It Was Loaded for Kukluz.

A KUKLUX STORY.

But I know a heap more! An' I know '
I'd a staid on that thar rock 'stid o' movin'

I mus' tell ye 'bout my time 'ith the u-klux," said my heat this evening. "'t ort t' make a purty good story for

t' make a purty good story for you t' write

notice on most uv the decent respectable men an' farmers to leave the country, by

TOOK HIS SHOOTING IRONS.

'Did you git ther rabbit, son?' sez I.

WHISKY AND BULLETS.

heerd the dogs bust out at somethin.'

"We'd ben in bed some little time when

walked out on the piazza an' couldn't see

ner hear nothin', but I hadn't no more'n got back to bed 'n the dogs charged out

agin. I went out agin, an' I says 'Lor'

coat, nigh about to his heels, some quare kind o' hat on 'is head, an' shiny saddle-

bags, jumped over the bars out here side o'

the house lot, an' jumped his horse over aytter 'im. The dogs r'ared out on 'im

agin, 'an he pulled out a pistol an' let in t' firin' at 'em. Ol' Watch broke an' run

roun' the house, an' hid hisse'f, but Tige

so's I c'u'd see out. 'Look a here!' What

went over into a passel o' geese 'at some o the chil'en 'd let in the yard in the evenin'

It hit a ol' gaynder, an' what weth his flappin' aroun' squallin', Tige growlin' an' barkin', the teller a whoopin' an' shoetin', an' all the chil'en a cryin' inside, we had

the most terrible interruption here fer

spell ye ever heerd.
"When he made that remark about givin'

me a dose, too, he turned an' fired to's the

door, an' I clapped my han' up fer my gun,

lowin' to let 'im have the hull uv both

bar'ls.
"Nary gnn! So I grabbed fer the pistol

"Twarent there; nothin' but the little hatchet! 'Well, they've got me this time,

"'John W. Pettigrew,' says he, a bawlin' it out like a sher'ff callin' witnesses f'om

" 'Come out here, Hollis. I 'aint got no

" 'Come on out, Hollis,' he says, 'an' hol

my mule for me. He's drunk an' won't let me git back on 'im—jest keeps a turnin' roun' like a blamed ol' pair o' windin' bladesl'

"'Put up yer shootin' irons,' says I, 'an'

"Shore 'nough 'twuz Pettigrew, 't lived up to'ds Tenn-essee on Roarin' creek. He'd ben down in Yancey to some convention er 'nother, an' wuz bilin' full o' whisky. I

got 'im on the mule, got both his feet into

away 'thout him knowin uv it, an him started out all right fer Roarin' creek; an

that's the nighest I ever come to gittin a visit f'om the Kuklux."

much Needed Reform

in the condition of a disorderly or torpid liver is no sooner instituted by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, than the headaches, pains in the right side, yellowness of the skin, fur upon the tongue, and constipation, which accompany this maiady, take their departure. Dyspepsia, also, twin brother of biliousness, vacates the ranch. Kidney troubles, malarial affections and nervous complaints also succumb to the Bitters.

Silks, Silks, Silks,

Colored surah silks, 29 cts.

Colored surah silks, 48 cts.

Colored surah silks, 75 cts. Colored surah silks, \$1.

ALICE MACGOWAN.

harm agin' you,' an' he blazed away agin'. But 'is pistol only snapped, an' I see 'twus

'Who air you?' I hollered.

says I, 'shore.'

all shot out.

the cotehouse door.

I'll come out an' he'p ye.'

out, t' chop a spell!

the gun.

AN ARTIFICIAL IVORY AND MUSK

PREPARED FOR THE DISPATOR. The electric light is being introduced into the "boiling houses" of Demerara and West Indian sugar estates. The value of this innovation can hardly be conceived by those unacquainted with the conditions which

exist on cane-sugar plantations. On some properties it has at times been the practice to make an appreciable reduction from the estimated yield of sugar in consequence of the quantity of cane, canejuice and sugar stolen by the negroes during "crop time." The night is the time when "Master an' he dug under the rock an' found a heap Quashie" gets in his fine work, and a right o' bones an' sich; an' he 'lowed hit war an' Injun-somethin' er nuther, he called hit a smart thief he is.

