SCOTLAND'S SINGER.

Wakeman Places a Poet's Wreath at the Shrine of Burns.

THE INCIDENTS OF HIS CAREER

and the Lights and Shadows of His Life Most Vividly Pictured.

DUMPRIES RICH IN RELICS OF BURNS

SCORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE. DUMPRIES, Scotland, July 20,-Border wars and border minstrelsy have given the whole south of Scotland a beritage of undying interest and enthrallment. Coming upon it with eyes looking out of the depths of history and sentiment, every object in nature marshals a host of armored specters from the crowded cloister of a romantic and thrilling past. But there is another and an immortal presence here. As the husbandry of peace heals the scars of bloody battle, as the very flowers of the field in precious compensation thickest grow where carnage and fury leave their deepest stains, there came to this wraith-rank region a lustrous soul so simple and rugged, sweet and grand, tender and majestic, weak and mighty, that, throughout the weird, wild land in which it blossomed, nature seems to pause in endless shine and bloom. Out of the stain and sear, out of intolerance and bigotry, out of ignorance and serfdom, out of helotry and hindship, came one rustic serf whose humble plowshare turned beneath the furrows of his brief toil all the hatred, superstitition, intolerance, of a thousand warring years. One Scottish southland peasant voice not only fused into illimitable tenderness all Scotia's stern and granite soul, but gave imperishable songs to the universal human heart.

WHERE BURNS WAS CROWNED.

To all the people of Scotland so dear has the memory of this man become, that three of the southwestern shires of the kingdom-Ayrabire in which the peasant-poet was born, Kirkeudbrightshire where he wandered and sang, and Dumfriesshire, where he lived, loved, sang and died-are known only as "Burns' Land." However winsome are the memories of his early life beside the Doon, in Ayr; however stamped by the wondrous coinage of his genius, which like some magic alchemy transformed all things Burns touched, or named, or knew, to gold, the braes and burns of Kirkendbright may be; to my fancy fair Dumfriesshire was the imperial palace of his world-wide realm; and this gray old town of Dumfries itself his very throne. Here flows the wimpling Nith, from its sources in the Lead and Lowther hills, down past the little farm o' Ellisland, where with his faithful wife Jean he wrought those brief and happiest days of his life. Here still stands the house on Bank street, formerly the "Wee Vennel," the three little upper rooms of which were his first "city" home. The old tavers where roystered and sang is just as he let it. His last earthly habitation was the same humble cottage you now find alongside the "Ragged School" in Burns street, known as Mill street in the olden days. And in the stately mausoleum beneath the shadows of ancient St. Michael's kirk, surrounded by the graves and monuments of those who for 800 years went be ore him into the infinite mystery, he lies saleep, true and loyal Jean still near him, and all their bairns beside them in the wakeless rest. You or I pilgriming here to the shrine of Burns will involuntarily recall the princi-

pal incidents in his career previous to his identification with the old border city of Dum'ries. This can be best told, partially in the language of others. In the period bein the language of others. In the period be-tween May, 1786, at the age of 27 years, and the end of the year 1791, when he came from faded pictures upon the low walls, are just the Ellisland arm to the three rooms in the "Wee Vennel," in Dumfries, a period of but 41/2 years, more personal hope and disappointment, joy and suffering, anguish from impulsive wrongdoing and heaven of the purest domestic bliss, temptation and victory, agonized despair and triumph, had been crowded into the poet's experiences, than fall to the lot of most great men in their entire lives. In this brief time, first he was disowned and deserted by Jean Armour. through the bitter and ever unreasoning opposition of her tather. He was then be-trothed to "Highland Mary" Campbeil, the heroine of his immortal ode, "To Mary in Heaven," who shortly died of malignant lever at Greenock, and over whose grave in the kirkvard of the Old or West Church, in that city, a monument was placed bearing

over the grave of HIGHLAND MARY, My Mary, dear departed shade, Where is thy place of blissful rest?

PETTED AND FEASTED.

About 100 of his most characteristic poems were already written, and the now priceless first addition of the same had been issued from the rural press of Kilmarnock, in the county of Ayr. Twin children had been born to him out of wedlock by Jean Armour, one of whom, Robert, in after years a man of rare character and worth, aurvived the poet 58 years, his decease oc-curring at Dumfries in 1857, and his body being interred in the Burns vault. Mary Campbell died and was buried at Greenock Burns' local tame having attracted the attention of the literary coterie at Edinburgh, he was invited to that city, where he was 'affiliated" at the famous masons (which still meets in the veritable room then used) and subsequently "inaugurated" as its poet laurente, the latter event while he was made the literary lion of the day, as new and enlarged editions of his poems appeared. He then made a tour of the border counties of England

being the subject of a celebrated painting; and Scotland, and, unternished by fame, returned to Mauchline, the old home-spot in Ayr, drawn there by peuted her renunciation, and with whom the ormer intimacy was renewed. The tour of the North was then made; Burns returned to greater Edinburgh literary triumphs; he was introduced to Mrs. Macienose, the "Clarinda" of his famous correspondence; and again returning to his beloved Jenn. took her secretly to Tarbolton Mill for confinement there in disgrace, when twins both of which died, were again born to them. Being now independent of scandal ous opposition, Burns publicly and proudly "acknowledged" Jean Armour as his wife, then as sacred and binding a marriage in Scotland as any other, and, in this instance, necessary only because debarred formal man rises at all times by the wife's parents, who thus were solely responsible for the cloud upon the poet's marital record. Burns also 'satisfied" the Church, which in those days was not so very difficult of "satisfaction He was also in a position to "satisty" Jean's parents; for on settlement with Creech, his Edinburgh publisher, the then astounding

