THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

SUNDAY,

STRIKING BACK.

England Hasn't Any Notion of Adopt-

ing Tariff Retaliation.

to Come Very Soon.

PARLIAMENT OF ITS OWN CERTAIN

LONDON, August 2.-That there are false

egarding English opinions on the McKin-

ley tariff bill there is no doubt. The most

careful inquires among British members of

Parliament and other reliable authorities,

have convinced me of this fact, and it may

be well for American politicians and states-

men to understand this thoroughly. We all have been led to believe in the United

States that the English people threatened

high tariff imposed by Americans on the goods of the former when imported by Amer-

icans. At least two leading threats have

been referred to by numerous alleged au-

thorities. One was that the British Par-

liament would pass measures imposing im-

port duties on American goods, and the

other was that English manufacturers

would absolutely decline to recognize the World's Fair, which is to be held in Chi-

These are certainly questions of the

utmost gravity to Americans. In many

instances I was struck by the indifference

displayed regarding the matter and I found

that the majority of those to whom I talked

cared nothing at all about how many tariff

bills the American Government makes law.

I had particularly a long conversation with

Thomas Burt on the matter. Mr. Burt I

question. In response to my inquiries Mr. Burt said:

FEAR FREE TRADE MORE.

"There certainly cannot be a more mis-

leading notion than the one that leads Americans to believe or to think that the English Government will do anything in

"I have talked the matter over with

Mr. T. B. Potter, the President of the club, is of the opinion that the greatest harm to

I may term them, take little or no notice of

what America does in the matter."
"How many protective members are there in the House of Commons?"

"Very, very few. I dare say that I only know of one who has absolutely declared

himself on the question, and that is Colonel Howard Vincent, the member for a Sheffield division. Mr. H. Chaplin was a strong pro-

tectionist, but he has changed, and so have others. Colonel Vincent may have good

cause to be a protectionist, as he represents a section of Sheffield, and undoubtedly the

American tariff has done and is doing con-

siderable harm to the manufactures of that city. But that is only one city. The Shef-field manufacturers from time to time rise up and declare themselves against the

American tariff, and I dare say many

A few years ago a movement called the

Fair Trade movement was commenced in

our country. Its policy was to retaliate, that is when America imposed an import

duty on any of our goods we were to put an import duty on some of the produce we got

from America. That movement, however, has collapsed. It made a little flicker for

awhile and I dare say led many Americans to believe that the English people were in-clined to desist free trade principles. We have few fair traders before the country

now simply because England cannot afford to impede the importation of any useful

things into her ports."
"Reports have been circulated to the ef-

feet that the English manufacturers because of the McKinley tariff bill, will not patronize the World's Fair at Chicago. Is there

WILL PATRONIZE THE PAIR.

"I don't believe there is; in fact I'm sure

business men and they certainly will do all they can to place their goods before the world. If they think exhibiting their goods

at Chicago will do their business any good why they will do it regardless of either Mc-

The above opinions expressed by Mr. Burt were substantially the opinions of all the members of Parliament to whom I talked, I failed to see Colonel Vincent.

He, of course, is an out and out protection-

He, of course, is an out and out protectionist, and has a notice on the order paper of the House on the question. But he is in such a hopeless minority that it is immaterial what his demands or opinions may be. There are, however, in London one or two trades that are clamoring for retaliatory measures of any kind. The watchmakers are one of the trades and they are certainly great sufferers because of American compo-

great sufferers because of American compe-tition. I had a talk with a member of this

trade last evening. His name is Joseph Jackson and he has been in the business

more than 30 years. He said: "Our trade has been absolutely ruined by Americans,

A few years ago we could earn excellen

wages by making watch cases, but now we can scarcely find employment at any price. The Americans are shutting us out entirely,

long as two years at a stretch. Still our Government will not try to stop the importa-tion of American watches or watch cases.

the Americans can send their goods here and

beat us on our own grounds.

It is certain that American products are

are gradually superseding those of England. Even Mr. Hyndman, who met Mr. Brad-laugh in public debate the other day, stated in his speech that America was running

England down in the world's markets. But, as I have above stated, the Britisher

does not believe that he is in anything like a position to declare commercial war.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

During my visits to the House of Com-mons I have also collected the opinions of

We want them stopped, of course,

Kinley's bill or anybody else's bill."

any truth in those reports?'

threats are made.

SHEFFIELD IS INJURED.

cago in 1893.

Frightful Degrees of Heat in Which Pittsburg Men and Women Are Toiling Day by Day.

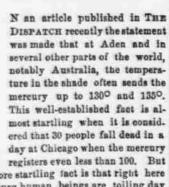
HIGHER THAN IN PARCHED ADEN.

An Ordinary Thermometer Bursts While Hanging at the Side of a Workman in a Rolling Mill.

MILLINERS AT WORK IN 110 DEGREES.

Suman Beings That Must Pace a Temperature That Can Hardly be Estimated.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR.]



a still more startling fact is that right here in Pittsburg human beings are toiling day by day in temperatures as great as that of the barren rock at the mouth of the Red Sea.

