men won 12 out of 15 games in the West, and they are still marching toward the front. It is a pretty race between the first four teams, It is a pretty race between the first four teams, with Anson's team an excellent fifth. The Boston men are now in first-class trim, and old Paul Hines has actually proved a big acquisition to the club. He corked out three hits in Monday's game against Pittsburg. Hines has been doing such fine work that Donovan has been released, but he (Donovan) was not long out of a job, as President Byrne, of the Brooklyns, gobbled him up to take Corkhill's place in center field. lyns, gobbled

McGarr is playing so fine at third that Lowe is scarcely missed from the team. Lowe did is scarcely missed from the team. Lowe did some great batting during the early part of the season, and when he gets well he will probably take Brodie's place in the outfield. Brodie is a fine outfielder, but Lowe is his superior with the stick, and good work with the old wagon-tongue is what will bring the boys to the front of the League procession—if they ever get there. CHARLES J. FOLEY.

IN MEMORIAM.

Captain N. J. Bigley, Died July 10, 1890. We bent to-day o'er his coffined form
And our tears fell softly down,
As we gazed our last at the aged face
With its look of peace—its patient grace
And hair like a silver crown.

We touched our own to the deardead hands From life's long labor at rest, And among the blossoms pure and sweet, We noticed a sheaf of golden wheat Clasped close to the silent breast.

The flowers whispered of fadeless bloom
Of a land where fall no tears—
The ripe wheat told of a life well spent,
His patient waiting—on Heaven bent
The general good of the years.

God knows what work his hands had found What rugged places his feet, The faith that won him Heaven sure, Though we saw but the coffin, the blo soms pure,
And the sheaf of ripened wheat!
MCKEESPORT, July 11.

A Cure for Diarrhes. Mr. J. A. Burnison, of Colburg, Mont-gomery Co., Ia., has found out how he can cure any case of dia rhea. Two of his children had the disease; for about six weeks he tried four different patent medrines without benefit, but he finally got old of a bottle of Chamberlain's, Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy, which he says completely cured them, and is confident it will cure any case when the plainly printed directions are followed, wrhsu

Slike-Slike-Slike. \$1 25 striped silks to go at 69c. \$1 25 India silks to go at 59c. \$1 00 India silks to go at 49c. 50c surah silks to go at 29c. Monday morning

KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave. Next Thursday, July 17, via the B. & O. B. R. Rate \$10 the round trip; tickets

ington, D. C., returning. Special trains at 8 A. M. and 9:20 P. M.; Pullman parlor cars n day train and Pullman sleeping cars on night train. COMBINATION dress patterns, \$6 each, worth \$15; this season's most desirable styles

and colorings. HUGUS & HACKE. Sateens-Sateens.

20c goods all to be sold at 9%c a yard. This week. This week. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave. 200 PAIRS of Nottingham and Clunly lace curtaine, 31/4 yards long, at \$1 50 to \$5 50 a pair, little over half regular prices.

89-To Chienge and Return-\$9. On July 24 the Pittsburg and Western Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Chicago, good ten days, for \$9.

GREAT reductions in ladies' vests-to go at just hal price on Monday. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave. EDRESS trimmings; dressmakers' supply

REINING & WILDS, 710 Penn ave. Scotch Ginghams, Extra wide, 30c-35c goods, all to go, at 15c a yd. Sale begins Monday morning.

KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

GREAT bargain sale this week, beginning fondsy morning, July 14.

KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

AT 75c a yard, were \$1, all-wool serges, 46 tresu Hugus & Hacke.

9%c Toil Dv Nord ginghams. Best ds, fast colors. Sold all over at 121/c.
KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

ERY DAY SCIENCE

Have Made Men Rich.

AVOIDING ELEVATOR SICKNESS Luminous Paint New Produced Se Cheaply as to be Practical.

CURIOUS FACTS ABOUT ALUMINIUM

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH, Among the small things that have made their inventors wealthy may be mentioned the pen for shading in different colors, which yields an income of \$200,000 per an num. The rubber tip at the end of lead pencils has already made \$100,000. A large fortune has been reaped by a miner who invented a meatl rivet or eyelet at each end of the mouth of coat and trowsers pockets to resist the strain can ed by the carriage of pieces of ore and heavy tools. In a recent legal action it transpired in evidence that the inventor of the metal plates used to pro tect the soles and heels of shoes from wear sold upward of 12,000,000 plates in 1879. and in 1887 the number reached 143,000,000. producing realized profits of \$1,250,000. A still more useful invention is the "darning weaver," a device for repairing stockings, undergarments, etc., the sale of which is very large and increasing. As large a sum as was ever obtained for any invention was enjoyed by the inventor of the inverted glass bell to hang over gas to protect ceilings from being blackened, and a scarcely less lucra-tive patent was that for simply putting emery powder on cloth. Frequently time and circumstances are wanted before an invention is appreciated, but it will be seen that patience at times is well rewarded, for the inventor of the roller skate made over \$1,000,000, notwithstanding the act that his patent had nearly expired before its value was ascertained.