sum of \$2,500 was found to be at his dis

Then came the brief, bright days. Magpanimonsly generous always, much of this sum, the first and last good lortune Burns ever knew, went to Jean's parents, and to assist his brother Gilbert Burns in averting disaster in the latter's farm-life efforts. His lucky meeting with the ingenuous and kindly Patrick Miller, of Dalswinton Hall, had occurred. It had been settled that the poet, who hated the city with a royal hatred, should return to the plow. The nobility of the day never quite forgave this plebeian longing and love, the source of his grandest inspirations. The beautiful farm of Ellisland, five miles above Dumfries, was taken at a rental of £50 per year. Burns, unaided, began his farm labors the first Monday after Whitmander, in 1786. He tolled manfully They will honor my name in a bundred years,

until the autumn of that year, meantime singing many a lusty song to his absent wife, tearing down the wretched hovel he found, and building the lovely cottage found, and building the lovely cottage which stands there embowered in roses to this day. And then was celebrated the simple but glorious home-coming, when, with rustic rites, and his bonnie Jean upon his arm, "preceded by a peasant girl carrying the family Bible and a bowl of salt," he marched proudly into his little home heaven beside the winding Nith. All evidences agree that in the brief period of a trifle over two years, between Whitsunday, 1788, and Martinmas, in 1791, Burns and his good Jean experienced an Eden of labor and love, despite their final enforced departure. It was also the period of Burns' best and greatest poetical fecundity. But more children came to them. These must be supported. The crops failed, and inevitable rein was approaching. It was then, with nowhere else proaching. It was then, with nowhere else on earth to turn, with no one on earth to de-tend him from the wretched influences of children from actual want and starvation. he was forced to accept the Government position of exciseman at the beggarly pittance of £50 per year! And I say that that person who will become critic of this poor striving soul, from this pitiful period, takes to himself share of the endless obloquy of the dereliots of that day and time who infamously deserted a God-sent genius in the hour of his sorest plight and highest efforts to a noble manhood. The five remaining years of his life, after the poet, his Jean and their three children, Robert, Francis Wallace and William Nicol, removed to the humble lodgings, their first hand their three children and retherit home in Dumfries, checkered, sad, pathetic beyond comprehension, are known to all. The literary ghoul may come here and shovel from the dust of a pitiul epoch the dross of sad doings and hours. Whoever comes with reason, heart and the least of sympathy and charity will still find glowing here the lingering battle fires between temptation inexpressible and effort incredible; between weakness and discourage-ments indescribable and love and loyalty ineffable. For myself, I prefer to stand at the shrine of Burns and look down along the burning shaft of light that links his genius and his world-girdling human love and magnanimity to the fadeless immortal-

AN HISTORIC INN.

ity of his memory and name.

One of the places in Dumfries most interesting from its association with Burns is the old Globe Tavern. It is still called "the howf" (hoir, hoff, hufe, houff) Scottish for hall, house of retreat, or haunt. It is cer-tainly the most noted of all the "howfs," or haunts, made famous by the frequent presence and loiterings of Coila's unfortunate bard. The structure stands on High street, but it is entered now as in Burns' day fr a dark and narrow "close" or alley, which extends past the old stone stables of the inn into Shakespeare street, which, in turn, leads to the right into the present Burns, formerly Mill, street, to the Burns cottage; and it was through this little "close" Burns always made his way home from his too frequent bouts with "John Barleycorn" at the Globe Tavern. The venerable inn is crowded on market days with farmers, and the old stables are packed with horses, traps and carts, precisely as it was 100 years ago. A solemn Scoten dame recalling Mrs. Hyslop, the landlady of Burns' time, named is the owner of the property, which, while she still rigorously presides over the proprie-ties of the place, she rents to her son-in-law at £32 per year. Entering the shadowy old "how!" you pass through a tiny public room where now and then a dozen or more gawk-eyed rustics are drinking while discussing countryside gossip. From this room a door, so low you will need minding your head gear in passing, leads to the little par-lor, which was the real haunt of Burns in Dumfries. Of the more than 100 songs composed by Burns in Dum ries-which, had they comprised the limit of his production, would still have given him rank as Sootland's greatest lyric bard—by far the larger number were produced in this little parlor, or in the chamber above. Next the fireplace of the former was "Burna' corner." The veritable chair in which he sat, preserved from the attacks of relic hunters by covered with verses be scratched upon them

"O lovely Polly Stewart, O charming Polly Stewart, There's not a flower that bloom That's half so fair as thou art. Burns' apostrophe to the Globe Tavern, "Whate'er you choose be't ale or beer Whatever fit your nob, At moderate fare you may have here, The best that's in the Globe!"—

And that more debatable sentiment, "Gin a body meet a body
Comin' through the grain,
Gin a body kiss a body.
The thing's a body's ain!" GOLDEN WINDOW PANES.

Every one of these inscribed window panes is worth \$200 in gold. The old inn is quite a museum of relies, and better than all they are genuine ones, for which fabulous sums are constantly offered. But the venality and thrift of the place are losthsome. It is a groggery to-day, precisely as it was when it stole away the life of Burns; and one's presence is quickly made a matter of supererogation, if liquor is not purchased or gratuities bestowed. The little wench that ooks after you in this respect reminds one of "Annie wi' the gowden locks," the Helen Ann Park of Burns' passionate verse. The Globe's bar maid of to-day is a "syren-servant" as of old, and another softhearted bard would be likely to meet the judgment of the lower court.

same ill-fortune at her hands. One is fascinated by the place and its memories, but leaving is as grateful a thing as reaching it. A curse on the curse that cursed him!-every true heart will pray particularly if one follows his old way through the "close" to the cottage, and pauses by the stables where poor Burns, be-wildered and brain-beclouded that bitter January night of 1796, upon the straw and reluse, just at the edge of Shakespeare street, and insensible until the morn, received the chill of death that never left him, though

21st of July following.