With a view to ascertaining beyond a doubt how much actual heat is experienced known to endure more than the actual terrestrial temperature, the writer made a number of practical tests in various workshops throughout the city during the past week. That the test might be as thorough as possible, a first-class thermometer was secured and a number of institutions in



The Brawny Puddler.

which no heating furnaces of exceptional size are used, were selected to demonstrate mperature often rises to such a point that to live through it in the opinion of some, becomes a test of endurance.

JUST MODERATE SWEATERS.

On Monday when the thermometer of the weather bureau registered only several degrees above the 90 mark a visit was paid to half a dozen establishments in the central portion of the city, among them a paper box factory, a warehouse, a printing house and a packing room, and the lowest point the mercury touched was 96°. In a majority of cases the 100 mark was passed to the extent of several degrees. In a stereotyping establishment 110 was reached without any trouble, and workmen connected with the place said the thermometer usually main-tained itself in the neighborhood of that point in weather of the kind the whole day long. In fact, they had known it on many occasion to do even better that,

In a book-bindery, adjoining a machinery room in a badly ventilated building, the mercury sailed gaily up to 113, in which it failed to agree with a companion in the same room, which went two degrees better. Information gathered from various sources proved that such temperatures were by no means uncommon. In a well known mil-linery house was quite a small room in which were gathered more than a score of young ladies plying their trade. Scattered about was any quantity of fine artificial flowers, ribbons, etc., and as these articles are easily soiled the windows were kept closed to prevent ingress of any dust or dirt



that might cause loss. This room had no adjacent furnaces to heighten the temperature, but the poor workwomen, from whom the air of the outer world was shut out, breathed and perspired in an atmosphere that sent the murcury up to 110 degrees.

IN A ROLLING MILL.

This is a test of human endurance certainly as severe as that to which the bronzed inhabitants of Aden submit them-selves; but Pittsburg has worse temper-atures. Visiting the Southside the first ex-perience was in a rolling mill. Just previous to entering the thermometer was found to register 940. In the vicinity of the different rolling departments where men by the score were toiling anything from 115 to 125 was the result. The test was made with as the workmen have to do, but in such place and in such a manner as would indi-cate the general condition of the atmosphere in which the workers exist. Experiments made at other mills proved that this was a fair average in these departments. In several places, where the conditions were different, a higher temperature was noted, but the figures given above indicate a very fair

everage. On the same day a puddling department was visited. The experiments there were surprising. The thermometer used had a limit of 130°. A point between two fur-naces was selected where a number of men were "boiling a heat," as it is called. The temperature was something terrible to one standing idle, but there were men about in all directions turning over balls of whitehot metal in the furnace, weighing nearly, if not more, than 500 pounds. their work also. As none of these are in operation at the present time no positive test could be made but on the evidence of intelligent workmen they must work dur-

BURSTING A THERMOMETER. The thermometer was hung alongside one of the men who had been toiling for some time and toiled during the whole course of the test and was still at it when the writer left. He laughed when the little instru-ment was placed in position, and remarked: "Well, this is the first time I've seen that tried, but I don't think your thermometer will stand it."

For the first three or four minutes the

mercury increased only a couple of degrees above 110 which was the point to which it had fallen after experiments in the rolling department. Then it began to bound upward with ever increasing velocity. In five



minutes it had reached 118; in six 121 was reached; in seven 124: in eight 129, and a few seconds after 130. Here it had to stop as it had reached the end of its tether. Satevery day by the working classes who are | isfied that an instrument of higher register must be secured to conduct an experiment in such a place, the writer was about to re-

Bang! Away went the top of the tube and the balance fell in fragments to the ground. The workmen who had crowded around burst into guffaws of laughter at the result of the experiment.

BLAST FURNACE HEAT.

Another and higher grade thermometer was then taken out to Shoenberger, Speer & Co.'s blast jurnace. One of the gentlemen connected with the establishment showed the writer every courtesy, and by his attention and furtherence of the efforts to secure a perfect test made the visit, beyond the discomfort occasioned by the superabundance of caloric let loose for a time, a very pleasant one. Generally speaking there is not much heat about a blast furnace during most of the time, with the exception of a few places, and Shoenberger, Speer & Co.'s is no exception to the rule, in fact, some of the workmen present at the time, who had followed the same vocation at quite a number of other places, stated that the furnace in of other places, stated that the lurance in question was the coolest they had ever been employed in. Besides, the efforts of this firm in the way of securing artesian well water and oatmeal to temper it and many other improvements added materially to the

comfort of the men.

But if this is a comparatively cool place, what must some of the warm ones be? True the men only work hard for about 20 or 30 minutes every four hours, but they catch it then. This occurs when a cast is made from the furnace. The molten metal runs down a large channel of sand, from which it is de-flected into smaller ones at the side, which connect with hundreds of molds ranged in

NEAR THE 140 MARK. As all this has to be turned into its proper place by workmen with poles and bars, one can have a faint impression of what the heat



Lifting Out Crucible

amounts to during that period. Ranging the thermometer alongside one of these workmen for 15 minutes it developed a temperature of 138°, and there is hardly a doubt that if it had proper time and was placed at other positions a much higher degree would have been reached.