The "overseer," who has charge of the sugar in the boiling and curing houses, has to be always on the alert, but still the ace whar they sackerficed to ther gods, he A long pause, and then: "I reckon he thought hisse'f smart fer knowin' so much!

negro is too much for him. Many of the boiling houses are very badly lighted, and, after days of work and nights of watching, the drowsiness of the fagged overseer is increased by the dim light of the oil lamp, and while he slumbers the plunder is going on. With a well-lighted boiler house, fer the papers.

"Twuz 'long ayfter the war, whilst times wuz powerful unsettled, 't a gang uv the wust men in the country hereabouts organized theirselves up ez kuklux, an' sarved owever, the chances of theft are minimized The overseer is more cheerful and less likely The overseer is more cheerful and less likely to be overcome by sleep, and everything that the "hands" do is distinctly seen. The negro is not likely to appreciate the sethetic beauty of the electric light; he will rather gaze on it sadly, exclaiming: "Buckra (white man) know too much," and think of the days, or rather the nights, when in a few minutes he could purloin enough to pay his tamily expenses for a week. The introductamily expenses for a week. The introduc-tion of the electric light will be the death blow of petty larceny of "produce" in sugar plantation boiling houses.

> In the use of food the Americans are lavish, and even wasteful. In calling attention to this fact, J. R. Dodge states that Great Britain consumes an average meat ration not over two-thirds as large as the American, France scarcely half as large, and Germany, Austria and Italy still less. The average consumption of meat in the United States is probably not less than 175 pounds per annum. Of other civilized nations, only Great Britain exceeds 100, and many scarcely average 50 pounds. The consumption of the cereals in this country, by man and beast, is three times as much in proportion to population as in Europe. For he past ten years the average has been 45 bushels for each unit of population, while the usual European consumption does not greatly vary from 16 bushels per annum. While all this is not used as food for man, no small part of it contributes to the meat supply. In the consumption of fruits the difference between this and other countries is marked. Small fruits, orchard fruits of all kinds and tropsical fruits, as well as melons of many varieties are in profuse and universal daily use in cities and towns, and in the country the kinds locally cultivated are still cheaper and more abundant. The

consumption of vegetables is not excessive Cement Mortar Under Water. The use under water of sacks of cement mortar is in certain cases of the greatest service. It is probable that no other process here they come sure enough!' Fer I seed | will permit work under water which will secure so perfect a contact with old manry A notable example of this may cited in the viaduct which is now being built across the Loire for the railroad from Bourges to Gien, France, which has the foundations of its piers in pits dug through a water bearing sand to the marly limestone which forms the subsoil of the valley. In some of these excavations the bottom is disturbed by violent currents of water coming either from the water-bearing sand into the of which spout out in the bottom of the excavation. This water could not be carried away by masonry channels or drains since the mortar would be at once washed our gineers to obtain a pavement or foundation for the bottom of the pit almost solid, and fitting itself perfectly to all the irregulari-ties of the bottom, thus allowing the con-

> * Steam Lifeboat. The tests of the steam lifeboat which has ering powers of the boat being admirable. one in 50 seconds. Going slowly, with rudder and turbine, the full circle was made in 40 seconds, and with turbine alone in 52 seconds. By working the levers on deck the boat was brought from full speed to a dead entirely the boat is under control of the offi-eer on deck, no communication whatever, being necessary with the engine room, as the likely to come into general use on dangerous parts of the English coast.

Eye-Strain and Henduche. A New York physician, who has for sev-

A correspondent sends THE DISPATCH the following directions for making artificial

Pine Tree Sonp. A patent has been taken out for a process for utilizing the resinous matter present in the needle-like leaves of the order Pinus. By extraction with alkali a resin soap is formed, from which the woody fiber can be removed, and which, on the addition of fat

and completion of the saponification, yields an ordinary soap, containing resin and fatty acids.