The old home of Burns, that is the structural habitation, in what is now known as Burns street, is precisely as it was when the poet's life ended within it, and his loyal Jean, 38 years later breathed her last in the now historic dwelling; save that it has been freshened up a bit with paint, and the roo some little time since, was given a new sheathing of tiles. It is the property of a local school board, and was granted to it on condition of slight annuities to the poet's descendants, and also in consideration of properly caring for the sepulture of the bard and his wife and children in the St. Michael's kirkyard mausoleum, quite near at hand. It is permanently occupied by the master of the National Board Ragged School, a Mr. McIntosh, who is not only distinguished by his residence in the Burns cottage, but as having, through his discipline and training the most remarkable housing of truant school lads in all Scotland. The cottage itself is almost prototype of the celebrated Poe cottage, at Fordham New York City, where Edgar Poe, har rassed by poverty and fighting his heroic battle against desperation and strong drink, passed the last few dreadful years of his life; and more than one startling similarity

between the later experiences of these two meteors of genius will occur among the SADDENING REFLECTIONS

o which a visit here will give rise. The first story of the cottage comprises a "out and a ben," that is, a kitchen and a sitting room. The second, or attic, story has a tiny dressing room over the front door, a sort of double dormitory at the north end, where the children slept, and at the south end the chamber to which, precisely as at the Pot cottage, and as with Poe, Burns would re treat when poetic inspiration of surpassing intensity possessed him. It was from this room that Burns passed out, the wreck of his former self, in the spring of 1796 for the hoped-for help at the waters of Brow Well. He knew the hand of death was upon him

more than now!" And it was to this room they brought him back, a trembling shadow that blended into the eternal sunshine on that balmy July day, a little later on.

It may be altogether weak and unmanly, but I can scarcely read these inscriptions, mere records of birth and death, in the stately mausoleum of St. Michael's kird-yard, for the tears through which the black lettering is so blurred and dim. Oh, the pity and giory of it all 1—sobs the heart, as the vision of his brief years, his bitter fortunes and his supreme achievement, rushes overwhelmingly into the memory. An inspired soulptor has graven above his tomb the apotheosis of his consecration to the Muse—Poesy descending from heaven and discovering the rustic rhymer at his plow. The sun never that balmy July day, a little later on. rustic rhymer at his plow. The sun never ets where there are no monuments to hi memory. There are no monuments to his memory. There are few traducers now. We are growing to remember only how generous he was, how magnanimous; how he bettered humankind by his matchless pleas for the brotherhood of man; how his pen was ever a blasing seimetar against injustice, false aristocracy, hypocrisy, sham; how, as no other failing or ailing nature ever has done he was more meanifest toward his own done, he was more merciless toward his own follies than to all others' misfortunes and weaknesses; how human and humane, not conscious and vulgar, was he in every sad and glad hour of his life; and then how, in and glad hour of his life; and then how, in his short period of accomplishment, what a stupendous and majestic legacy, absolutely untainted by venal diplomacy and reward, he left to all mankind. For one, I come to this shrine with no halting apologies for his character or memory. And as this night falls upon the place where he lies, I would count it an all-sufficient fame had I the power to at one stroke blue out it he leave. ower to at one stroke blot out all the lessen ng interpretations of the past 100 years and make this his memory and monument in every human heart.

A POET'S TRIBUTE TO A POET. His known and secret struggles were his own and his Maker's sacredly. Infinitely well was it for the world that he lived and loved and bequeathed to mankind. AT THE GRAVE OF BURNA.

low fell the velvet curtains of the dusk Around St. Michael's kirk-yard weird and dim: While Nithsdale's flow'ry bracs breathed summer's musk From Lowther Hill to Criffel's hoary rim.

The drowsy clatter of old Dumfries' streets;
The plaints of rooks within the steeple old
The swallows' croon; the blackbirds' tune sweets;
Blent soft in tender murmurs manifold.
The night has come. I ingered still alone;
Impassioned pilgrim by insensate stone.

"If thou art here, departed shade!" I cried,
"By pure ambition's hollest faith and prayer,
Let me come closer to thy kingly side;
Call me one step upon thy regal stair!
Groping and footsore in the path of song.
I fain would consecrate my lay
To humblest strivers in the countless throng,
That, guideless, faiter on the world's highway.
O spirit incarnate of Poesy.
Speak, apeak thy secret to this devotee!"

What seer can tell the mysteries of prayer?
Priceless its answer in this vaulted tomb;
For faith's reward comes ofttimes unaware.
Swift flashing through the mausoleur

gloom
A radiance lit the epic-graven atone.
Transügured shone the form of Poesy;
Her mantie, closer drawn, held Colla's own
To her fair breast. These sacred word: spoke she:
"If thou wouldst gain his all-immortal art,
Sing sweet and true unto the human heart!"
EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

HE HIT WANNY HARD.

Radical Prohibitionist Causes a Serve

tion at a Grove Gathering. PITMAN GROVE, N. J., August 1 .- A mperance sermon delivered here last night by Rev. James Rogers, in which everybody who failed to meet his requirement was han-dled without gloves, created a sensation and a good deal of severe criticism. Mr. Rogers has a charge in Beverly, and he is a Prohibitionist of the most radical, hammer-and-tongs sort. He accused Postmaster General Wanamaker of coutributing large sums of money for the benefit of liquor dealers in New York, and then going to his church and shedding "crocodile tears."