The next day Oliver Bron. & Phillipper degree would have been reached.

next day Oliver Bros. & Phillips' mill was visited. On that occasion the tem-perature on account of the rain had fallen The thermometer placed alongside of puddler near the river side gave a temperature of 1200. Allowing for the fall in the outer temperature, and the fact that the last heat had been drawn from the furnace, this would indicate that the instrument would show at least 250 or 300 more under different conditions.

Several steel manufactories were then

visited, among them the Hainsworth Bessemer Steel Works on Twenty-fifth street. Mr. Floyd, the manager, assisted materially in the tests, in fact conducted them himself. Ten minutes sufficed to run the mercury up to 120°C, which, Mr. Floyd said, was quite low, as the average temperature was about 135. He had worked day in and day out during a period of 12 hours, with short intermissions of rest, in that temperature. He also said that men were doing the same work right along, and did not experience amount of difficulty as long as any great amount of difficulty as they took proper care of themselves.

NO TELLING BOW HOT. At the Pittsburg Steel Casting Company's establishment orucible steel is manufac-tured. This quality of metal is mainly used in the making of fine tools, etc. If any one wants to really know how much a human being can endure let him visit a place of this kind. The crucibles with the material for making the steel weighing in all probably 80 pounds, are lowered into a furnace from the top and when it is heated to a white liquid point are litted out by a workman who stands directly above the

seething furnace as shown in the cut accompaning this article. There is no ordinary way of calculating the amount of heat that this man expe-riences during this process. After the furnaces had been covered five minutes sufficed to send the mercury in a 150° thermometer to the utmost limit of its confines. The superintendent of the establishment said that any instrument or method limited to any figure below 500° would not be of the slightest use to make a test at that point. The men who do this work usually work in re-lays of four each. One set lifts six crucibles out of the furnace one after another, when they take a rest while the other four men go through the same process. The men who carry the cruciules to the easting molds also have a hot job, but not to be compared

IN THE GLASS HOUSES. Glass workers have a hot time of it at intelligent workmen they must work during the warmer months in a temperature
averaging at least 120 degrees. As they
work steadily for six hours—"a turn"—
without a rest the endurance of the men is
something remarkable. In the windowglass house the heat is considerably greater
and the work is very heavy and laborious.

The esting of the nots in which the class

THE SWORD CUTS BOTH WAYS. The setting of the pots in which the glass is melted is, without doubt, the warmest part of the whole business. When one of these cracks it is taken out and another put Bons Fide Home Rule for Ireland is Sure in its place in the furnace. The fires are kept going to prevent chilling and the heat that must be endured by the men while the remains of a pot weighing, perhaps, a couple of tons, are removed and another of the same kind is put in its place, must be terrific. All of this is done within a few feet of the blazing hot furnace from which notions existing among American citizens

the side has been removed, CLOTHES BURST INTO FLAME.

Sometimes the breaking of the pots lets out some of the glass on the platform or bench on which they rest in the furnace. Before the fresh one can be put in all of them must be removed, generally with an iron bar in the hands of the workmen. What is the temperature at that time? It is no uncommon thing for the clothes of the workmen to burst into a blaze while doing this all manner of things as a retaliation for the

There are a number of other trades which the heat experienced by the workmen is very great. Japanners usually toll in very warm rooms. The ovens with which the ware they finish is baked have an opening in the rooms and all air is excluded to prevent dust from settling on the surface of the smooth varnish and marring its finish. The writer can speak from experience in this case, having worked for ten hours a day for nine weeks in a japanning room in which the temperature never registered less than from 125 to 135 degrees. It is admitted right here that at the end of the period mentioned the writer fled. And there are many other situations that would throw Aden's remarkable temperature away out of sight. NICE MID-SUMMER JOB,

Carrying almost cherry red bars of iron across cinder banks in the broiling sun of last week and lifting them to the top piles of iron bars in the same condition is not a of iron bars in the same condition is not a very refreshing occupation. Although opinions vary as to the amount of heat that human beings can endure, there is no question that they can exist in almost any class. human beings can endure, there is no ques-tion that they can exist in almost any state so long as they can maintain their blood in a cool state. This the workmen can accom-plish by the use of cool liquids in great quantities, which are immediately sweated out and keeps the body away below the temperature of the surrounding atmosphere. Icewater is considered a poor article for the purpose, but with good wellwater, and plenty of it and oatmeal worked in it, a

man can endure a tremendous heat.

In this connection it might be well to In this connection it might be well to state that in the jopinion of many veteran workmen, among them Mr. Miles Humphries, boss at Oliver Bros. & Phillips' mill, who has been working in a mill for over 40 years, this is the warmest season ever experienced here. The general and deadly heat has had a most depressing and exhausting effect on the workmen, and many have been overcome of late.

W. G. KAUPMANN.

ESQUIMAUX SUPERSTITION.

