THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

THE LAWS ON ROADS.

Just 857 Separate Enactments in this State About Highways.

A LACK OF UNIFORMITY,

Which Furnishes a Powerful Excuse for the Bad Roads.

THE STATE COMMISSION'S BOOK

Curious Features of Legislative Acts on One Subject.

SOME CULLINGS AS FAIR SAMPLES

The State Road Commission authorized its Secretary, Mr. Charles F. Ettla, of Philadelphia, to prepare a digest of all the general laws of Pennsylvania relating to roads, highways and bridges, together with an index to the special county and township road laws. Mr. Ettla's compilation has just been printed in pamphlet form, several copies of which have been received by the Allegheny county members of the commis-

A person looking through this pamphle will be apt to lay it down with the remark: "No wonder the country roads of Pennsylvania are in such a bad condition." Secretary Ettla's labors show what a lack of system there is about the repairing of our roads. There is no uniformity in road laws.

OVER 800 DIFFERENT LAWS. The compiler of the work makes a digest of 157 general road laws, and adds a most complete index by counties of exactly 700 special road laws for counties and townships. That makes 857 different laws in this State governing the repair and maintenance of the public highways. It is because of this great number, and the difference in the plans laid down in them, that the demand has srisen for one general road law to govern the whole State.

The pamphlet fills 130 pages, so that it is not possible to put into the space of a newspaper column all that the laws collated therein set forth. They present every phase of the present mismanagement of roadways. In some counties the township laws passed in the days of special legislation are contradictory. Many of them passed so many years ago are now like a misfit suit of clothes. They were made for a day and age when the population was small, or when there was less money than now. Since then population and means have both increased, but these antiquated laws are still in force.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY'S LAW.

Allegheny county's rural highways are governed by 33 separate special acts, beside the general road laws. They are as That bereafter the number of road and bridge

viewers appointed by the Court of Quarter Sessions, shall be three, one of whom shall be a surveyor, if deemed

and road viewers, -March, 1886. Relative to the construction of roads during the pendency of an appeal .- April, 1869. Authorizing the Court of Quarter Se vacate certain streets, lanes and alleys,-May,

veyors.-March, 1872. Relative to streets in the city of Allegheny .-

Relating to the election of a supervisor in Collins township, March, 1851. Authorizing the road supervisors of the township of Collins to make sidewalks along the public roads and relating to the pay of su-

pervisors in said township, April, 1887. FOOTWALES PROVIDED FOR.

Providing for the construction and maintenance of footwalks in Chartiers, Scott, Union and Robinson townships, April, 1869.

To elect one additional supervisor in Eliza beth township, February, 1861. Elizabeth township, March, 1863.

Dividing Indiana township into four road distracts and relating to the election of four supervisors and defining their duties, March, 1852. To anthorize the election of four supervisors

Extending the Penn township road law, passed March, 1869, to Indiana and Wilkins wnships,-April, 1871. Authorizing the citizens of Killbuck town

ship to change the method of making and repairing the roads and bridges; relating to the ection of supervisors and defining their duties Election of supervisors in Killbuck township and defining their duties.-April, 1878.

Election of Supervisors in Lower St. Clair township,-March, 1872. To increase the pay of supervisors in Lincoln township.-April, 1873.

TAKING AN EASTERN EXAMPLE.

That the provisions of an act entitled "An act in relation to the construction of roads and bridges in Lower Mcrion township, Montgomery county," approved March 2, 1866,

be extended to the township of Leet, March, Authorizing the election of two additional supervisors in Mifflin township, April, 1866. Relative to election of supervisors in Moon

township, March, 1857. That the provisions of an act authorizing the citizens of Killbuck township, to change the method of making and repairing roads and bridges in said township, approved March 28, 1870, be extended to the township of Moon, with the exception of a provision which imposes a penalty of \$8 for hauling logs over the road, shall not form part of this act, May, 1871. Authorizing the construction of foot walks in Oakland township and relating to the penalty for obstructing or destroying the same. April,

Viewers to assess damages occasioned by the opening of streets and alleys in the city of Pittsburg, March, 1847, Relating to roads in Pine township and defining the duties of Auditors and Supervisors of said township. April, 1853.

SEVERAL TOWNSHIPS INCLUDED. Proving for the expenses of roads in Reserve

Providing for the expenses of roads in Re serve township, compensation of Supervisors and defining their duties. March, 1853. Authorizing the Auditors of Reserve town ship to erect board foot walks along the roads in said township and to levy a tax to defray the

expenses of the same. March, 1870. Election of Supervisors and their duties. Road taxes in Scott township. March, 1869. Relating to roads and supervisors in Scott and Lower St. Clair townships and defining the duties of said supervisors. March, 1862. Authorizing the election of additional supervisors in South Fayette township, and relating

to road taxes. March, 186s. Election of supervisors and defining their duties in Upper St. Clair township. February,

township, and defining their duties, February, 1870.

THE GENERAL LAWS. The laws relating to the roads in the State at large are classed by the Secretary of the Road Commission under the heads of opening of public roads, State roads, private roads, vacating and altering roads, duties of supervisors, bridges, proceedings in road litigation, penal provisions, general provisions, implements and material, roads to driving parks, fairs, etc., boroughs and municipal

corporations.

These general laws date all the way from 1811 up to 1889. The majority of them were 1811 up to 1889. The majority of them were enacted in 1836 and along in the 50's. The farther back they extend the more prolific are they of those principles which make the present system of road repairing worthless. The later they are the more good features you will find in them. For instance in 1887 a law was passed authorizing the road commits. was passed authorizing the road commis-sioners and other officers having in charge the opening, constructing and repairing of public road, in any township, at their op-tion, to purchase for the use of their dis-tricts, road machines and such other implements and materials as may, from time to time be found necessary in the repairing of roads. If necessary for the payment of the machinery and implements the supervisors or road commissioners are authorized to collect, annually, in cash, not exceeding 25 per centum of the rates or assessments by them respectively laid in each year for road pur-

Since the passage of that law road-building machines have become popular all over the State, and townships are still adopting the system as the best obtainable.