The gimlet-pointed screw has produced

more wealth than most silver mines, and the American who first thought of putting copper tips to childrens' shoes has realized large fortune. Upward of \$10,000 a year was made by the inventor of the common needle threader. To the foregoing might be added thousands of trifling but useful articles from which handsome incomes are derived, or for which large sums have been paid. Few inventions pay better than popular patented toys. That favorite toy, the "return ball," a wooden ball with an elastic attached, yielded the patentee an income equal to \$50,000 a year, and an in-come of no less than \$75,000 fell to the inventor of the "dancing jimcrow." The invention of "Phareah's serpents," a toy much in vogue some years ago, was the out-come of some chemical experiments, and brought the inventor more than \$50,000. The sale of the little wooden figure, "John Gilpin," was incredibly large for many was incredibly large years, and a very ingenious toy, known as the "wheel of life," is said to have pro-duced upward of \$500,000 profit to its inventor. One of the most successful of modern toys has been the "chameleon top," the sale of which has been enormous. field of invention is not only vast and

varied, but is open to everybody, without respect to sex or age, station or means. Domestic Uses for Ammonia.

In addition to taking out stains of all sorts from various fabrics, restoring the faded color of carpets and other materials, and innumerable other useful properties, ammonia when mixed with equal parts of turpentine, will take paint out of clothing, even if it be hard and dry. The spot should washed out with soapsuds. A teaspoonful of ammonia in a quart of water will cleanse brushes and combs from all dirt and grease. Riuse, shake and dry them in the sun or by the fire. Those who perspire freely can most advantageously use a little ammonia in the water they bathe in daily, as it keeps the flesh sweet and clean and takes away any disagreeable odor. In this age of athletic games, flannel is used more than it ever has been, and those who have frequently had to discard their flanuels in consequence of shrinkage before the material itself was half worn out, will be glad to know that the fabric can be washed by simply soaking it in a pail of water containing one table-spoonful of ammonia and a little suds. Rub as little as possible, and the fiannels will be white and clean and will not shrink.

Milk and Butter. A practicable machine for dividing new milk into skim milk and butter at one operation has been devised. It consists of a seperator revolving at 6.000 revolutions per minute in the usual way. Skim milk accumulates at the peripherey and the cream masses itself in the vertical annuar layer inside it. In the center of the vessel is an inner open-topped compartment, slightly conical, the mouth being the smallest part. The cream gradually accumulates in this inner vessel, in which is a light paddle wheel or cage. This wheel runs loose on its spindle, and by an eccentric arrangement can be pressed into the wall of cream around the inside of the compartment, when it re-volves at the same peripheral speed. The following is a summary of the explanation of its action given by the makers: Cream consists of butter globules mixed with a small quantity of skim milk, If the last traces of milk be removed the globules will coalesce and form perfectly pure cream. The bars of the wheel keep parting the cream and thus enable the skim milk that was in the cream to escape therefrom, leaving only pure butter globules, which coalesce somewhat together and escape from the drum by a spout provided for them.

Until now the commercial manufacture fluminous paint has been confined to England. Enormous cost has hitherto prevented its general use, which will now be hastened by the fact that an Austrian firm s placing it on the market at about onesixth of the English price. Whenever it can absorb light during the day it will give it forth at night, and it is said that a railway car in England, which has had its ceiling painted with it, was so brilliantly illuminated that one could see in it during the darkest night without any other light. It is now used for making keyholes, stairways and signboards luminous. Its application to stairways is a particularly obvious one, and the Austrian manufacturers furnish a kind of wall paper on which the paint can e used to a better advantage than on the bure plaster. The paper, which is or a leathery texture, is first treated with lime water and then primed with a composition jurnished by the same firm. After this is dried two thin coats of the luminous paint are put on, and the whole may then be var-

Elevator Sickness. A large number of people can never ride n an elevator without suffering more or less from incipient nausea or faintness, and to such it will be welcome news that this objectionable sensation can be easily avoided by a very simple precaution. Elevator sickness is caused by the same law that throws a person to the ground when he gets off a moving car the wrong way. The sud-den stoppage of the elevator car brings a dizziness to the head and sometimes a nausea to the stomach. The internal organs seem to want to rise in the throat. This arises from the fact that all parts of the body are not stopped at the same moment of time.
The feet being next to the car floor, stop
with the car, while other pertions of the
body countine to move. If the body whole is arrested at the same time as the feet, there will be no sickness. This

ders against the car frame. If this practice is carefully adopted, the swiftest elevators can be ascended and descended with im-Inventions of a Trifling Nature That

The Disintegrating Machines.