Some of the Strange Ceremonies and Bellefs of the Skin-Clad People.

New York World,] Esquimaux are believers in ghosts. They also believe in the transmigration of the souls, that spirits return in animals, winds, rocks, ice and water, that they are evil. angry, or good, as the elements may be favorable or unfavorable, and that they can be appeared by hoodee rites if the performer is sufficiently versed in occult sciences. Child-

the surface of the earth after death.

To change the wind, for instance, they chant, drum and howl against it, build fires, shoot against it, and, as a last resort, fire the graves of the dead. Tribes put hoodo on each other by ceremonial dances and howling. The hoodoo of total destruction upon neighbors is the building of a fire within sight of those coming under their displeasure. Tribal relations are severed by making a fire outside and burning all orns ments or disguises used in ceremonial dances, such as raven skins, eagle tails deer horns and masks. Tribes that are hoo doved answer by a return hoodoo, but with families and individuals it is different. Outlawed by their tribe or relations, they

become discouraged, hopeless and gloomy, and literally "go off and die."

Eclipses of the moon create the greatest consternation and almost paralyze the people with fear. Arctic earthquakes having been coincident with eclipses of the moon, they say that an eclipse is the shadow of the earth being piled up and shaken. All the unutkoots in a village will howl and drum till it is passed, claiming that they have driven the thing away. Among the Nocatoks all hands rally around a pair of buckhorns, form a circle and march around to the music of drums and wild chants till the eclipse is off.

END OF A CLIFF TOWN.

Cloud Burst Carried Away the Only Stairway That Led Up to It.

About a mile from Acoma is La Mesa Encantada (the Enchanted Hill), with perpendicular wall rising 400 feet high from the plain. There is a weird tradition of this lofty eliff related by Mr. James W. Steele, who states that on this mesa was anciently the home of the people of Acoma. One day in harvest-time the whole population of the town—men, women, and children—with the exception of three ailing women, were in the valley below, working together, according to their custom on such occasions.

A cloud burst, as the sudden rain floods of the country are called, occurred up the valley, and a great wave swept down, undermining the sand upon which rested the nar-row staircase of notched rock by which sione the top of the mesa could be reached. When the people returned they found that where the stairs had been the whole side of the mesa had fallen in a heap in the valley beleaving the summit absolutely inaccessible. The three women could be seen above wandering around the edge waving their arms and shouting, but n help could reach them. The skeletons of these women lie somewhere on the summit where still are the walls of the old city; but nobody has ascended the Mesa Encatad since the day of the disastrous flood.

WHISKY INSPIRED HIM.

in Idlesysternay of the Author of "Crick on the Hearth."

New York World.] James C. Stewart, the late Western song writer and author of "Jennie, the Flower of Kildare," "Cricket on the Hearth," and other popular songs, was a notable example of the influence of an idiosyncrasy upon his work. It was Stewart's idea that he could not compose a song that was to become pop-ular unless he was under the influence of liquor. It was undoubtedly the result of harboring this idea that killed him. Strange as it may seem, however, his most successful songs were composed when he was in his

The two songs mentioned above were writ ten when Stewart was in such a condition that he could scarcely hold a pencil in his hand. Yet all the world knows how successful they became. So obstinate was this fa-mous writer in the holding of his peculiar belief that no argument could persuade him or its fallacy. Of course there could only be one ending to a career guided by such an eminently impracticable portent, and Stewart's family realized this only too keenly when death evertook him. AUGUST 10. 1890.

already know what their opinions and hopes are. Last evening I was in the company of several members for two or three hours in one of the smoke rooms of the House. For my benefit the probabilities of home rule for Ireland were freely discussed, and I think I cannot do better than to quote the words of Charles Fenwick on the question. He is an English member. His opinions were shared by others and are in accordance with those of Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Morley and other prominent Liberals. Mr. Fenwick said:

"It seems to be a certainty that this Par
Its Reputation for Ugly Women Exchanged." prominent Liberals. Mr. Fenwick said:

"It seems to be a certainty that this Parliament will be dissolved in the autumn of next year. It may collapse before then, but it cannot last longer than the time I have named. A general election will then take place and then we are sure to have home rule for Ireland, as Gladstone's party will have a majority. There has never been a Government that have gone to pieces so suddenly as the present Government have. Government that have gone to pieces so suddenly as the present Government have. They opened last year's session just as strong as they were in 1886 and to-day they are floundering in difficulties. They know they are doomed and are doing their best to fix their friends all right as soon as possible. I am confident that Ireland will obtain home rule shortly, and on the general lines laid down by Mr. Gladstone. The feeling of the English people generally has undergone a great change recently on this matter, and it is certain that the wast majority of voters are inclined to support candidates who will give Ireland justice. The late Barrow election settles that beyond a doubt and it also shows that a man must either be a Liberal or a Tory. The people are getting tired of the Tory. The people are getting tired of the "Liberal-Unionists."

"What is the general opinion among En-glish members regarding the form of home rule that will be adopted?"