SOME CURIOUS FEATURES. The special laws relating to counties and ownships date back to 1810. Most of them, however, are about 40 years old. They contain all sorts of curious provisions. Here is one relating to Beaver councy:

Allowing each Road Viewer in the county \$2 and each artist \$4 for each day they shall be employed in discharging their duties.—March, 1868. One relating to Susquehanna County

Fixing the compensation of pathmasters in the township of Great Bend at \$1 per day for each day necessarily employed, and fixing a penalty for failure of such pathmaster to perform any duty required of him.—March, 1859.

In the 700 special laws the pay of township supervisors is fixed at every numeral between 25 cents and \$2 per day. It might be inferred that some may serve for nothing.
A really humane law was passed in 1876. Here it is:

Here it is:

On any public road where running water cannot be supplied for such trough, any person or persons who may provide water by a pump, and keep the same in proper repair, to be worked by the person desiring water for their horses or cattle, may erect such pump and trough, and to be approved of by the supervisor or road commissioner of such borough or towhship, shall be entitled to the same annual pay from the road fund thereof as provided for in the first section of this act.—April, 1876. In 1886 an act was passed to prevent farmers and supervisors working on the roads from getting rich. It reads thus:

If any person working upon any road o highway, or if any one in company with such person, shall ask money or reward, or by an means whatever shall extert or endeavor to means whatever shall extort or endeavor to extort any money, drink or other thing, of or from any person traveling upon or near such road or highway, the person so offending shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding \$5.

ONE APPLICABLE TO PITTSBURG. Here is the general act of 1845 under which it might be possible to rid Liberty street, in Pittsburg, of its freight train

nuisance:

It shall not be lawful for any railroad company to block up the passage of any croasings of public streets or roads, or obstruct the said crossings with their locomotives or cars; and if any engineer or other agent of any such railroad company shall obstruct or block up such crossings, he or they shall be subject to a penalty of \$25, to be recovered with cests, in the name of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, before a justice of the peace; one-half of such penalty snall be paid to the informer or informers, and the remaining half shall be paid into the treasury of the commonwealth. Polytided That in the event of the said engineer or gent being unable to pay the penalty, then vided. That in the event of the said engineer or agent being unable to pay the penalty, then and in that case, the said railroad company employing the said engineer or agent shall pay the penalty aforesaid.

There is only one possible thing that was omitted from these 857 road laws. That was

provision to prohibit farmers from swapping stories while working out their road

ANOTHER MUSICAL PRODICY.

Four-Year-Old Delaware Child Who

Pinys the Organ Correctly. MILTON, DEL., August 22.-This quiet town has been suddenly startled by the development of a baby musician named Lydia Welch, a child of only 4 years. Her father is John B. Welch, the leading druggist of the town and Superintendent of the Methodist Sunday school and leader of the choir in the same church. Some few months ago this child showed a wonderful talent for singing. The child had but to hear a tune once before she could reproduce it without a single false note. Only a short time ago she had a severe attack of diphtheria, and she had a severe attack of dipatmers, and to the great regret of parents and friends she lost all her former inclination to sing. But what was the surprise of her friends when they discovered that all her vocal powers had suddenly been directed into another channel, and from that time instrumental music began to interest her in a wonderful

The only musical instrument that Mr. Welch had about the house was an organ, and upon this one day did the little one be gin to play some tune she had heard her father sing. Soon the people learned of the child's wonder ul power, and every evening a crowd assembled upon the sidewalks ad-joining the house to hear her perform.

It is most interesting to watch this little midget, with her tiny hands upon the keys and feet scarcely reaching the pedals, play all the popular airs and reproduce any tune, even the most difficult, after once hearing i ned. Any music once hummed or

TOWA'S BLUE GLASS PALACE. construction in Connection With

whistled in her presence is reproduced upon

the Opening Exercises. CRESTON, IA., August 22 .- An immense crowd was present at the opening of the Blue Glass Palace Exposition yesterday. Governor Boies and staff, on horseback headed the grand parade, which was tollowed by citizens in carriages. Artillery salutes were fired and great enthusiasm prevailed. At the palace Mayor Patterson de livered the address of welcome, and Governor Boies made a speech in which he put forth a plea for the exercise of independent citizenship, and depreciated the use of too

much partisanship in politics. At the conclusion of the address the Hon.

Roger Q. Mills, of Texas, who occupied a
seat on the platform, was introduced and
received an evation. Mr. Mills acknowledged the compliment, but said he would
defer extended remarks until to-day. The city was illuminated last night with thou sands of colored lights. Great crowds are pouring in on every train. The palace is need a marvelous structure by thos

who have seen it. TRISH CATHOLIC UNION.

It Elects Officers and Adjourns to Meet Nex

ST. LOUIS, August 22.-The Irish Catho lie Benevolent Union finished its session here this morning by electing the following officers for the ensuing year and then adofficers for the customy journing to meet at Scranton, Pa.: President, L. M. Daly; First Vice President, President, L. M. Daly; First Vice President, dent, J. B. Radigan; Second Vice President, J. J. Neville; Secretary, M. J. Griffin; Tressurer, C. L. O'Leary. MESHES OF THE LAW.

Taugles That Many People Get Into-Mis understanding as to a Lien Law-Building and Loan Associations Not Affected by It at All.

Some one has made a discovery, or at least thinks he has. He says: least thinks he has. He says:

An amended lien law will go into effect on September I, which provides for recording all contracts in the county clerk's office, and requires the contractor upon payment of the whole or any part of the sum agreed upon, to deliver to the owner of such building the release of all persons who may then have furnished materials in the erection of the building, and of journeymen and labovers. These releases must be made before any person authorized to administer oaths. The law is hard on loan associations, and will probably result in every firm of builders having to retain a lawyer for the purpose of drawing affidavits, and even in that case it may seriously embarrass operators.