A disintegrator is a machine which always excites a feeling of wonder, almost of awe. There is something uncanny about an apparatus into which one may shovel coal, quartz, stone, bones, old ropes, earths an various other materials, and which will take any of them as a matter of course, and reduce them to fine powder. There is a tearful noise and one can imagine the wild confusion inside, but it is the material and not the machine that suffers, so long as no metal gets inside. If a fair-sized piece of its own in the contest. A quick-cared atsound it makes, and will prudently avoid the contest by stopping the mill; but if he does not the machine will probably get the worst of the conflict, unless the piece of iron is free from projecting angles, so that it cannot jam between the fixed and moving parts. The disintegrator is used for break-

ing up every description of solid material, including cement, clinkers, basic slag coal, bones, chemicals, corks, dyes, manures and even flesh and vegetable reiuse. Weight and Adaptability of Alumintum Among the 'things not generally known' may be included the fact that one cubic inch of pure aluminium weighs one-tenth of a pound avoirdupols, or about one-fourth the weight of an equal bulk of pure silver It can be rolled, spun, stamped, engraved burnished, polished and soldered to about the same extent. While there is no other metal on the earth so widely scattered and occurring in such abundance as aluminium it is a curious act that this metal has never been found in animals or plants, which would seem to show that it is not necessary to their growth, and possibly, that it is inimical thereto. Most of the aluminium

compounds appear dull, such as felspar

mics, pigments, gneiss, porphyry, trachyte, etc., yet there are others possessing extra-ordinary lustre, and so beautiful as to be classed as precious stones. Among these

are the ruby, sapphire, garnet, turquois

Grist Mills. Grist mills occupy a prominent position n modern farming. By their use the labor of reducing food to a digestible condition i transferred from the animals to the steam engine, and the nervous energy which would be used for the purpose can be di-rected to the organs which assimilate the nourishment and transform it into flesh and bone. In the case of horses which are kept busy in the day, it is almost imperative that a part of the mechanical work of crushing or cutting their food should be done for them, or else they have not sufficient time let for rest. One has only to examine sample of beans or maize to realize what as expenditure of power is needed to grind them up in an animal's mouth.

Fruit-Picking Stand. An improved fruit-picking stand is being used in California. It is made with a triangular base to allow of its being supported on three wheels, by means of which it can be more readily moved in an out among the trees. The device has a strong central post, around which is placed a triangular plat-form which moves up and down, being controlled by a ratchet wheel which works into one side of the post. On one side of the base is a short ladder for convenience in reaching the platform, which can be easily raised or lowered at the pleasure of the ruit gatherer, and readily fixed at any required height. The several parts can be discon

nected for transportation or storage. Recent Patents. Among recent patents may be mentioned of which the bather makes the plunge a knife for separating the loin from the back of pork, an operation which is effected by its means with great celerity; a hand rest for penmen, consisting of a wire cushion in the form of a coil, which is attached to the wrist, and lessens the wear and tear involved in the act of writing; a skirt elevator, by which "a lady's skirt may be raised effectively and elegantly with ease and cer-tainty;" and a music rest, by which the music is brought up to the level of the face of a

singer, and all undue pressure on the throat from leaning over 18 avoided. Noiseless Bucket. A recent patent which has many points in its favor, is on a noiseless bucket. This bucket is fitted with India rubber feet, eyelets and handle guards, and thus all noise in handling it is obviated. The eyelets are made somewhat larger in the bucket arms than usual, so that the rubber can be easily put in, and the handle works freely in the rubber. The fitting up of the bucket can be done in two or three minutes. arrangement no ring marks are left on carpet or table, and the wear and tear of the bucket is reduced to a minimum.

Weighing Machine for Milk Sellers. A very convenient weighing machine for milk sellers is now coming into use. There is a loose platform on the machine, and this is connected to a tipping hoist by which the railway churn can be raised and its contents discharged into the re rigerator. The ma-chine is of a self-registering type. The can is placed on it and the weight on the ticket; the milk is then emptied and the can repressed on the ticket. There is thus no chance of mistakes occurring, while the operation is very expeditious. A New Cart.

A new cart is likely to be extensively used for farming purposes. It has a leg or support at the forward end just behind the hafts; this support ends in a slipper foot, and is mounted on a screw coupled by a chain to a handwheel. When the cart is about to descend a hill the screw is turned until the foot rests on the road; this acts as a brake, and also takes the weight off the horse's back. .