This caused a profound sensation. People moved unessily in their seats, and cast

meaning glances at one another. The elergymen present looked startled and gazed in alarm at the speaker, who continued in the same strain, lecturing Rev. Dr. Graw, them. The window panes are the great New Jersey temperance leader, and even criticising the late General Fisk. with his diamond. Of these perhaps the following three are the most famous: much for me." Rev. Dr. B. C. Lipp of Woodbury, arose after his Beverly brother had finished and read him a lecture on suc radicalism and severely criticised his sermon. The bad break is the talk of the camp to-day, and Mr. Rogers is being hauled over

A POLITICAL DECISION.

An Election Under the Australian System Nullified by the Court.

HELENA, MON., August 1 .- A case great importance, under the Australian balloting system, was decided by the Supreme Court here yesterday. At the last election the candidates for the office of Justice were Lush, Democrat, and Price, Republican. Lush failed to notify the Clerk of the Court of his candidacy within the prescribed time before election, and neglected other technicalities. He received, however, a majority of the votes, and was given the office. Price brought suit in the District Court, which decided against him on the ground that as Lush had received a majority of the

that as Lush had received a majority of th votes, and as the suit was based on more technical points, the choice of the technical points, the choice of the people should be upheld. The case was taken into the Supreme Court, which reverses the

The main point in the decision was that the Australian ballot law of the State is mandatory and not directory in its character, and that all its provisions must be carried out in the minutest detail. It is the general opinion of lawyers that much liti gation will grow out of this decision.

Sousible Hints for Summer

To the many hundreds of families who do not find it convenient to leave the city for the summer months the following hints will chill of death that never left him, though be found valuable. Avoid exposure to the he lingered, conscious of his fate, until the sun as far as possible; do as little cooking as you can, thereby keeping your house and yourself cool, and the best summer drink by all odds is buttermilk. Cover your floors with cool and clean matting, bung lace cur-tains to your windows, thereby letting in the air and keeping out the flies, and where curtains are not used hang window shades that will exclude the light and heat. During the day wear a nest gingham dress and for every day and get your hosiery, underwear, fans, etc., from Arthur Schondelmyer & Co., who have mattings at 8c and 10c pe yard, lace curtains at \$1 a pair and upward window shades at 25c spiece and upward ginghams, percales and satines from 10c to 25c per yard. By observing the above hinter you will have no trouble getting through summer. Come to 68 and 70 Ohio st for cheapest carpets, wall paper and drygoods in Allegheny.

How to Wash Finnels.

Never soak them. Never have more than one garment in the 1. Make a sud with Walker's Wax Soap in lukewarm water and wash with the least possible rubbing.

2. Rinse thoroughly in clear, lukewarm water until all traces of soup have disap-

Never wring, but take from the water dripping wet and hang up to dry.
 Lron while still damp and stretch the

garment into its original shape, using great care that the iron is not too hot. 5. Use Walker's Wax Soap, as it will not shrink them. au2.4,5,6,7,8,9,11,13,14,15 Can Find Nothing Berter. No substitute for pure beer for a health-ful summer drink has yet been found. Z. Wainwright & Co.'s beer has attained the highest popularity here. Families can be supplied direct by sending a postal card, or order by telephone 5525.

FIGURED India silks, a number of dress lengths, regular \$1 25 qualities, reduced to 75c a vd to close. HUGUS & HACKE.

POWER OF CONGRESS

To Inflict the Force Bill Upon the People of America.

THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF IT.

Historical Facts That Must be Borne in Mind by the

INTERPRETERS OF THE ELECTION LAWS

As the country is threatened with an election law of a most extraordinary character an inquiry into the constitutional power of Congress to inflict it may be of some use. writes George Ticknor Curtis, the celebrated constitutional lawyer, to the New York Sun. This inquiry must always begin with an investigation of the mode in which the States were represented in the Congress of the Confederation, because the clause in the Constitution which empowers Congress to make regulations of the time, place and manner of choosing Senators and Representatives must always be interpreted by reference to the antecedent history of the Union. Both in the Revolutionary Congress and the Congress of the Confederation, which cousisted of a single body, the States were represented by their delegates—as many as they chose to send. Each delegation cast the vote of its State, the State being represented in its corporate capacity. The people of the

the delegates were appointed by the State Legislature. When the Constitution came to be framed this system of representation was made to give place to another, but there was no departure from the principle that the representation in Congress is a representation of States and their people.

THE ORIGINAL DESIGN.

States were not represented directly, and

The establishment of a government with direct sovereign powers necessitated a division of the legislative body into two chambers, in one of which the States, as political corporations, were to be represented equally, and in the other the people of the States were to be represented unequally, or in proportion to the number of their inhabitants. No one entertained the design of a representation of the people of the United States regarded as a consolidated nation, and no one contemplated that either the Senators or the Representatives in the new Government would be Federal officers, as contra-distin-guished from officers of the States. It is by hese historical facts that the clause of the Federal Constitution (Article I., sec. 4) must always be interpreted. It is in these

"The times, places, and manner of hold-ing elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choo