The statement was shown S. A. Jonnston Esq., and he made light of it, and pulling down Purdon's Digest and several copies of acts of Assembly, showed the inquirer the legislation on the subject, and it does not bear out the view taken by the individual quoted. By an act of 1872, clerks, laborers, mechanics and servant girls, could secure wages for a period not exceeding six months, and in amount \$200, and a landlord could put in for a year's rent, but no more. These claims were not allowed to impair previ-ous contracts, however, and the claim was not a lien unless filed in the Prothonotary's office within three months after it became due, and in the same manner as contractors' liens. This law was amended June 3, 1887,

and as there does not appear to have any subsequent legislation on the subject, it would seem that some people have become tangled in a late decision of the Supreme Court on the subject of liens. The amendment of 1887 to the act of 1872 is as

follows:

Provided, that no such claim shall be a lien upon real estate, unless the same be filed in the Prothonotary's office of the county in which such real estate is situated, within three months after the same becomes due and is owing, in the same manner as mechanics' liens are now filed; and that it shall be lawful to issue a scire facias on any lien, which has been or hereafter may be filed, as aforesaid, and to proceed thereon to judgment, execution and sale, in the same manner as a scire facias is now issued on a mechanic's lien and proceeded on to judgment, execution and sale.

Peerle and execution and sale.

People get greatly mixed on these sub-jects, and are continually calling on lawyers to get them out of trouble. When a man exacts a waiver of the \$300 law, for instance a court will only allow the creditor the pound of flesh—not a drop of blood. As to building and loan associations, Mr. Johnston, who has extended knowledge of their operations, states that they are not in any way affected by any late law passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature.

ONE OF FULTON'S BOATS.

An Interesting Retic Discussed by a Post-

office Inspector. PHILADELPHIA, August 22,-B. W Camp, one of the postoffice inspectors of this district, bas made some curious discoveries while traveling over the country in search of those who endeavor to evade Uncle Sam's postal laws. One of these discoveries has a historical interest in view of the fact that it has reference to the first building of steam-

boats by Robert Fulton.

Away up in Duluth, Minn., is the hull of the Stillman Witt, stranded on the mud banks, while her engines have been removed and are used to run a shingle mill. This boat, according to Mr. Camp's information, was one of the three originally constructed by Fulton and she ran for a time between New York and Albany. Shortly after the completion of the Eric Canal the Witt was completion of the Erie Canal the witt was towed through the canal to Buffalo, the guards and paddle boxes having been re-moved, and for a number of years was en-gaged in lake traffic between that point and Cleveland. The baptismal name of the boat is not now known and the present name is that or an old-time lake captain who owned her after she left the Hudson river. Captain Minch, of Buffalo, is auth statement that the Witt is one of the original hree. If the old boat can be put togethe again it is proposed to run her down the lakes and exhibit her at the 1892 Exposition, as no better illustration of progress, by contrast, could be shown.

HOW LO IS EDUCATED.

Little Chief and Short Horn Bring Back \$500 Wen at Poker.

NEW YORK, August 22.-Little Chief and Short Horn, who returned the other day from Buffalo Bill's Wild West show on the steamship Ems, told General O'Beirne resterday, through Interpreter George Crager, what kind of a time they had abroad. Little Chief said that No Neck, who gave the show a hard name when he arrived here several weeks ago, was a bad Indian and a great liar. The only objection that Little Chief had to Buffalo Bill was hat he was a ladies' man. He treated th Indians well, but his subordinates were with new cards when their old ones got ragged, and for this Little Chief said he was profoundly grateful, as he generally won from his fellow red men. He and Short Horn, unlike No Neck, were good Indians. They brought over about \$500 between them. This wasn't their accumulated salaries, but the salaries of a dozen or more of their noble brethren, who had an uncontrollable passion for poker.

HARD TIMES FOR WEAVERS.

Manufacturers Want Their Employes flelp Bear the Burden.

FALL RIVER, MASS., August 22 .- Although the mills have only been running four days and several are now shut down, it s agreed that the 60-hour curtailment has only been an aggravation to the market and that print cloth manufacturing cannot be continued long under existing conditions. Some of the millmen argue that the help should now share in the hard times, and cut down of wages is talked of. The Progressive Weavers' Association last night enforced the efforts of the manufacturers to curtail the production, and suggested another week's stoppage.

ARCHBISHOP FABRE.

the Carolnalate. MONTREAL, August 22.-Archbisho Fabre will leave Montreal on Wednesday next en route for Rome, accompanied by his private secretary. Prayers for the safety of

the Archbishop will be offered in the churches on Sunday.

It is rumored that the visit of the Archbishop to Rome has to do with the arualgamation of the Victoria and Laval medical chools, and with the Longue Point um contract with the nuns. It is also re to the cardinalate before his return.

FOR ACTING DISORDERLY.

A Wood's Run Citizen Who New Wishes He Hada't Done It.

Charles Fenner, a laborer living at Wood's Run, will have a hearing to-day before Magistrate Foley to answer two charges of assault and battery and one of disorderly

Josephine Miller and her daughter Caro-line. They allege that Fenner boarded at their house, and a few days since came into the house and acted in a very disorderly manner. The plaintiffs objected to his ac-tion, and it is alleged Fenner turned and struck each of them.

BEYOND ALL PRICE

and memories are about the only consolation left—the memories they have and the pictures they get if there is such a thing as a good negative of the deceased in existence. Yes, indeed. Negatives are valuable. One little piece of glass with a face upon it is often worth \$200 or \$300."

"You have them heavily insured, then, do you no!?"