EXCURSION To Luray Caverus and Atlantic City, Thurs day, July 17.

The Pennsylvania Grocer excursion will eave over the B. & O. R. R. Fare for the round trip, \$16 50, which includes Pullman parlor and sleeping car accommodations going and admission to the caverus. Tick ets and sleeping car space to be had at office of Penusylvania Grocer. Call early if you would secure good accomodations. COME to the reduction sale-great bar

gains; begins Monday morning.
KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave. THE very best makes and styles of French nd Scotch zephyr ginghams at 25c and 30c a yard. HUGUS & HACKE. TTSSu

REDUCTIONS in coat room Monday, July KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave. \$9-To Chicago and Return-\$9.

On July 24 the Pittsburg and Western Railroad will sell excursion tickets to Chicago, good ten days, for \$9. White Goods, White Goods, Victoria lawns reduced; India linons reiced; embroideries reduced. Sale begins

Monday.

\$1-Until Beptember 1, 1890-83 50. 12 cabinet photos, \$1, or a lie-size crayon portrait, \$3 50. Au'recht's Elite Gallery, 516 Market st., Pittsburg. Bring children. 9%cl TOIL DU NORD ginghams. Best goods, fast colors. Sold all over at 121/c.
KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

KNABLE & SHUSTER.

BATHING FOR SHOW.

The Speciacular Feature of Seashore Life Has Spoiled It.

MODERN COSTUMES TOO FLASHY. Jenny June Says Simple Blue Flannel is the Suit for the Surf.

DECLINE OF A HEALTHY EXERCISE

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. There is no country in the world where finer stretches of ocean beach are found than in America, whose shores are washed both by the Atlantic and Pacific, and whose white, sand-bordered levels often skirt many miles of coast region without presenting any obstacle to the free enjoyment of salt water in its easy reaches and most playful, captivating moods. There was a time, 30 or 40 years ago, when people did bathe for pure pleasure; when, without knowing much and thinking less in regard to hygienic or sanitary influences, they bathed in salt water ecause it exhilarated them, because it made them feel more alive, because-well, perhaps, because pleasures were fewer and they were glad to make the most of those they

But after awhile bathing became the fashion and subject to the laws of fashion. Whatever becomes fashionable must of seessity in time become unfashionable. The ebb and flow is as natural and unalterable as the ebb and flow of tides. The only way we know a thing is fashionable is by the alternation with a period of depression or retirement. Whatever occupies the same position without change becomes "stand-ard," but no longer rejoices in the eclat of

WHY IT DECLINED.

Sea-bathing is just now emerging from a recent period of depression. Notwithstanding the farhion-plates and the fashion articles which appear and reappear with the regu-larity of the seraons, there has been very little bathing of late years, even at those summer resorts specially provided with beach and sea-bathing facilities. Elimi-nate the children and the nursery mait from the crowd upon the beach at Newport, Lon Branch, or Coney Island, and few would be

left but spectators. Perhaps this shows business has had much to do as anything with the decline in the healthful practice and enjoyment of sea bathing. Whatever fashion touches it viti ates and in time impairs. It removed bath ing from the region of natural and health-ful pleasure and made it a spectacle. This was opposed to old-ashioned ideas of re-serve and even decency, and obliged many to give up the practice on account of the impossibility of adapting themselves to new ways and methods. In fact, there is some-thing revolting in the idea of going out in midday, in the hot sun's glare, putting on a showy bit of flannel, and marching the distance-sometimes long-from the bathing house to the sea before a crowd of men and women, whose glasses take in every detail of figure and dress. The objections to this sort of ordeal may be "absurd," but they are real, and have exercised a very strong deter

NOT SO CLAD IN EUROPE. Our fashions still come from abroad. Since bathing became fashionable bathing dresses must be "tashionable" (in accor ance with foreign ideas of fashion) also. Thus we have cut off the sleeves to the shoulder and the trousers to a little below the knees, adopting with our exposed method a style of dress which is only employed abroad in connection with bathing houses which wheel into the sea, and from the steps the enveloping embrace of the waves.