WILL HAVE A PARLIAMENT. "Well, the general, and I may say popular opinion, is to the effect that a parliament will be granted to Ireiand to rule its domestic affairs and Irish members will also be retained at Westminster to deal with imperial matters. In other words, the Irish people will have two sets of members, one set to deal with matters only pertaining to Ireland and the other set to meet as usual at West-minster and deal with matters relating to the entire British dominions. Of course, the best Irish statesmen will be kept in Ireland to govern their own country and the lesser lights will be sent to Westminster.

The latter condition is essential to the Liberal party, as the majority of Irish members are Radicals and Liberals.

"In short, it is the general opinion of the Liberal party that the home rule system will be similar to the State and Federal system of government in America. Of course this will cause a rigid line to be drawn as to what will constitute Irish matters only and what will constitute imperial questions. But one thing is well under-stood, and that is that Ireland will not be allowed the control of any military forces whatever or warships. These then are the general lines on which the Liberal party are agreed, and they mean bona fide home rule."

"If anything should cause the retirement of Mr. Gladatone from public life before the general election, would the chances of home rule be jeopardized?"

English Government will do anything in the way of retaliation because of the American tariff laws. Whatever other European powers may do, I am certain that England will do nothing in the matter. Americans have a perfect right to pass all the tariff bills they want if they believe they will benefit Americans; but we, in England, are certain that protective duties here will do harm instead of good. Of course, American import duties on English goods is bad for the English, but matters would be made worse if our Government were to resolve to GLADSTONE'S INFLUENCE. "I think they would because there is nobody capable of filling his place. He is worse if our Government were to resolve to impose import duties on American goods. By doing so we might do a little injury to Americans, but we would certainly be doing a greater injury to ourselves, because we would raise prices while we couldn't produce more articles at home than we are any member of the House. He raises all worse if our Government were to resolve to important exertions to a standard of dis-cussion far above petty partisanship, and this keeps everybody in line. Of course John Morley is a great man, but he is not Gladstone. However, if the worst should come, and I pray heaven that the Grand prominent members of the Cobden Club and England will come when America adopts a free trade policy. Many great authorities hold this opinion, and a very well-informed and thoughtful Englishman now in America come, and I pray heaven that the Grand Old Man may long be spared, I still think a home rule measure will be passed. Certainly, the task will not be so easy with Gladstone writes to the effect that certainly America absent, but the feeling of the people is in could soon abut England out of the world's favor of home rule, and it must be granted."

Regarding Mr. Gladstone I may say that could seen shut Eagland out of the world seemarket were the former to become a free market were the former to become a free trade nation. To me this opinion is a pretty I had the extreme pleasure of hearing him make one of his famous speeches in the make one of his famous speeches in the sound one. It is, therefore, clear to me that the English people will never abandon free trade. The truth is the English masses, as

House of Commons. He spoke on the cession of Heligoland, and judging from the vigor and eloquence he displayed, it seems certain that he will remain in harness until he crowns the remarkable labors of a re-markable life by granting home rule to Ireland. Undoubtedly he is one of the most and it is well known that his only ambition now in life is to grant home rule to Ireland. IRISHMEN RELY ON GLADSTONE.

Conversations which I have had with Irish members show conclusively that they are entirely relying on Mr. Gladstone for the salvation of their country. It is also worthy of note that since Mr. Gladstone has declared himself so emphatically on the question, Mr. Parnell has not been so promient. This is a theme of much comment mong members.

Of late Mr. Parnell has not only been comparatively quiet, but his now famous speech on the Irish estimates show, that he much more conservative than he was nothing that will in any way hamper the "Grand Old Man." There is a strong love between them and if life permits, they will obtain home rule for Ireland sooner than many people think.

PRETTY FACES AND HATR.

Some New Idens lu the Line of Cosme

and Dyeing Mixtures. To keep yourselves out of mischief this summer and benefit your complexions you may try these recipes from abroad, writes Shirley Dare to THE DISPATCH: 1. Pour boiling milk over fresh garden violets and let it stand till cold. Apply to keep the skin soft and free from wrinkles. Very French and pretty, isn't it? 2. Fine oatmeal is cooked one hour to a porridge, strained thorough a coarse sieve of mosquito net and mixed with as much bay rum to sotten and whiten the skin. Apply at night and let it dry on. Ten drops of glycerine improves this. 3. Mix 15 grains sulphate magnesia, 20 grains sulphate of soda, 2 drachms distilled orange peel in 2 ounces distilled water. Take a teaspoonful before breakfast for a week to clear the skin. It you like the effect rest one week and take

again. "To dye the copper red shade of Mrs. Brown Potter's or Mme. Patti's hair!" the even teaspoonful of crystallized carbonate o soda in it, with one to two ounces safflower in used over night—not saffron, mind, but safflower, carthamus or bastard saffron. Wash the hair clean with a spoonful of ammonia in warm water. When dry wet thoroughly with a coarse comb dipped in the strained infusion; when dry use as a mordan the juice of a lemon or vinegar, with twice as much water.