WORTH MORE THAN GOLD.

felt hats to the tips of their bran new shoes, entered the parlor, and the young lady who was chatting so instructively re-garding negatives ejaculated "Tintypes."

While she was convincing her guests that such pictures were not taken in the estab-

young lady in the corner who was retouc

ing the negatives was interviewed, and while, with a delicate, firm touch of the ex-

'It's considerable of an art, isn't it?"

"Yes, as good as school teaching."

HOOSIERS ARE INDIGNANT.

High-Priced Natural Gas.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., August 22 .- The

citizens held another big meeting to-night

to take steps against the exorbitant raise in

natural gas rates. A report was made that

a new company would be formed, with

either from Carthage or Fountaintown.

Several hundred citizens signed notices

which will be delivered to the present com-

pany to-morrow, notifying them to remove the mixers from their houses after Septem-ber 1. Committees were also appointed to canyass the different wards and solicit sub-

scribers for gas in the new company.

The war is bitter and the outcome is:

mystery. The City Council will next Tues-

day night pass an ordinance regulating the rates for gas. The citizens are determined

to return to the use of wood and coal before they will yield to the demands of the pres-

A Shock of Freshly-Cut Green Corn Burned

to the Ground.

An unusual phenomenon was witnesse

on Neville Island Thursday. During the heavy thunder storm a shock of green corn

residence was struck by lightning, and, tak-

tirely consumed, the flames rising several feet above the top of the corn. The corn was not only wet by the shower, but was en-

tirely green, having been cut but a few

minded of the story of Elijah's competitive

test with the prophets of Baal, the fire com ing down from the sky and consuming a pile fully as wet as was the sacrificial altar

Several people in the vicinity were some

STRANGE DISEASE AMONG HORSES.

Hoosier State.

MARTINSVILLE, IND., August 22 .- Ar

unknown disease has fastened upon several

fine horses in the stable of James V.

Mitchell, near this city. The horses were

apparently healthy in every way when

their throats began swelling and have con-tinued until breathing has become very difficult and painful. Nothing as yet has been found to alleviate the suffering. The

swelling is attended with no other sickness. Farmers throughout the neighborhood are

using disinfectants, burning brimstone and

exercising great caution to prevent the dis-

CRUELTY TO HIS WIFE.

An Invalid's Husband Neglects and Refuses

Superintendent Dean, of the Anti-Cruelty

Society yesterday made an information be-

fore Alderman Warner charging Robert

Solomon with cruelty and neglect toward

his wife. Mr. Dean alleges that Mrs. Solo-

mon has been an invalid for the last two

For sometime she has been living with a

married daughter, on promise from her hus-band that he would support her. He has

not only failed to provide for his wife, ac-

WORK OF THE CORONER.

A Rankin Man Found Dead, and Suppos

to Have Fallen From a Window.

CHEYENNE, August 22 .- Active mean

ures are being taken all over the State

against professional hunters. The law pro-

vides that no non-resident shall hunt in

Wyoming, and this especial section will be

enforced to the letter. The wanton destruc

A Moon Township Elopement.

Mary Merritt, daughter of George Mer-

ritt, a farmer living in Moon township, is

Mattings, linoleums, oil cloths and car

tock and put up at short notice.

have a hearing on Monday.

posed he fell out of a window.

to Support Her.

what stunned, but not seriously injured.

· AN UNUSUAL PHENOMENON.

Major Doxey at its head, to pipe gas here

ent, and are really almost obsolete, the

"Yes, we carry heavy insurance, but it would be impossible to get their value in money should the stock be destroyed. In this we believe that an ounce of prevention And What Was There Learned of the Preservation of Negatives. this we believe that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, and we take every precaution in the world to prevent their being damaged." Just at this junction two gentlemen, one long past the heydey of youth and the other just merging into manhood, both arrayed in their Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes and bearing an unmistakable rural stamp from the crowns of their soft felt hats to the time of their bran new shoes.

Part of the Stock-in-Trade of a Pho-

tographer That Can't be Valued.

AN HOUR IN A PICTURE GALLERY.

RETOUCHING IS .PROFITABLE WORK The originals are at Cresson, Ebensburg, Lake Chautauqua, Long Branch, Newport, Saratoga, Cape May, and in Europe, which only serves to heighten the interest regarding the -likenesses that gaze down on one from the walls of this acknowledged "upper ten" photograph parlor. Here are the leaders of the social, professional, financial and theological world. They will not be interviewed, they positively retuse to talk, but, unlike their originals, they do so without changing the very pleasing expressions with which they first greeted the reporter. Impassively they regard the telltale paper and pencil, and the owner thereof; even the radiant brides, in their glorious robes, have an air of easy indifference directly at variance with the flutter of excitement with which they greeted the same not many months ago, when they protested that they "didn't want one word said about the wedding," and then proceeded to give even the most minute detail of the affair.

Even Judge Acheson looks with apparent inconcern from the position he occupies in the gallery as well as in the legal world, while the handsome face of Mr. C. L. Magee is as smiling as it his brain was not busy at he present time concecting a dozen distinct schemes that he wouldn't have a reporter know for the world-at least not until they are perfectly ripe.

LOOKS JUST AS HAPPY.

And Andrew Carnegie looks as happy and pleased as he did that evening last winter when, on the platform of the charming little music hall, surrounded by his clan-elect, he formally presented the magnificent building known as the Carnegie Free Library to the citizens of Allegheny, through the medium of their Mayor, to whom he delivered the keys, and from whom he heard the joyous thanks of the people; or perhaps as happy as he looked when he presented Mrs. Dr. Stanley (as she must now be called, since, with the aid of the funprovoking students, Oxford has decreed it so) that famous diamond that called forth her unbounded thanks-and any number of newspaper items on the tariff question.

Here is Rev. Dr. White, rector of St.