The effect of sea bathing as a stimulant and a restorative is almost wholly lost in capricious subjection to the whims of an irresponsible and intangible authority. It is, to begin with an almost intallible test of the existence of morbid conditions of the body, but the result in these cases are so lit-tle gratifying to vanity, so frequently positively disfiguring for the time, that a woman who lears them will not risk such disclos-ures, or, if they are made, will stop the treatment and fail of cure on the ground that whatever salt water bathing may do for others it does not suit her. Such a woman was sent last summer to the sea shore under the advice of a physician After a week she broke out in very disagreeable eruption, and imme-diately hastened home with mortification and irritation, crediting the salt water with all the evil humors it had brought to the surface. Fortunately the physician was wise and her friends intelligent. She was persuaded to continue the treatment and regimen for six weeks longer. At the end of that time her complexion had acquired an almost transparent clearness. Her mor bid conditions had all disappeared. Her appetite had become natural and regular, her spirits bright and clastic—in short, she

was a changed and reconstructed person. VIRTUE IN SALT AND SULPHUR. Salt and sulphur are known as potent in struments in the extinction of many orms of germinal disease, and everyone knows how exhilarating to the nerves, how stimu-lating to the muscles, how inspiring to every form of activity, is a bath in the sea. So well is this known, that infusions of salt in topid water are the daily habit of persons who live in cities and are restricted to sponge bathing, but the effect is not to be compared to free and unlimited absorption of the rigor and force of the elemental principle in its native element. That this agent, so strong, so vital, so remedial, should be subject to the restrictions and caprices of what we are pleased to call fashion, is unworthy the sense and intelligence of this age and century. Only that it has fallen into disuse, so that the subject has been telt to be of little consequence, physicians ought to have taken it up long ago, removed it from the realm of caprice and placed it upon a scientific basis, among other powerful forces lor good and for evil to be used with discretion and also with knowledge.

Meanwhile it is pitiable and makes

doubt the general intelligence of the nineteenth century when one hears the fantastic tricks of costume charged upon some of the frequenters of summer watering places. The biectionable feature of the particularly showy and undress bathing suit is that puts its wearer on parade and makes her specially conspicuous during the perform-ance of an act about which instinct usually throws an air of reserve. It is worse than ballet dancer, because ballet girls wear their dress for a living, while the bather elects to exhibit herself without illusion or

CAN'T WEAR A MAN'S SUIT. Doubtless the best dress is that which men and boys wear, woven drawers or combinashort drawers with sleveless shirt. forming as little o an impediment as possi-ble to active motion in the water. But this is not a dress for the beach or in which vomen can properly walk over the sands under the fire of a hundred lorgnettes. The naterial of which bathing dresses are made is important for health and comfort as wel as appearance. The best, so far as known, is heavy twilled flannel with the dress finish. This absorbs less moisture, throws it off more readily, is warmer, less clingy, and more easily recoverable than any other material. Undoubtedly the best color is navy blue,

and the only ornamentation permissible a little white embroidery or white braid trimming. This combination is atmospheric. It calls in with the blue of the water and the dieking of the sky; it does not disturb the fleeking of the sky; it does not disturb the line of vision or shock it, like red, or seem incongruous and out of place, like white, or penitential, like gray. Blue is always joyous. It suggests movement, activity, outo-door life, and the white mounting—not broad or too much, just enough for suggestion—the innocence of the enjoyment. THE FORM AND STYLE.

The best form at which we have arrived

so long as skirts are considered indispens. Legion No. 19 at the Grand Legion session to so long as skirts are considered indispens-able, is the closed trousers, pleated into a band, through which a casing is run for a drawing ribbon, and a high blouse, but-toned well over in front, with skirt attached by a belt, buttoned in line with the bodice. The neck, the wrists, the belt, may be outlined with three or five rows or narrow, white braid, but no collar—"sailor" or other—or cuffs should be added, for these only add to the weight and wet and spoil the outline. It may be objected that blue would become very monotonous if all bathers were blue. But there are many shades of gray blue, "cadet" blue, and the like which are suitable, particularly to the

nobjectionable.

The bodice should be gathered, not pleated or laid in folds, and the skirt should be gored, and the fullness, what there is, massed into pleats at the back and upon the hips. It should descend several inches

young; and for change there are smoke

rrays and very quiet peach tints, which are

telligent public opinion should frown upor make it part of that eternal procession ads and fancies by which womanhood is lowered and its place occupied by a thing of successive shreds and patche

JENNY JUNE. THE SECRET SOCIETIES. All communications for this department

should be mailed to reach THE DISPATCH no later than Saturday morning. Reasonable space will be freely given to all organizations lassified under this heading.

Jacob Motz the active Past Archon of Fifth Avenue Conclave, will, during the next few weeks, do some missionary work for Lawrence Conclave No. 7a.

The hustling conclave "Moorhead," at its last meeting had three initiations, and three applications were handed in, besides five applications pending. The Supreme Archon, accompanied by Alternate District Deputy M. P. Schooley and Brothers McCune and Allers, visited Mifflin Conclave at its last meeting.

Supreme Archon Will and Brother S. U. Trent will officially visit the members of Dis-trict No. 6 at Connellsville Monday evening, with Yough Conclave No. 166. Several organizers have been commissioned during the past week; applications are coming in, and there is no cessation during warm weather in the working conclaves.