A QUEEN OF THE KITCHEN The Experience of a Philadelphia Lady With a New Servant Girl.

Philadelphia Times. "Bridget." asked my wife, some days after her advent, "do you know how to stone cherries?" The cook reluctantly confessed herself

'metagnostic," which, according to the new coinage of the Brooklyn Ethical Association. coinage of the Brooklyn Ethical Association, signifies one who has encountered something beyond her knowledge.
"It is very simple," said my wife. "Press the cherry so, and out comes the stone." My wife thoughtlessly put the cherry into her mouth and left the kitchen. When Bridget's

work was inspected a dish of stones was all that remained of the luscious fruit, our treas-ure having faithfully followed the example et her, and industriously eaten all the

members on another question that is of very great interest to a very large number of American citizens. I refer to the Irish question. I did not particularly question described the farmer that sint them to let the hins set on them a little longer to make them bigger?"

Its Reputation for Ugly Women Exchanged for One for Beauties.

WILD WESTERN JOKES STILL LIVE

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR.

DENVER, August 7.

HAS PRETTY WOMEN NOW.

A noticeable change from the early days is the great increase in the beauty of Denver's women. Back in the early '70's it looked like ugliness had come with and

was growing up with the country, but to-day these streets are thronged with an array of feminine beauty that might turn the head of Pittsburg's most fastidious young fellows.

In fact I am sorry for the old fellow who could be indifferent to it. This scribe has

wished for a swivel neck on more than one

one may get along pretty well here, despite the light air, but there is one thing that can

-how a fellow was going to swim an irri-

gating ditch for a river; or under that of a bear story about the narrator's friend, who

tell children fairy tales, but they are awful on at fellow, especially when he has been here before. They are as bad as the

"climatic change"—make you equally as sleepy, and like it, are likely to strike you anywhere. JAMES NEWTON BASKETT.

IN LONDON SOCIETY.

Elizabeth Bisland Describes on Amusing Ex-

They never present people to one another

here in London, and consequently a stranger

has a very uphill time of it, writes Elizabeth

Bisland in Harper's Bazar. One does not.

for example, like to go up to a strange man

and genial American persiflage, and if one

speaks to a strange woman, she clasps her

diamonds and screams for the police. The

result is that a lost dog is a comfortable and

gregarious person beside a stranger in a

grand London "squash party." It used to

be explained that it was supposed all persons

you met at your host's house were your

equals, if not your superiors, and that there-

fore one was at liberty to speak without the

formality of being presented. But this I

At the Brasseys a strange man spoke to me.

At the Brasely & strange man spoke to the,
It was, on the whole, rather an innocent remark. He said: Come a little this way
and you'li see better." And I came. Then
he said: "Awful crush!" And after
thinking over this a minute I saw
I could not safely deny it, and
I said it was, rather. And then we con-

fided certain opinions we held about the weather to one another, and he got in some

very telling remarks about London being very crowded just now; and I retorted, with real American vivacity, that one was dragged to death with the effort to do every-

thing, and go to half a dozen places in one night-which I'd not been doing, but knew

"Oh no!" said I, discreetly, "not very in-

QUEEN VICTORIA'S MUSIC.

Away at Her for Reform.

The Lord's Day Observance Society has

addressed a respectful letter to the Queen,

pleading with Her Majesty not to continue

the Sunday bands at Windsor on the fol-

lowing grounds: "The unfitness of ordinary

and secular amusements for the holy day of

supply to Sunday work, traveling, shop-

supply to Sinday work, traveling, shop-ping, and to the drink traffic; the confusion and unrest which accompany the assemb-ling of crowds of persons at any one point, and the harm and injury done to quiet-lov-ing people and to the sick; and because the arranging of attractive amusements on the Lord's Day cannot but hinder the efforts of

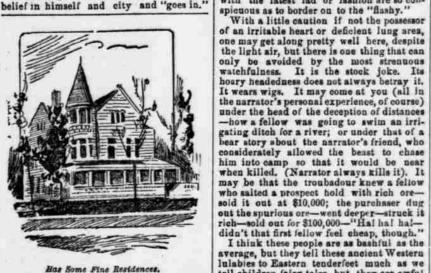
Christian persons to instruct the young and to win to holiness multitudes who are ignor-

weekly rest; the incentive which the bands

ERHAPS the first query that comes to an Easterner, on his grasping all that Denver seems, is "what supports it?" Perhaps also the question has never been satisfactorily answered. The great amount of capital brought here by wealthy invalids, the vast stretch of territory West, dependent on this city for supplies, must largely account

for it. For years Colorado has been the dumping place of Eastern money, not from the capitalist merely, but the thousands of prospect holes perforating the hills, show that the poor man has also contributed his share to this city's support. Then, too, the fact must not be overlooked that the mining output of the State has constantly been mereasing and is yet only partially developed. Hence the poor and the rich, along with the invalid, will continue to come.

The average Denver citizen has a large belief in himself and city and "goes in."