CONGRESS HAS NO CONTROL. One other clause of the Constitution is to be taken in connection with this one, namely, that which provides that the qualifications of electors of Representatives in Congress shall be the same as those requisite for elec-tors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature (Art. 1, sec. 2), so that over the qualifications requisite for electors of Representatives in the Lower House of Congress, Congress has no control whatever. It is exclusively a matter for the determin-

ation of the State,
Several things are important to be noted in determining the meaning of article 1, section 4, of the Constitution: First, the tion for Senators and Representatives in Congress are to be, "shall be," prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof. The regulations of these matters by the State Legislatures are to relate to the "holdof an election. an election comprehends nothing relation to the qualifications of voters, excepting provisions to receive the votes of those persons only who are duly qualified under the laws of the State. There may be provisions for previous registration of voters, for voting by ballot or viva voce, for presiding and returning officers, etc. All of these things enter into the holding of an election, and they are to be prescribed by the State Legislature, which may make such regulations as it sees fit. The State is thus constituted the primary power in regard to the elections of Senators and Representa tives in Congress. So long as the State has some system of regulating these things, so long that system is to be observed. But, in the second place, to provide against a contingency, Congress is authorized, as a secondary power, to "make" regulations, or to "alter" those made by the State. It is a subordinate but remedial power, to meet a certain contingency. What is that contingency? tiugency?

WHAT MAY BE DONE.

It is historically certain that but one contingency was ever contemplated. This was the failure of a State to be represented in Congress at all. It often happened under the Confederation that one or more States had no delegation present in Congress, and this was one cause of the feeble and uncertain action of that body. To remedy this evil, in other words, to enable Congress to keep the Government alive, it was empow ered to make a system by which as many of chose to be represented in Congress could give their votes, when the State itself had no such system. Congress may, in such a contingency, step in and provide such a system as a whole; or it may, when the regulations of the State are inconvenient and burdensome to the electors in respect to the time, place, or man ner of holding the election, supply regula tions better adapted to secure the convenience of the voters. The terms "make" and "alter" such regulations must be interpreted separately according to the circum

stances of each case.

Alexander Hamilton is certainly to be re garded as the great apostle of Federalism and as an advocate for all the power of the Federal Government that rightfully belongs to it under the constitution. It will not be doubted that he understood its meaning, i any man did. In No. LIX. of the Federalist he has given a most lucid explanation of the intent and meaning of Article I., Section 4. He says that its propriety rests upon the

PLAIN PROPOSITION that "every government ought to contain the means of its own preservation." He then proceeds to show that this means consisted in giving to Congress the secondary power of regulating elections for Senators and Representatives in that body, at the same time pointing out that the primary power is in the State Legislatures. If the State Legislatures neglect this duty so that there is a lapse in the organization of the Government, Congress may remedy this evil. Hamilton nowhere intimates that any other contingency was contemplated by the framers of the Constitu-tion, or is implied in the terms of the clause in question. On the contrary, all his reasoning is directed to show that it was to meet the one event of a failure of a State to be represented that the clause was framed and introduced. And this was understood to be the meaning and intent of the clause in the State conventions which ratified the Constitution. No one thought that by rati-fying the Constitution of the States would, fying the Constitution of the States would, by this clause, create a power in Congress to do anything on the subject, unless the State should omit to have any system for conducting the elections by which it was to be represented in the legislative body of the Union. Let the pending bill, as it is proved to the House of Representatives. posed by the House of Representatives, be tried by this test.

WHAT CONGRESS CAN DO. At no time since the adoption of the Constitution has any State in the Union failed to be represented in both Houses, save in the exceptional period, after the close of the Civil War, when the Southern States were not affowed to be represented. Now, with

every State in the Union represented, it is proposed to enact an election law, not to meet the contingency of a neglect of any State to be represented, but on the idea, which is undoubtedly the predominant motive with the advocates of this bill, that in certain States the elections for Representatives in Congress are so conducted as to deprive some of the voters practically of the elective franchise. Even if this were something more than a pretext; if it were not the animating motive of the bill to subserve a party purpose—a motive that is not concealed, because the complaint is that the Republican party in certain States does not get the rep-

cause the complaint is that the Republican party in certain States does not get the representation to which it is entitled—it would not follow that Congress is authorized to do what a political party desires to do. Congress is not authorized to make laws to regulate elections so as to secure a majority to a political party in either or both of the Houses, although that party may think that it has not the majority which it ought to have, and might have, by taking the control of elections out of the hands of the State Legislatures and vegting it in the hands of Legislatures and vesting it in the hands of Federal officers. The utmost that Congress can constitutionally do is to make a system of conducting these elections when a State has no such system, or when the State regu-lations are such as to give one class of voters

EXPECTED TROUBLE AVERTED.

case now.

an advantage over another class. There

can be no pretense to say that this is the

No New Districts in the City for the Fall

The trouble feared at the polls at the election to be held this fall, owing to the redistricting of the city, has been averted. When the report of the commission appointed to redistrict the wards of the city was filed in court, it was approved by Judge Collier, no exceptions having been made. This at once put in force the new districts and new boundary lines made, and a question arose concerning the fall election. At the beginning of the year register assessors were elected in the various districts, and they proceeded to make out the registry of voters for their respective districts. The approval of the commission's report, however, changed the districts, and therefore rendered worthless in half the wards of the city the lists of voters. In the new districts there would be no lists and no registers, and in the changed districts the lists would be incorrect. This would necessitate the swearing of every voter.

As there was no way in which there could be a new registration taken this year, the matter began to present a serious phase. The County Commissioners discussed it, and finally called the attention of Judge Collier to it. He immediately rescinded his order approving the report of the commission and directed that it remain on file until after the fall election. By this proceeding the next election will be held with the old districts in torce, and the new division will not come into play until next year.

REFUSED AN INJUNCTION. Decision of Judge Magee in the Acme Tan-

plug Company Case. Judge Magee yesterday handed down an

opinion refusing to grant the injunction asked for in the suit of Christian Mardori against the Acme Tanning Company. The Court had been asked to restrain the defendants from selling patents and other property belonging to it, and to appoint a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the company.