The Chairman of the Invitation Committee and Printing Committee are expected to make a preliminary report to the Music and Programme Committee for I. O. H. day on Tuesday evening next. Pittsburg Conclave No. 89 will soon be entitled to a full set of officers' regulation badges to be presented by the Supreme Conclave, while several members in the county are about ready to receive the gold premium badge.

The Anniversary Committee is rapidly getting in shape the programme for August 28 at Silver Lake Grove. M. G. Cohen, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, has fully organized his committee, and subscriptions to the fund are being rapidly made.

Brother S. A. Duncan, of the Supreme Committee on Laws and Appeals, with Brother A. H. Mercer, of Pittsburg Conclave No. 89, will visit Sharpsburg Conclave No. 187, on Monday evening. Deputy J. B. Berlin, accompanied by other members, will also attend. North Side Conclave No. 85, Order of Hept

North Side Conclave No. 85, Order of Hepta-sophs, is coming nobly to the front, and its mem-bers are determined to do their share toward making Heptasoph Day (August 28) a brilliant success. North Side has lately keen having many accessions to its list of members. Much praise is due the Secretary, who "has put his shoulder to the wheel" in an energetic fashion. shoulder to the wheel" in an energetic fashion.

Heptasophs' Day will be one of the affairs among the secret societies of this county that is bound to be a red-letter event, judging from the work already done by the committees that have charge of the work. The 28th of August is the fourteenth anniversary of the founding of the order, and this year the Heptasophs in Allegheny county have decided to make the celebration of it one of the brightest events in the history of the order in the county. It will be strictly private, as no one will be admitted to the grounds except those holding invitations. These will be ilmited, as it is the intention of those having the affair in charge to make it very select. No prettier place can be found than Silver Lako Grove, and it is safe to say no more select event was ever held within say no more select event was ever held within its enclosure than the celebration of Hep

Order of Solons The German lodges have combined and are making preparations for an excursion in the near future. Robertson Lodge No. 55, is showing up strong—six initiates as the last meeting and more to follow.

Duquesne Lodge No. 15 initiated four ladies and six gentlemen at its last meeting. Duquesne is ambitious. Ball Lodge No. 6, of Millvalle, initiated three new members at its last meeting and has sev-eral applications underway. Supreme Secretary B. F. Beatty and Deputy W. L. Davis will leave for Columbus early in the week to institute several lodges in that city.

Deputy W. L. Davis organized Hazelwood Lodge No. 117 during the past week. It starts out with a fine charter list and bright pros-Chairman of the Supreme Trustee, Frank X

Over, visited Greensburg during the last weel and closed several good investments for the order in Westmoreland county. The report of proceedings of the first biennial session of the Supreme Lodge has just been issued in book form and is a very interesting volume. It gives a complete history of the organization.

Brother John A. Elsenrath, secretary of Ta-centum Lodge, was in the city this week and re-ports several applicants for membership at the next meeting. Brother Elsenrath will put up a lodge at Saltsburg in the near future. Success Lodge No. 102 is doing excellent work, having initiated 18 new members at last meeting and 5 applicants are filed for next week. Mrs. J. B. Nobbs is the leading spirit of 102 and the present boom is due her untiring efforts.

Supreme Vice President E. L. McMillen has returned from a successful trip of six weeks through Ohio. Brother McMillen will depart on Monday to institute a fine lodge at Zaceson Monday to institute a fine lodge at ville. He will also visit Dresden and N

There are now 483 councils in the State. The State Council of West Virginia will meet in Parkersburg, next month, Rev. W. R. Covert, of Warden Council, Stoner, Pa., will shortly remove to Findlay, O.

Edward S. Deemer has resigned as Secretary of the F. B. A., and also as editor of the Jour-Arrangements are completed for the reunion in Cleveland. Over 500 will go from Pittsburg The principal of the Greensburg school has been elected Councilor of Paul Revere Council, recently instituted at that place.

The Jr. O. U. A. M., in the vicinity of Haver-hill, Mass., will take part in a general parade there this month in the celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of Haverhill. Thomas A. Ashford, Deputy State Council-or, performed the "difficult feat" of installing the officers of Grandview and Castle Shannon Councils on the same evening this week. There is a difference of nine miles between the meet-ing places.