Andrews' Episcopal Church, as peaceful-

Andrews' Episcopai Church, as peacetailooking as any of the lambs he has led into
the fold; and Rev. Dr. Kumler, pastor of
the East Liberty Presbyterian Church,
looking as if there were no such a thing as
a knotty problem in theology.

But what face is this that looks forth so speakingly from its modest little frame of black and gold; a countenance known to thousands, and one that thousands have had occasion to bless; one who is not at any of the watering places, nor in Europe, at the present time, though all of those places have been graced by his presence in years gone by?

The last journey, however, taken by the great philanthropist, Mr. William Thaw,

was to the unknown shore from whence no traveler returns, and in the proximity is that of another well-known man, who has also passed to the other shore—the late Cap-tain Jones, whose sudden death last winter was a most severe blow to his wide circle offriends.
ONE OF THE MISSING.

And here, too, in this gay bridal party of bridemaids and groomsmen that attended Miss Thelta Quay and Mr. Franks to the no more on this earth, that of Mr. Robert Wilson, the promising young attorney, who succumbed to the dread typhoid but re-cently. How happy and smiling he is here, surrounded by the merry group of young people, with whom he was such a

And this is the picture of a young East End bride, whom, Dame Rumor says, reprimanded her groom in the ante-room of the aristocratic church in which the vows were taken, when he became slightly "rattled," by saying, "You're not half a man if you let anything like this disturb your equanimity." As if "anything like this" (get-ting married) was of small moment to the young lady, who was not long out of her teens. But Dame Rumor adds that the short, crisp remark had its effect, and the youthful groom braced ap so that, in walking up to the altar, not a trace of nervous-ness was visible in him. Perhaps she's just the wife he needed; anyway, she's wonder fully bewitching, not only in her gorgeous wedding gowns, but in any attire in which

she appears.

This equally pretty young woman in the equally pretty bridal attire was first her father-in-law's choice—at least, the same gossipy old dame is authority for the statenent that the father-in-law offered his son \$100,000, clear cash, if he would court and win the East End belle. He won both the bride and the money, if there was any truth in the rumor, and it is not a rumor, but a

fact, that he is wonderfully attentive and devoted to his bride. This head and bust is that of another East End favorite, who married Mr. So-and-So.

and here she is again, just as charming as ever, with the diamond edition of Mr. So-and-So in her arms—sweet face, sweet baby and sweet picture.

AN OBJECT OF INTERSST. "Who is this sad, pensive, beautiful girl, in the very much decollete bodice?" is asked the young lady in attendance at the

gallery.
"Really, I don't know her name, but it was associated with that of a bright young ewspaper man who committed suicide in Chicago last year because—he had so many

"Fascinating face, hasn't she?" "Yes. Nine out of ten who come in here ask me who she is, and all admire ber greatly—such a sad expression."
"How is business, this time of year?" was the next question. "Very quiet, excepting for the orders that

"From the seashore and summer resorts? was the next interrogation. "Yes. Our patrons are all away at the different resorts, but in such places more than anywhere else must pictures be exchanged, and so they send to us for them

come in from the seashore and summer re-

to be printed from negatives taken some time in the past."

"You reserve all negatives, then?',

"Yes, indeed. The negatives are our stock-in-trade, from which we neither borrow nor lend. On the first installment of pictures printed when the negative is made tion of game has been simply frightful in the profit is not nearly so large as it is on previous years. after orders, for it costs considerable to make the negative. Once made, however, it is a source of revenue to the photographer often as long as the original lives, and very frequently after he dies, as in the case of prominent public men. For instance, the company for which the late Captain Jones worked ordered nine large crayon portraits of him and any number of cabinets, of him and any number of cabinets, while demands are still being made for pictures of the late William Thaw. Fond parents who lose their little ones also order large numbers of pictures from negatives taken before sickness and disease made a prey of their treasures, and so on all through the list, of children who lose their parents, husbands who lose their wives, and wives who lose their husbands. Pictures

KEMMLER DIED EASY.

A Pittsburg Doctor Who Has Experimented Claims That

ELECTROCUTION IS NOT BRUTAL

The Muscular Movements of the Victim Not to be Compared With

"The microscope as a mode of investiga-

tion to determine accurately that Kemmler,

the New York murderer, who was the first

to suffer the death penalty by electricity,

THE CONTORTIONS OF THE GUILLOTINE

has demonstrated that he died very suddenly, very rapidly, and extremely easy and painless," remarked Dr. Gaertner, of this ity, to a DISPATCH reporter yesterday. "Even if the papers called it a failure, bungled up job," continued the doctor, "nevertheless Kemmler died quick, without while, with a delicate, firm touch of the exceedingly hard lead pencil, she covered up all lines of care, crowsfeet, and freckles, in the negative of a rather marred beauty's face, she said, in answer to a question regarding the operation: "It is a very painstaking, careful performance, to cover up all defects with the lead, and yet not alter the expression of the face, in the least. It is a very easy thing to spoil a negative with too much lead, especially about the eyes and mouth, for therein lies the expression of the face. The contour of the cheek may be altered slightly, without injuring the likestir, even without an expression of pain or agony. Since the electrocution this method of execution has agitated the minds of scientists and electricians, not only of this country but also of Europe. Some of the European nations have gone so far as to condemn it, even calling it criminal to torturing people to death by electricity.

be a gross error. "Just see how the doctors-George E. face. The contour of the cheek may be altered slightly, without injuring the likeness, but the eyes and the mouth must be handled very carefully."

"How long did it take you to learn to doctor up such worm-eaten negatives until they print beautiful pictures?"

"About a year. At least, I spent that time in the business before I felt any confidence in my own ability. The shading is quite difficult."