Judge Magee refused to grant the injunc-

tion or appoint a receiver, and recommended that the proposed sale of the property be made a public one, with proper publication of the time and place.

JOHNNY BULL'S WHIP.

How English Capitalists are Grinding Down the People of Chill. The Rev. Camille Iseult, a French misost of the people in Chili are satisfied with the Government, and there is no danger of an outbreak except against the English. They own all the railroads, and either own

or have blanket mortgages on everything The people grumble over the immense revenue they have to pay to England. This may lead to a revolution against the British, but not against the Government.

COST OF A TERM OF COURT. The Meney it Took to Ran the Machine

While at Erie. In the United States Court yesterday Miles Walker, aged 17 years, convicted at Erie of taking letters from the postoffice, at Phillipsburg, Center county, was sentenced one year to the Morganza Reform School. An order was made for the payment of the fees of the jurors and witnesses for the term just concluded at Eric. The amount due witnesses and jurors is \$5,643 65, which, with the fees of the court officials, will make the cost of the term about \$7,000. Six persons were naturalized yesterday in

OFFICERS WANT THEIR MONEY. No Pay Yet for Deputy Sheriffe Who Did

Duty at Daquesne. Sheriff McCandless, yesterday, entered suit-against the Allegheny Bessemer Steel

Company, W. G. Park and E. L. Clark to recover \$4,000. The money is claimed to be due for the pay of the deputy sheriffs who were employed at Duquesne during the strike a year ago. At one time over 100 deputies were on duty.

The Sheriff claims that he has never been

reimbursed for the money paid the men, as per agreement with the company, and brings

To-Day's Trial List. Criminal Court - Commonwealth vs George Patterson, Peter Martin, Oscar Swerling, Bridget Sullivan, David Mayer, Ernest Dorn, Valentine Henn (2), Charles R. Bryson, Frank

Trout for the Western Strenms. Car No. 7, of the United States Fish Com-

nission, passed through Pittsburg vesterday West. It was in charge of W. A. Dunningham, who was taking trout to Northville, Mich. From there he will go to Yellowstone Park and stock the streams there with trout. Don't Care for the Force Bill.

State Representative S. R. Miller, of Texas, passed through Union station resterday on his way to the East. He said the Lone Star State did not care whether the force bill passed or not. They always had nonest elections there. Everybody had a chance to yote.

SECOND POPULAR EXCURSION Via Allegheny Valley R. R., Tuesday, August

5, to Lake Chantauqua and Return, 85; Niagara Falls and return, \$7; Toronto and return, \$8; Thousand Islands and return, \$12. Tickets good 15 days returning. Train leaves Union station 8:30 A. M., consisting of Eastlake coaches and Pullman parlor buffet cars. Niagara Falls, Toronto and Thousand Island tickets good to stop off at Lake Chautauqua returning. MWFS

We never have compelled anyone to use Walker's Wax Soap. We'd like to, but it Thousands have used it and find it hurts nothing, and saves wear on everything. It

There Must be Some Reason for It.

HAVENS OF REFUGE for whom she could work while he worked for her.

I inquired of the matron the most frequent

For the Forsaken Quietly Doing a Noble Christian Work.

WHERE KINDNESS WORKS WONDERS

And the Needle is Used as a Sword to Fight for Honor,

THE MAGDALEN HOMES NOT FAILURES CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.1 PHILADELPHIA, August 1 .- Until rich

the present state of financial inequality exists, or, in short, until Prophet Bellamy's dream of social and moral equality shall have materialized, just so long will there exist the need of Magdalen homes and will there be unfortunates to fill them. That poverty causes more crime than any other agency-strong drink not excepted—is an undisputed fact. With a woman the love of dress seems innate, since from the beginning we read of her bedecking herself with jewels of all sorts-girdles, ear-rings, finger rings, etc., and striving after the "purple and fine linen"-anything that she believed would enhance her powers of attraction. Tolstol is certainly right when he asserts that woman "studies best to increase the attracting force of her magnetism and how to dress in a manner most pleasing to the eye, since through the senses we are attractive, etc." For these things a woman loses her moral life. It is not an easy matter to persuade a factory girl, for instance, with a woman's love of the beautiful and a firm belief in the potency of things containing that element, that it is better for her to huddle in a dingy room with a score of careless, uncouth girls, who, like herself, earn with fatiguing labor a pittance in money hardly sufficient to provide the coarsest food and insure a bare sufficiency of clothing, than to accept a living where money and clothes

It is easier to persuade than to reform her. Yet this is the work undertaken by Mag-dalen societies, and in which they succeed known. A report from one of the oldest institutions in our State, probably, fell into my hands lately, and in looking over the statistics I was amazed at the showing and impressed with the lesson it brings to us of the weakness of our faith in God's promises. Of the 39 that have left this institution during the past year the authorities have assured themselves more than two-thirds are leading correct lives; of nine they have no knowledge—but to them we must at least accord the benefit of the doubt—and three are known to have returned to their evil ways. Surely there is solid encouragement to engage in this work, especially since this only represents the good done by one of many such institution

THE HOME VISITED.