Artificial Musk. The comparative scarcity of musk and its

wide use in pharmacy, makes the discovery of a substitute of some importance. A sub stance has been prepared, which, though not identical in composition with natural musk, yet is possessed of its peculiar smell. It is not poisonous, and is now being pro-duced on a manufacturing scale in Ger-

rene. A great number of young women, pecially female clerks, take antipyrene in the quantities that it finally loses its restorative power. They then resort to morphine

gear when the quartermaster has unlimited power at his command to put the helm over quickly. Ocean liners will never go slowly

enough to enable them to stop and go astern in the event of meeting in a log. Captains

A great many ingenious devices owe their

origin to taking some old familiar appli-

Hardly any invention is commoner than a pendulum clock, and yet from one of its parts an American inventor has developed

a scale much more sensitive than the best knife-edge balance. If the wire rod by

which a pendulum rod hangs is examined, the upper end, where it is fastened to the clock frame, will be found flattened into the form of a spring. As a spring the metal sways to and fro with the minimum of fraction. Supending the horizontal rod

of friction. Suspending the horizontal rod of his balance from just such a spring, the inventor has been able not only to construct

an exquisitely sensitive scale, measuring one part in 2,350,000, but also to build a

testing machine, in which steel bars are drawn out and broken as easily as if they

The American Citizen.

exist as a mere animal. Physical well-

being does not limit his desire or aspiration.

He is especially solicitous for the welfare and advancement of his children, and freely depletes a limited income in their education and training for a career in life, often upon

other than ancestral lines. This tendency

may become excessive, and is already, to

some extent, creating a distaste for useful industry, and a desire for conspicuous posi-

tion, for accumulation without labor, and

speculative rather than productive occupa-tion. Thus the average American lives

upon a high plane, exciting the envy and

emulation of people of other countries, and inducing extraordinary immigration.

Planter Houses.

An innovation in building has been sug-

gested, which, although it can hardly yet be

said to have been fairly tested, seems to pos-

sess excellent points. The framework of a house is erected in the ordinary way, and for large buildings from or steel may be used. On the studding of this framework a metal

lathing is nailed, which covers everything excepting the doors and windows. The mesnes of the lath are diamond-shaped, and the surfaces are turned at an angle. The

lath is first coated with a mixture of mortar

and cement, alterward is added an inch of cement, which is finished and lined in imi-

tation of any kind of stone. The cost is said to be but little in excess of that of the

Photographing Clouds.

for the benefit of those who have not had

much experience in making cloud negatives:

If the sun is to be included in the picture,

films of ground-glass backed plates should

be used. Any lens which will take a good

landscape can be used, and its smallest stop

posure will be about one second on a slow plate, but in the case of red sunrises and

sunsets, this may often be increased to as

much as eight or even ten seconds, unless isochromatic plates are available. The de-

velopment must be very carefully watched,

Prof. Shaler's Opinion

on the economic methods of our civilization

are certain to be enduring; and that the

superior cleanliness and convenience of gas as a fuel will bring the world to the use of

manu actured gas for fuel purposes when

the supply of natural gas has given out, and in those localities where the geological formation is such that the discovery of

Floating Sawmill.

A floating sawmill is found to be a use.

ful adjunct to the business of a lumberman.

The craft usually employed for this purpose

is about 40 feet by 80 feet, and draws about

18 inches of water. All the hands con-nected with the lumbering work live

aboard, and the boat travels up the river,

stopping whenever a good lot of timber is signted near the banks.

Keeping Posts From Decay.

Sulphate of copper is recommended for

preserved by boring inch holes and filling

with sulphate of copper crystals, and after-ward plugging the holes with wood. The

crystals gradually dissolve and permeate the wood, turning it to a greenish color.

FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.

A Very Smail Inheritance Causing a Large

Amount of Trouble.

In the Orphans' Court yesterday a rule

was issued on Henry Schild, Jr., adminis-

trator of Henry Schild, to show cause why

he should not be attached for contempt of

The rule was issued at the petition of Mrs.

to do so, though he has had abundant time

and been requested to, and the court was asked to attach him for contempt.