The thirty-first annual session of the State Council of Pennsylvania will be held in the Academy of Music, Williamsport, this week, commencing Tuesday morning. It will be the largest session ever held. Nearly 400 will go from Pittsburg. The reports will show that 145 ne - councils have been organized during the past year and the membership increased to nearly 60,000. A long list of amendments to the State constitution and laws will be submitted. Many of them are considered to be wise measures, but the majority of them are likely to be defeated. Superintendent of Mails Stephen Collins will be elected to succeed J. P. Winnower, of Lancaster, as State Councilor. On Wednesday evening a public meeting will be held, at which E. Landsay Grier will deliver an address. The thirty-first annual session of the State

Grand Commander John Rowan left for Mt. Clemens, Mich., on Thursday last, accom-panied by his family. Past-Grand Commander Benton Patterson is now one of the trusted employes of the Pleasant Valley road.

The action of the Supreme Lodge in relation to the Select Knights was a surprise to a good many hereabouts, and was rather tame, but perhaps the best decision to make for all concerned. Past Grand Commander Alfred 8, Smith will not be in attendance at the coming Grand Legion session, owing to the Merchant Tailors' National Convention calling him to Boston

John Gregg, of Spartan Legion No. 7, has the sympathy of his fellow comrades in the loss of his son, who met with an accident lately.

Grand Recorder Thomson has been heard from at the sea-hore. He has gained about ten pounds in weight, and is having a good

about that time. Joseph L. Shiring, the sliver-tongued orator of Meade Legion, No. 19, has been elected alternate representative for them in case any acident should befail the representative-lect. Joe is a hustler, and will no doubt be on hand. and his voice be heard on the floor of the Grand Legion, working for the good of all con-

hips. It should descend several incices below the knee, and the trousers will be neater if lightly gathered into a band which may be buttoned on the inner part of the ankle. Canvas shoes may or may not be used for walking over the sands, but they should be taken off before going into the water. There is no object in the frippery which it is becoming the fushion with some houses to attach to bathing dresses. Coarse lace, tinseled braids and embroidery, cords, pendants, fancy buttons, and the rest of it are all out of place, and only vulgarize and encumber, without any charm.

Sea-bathing at its lowest natural estimate is a natural and healthful form of activity and enjoyment. It is time now that an intelligent public opinion should frown upon

A. O. U. W.

Several lodges report considerable sickness in their ranks, notably Industry Lodge, No. 25, Allegheny City.

Past Master Workman Joe Stewart is highly elated over his trip to Chicago and says the cream sodas there beat anything he over saw. W. H. Boyd, of Industry Lodge, No. 25, also an enthusiastic member of the Jr. O. U. A. M., will represent his council at the State session, which convenes at Williamsport, on Tuesday next.

Have you heard who has been appointed deputy for your lodge, yet? is a question being asked on all sides. It appears as if someone was taking a rest and is liable to get called to time.

Past Master Workman Robert Cameron, of No. 25, was a victim of the heat on the Fourth and has been confined at home ever since, but his friends are pleased to know that he is out of danger and on the mend.

W. A. Geissenhainer, beside his duties as financier of Bethel Lodge, No. 40, is working night and day on a contract to be finished in a specified time, but "Billy" is a hustler, and says he will get there on time. P. A. McCarthy, of Morris Lodge, Morris, Minn., who has been among the Pittsburg brethren for sometime back, returned home last Sunday. He made many friends in his visits to the lodges while here.

Eimer McLaughlin, an old member of the order, who has been living out of the city, owing to being connected with the river business, has moved back to Allegheny City and can now be found at home on Jackson street. Dr. H. K. Beatty, who is medical examiner

for several Allegheny lodges, has been appointed marshal for one of the divisions in the Allegueny City celebratios. The doctor is one of the finest when mounted on a steed. A committee was appointed by the Supreme Master Workman at the late session of the Supreme Lodge, held in Boston, for the purpose of getting up a new ritual for the A. O. U. W. The committee will report at the next session of the Supreme Lodge, in '91.

The appeals taken by subordinate lodges against the decision of Grand Medical Examiner Dr. J. C. Dunn, which were carried up to he Supreme Lodge, were not sustained, and he decision as made stands, showing the order as a good medical examiner at its head, who is doing his duty strictly according to law.

Brother F. J. Albrecht is working up a branch On next Saturday Deputy M. H. Hagar will pay an official visit to Branch 81. A branch is being organized at Stoneboro Mercer county, by Brothers Berger and Mar-tin, of Branch 59. Brother Low visited the German parish of Braddock last Sunday and secured several names to form a branch.

The charter for a branch at Washington, Pa. will close to-day. This branch will be instituted Saturday, July 26, by District Deputy P. J. Horrigau, of Connellsville. The C. M. B. A. men who visited Scranton last week were royally entertained by the mem-bers of that place. The Committee, Miss Jen-nings, Hoban and Connelly know how to do things in style.