With an Interest awakened by the report visited this Home for the purpose of becoming acquainted with the methods that effected such surprising results. I found a family of girls, ages ranging from 16 to 25, not branded with the scarlet letter nor uniformed in a way to make them a class of criminals, but clothed to suit their different vocations, as they would have been in doing service at their own home, if they had been so fortunate as to have a home, which the majority had not. The society has no legal control over these girls. The power over them consists exclusively in kindly restraint and loving guardianship, and very rarely is there a case to report that cannot be won by such means, since as a class these women have the kindest hearts and readiest sympathies. This new life is in contrast the most striking to the one abandoned. Each girl has a room The Rev. Camille Iseult, a French missionary from Chili, came through this city snowy bed, flowers 11 she pleases to cultiyesterday on his way home. He says the vate them, and good books from the library

provided. Their life is made a useful one, all the work of the house being done by the girls, and in addition to housekeeping in all its details, they are taught to sew, and instructed in the common school branches a certain number of hours daily. I was told that girls who at first resisted all inducements to study, often learned the most rapidly and attained the highest per centage when once they put their minds to the work. The girl, unusually apt, had, during the year gone entirely through the arithmetic understandingly, giving correct explanations of all her work, and learned with the same rapidity in every study. For her the authorities propose to find a position

Each girl upon leaving the institution is provided a home and the way to pay for it by patting into practice any work which she may have learned to do acceptably during her stay at the Home.

THE NEEDLE A SWORD OF HONOR. The amount of sewing turned out by these girls is something incredible. The report shows for the last year 849 pieces for the Home; for Children's Hospital, 35 pieces; for the Pennsylvania Hospital, 586 pieces; for private individuals, 52 pieces, and for John Wanamaker 5,996 aprons. One can easily believe Satan is not furnishing mischief for such busy hands to do. The girls are taken into the home for one year, but remain longer if there remain a doubt in regard to a thorough reform. They are never turned loose in the world to find their own employment, but care is taken to provide these homes with Christian people. They can then resume their own name, or, if they wish to re-main dead to indifferent relations and old associates, a new name can be adopted. While at the Home they are known by a fictitious name, and their real name is not known one to another. The reason for this will be understood, and needs no explanation, and the wisdom of it is justice to the Magdalen who is to be given a tair start in life, untrammeled by a name known in iniquity, will commend itself. Nor do the authorities consider they have done all their duty after finding the new home, but ever atter, so long as within reach, do they keep

watchful eye over them and promote their The girls are requested to visit and keep up their interest in the Home, and the journal kept by the matron, in order to keep the managers informed of all the little Home happenings, shows that the girls take ad-vantage of this institution in the way re-quested. I was privileged to peep into this daily record, which tells of the tireless patience required to manage such a family; and while the record of some disc act of the inmates, such as scaling the wal and breaking away into the old life beyond its limits, gave little promise of good fruit from the seed sown, other entries tell another story and are proof that all labor has not been in vain. For instance:

"Tuesday, May 20-M. D. called to see us. She is teaching. Seems happy and is doing well."
"Monday, June 20-C. H., who was an inmate nice years ago, called with her babe She is married and doing well," etc., etc.

A PLEASANT CONTRAST. I was also permitted to see an extract from a letter recently received, which the matron assured me is only a sample of the many re-ceived. This from "Clara," married and living somewhere.
"Must not write more to you this time, for

I am going to ride and make some calls. I wonder if you would not enjoy a ride with me? We have a fine colt five years old, a nice pet. You would laugh to see her hold down her head for me to whisper in her ear. I can manage her as well as husband can. have a few nice plants. He takes as much interest in them as I do. He is the best must in the world I believe. There is to be

nothing, and saves wear on everything. It costs no more than ordinary soaps, and is more economical.

Ask your grocer for Walker's Wax Soapau2,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,13,14,15

SPECIAL bargains offered this week in table linens, napkins, towels, etc., etc.

HUGUS & HACKE.

In the world I believe. There is to be a sociable in our church Friday night and I have to assist. Six years ago I was with you. It does not seem so long to me. But you that a pleasant picture of home life in contrast to what might have been? So much for the poor un ortunate who had found some one to love her—not merely a man to provide her a living, but a husband

I inquired of the matron the most frequent cause of these girls 'all, as stated by themselves. The answer came promptly: "Always one of two causes—poverty or betrayal." Girls were not infrequently permitted to sell themselves by indifferent relatives who could but would not provide for them. Thrust upon the world, it was work or starve, and in most cases they were not well enough skilled in any particular branch of work to earn more than starvation wages, and even such work could not always be found. The tempter was nlways at hand in such emergency, and stung by at hand in such emergency, and stung by the neglect of those whose duty it was and whose pleasure it should have been to pro-vide for her, she accepts that which is of-fered more for the fellowship it affords than anything else—and well the sequel to the

Another story, and older, has been told of those whited sepulchres, the Pharisees, who saw nothing in their own lives to be com-pared with the depth of sin of the woman and poor are forgotten words, or so long as whom they dragged up the temple steps in Jerusalem on that early autumn morning, and who did not appreciate the full mean-ing of the answer which came to their uning of the answer which came to their unconscious appeal from the law of Moses;
neither did they wait in His presence to
those gracious words: "Neither do I condemn thee, go and sin no more," But the
woman heard them, and those words came
down to us as an evidence of the spirit that
was and is the "sinless one" toward all the
Hester Prynnes and Mary Magdalens that
are being reclaimed by Christian men and
women interested in Magdalen Homes.

MEG.

OUR OUEER LAWS.