"It's considerable of an art isn't it?" Fell and Spitzka-jumped upon the microscope when the world-renowned murderer was electrocutioned. It was the only reliable apparatus-instrument-they could secure in order to determine accurately, first, that he (Kemmler) was dead; secondly, what killed him. The cause of death-that is, the result of the electricide—has been authoritatively stated, and which the microscope revealed, was nervous shock. This We who are in the business like to call it so."
"Don't you tire, sitting still so long?"
"I am afraid I have a penchant for sitting still. I don't mind it at all." simply means a distraction and paralysis of the nerve-centers of the brain and spinal cord. Scientifically, or rather microscop-ically expressed, a disintegration of the protoplasm of the nerves, nerve-cells and ganglion of the brain and spinal cord, with "Is the compensation good for this kind a secondary destruction or disintegrations of the elements of the blood, producing a hemorrhagic transudation into the ventricles and substance of the brain, Like Our Own Citizens, They Complain of

KILLED BY THE FIRST SHOCK. "There is not a particle of doubt that Kemmler was dead after the first shock, kemmler was dead after the list shock, even if the foreign papers called it a bungled up job. I know from experimental researches the action of electricity upon the living tissue, whether animal or human. When 1,000 voits or more are applied to living tissues, whether animal or Human, a tremendous lightning-like nervous shock follows with first the destruction of the follows, with first the destruction of the superficial layers of nerve cells and gan-glion of the brain, followed by the destruc-tion of the deeper layers, until the entire brain is destroyed in a similar manner. I have had the opportunity of experimenting with electricity upon the brains of cats and dogs, and these have been my results, all through the aid of that wonderful instru-

ment, the microscope.

"I think it will require about 1,200 to 1,500 volts, applied from 15 to 25 seconds, to kill any ordinary human being, especially when applied as near as possible to the nerve centers—i. e., directly to the head, back of the neck, and also down the spinal back of the neck, and also down the spinal cord. Consequently it is a matter of possibility for a human being to stand 1,000 volts—that is, when it has been applied to his extremities, such as his feet or hands, and only for a very short time, say about two or three seconds, and still recover from she shock. Due if the poles are applied direct to the head and spine, then it is an impossibility for early human being to impossibility for any human being to ecover from the sh one second; and if only the very superficial layers of the nerve cells and ganglions are destroyed he would remain a deformed in valid for life. His hands and feet would b more or less paralyzed, and probably die very soon after the shock. Therefore in Kemmler's electrocution he was certainly dead after the very first shock. The frothing at the mouth, returning respiration and bleeding from the throat were by no means indications that he was still living or a return of animation; but it was simply a spasnodic and convulsive contraction of the different organs, just the same as a guillotined head would be dead after it is severed from

An Epidemic of a Peculiar Character in the its body, in fact, more so.

A PAINLESS DEATH. "I think a human being killed by electricity suffers less pain than a man gaile-tined or hanged. This fact, the microscope has revealed and demonstrated time and again in certain analyzed cases. In the year 1884, while I was at the Hospital Generale de Strasburg, Germany, under the direction of Prof. Schwaibe, I was requested to witness a murderer guillotined the operation (decapitation) I was directed by request to hold a postmortem examination upon the subject. I took particular pains in studying the head and especially the physiognomy of this subject. Immediately after the head was severed and dropped into the basket I took charge of it. The following has been my observation and experiences, all through the aid of the microscope: His factal expression was that of great agony for many minutes after the decapitation. He would open his eyes, also his mouth, in a process of gapping, as if he wanted to speak to me, and I am positive he could see me for a number of seconds after the head was severed from its body. There is no doubt that the brain was still active, which fact the microscope after-wards revealed. Just think of a head severed from its body and still in activity. What suffering he must have gone through

by the process of decapitation-of inflicting cording to Superintendent Dean, but is said to be living with another woman. He will A GHASTLY SPECTACLE. "His decapitated body, which was pre-viously fastened by straps upon a bench, was in a continuous spasmodic and clonic convulsions lasting from 5 to 6 minutes; also an indication of great suffering. I have no doubt that had not his body been previously fastened to a bench he would have gotten upon his hands and feet and would In the case of Louis Kalchthaler, who died in the jail, a verdict of death from decertainly have scrambled all over the death c amber. That would have been a terrible lirium tremens was rendered by the Coroc amper. That would have been a terrible sight. A chicken, after its head is severed from its body, will jump around and spring up into the air 4 to 6 feet. I have seen chickens get on their feet and actually run away from the place of decapitation a distance of 10 to 12 feet. ner's jury. Accidental death was the verdict in Michael Swethalfski's case. Heart failure, it was decided, was the cause of the death of Dr. M. Chambers. John Wentzel was found dead yesterday tance of 10 to 12 feet. All this means great suffering, which would last from 10 to 12 000 Brazilians and foreigners. near his home at Rankin station. It is supminutes, and still the French nation adve cates the use of the guillotine as a death

the neck is not immediately broken, the vic-tim generally lives from 10 to 20 minutes, and certainly has to go through great suffer and certainly has to go through great suffering. Consequently this process of electriciding should in every instance be advocated for inflicting the death penalty. Even the Humane Society should compel butchers and the killers at abbatoirs to slaughter beel, solves and swins with abstractive which is calves and swine with electricity, which is, without doubt, a painless death, certainly much the quickest, easiest and simplest. Electrocation is, therefore, to be com-

missing. It is supposed she eloped with a young stranger, who has been around the neighborhood negotiating for oil leases. Her neighborhood negotiating for oil leases. Her father thinks the couple is hiding in this A gymnasium and drill hall 100x50 feet, with hard wood floor laid diagonally, has been completed at this school in Gambier, Ohio. Regular instruction in gymnastics by a skilled teacher will hereafter be a par ets made and laid on shortest possible no of the prescribed course for all cadets. ice. Muslins, sateens and silk draperies in

MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is the best of all remedies for Children Teething.

WAIL OF THE CHEF.