The recent census estimate is 125,000, but every improvement is made on a basis of a population of 300,000. There are said to be 3,500 new houses going up now, and everywhere you are crowded into midstreet by lumber piles and the creak of tackle block and puff of hoist engine is abroad in the land. This midstreet promenading is especially disagreeable in wet weather. A its much travel, into a slush, which the writer saw actually flow last April, and the pedestrian is at the mercy of every splash ing vehicle. However, Denver is prepar-ing to asphalt two of her principal streets, and to furnish jobs, perhaps, to more men than those who labor with pick and shovel. PLENTY OF PRETTY HOMES.

This rapidity of improvement has spoiled

much of Denver's beauty, as usually esti-mated. The business portions have en-croached upon the residence regions and dug up the old shade trees, and the newer resi-dences are so new that their trees are quite impressive at present. Up town and down town it is a city of bare brick and mortar. city, to my knowledge, has so large a per-centage of beautiful and uniquely-designed homes. Real estate in Denver is still s good investment, but the wildcat chances are all gone. It takes large margins now to Within the reasonable limits of the city's prospective growth values will continue to increase. Money is 7 and 8 per cent, wages fair, rents moderate, and public health good. There is a very noticeable change in the prices of necessities in the last ten years, and in most things Eastern prices prevail.

The water supply of the city is excellent, especially in the Capital Hill region, which is supplied from the Cherry creek reservoir. Artesian water is also available. A fine system of sewers pervades the city, and the old elstern and cesspool are things of the past. A decade ago the writer can well re-



nember how those with low wells in the late member how those with low wells in the late dry winter would wait patiently for the spring turning on of the ditch water, when they knew by percolation their supply would be increased. The artesian system was a short-lived hope of outwitting the water companies. The first wells flowed copiously, but soon so many were sunk as to be a supply were sunk as to supply were sun make pumping necessary. It is a beautiful, pure water, patronized mostly by the wash-EVERYTHING'S A BLOCK.

To a stranger Denver citizens have a confusing peculiarity of calling every little business building a block. "Sorry we are just out," is the polite merchant's reply. "You will find it at Smith's in the Jones block;" and masking your ignorance you step out and ask the first officer where Jones' block is, and find you had often passed it

step out and ask the first officer where Jones' block is, and find you had often passed it without due appreciation. Every fellow who has money enough to build a store erects it as his mausoleu. But Denver has some magnificent blocks.

This is not characteristically a religious city, but it has its quota of beautiful church buildings. Ten years ago they were all

down town. The growth of values made them all rich, or feel so, and now but a single church worships at the old stand, and it has just recently sold its lots. Back on cheaper lots, but more fashionable quarters. CLARA BELLE'S CHAT.

The Mrs. Astor to Give a Ball Without Ward Mcallister's Help.

cheaper lots, but more fashionable quarters, more magnificent edifices stand, and more fastidious audiences congregate. This is natural, but is it altogether right? Religion is a thing that does not necessarily progress with our wealth and culture, and while taste tends one way Christian zeal might well go the other. Is it enough from our high place on the hill to send messengers to, and build missions down on, the river and railroad regions? The churches are taken away from the only places where churches are needed. "Could ye not watch with me one hour? This man eateth with publicans and sinners."

The Trinity M. E. Church is perhaps the finest in the city. It is built misde much like an opera house—boxes and all—and is said to have the largest organ in the United States. CHARITY OF THE FOUR HUNDRED.

A Midnight Apparition Astride a Bicycle Startles New Yorkers.

NEWPORT GIRLS GETTING NATURAL

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH NEW YORK, August 9 .-- August days make one feel like seeking out a shallow pool, under a tree somewhere, and standing shin-deep in it, as the cows do. We adult women may go to the seashore, and use the surf as much as we have a mind to, but always with a hindrance of dress, whatever the libelous describers of bathing may say to the contrary. The envied creatures are the little girls, who are permitted to take off their stockings and wade. We are sending thousands of poor children, by means of numerous "fresh air funds," to the ocean side on excursions. Mrs. Cornellus Vanderbilt alone provides the money for some of these trips, and lets her physician, pastor and other cognizant persons select the beneficiaries.

"But there's one thing I want to insist on," I know of her saying to a young doctor, who was to go along with 100 youngsters on an excursion to the Jersey Shore; "you must let them all wade, unless they are too ill for it to be safe. Start in the girls—for they may be shy to begin—too timid to take off their hosiery."

When I saw the little girls racing, dancbare legs and tucked up skirts, I realized the real thought ulness of their benefactress, and I wished that she might have a painting of these cooled and capering children as a reward for her charity. It would mean more than the best cows-in-water canvass ever made by an artist.

NOT ALTOGETHER PRIVOLOUS. occasion. Dress, jewelry, and equipage with the latest fad or fashion are so conspicuous as to border on to the "flashy."