Legal Discovery That Astonished the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court-It Will Now be Ensy to Get Capital Cases Into That August Body-

A Pointer for Lawyers. WASHINGTON, August 1.- Lawyers sometimes need to be reminded that Congress is always at work making changes in the law, and that the statutes at large need to be read by those who expect to walk in the pro-

The Clerk of the Supreme Court was today surprised by the request of a lawyer to docket a case under circumstances unlike any that had ever come to his notice. James Leeper and Edward Powell were, in January last, convicted in the Circuit Court of Coryell county, Tex., of murder. The case was appealed to the Court of Appeals, the highest court having jurisdiction in criminal cases, and the judgment of the lower court was confirmed. Mr. G. P. M. Turner. of Memphis, was retained for the convicted men, and he secured a rehearing of the case, argued it, and the adverse decision was reaffirmed. Judge Hart, one of the three Judges, dissented.

Mr. Turner asked for an opportunity to retry the case, but his request was overruled. He then petitioned for a writ of error through the United States Circuit Court of the Western District, presenting several grounds for the writ, but relying principally upon a law of which none of the Judges appeared to have any knowl-edge until he directed their attention to it. The statutes at large of the United States for the second session of the Fiftieth Con-gress, chapter 113, carry an act "To abolish Circuit Court powers of certain District Courts of the United States, and to provide for writs of error in capital cases and for other purposes." It establishes courts in Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina, and, after providing fer the terms of the courts and the officers necessary to run them, it sets forth the following section, that would not appear to have come under the observation of the lawyers who were trying to find a way into the Supreme Court for Kemmler:

Section 6. That hereafter, in all cases of conviction of crime, the punishment of which provided by law is death, tried before any court of the United States, the flual judgment of such court against the respondent, be re-examined, reversed, or affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, upon a writ of Court of the United States, upon a writ of error, under such rules and regulations as said court may prescribe. Every such writ of error shall be allowed as of right and wi hout the reshall be allowed as of right and we hout the requirement of any security for the prosecution of the same or for costs. Upon the allowance of every such writ of error it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the court to which the writ of error shall be directed to forthwith transmit to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United Stales a certified transcript of the record in such case, and it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States to receive, file, and docket the same.

Every such writ of error shall, during its pendency, operate as a stay of proceedings Every such writ of error shall, during its pendency, operate as a stay of proceedings upon the judgment in respect of which it is sued out. Any such writ of error may be filed and dockoted in said Supreme Court at any time in a term held prior to the term named in the citation, as well as at the term so named; and all such writs of error shall be advanced to a speedy hearing upon motion of either party. When any such judgment shall be either reversed or affirmed the cause shall be remanded to the court from whence it came for further proceedings, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, and the court to which cause is so remanded shall have power to cause such judgment of the Supreme Court to be carried into execution. No such writ of error shall be sued out or granted unless a pention therefor shall be filed with the clerk of the court in which the trial shall have been had, during the same time or within such time, not exceeding 60 days, next after the expiration of the term of the court at which the trial shall have been had, as the court may for cause allow by order entered of record.

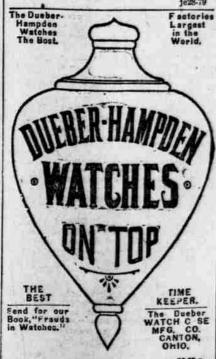
When Mr. Turner produced his authority

When Mr. Turner produced his authority to the Texas Judges they did not reflect long before they granted him the writ, and to-day he presented himself at the office of the Suoreme Court to demand that the case be locketed. The clerk had never heard of the law, but he soon saw that there was no doubt about it and complied with the demand. The statute will make it a great deal easier to get capital eases into the Su-preme Court, and it is altogether probable that the opportunity will be seized by the counsel of many criminals.

I. OLLENDORFF.

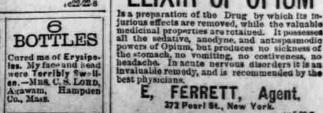
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When one is Bilious or Constipated PURE BLOOD, REFRESHING SLEEP, HEALTH and STRENGTH NATURALLY FOLLOW.

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POIK-RON WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE

WILL STAIN TINWARE WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH

HERE WE ARE AGAIN

With Another Case of Ear Trouble, the Resuit of Catarrh, Cured by Dr. Byers in



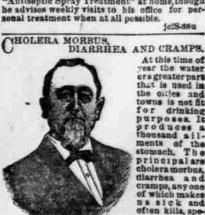
Philip A. Rowser, Rear 375 Beaver avenus,
Allegheny.

Mr. Rowser is a shearman at the La Belle
Steel Works, and talks thus of Dr. Byers'
treatment of his case. "I had been troubled
with catarrhal symptoms for five rears, but
paid little attention to it, as my general health
wasn't much affected until lately, when my right
ear began to trouble me. It become so painful
and discharged so I couldn't get any rest day
or night, and I was all run down when I called
on Dr. Byers. After a careful examination he
said my ear trouble was the result of catarrh
and gave me a treatment at once. I experienced an immediate relief and that night had
the first rest for quite awhile and continued to
improve right along until now, after three
months' treatment, I have no pain in my ear,
am free from the annoying catarrhal symptoms and am my old self again in general
health. I feel that I cannot recommend Dr.
Byers too highly to any of my friends who
may be troubled as I was."
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF HOME TREATMENT. Philip A. Rowser, Rear 275 Beaver

CONTINUED SUCCESS OF HOME TREATMENT. A patient at Scott Haven, Pu., writes: "Please send me some more powders. Those last powders you sent me improved the bowels a great deal and I don't like to run out of them. I feel a great improvement of the ca-

TREATMENT \$5 A MONTH, MEDICINE INCLUDED.

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Established 1885. Specialries, catarrh, all nervous, skin and blood diseases; all chronic diseases. He has devised an instrument by which patients living at a distance can use his "Antiseptic Spray Treatment" at home, though he advises weekly visits to his office for personal treatment when at all possible. INCLUDED.



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E, FERRETT, Agent.