The English Women Cooks Are Giving Him a Very Lively Fight. Pall Mall Budget.]

The French che's hate the English cooks, for most of the English cooks are women I had a chat with a chef the other day and was amused at the way he fell to abusing women cooks. He did it in broken English. It seems that women cooks have been installed in many wealthy houses in preference to the chefs, very much to the disgust of the latter. The women have cut down the heavy salaries of the chefs. This is the sore point. First-rate women cooks will undertake posts for a hundred a year, which is a hundred too little according to my friend the chef. Women cooks, he said, were very wasteful, twice as extravagant as men, so matters were as broad as long to the employers after all. Earl Brownlow, Lord Cowper and Lord Burton all keep women cooks. The chef didn't consider that women cooks were fitted for the big position they occupied. They were reared in the scullery,

and were low persons, he said, Some noblemen—the Duke of Sutherland for one—have contracts with their chefs to provide for every guest at so much a head. A guinea a head is considered fair terms. Dinners are not such serious affairs nowadays as they used to be. Monsieur said that when he first came to this country, 20 years ago, if my Lord So-and-So gave a dinner it was something to talk about. Dinners were was something to talk about. Dinners were nothing in these days, he said. About half the number of dishes are prepared for a dinner now that used to be, The people don't stay at the table now long enough to digest a This the microscope has already revealed to good dinner. It was all quick, quick, said Monsieur. In the season some of the French chels find it pays very well to go out work-ing by the job. They got about 5 guineas for doing a dinner. This often takes two days to get through.

A CALIFORNIAN REMINISCENCE.

The Uncle Sam Great Mule Rallroad of the Early Days of California.

Dr. Nelson, of the California Pioneers says the editor of Themis, published in Sacramento, handed us a few days ago an envelope reminiscent of the early days of that time resided at Greenwood Valley, and who became noted as a song writer. Putt as an original man, and will be remembered by many a pioneer. He committed suicide at Greenwood several years ago. On the face of the enevelope we have are printed representations of two fully equipped stages; at the top, "Putt's Over-land Envelope. This little institution is to be forwarded to its place of destination by Uncle Sam's Great Mule Railroad, and is expected to arrive inside of schedule time—provided the cars don't get stuck in the mud, nor the locomotive run out of grass!"
On the left-hand margin are the words, "Mules warranted kird, poor, affectionate and devoted to the cause." On the right-hand margin, "Hurrah for infernal improvements! Nothing like it. Go in Sammy!" On the bottom, "Overland by Uncle Samuel's Celebrated Mule Railroad Line—established in 1858." On the reverse side is the following, from which it will be inferred that Putt took little stock in Dr. Gwin or the Pacific Railroad enterprise: expected to arrive inside of schedule time-Gwin or the Pacific Railroad enterprise:

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD. Air-"Villikins and His Dinah." Say, how would you fancy a trip overland By Samuel's railroad, exceedingly grand; With mule locomotives for passenger trains And kettles for cooking your beans on the plains? Chorus-Tu ral lal, lu ral, etc.

The road o'er the mountains in winter is wet And that on the desert is billous, "you bet," The bottom drops out and the vehicle in— So much for the efforts of Old Granny Gwin, Chorus—Tu ral ial, iu ral, etc.

And camp by the road to recruit up the steam.
The tar-bucket, silent, would say, could it "Oh, railroad democracy, we've sprung a leak! Chorus—Tu ral lal, lu ral, etc.

A WONDERFUL CAVERN.

Man Walk in it Over Twenty Miles in a

Straight Line. NORMANDY, TENN., August 22,-There is intense excitement at this place over the discovery yesterday of a cave that so far seems to surpass the Mammoth cave in size and in grandeur.

Yesterday morning as a party of gentlemen were inspecting the country two and one-halt miles southeast from this place, and directly between here and Tullahoma, they ecidentally discovered the entrance. The party entered the cave and walked agood distance by the light from the mouth, which is about eight feet in heighth by 12 in width. They having no light to go far-ther returned to Normandy, got lauterns and then went back to the cave, arriving there about 5 o'clock in the asternoon. They walked in what seemed to be a direct line all night, but they found no end. There was a small creek running through the cave from northeast to southwest. The distance travled could not have been short of 20 miles. Retracing their steps they arrived at the mouth at 4 o'clock this afternoon. They say there seemed to be no end to the cave. In some places the passage is hundreds of feet wide. As the mouth of the cave lies at the loot of what is known as the table lands or parrens, it is believed it extends under the

THE COLUMBUS CULT.

How the Worship of the Discoverer Spreading on this Continent. The Columbus cult on the American continent is constantly extending. Quite re-

cently the Geogra, hical Society of Buenos Ayres proposed the erection, at the expense of all the South American States, of a colossal Columbus monument on the pointed rock which rises at the entrance to the port of Rio de Janeiro, which monument is to serve at the same time as a lighthouse— much as the statue of Liberty does in the port of New York. The Brazilians received with much enthusism this flattering proposition, which the Geographical Societies of Chili and Peru cordially ap-prove of. The inauguration of the monunent is to be made the occasion of a universal festival of fraternization among the South American nations. In this connection it may also be mentioned that the Provisional Government of the Brazilian Republic which has abolished all the temporal decorations created by the Empire has re-cently founded an Order of Columbus, which has already been conferred upon 2,-

BISMARCK'S ADOPTED SON

His Mother Left Him a Babe in the Prince's Tent After Being Widowed by War.

It is not generally known that Prince Bismarck has an adopted son, now 20 years of age, and a Frenchman. It was one evening during the Franco-Prussian war that the Chancellor entered, his sleeping apartments, 25 miles from Paris, and was surprised to find a tiny baby boy curled up

usleep on his pillow.