With a little caution if not the possessor of an irritable heart or deficient lung area, Do you imagine that the Associates in Vanderbilts and the other millionaires in their clique are frivolous and nothing class? their clique are frivolous and nothing class? Do you imagine that the Astors and the Then you are very much mistaken. It is true that they go in for show; that they very carefully foster the absurd notion that 400 persons constitute a kind of aristocracy in New York; that they excite a greal deal only be avoided by the most strenuous watchfulness. It is the stock joke. Its hoary headedness does not always betray it. It wears wigs. It may come at you (all in the narrator's personal experience, of course) under the head of the deception of distances of ridicule by their pretensions of exclusive-ness, the fact being that they are less so than are some other social circles; but along with all their harmless foolishness goes an open-handed princeliness of generosity. Every year or so an Astor or a Vanderbilt Livery year or so an Astor or a Vanderbilt builds a hospital or a church, establishes a library fund, endows a reformatory concern or does something else for humanity at a heavy cost. We are apt to forget these deeds, and to bear in mind only the more frequent exhibitions of social gaiety.

A reader of this correspondence asks me why the New York papers chronicle the doconsiderately allowed the beast to chase him into camp so that it would be near when killed. (Narrator always kills it). It may be that the troubadour knew a fellow who salted a prospect hold with rich ore— sold it out at \$10,000; the purchaser dug

ings of "the Four Hundred" much after the manner of the London court circular, and thus tacitly assent to the idea that the Mo-Allisterians are socially superior to other refined and respectable New Yorkers. Well, here in the simple explanation: The jour-nals would not hold a tithe of the "society news" of a population of two millions. By restricting it to this one set of elaborate idlers it is kept down to a feasible space in print; it relates to persons who by the process are kept familiarly before the readers, and it is easy to get, for these imitation aristocrats like the conspicuousness which is

M'ALLISTER IN DANGER. fellow, who volunteers to do the work for which the once noted and comic Sexton Brown used to be paid. Brown was an enormously fat and pompous old fellow, who officiated at Grace Church weddings and funerals, and from that became a factotum and take his breath away with. one's light at receptions and bails. He kept lists of people "in society," and it was not altogether a jocose theory, but occasionally an actual practice, that he provided eligible young men to "do the swell grand" in the larger assemblages. He was a butt for ridicule by those who employed him, as well as by the public at large. Well, upon Brown's death McAllister took the ich for the large. by the public at large. Well, upon Brown's death, McAllister took the job for love of it, and he does it to the satisfaction of Mrs. William Astor, whose approval has been quite sufficient to maintain him in author-

But here comes in a piece of news, which found by experiment was a theory the prac-tice of which was honored in the breach. I am enabled to give in advance of its other divulgence. Mrs. W. W. Astor, having established herself by local postal sanction at Newport as "the Mrs. Astor," will next winter declare her independent leadership in town. Her first and great act of selfassertion will be to give a Delmonico ball without the help, real or implied, of Ward

McAllister. And won't that make a talk? THE NATURAL GIRL. The girls at Newport are doing one sensible thing. They are fixing a more agree-able code of manners, and doubtless the effect will spread with reasonable celerity throughout the land. Men have accused women of being so frightfully artificial. Now the fad is to be natural. There will be less of this mealy-mouthed, lackadaisical, don't-know-what-naughty-means atyle o

girl. When a woman means anything, she will say it, as the English do.

A number of our West End stay-at homes were treated to a rare and unexpected exhibition one hot night. As sleep was impossible, they had gathered, singly and in groups at the windows for a stray puff of air from the Hudson. Of course, no gas was burning in the houses; dim light and silence enwrapped the avenue; it was the hour for ghostly visitants and suddenly, as the clocks struck 12, sleep-forsaken eyes were opened far beyond their daylight limits. A figure in white was making strange gyprations a few feet above the street pavement, and floating erratically a long distance up and down the avenue. It looked weird and uncanny enough to send a superstitious mortal shivering to his sheets. But West Enders are not superstitious, they are wide awake, especially to hot nights and ghosts; and scanning the vision as it approached nearer, they discovered that it was a woman-celes tial or otherwise - attempting to ride a

bicycle. A PLUCKY APPARITION.

The machine wabbled and reeled as if it had lately imbibed; the rider took many a header, but recovered herself in a manner wholly mysterious, until it was further dis-covered that she had a male attendant, who gallantly caught her and replaced her in her seat. The tyro's figure—for no one after this mistook her for a wanderer from celes-tial spheres—was beautifully lithe, her movements light and graceful, these details being clearly shown by her white costume, backed as it was by the dark attire of her companion. Some of the white-robed on-lookers behind the window sereens accused her of having counted on just this effect in preparing for her adventure. However that may be, she was plucky, for neither the nu-

At last she mounted her subdued steed unassisted and rode along the avenue as amouthly as a veteran wheelman. This triumph brought a round of hand-elapping, which spread from window to window and house to house. The unique ghost, unused to such mundane demonstrations, vanished to such mundane demonstrations, van down a side street and the refreshed Euders retired from their windows to fin Euders retired from the attend them.
CLARA BELLE.

The Venily Period.

The impressionable youth very early in life Falls in love with each maiden he seem In fact, he no sooner gets down on his lip. Than he's apt to get down on his knees.