THE NEW STYLES

Henry F. Miller Upright Planes

shared the highest honors obtainable in con-certs. They have made such great successes

court.

natural gas can not be hoped for.

A good suggestion has been thrown out

ordinary methods.

and not carried too far.

The American citizen is not content to

is indicated with the utmost accuracy.

ance and making it serve a new purpose.

High Speed on the Oceas. voke a Wholesale License. It has been said that when the danger of collision arises, if a vessel is slowed down she will have time to get out of the way. This, DUQUESNE WANTS TO BE A BOROUGH as a matter of fact, is a fallacy. The faster a ship steams the more fully is she under command of her helm, and this is especially true in the present day of steam steering

A Convict's Wife Asks for a Severance of Her Marriage Ties.

AFTER A LIQUOR MAN.

School Directors Ask Court to Re-

ONE DAY'S WORK IN THE COUNTY COURTS

in the event of meeting in a fog. Captains will always depend on the maneuvering properties of their ships, and, as already stated, the faster they go the more quickly will the rudder act, so that speed, which from one point of view is an element of danger, has its counterbalancing advantages. The opinion of our best skippers inclines toward the greater safety for their ships being obtained at high speeds, in the matter of danger from cellision in case of meeting other steamers in a fog. Judge Magee yesterday issued a rule on James Tuitle, a wholesale liquor dealer at the corner of Smallman and Thirty-first streets, to show cause why his license should not be revoked. The rule was granted on the petition of the members of the School Board of the Springfield sub-district, Twelfth ward. In their petition they stated that they wished to call the attention of the Court to a matter which, in their opinion, demands the immediate attention of the Court. Tuitle's place, they said, is a one-story, two-roomed house at the corner of Smallman and Thirty-first streets, and the Court granted him a wholesale license dur-

ing the present year.

From their personal observation and from reliable information received they have reason to believe that liquor is sold and consumed on the premises, which they believe is against the provisions of the law. This has the effect of causing considerable drunkenness and rowdyism in the immediate neighborhood and is detrimental to the morals of the children attending school. As the school yard immediately adjoins this saloon, therefore they, in the interest of the school children and the neighboring citizens, asked for relief by such action as the Court could bestow.

The petition was signed by R. B. Elliott, J. C. Boas, Louis Baker, C. P. Sheers, David Henderson and Dr. J. A. McCready.

WANTS TO BE A BOROUGH. Hustling Duquesne is Auxious to Shake Off

Its Rustle Garments. A petition was presented yesterday by the freeholders of the village of Duquesne asking that it be incorporated into a borough. A like petition was presented some time ago, but was refused because a majority of the freeholders had not signed the petition, and furthermore some of them who had, had subsequently erased their

names from it. The present petition, however, is signed by a great majority, and a request is made that the petition be presented to the grand jury, and the court made an order accord-

TO BE FREE FROM A FELON.

Mrs. King Asks to be Released From He Convict Husband.

A decree in divorce was granted vesterday to Elizabeth Havs from her husband, M. E. Hays, New suits were en-tered by Ann Elizabeth King against John R. King. She alleges that shortly after their marriage, in 1888, he was convicted of felony in Washington county, and sent to the penitentiary for a period exceeding two years, and she therefore charges desert on his part.

Jane Travers brought suitagainst Patrick Travers, and William H. Beardsley against Annie W. Beardsley for desertion.

Monday's Trial Lists.

Criminal Court-Commonwealth vs Valentine Henn, Ida Keegan, Joseph Unshuld, Gus Kirkross, Thomas Francis, William McCutcheon, Samuel Hicks (2), Mary Brawdy, Henry Greiner, Elizabeth Deer (3), H. F. Harrison, Henry Griffith, Hartle Crow, Mary Milligan,

Common Pleas No. 2—Dallinger vs Hunt & Clapp et ux: Coursin vs Suroder: Taylor vs Excelsior Express and Standard Cab Company; Barndollar et ux vs Willey; Latham vs Brekett; Lohnes et al vs Binder Fishing Club; Forest City Stove Company vs Boyd & Beatty; Polk Co. vs Letzkus Construction Company

Monday's Audit List.