The mother had left a note saying that her husband had been killed at Sedan, and despair and want had forced her to give up her child. Prince Bismarck sent the child by special nurse to Berlin, where he had it well cared for. He has given the boy a good education, and he is now a model young man and devotedly attached to the

AMERICAN challis—123/c a yard, 36 in. wide—the last good assortment that will be fered this season. HUGUS & HACKE,

OUR MERCHANT NAVY

Interesting Facts About the Different Steamship Lines.

NOVEL METHODS OF NAMING SHIPS.

Boats Built and Owned by Americans Now

Flying British Plags.

MONEY INVESTED BY PITTSBURGERS Few inland residents have more

knowledge of nautical matters than J. R. Mullett, of 1220 Carson street, Southside, He has had considerable experience in matters pertaining to steamship lines, and talks entertainingly of them. In a chat yesterday Mr. Mullett gave some facts which have come under his notice regarding the merchant navy of the United States. He

significant pavy of either kind, but still we make our influence felt. The only purely American line that sails to Great Britain is from Philadelphia, but, singularly enough every ship is named after some English celebrity, such as the 'Lord Gough,' 'Lord Clyde, 'British Prince,' etc. This is but a second class, or slow line, and carries but few first-class passengers.

FLYING THE BRITISH FLAG.

"The Inman line, with its magnificent 'City' ships, while ostensibly a British line, and flying the British flag, is in reality an American institution, and considerable Pittsburg money is invested in it. The late William Thaw owned considerable stock in the line.

"The Cunard line is a purely English concern. They started first in giving firstclass accommodations to ocean travelers and have kept up their reputation since, Like the B. and O. railway under the older Garrett, and when they were doing well this State. It is one of a series issued by Putt Stone, an eccentric character, who at to doing better, and were so conservative in their methods that they were nearly out-stripped by more youthful rivals. The old fogies died and younger blood came in, and hence, you have the Etruria, Umbria and Aurania. When the first generation of Cunard built the Russia, Scythia, Bothnia, Gallia and Servia, they thought they were doing wonders, but these are far behind the times now, and will soon be relegated to their places as freight ships to ports other

than New York.
"Atter the collapse of the Collins line
the White Star was the first dangerous competitor to the Cunard, and the company is in the same line yet. Their ships are magnificently built in their own yards by days' work at Belfast, Ireland, and are splendidly officered and manned. As fast as one ship gets to be a little out of order she is sent to other waters and her place taken by other and newer ships. Thus we have lost the Oceanic, Belgic, Gaelic and Baltic, while we have the Britannic, Ger-manic, Adriatic, Celtic, Tentonic and Ma-

A REPUTATION MADE.

"The White Star line was unpopular for several years in consequence of the loss of one of their first steamers, the Atlantic, with all on board. But they have lived it down, and have now a deservedly splendid

"Next we come to the Inman Line, which was not considered first class until American capital enabled it to build its City of Chester, City of Berlin, City of Chicago, City of New York and City of Paris. This is now the record-breaking champion line, and deserves credit, for its ships are first class and luxurious. But to the Guion Line belongs the credit of establishing the rivalry that now exists to make fast passages. old iron-decked Montana, Nevada and Wy-oming, when it suddenly put in an appear-ance one morning with the Arizona, and followed it up with the Alaska, both of which proved to be world beaters. The old lines rubbed their eyes and brushed their clothes and started in after the bold Guion Company, loaded and primed. The Guions are holding their own to-day with their twin greyhounds, and are always there or there-abouts at the end of a race. They refused to take the Oregon, which was built for them, off the builders' hands for some reason or other, and she was sold to the Cunard Con

pany and lost by them just outside of New York harbor.

THE CITY OF BOME. "The palatial City of Rome is another ves-sel that was refused by the parties she was built for, the Inman Company, and it was a had day for them when they refused her. She was bought by the Anchor line, which owns a large number of second-class passenger and 'reight ships, running to and from all parts of the world, but never considered in the first-class passenger line to Europe. Yet they continue to send their splendid City of Rome, making seven day passages, and cut wide swaths into the passenger lists of other lines and prevent any pooling or

consolidation. "The National line is another competitor for trade, but does very little first-class passenger business. Their ships are very large and roomy, and they carry large numbers of emigrants and immense cargoes, but are very slow. One of their largest boats, the Egypt, was lost last week by fire in mid-

ocean. "The Allan line is another large and important line, but does its business to Europe from Baltimore and Canada.

"Did you ever learn how to tell what line ship belongs to by its name?" "I will tell you. All first-class Canard steamers end their names with the letters 'ia;' all White Star shins with 'ie;' all Allan vessels with 'ian;' all Inman boats are 'City of;' all Guion steamers are named atter American Territories; all State line ships are named after American States; all National line boats are named after foreign

countries." POVERTY OF THE MEXICANS.

Piciable Conditions and Burdens of the Lower Classes. Correspondence Denver Times.]

The poverty of the poor of Mexico is extreme, and the conditions of the lower class of laborers must be dreadful, and you see them doing work only done by horses elsewhere, and loads carried on burros which, in other countries, are carried on wheels. Blocks of a peculiar building stone are brought into the city on the backs of those patient creatures, so that even the poor burro is not exempt from sharing the condition of his owner. No wonder buildings go

up slowly here.
You see the men carrying lumber, heavy boxes, poles, and nearly always on the trot. Even the dead are carried to their burnal, relay of carriers, while the burden was being shifted to fresh shoulders. Two or three omen and some children stood around while the exchange was being made.

The coffin, it is presumed, represented the hearse. They have here on their street railroads, a funeral car, capable of accommo-dating the coffin and a number of mourners, which is, I think; an idea well worthy of

Pretty Little Grape on an Arbor Grew. Louis Webster and Bert Harrison, two little 12-year-old boys, were robbing grape rines in the yards on Allegheny avegue yesterday afternoon. The green grapes made them sick and a policeman kindly placed them in the lockup to give them time to re-