A meeting will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Verona. The Grand Deputy and others will go up on 12:40 train to explain the association to them. The application for the charter is with John Comms, of that place. On Monday evening Branch 52 will present to their First Vice President, M. J. Maxwell, a handsome watch charm, the emblem of the as-sociation. The presentation address will be made by Supreme Deputy James A. Burns. On last Wednesday syening the Recording Secretary of Branch & T. M. Brophy, was presented with a handsome charm by the branch, he having proposed the most members during the past six months. The presentation was made by Departy J. W. Sullivan and responded to on behalf of Brother Brophy by Brother D. McMahon, of Branch 88.

General Lodge Notes. Lady Gladstone Lodge No. 20, Order Daughters of St. George, is to transact important business Thursday afternoon.

Grand Chief Davis Casselberry will make a three weeks' trip, during this month August, to the castles in Pennsylvania. The semi-annual reports of the Pennsylvania Castles, which are being received at the Grand Castle office show large and healthy gains.

Brigadier General Louis R. Walters, of the Second Brigadie, Military Branch, K. G. E., has been appointed by President Harrison as United States Treasurer at Philadelphia.

At the yearly meeting of the past masters of the Western district, A. P. A., held in the A. P. A. hall, corner Wood street and Virgin alley last week, Henry E. Smith, Past Master of Emmanuel Lodge No. 10, was elected District Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing term. Deputy Grand Master for the ensuing term.

At the regular meeting of Unity Council No.

69, American Legion of Honor, held on Thursday evening last, the following officers were elected: Commander, H. M. Grimmere Yize Commander, Frank Zuzman, Secretary, William A. Early; Treasurer, W. C. Snowden; Unlector, James L. Early; Orator, W. F. Edmunson; Chapiain, Samuel Black; Guide, J. P. Hauch; Warden, E. P. Newlin; Searty, W. A. Hall. The council has a good membership and is in a very prosperous condition.

Cantain Thomas McMaster's Council No. 273.

is in a very prosperous condition.

Captain Thomas McMaster's Council No. 273,
O. U. A. M., located at Turtle Creek, has installed the following officers for the term of six mooths: 8 Ex. C., J. C. McClintock; Jr. Ex. C., M. H., Hamilton; C., J. Gruber; V. U., R. Bowman; R. S., J. F. Roberts; A. R. S., J. Wodler F. S., Joseph Clendenen; Treasurer, C. R. Church; Inductor, J. C. Lane; Ex. Ed., McDowel; I. P., F. W. Ament; O. P., J. Bruwn; Trustee, J. C. Sponeter. The council was instituted in November, 1859, and has 123 active members.

members.

The following officers of Smoky City Castle No. 16, A. O. K. of the M. C., for the ensuing term have been installed by D. D. Muse and S. P. C. Ryce: Chaplain, Samuel Richards; S. K. C., Thomas Higgins; S. K. V. C., E. T. Holden; S. K. F. L., William Bawn; S. K. T., William Shaw; S. K. T., William Shaw; S. K. F. S., Golieb Gauss; S. K. C. of S., Matthew Dodde; S. K. F. S. William Clark; S. K. A. R. S., Golieb Gauss; S. K. C. of S., Matthew Dodde; S. K. A. C. of S., William Marsden; S. K. I. G., George Bawn; S. K. O. G., Charles Hallam; Trustees, William Bawn and W. H. Dickenson; Wildows and Orphans' Trustees, William Shaw, William Tummons and W. H. Dickenson; Representative to Select Castle, Thomas Higgins; alternate, S. L. Williams.

THE following new camps have been mustered since the last announcement: Camp No. 87. Middletown, Dauphin county, 29 recruits. Cap-ain Isaac Lytie Camp No. 274, Lemont, Centre county, 18 recraits. Sergeant Carney Camp No. 275, at West Chester, Chester county, 36 recruits. MAYFLOWER CAMP No. 276, will be must

MAYFLOWER CAMP No. 270, will be mus-tered at New Brighton to-morrow evening, the musteriog officer being Lieutenant Colonel H. M. Reble. Members of Camps 33, 162 and others will attend. Some will leave over the Ft. Wayne road at 5:15 o'clock in the after-neon. Others will go by way of the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Raiiroad. An entertainment of unsurpassing brilliancy

is to be given by Harper Camp No. 162. It will be a lawn fete at Windsor Park, Bellevue. The date is Wednesday, August 18. The pretty park will be enhanced in beauty by fine decora-tions. It will be strictly an invitation affair, and will be excellent in every way. Guenther's Orchestra will furnish the music. A special train for the convenience of the participants will likely be arranged for. The invitations will be issued this week.

R. & W. DRESS shields the best made, George Draher will represent General Meade