Estate of Accountant Joseph R. Donnelly ... M. B. Johnston. George Hodil......John W. Martin Robert Hay Jane and R. H. Hay George R. Duncan. P. H. Miller, G. C. Lightcap. James S. Young. Mary Robr. Christ Robr. I. W. C. Comings. R. D. Wilson.

Prof. Shaler is of the opinion that what is popularly termed natural gas is destined to speedy exhaustion, but he thinks its effects William S. Wrigley Charles E. Wrigley. LITTLE LEGAL BRIEFS. Miner Matters Which Take Up the Time of

. the County Judges. In the estate of Adam Barktel, the exemption right of the widow, Theresa Barktel, or application of her attorney, Alex E. Goss, was confirmed by the Orphans' Court. On motion of C. S. Fetterman, Esq., yester

day, James S. McCreary, J. S. Wendt, John Wilson, James D. Jack, Edward J. McKenna, J. H. Wise and John F. Milliken were admitted to membership to the county bar. A PETITION was filed in the Quarter Session

Court yesterday by residents of Patton town-ship, asking that Dr. W. L. Hunter be ap-pointed road supervisior of the township to fill the unexpired term of James Williams, de-

A PETITION was filed yesterday by Mr. Wilhelmina Stark asking for an inquest in lunacy on her husband Charles Stark. She states that he has been insone for some time

and is incapable of caring for himself or family.
They have five children, the oldest of whom is
9 years of age.
A PETITION for dissolution of the firm of B. keeping posts and timber from decay. It is stated that in Norway telegraph poles are

A PETITION for dissolution of the firm of R.

A. Elliott & Co. was filed yesterday, The company was incorporated in February, 1800, and by resolution of the stockholders was discontinued in August last. The assets of the company are \$00,600, and they ask the court to allow the dissolution and a division of the assets.

A NEW trial was refused yesterday in the case of J. M. Marietta against the Pennsylva-

pia Railroad. The plaintiff was put off the nia Railroad. The plaintiff was put off the road on September 29, 1887, his return ticket being void. He brought suit and a verdict was given for the defendant. A new trial was asked on the ground of additional evidence having been secured. MICHAEL J. PRYLE yesterday entered suit

against Carnegie, Phipps & Co., for \$2,000 damages. Pryle states that on July I, while working in a ditch laying a gas main from the defend-ants' works to the gas field, he was terribly in-jured by an explosion of natural gas which threw him 50 feet. The explosion, he says, was caused by the negligence of those in charge of the work.

Anna R. Dickerson. She stated that by the final decree of the court in settling the estate of Henry Schild, she, as next of kin, was awarded \$16 04, which the administrator was directed to pay. He has neglected A PETITION for a writ of habeas corpus was filed yesterday for the release of William Gale-wood, alias Galeman, from the workhouse, He was sent up by Judge Gripp on August 7 for 96 days on a charge of vagrancy. It is alleged that the charge was illegal, as he has a home on Second avenue and is a workman employed at a rolling mill. The case will be heard on Wednesday. Are artistic and correct in design. They should be seen by all interested in fine pianos. The Henry F. Miller pianos have

THE bill in equity of the city of Allegheny against Huckenstein & Co., to restrain the latter from continuing to remove clay from the hill above the head of Sandusky street, was filled yesterday. The bill was entered by City Soliculor Elphinstone, who alleges that Huck-enstein & Co. have encroached on the line of the street in taking out their clay for the man-ufacture of brick. A preliminary injunction

was granted. SENTENCES were imposed in Criminal Court resterday as follows: David Madden, for ag-gravated assault and battery, one year and six months to the workhouse: Robert Carter, carrying concealed weapons, 30 days to the work-bouse; James and Thomas Brittain, aggravated

house; James and Thomas Brittain, aggravated assault and battery, one year and summents each to the workhouse; Charles Harding, assault, nine months; John Miller, assault, one year; Susan McGlade, larceny, six months; Lena King, larceny, three months, and Louisa Myera, larceny, one year to the workhouse. Robert Nelson and William Cox were sent to the Huntingdon reformatory. Fielshman's New Clonk Department Offers blue chevron jackets, satin-finished, Hussar fronts, with pressed plush collars and facings; the same style in black cheviot, trimmed with fine Persian cloth, at

MEN's extra heavy merino shirts and

drawers, 50 cents each.

KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

Opinions About the Pelican Club Injunction and the Influences of Club Prize Fights.

OLD AND NEW FIGHTING METHODS.

Some Claims of the Local Players' League and National League Baseball Clubs Discussed.

EACH CLUB SHORT OF THE STANDARD.

A Few Remarks About the Latest Rumers of a Big

Compromise Among the Magnates. Readers of these reviews will, I hope, pardon me this week if I give baseball a sec endary place on the list of subjects to be dealt with. The national game has really been so devoid of interest during the week, and a comparatively small number of people have patronized it, that it seems to me other subjects concern the public much more at present than that of our once glorious national game. One feature of the week's doings has been of great significance and there are many important considerations attached to it. I refer to the application of a nwer-er of London citizens for an injune ties to restrain the Pelican Club from having any more fights and "smoking" concerts in . building. I intend to say a few words on the matter because it is of international importance and it reminds me that the methods of prize fighting to-day are much worse than the methods of years ago. I hold they are worse in every respect, and I have held the opinion for two men testing their fistic skill in a remote spot "far from the madding crowd" in the open air it is inconsistent to allow a battle in somewhat of a public building in the beart of a city. Let us take the old method and after looking at it compare it with the Pelican Club or any other club's method of to-day, and I think we'll agree that the socalled pugilism of to-day is more brutal and inhuman and more demoralizing than when contestants adjourned to some out-ofthe-way and quiet spot and settled their argument on the greensward. Mark, I am not going to offer any argument either for or against prize fighting. All that I intend to do is to try and show that its surroundings and influences are worse to-day than they were 20, 30 or 40 years ago, when the "unco gude" were not so auxious to make morality

. . .

by law. The Old Time Method. When the grandfathers of to-day were young men, and even later, men who were pugilisits and who had ambition to become pugilists had supporters among the very wealthlest classes. But despite this fact the stake money to be fought for was extremely small compared with the extraordinary "purses" of to-day offered by parties who most live on the business. Men like Jem Ward, Savers, Ben Caunt, the Belchers and others fought many a severe and heroic battle for \$50 a side, and the spectators of these contests included some of the wealthiest and highest noblemen in the world. The custom was to adjourn from to a place remote from city, town or hamlet and fight only with those weapons that nature had provided. Those who did not believe in such contests would never be near it and need never see anybody or anything connected with it. There was no plan or scheme such as "gate money," whereby se-called managers and other indolent indi-viduals filehed thousands of dollars from the public. All the money, excluding the small stakes, that the principals and their friends could expect to get was the money obtained by selling the colors of the contestants. Well, under these circumstances and conditions many a famous battle was tought and victory won. After the contests the spectators would return to their respective homes, and society or the world was not one whit the worse for it. In these days there was more honesty and honor and intelligence among pugilists and their sup-porters than there has ever been since.

The New Method. But a new method, the club method has been introduced. Rightly or wrongly the law has vetoed the old time way. The increase of ruffianism and blackguardism at these open air concerts, no doubt, have much to do with the severity of the law on the matter, and with the withdrawal of the patronage of the wealthy and educated classes from the contests. Whatever may have been the direct cause we have a new method, and I am not sorry to see the law and public epinion knocking it out. Let us look at the modern plan of conducting a battle. There are two kinds of clubs that promote these contests more brutal than the old time way of fighting with bare hands. One club is run for the special financial benefit of an individual such as the Ormonde and the Pelican clubs. These so-called sporting clubs each has a pro-prietor. Crichton Temple is the Ormonde Club and Ernest Wells is the Pelican Club. These gentlemen are the money makers, and matters are brought down to a fine point I think we'll find that these alleged clubs are hardly clubs at all, but simply places run by single individuals to sell liquors without license and have money making prize fights with impunity. The other kind of clubs are those whose treasuries are replenished by the fights and drinking that take place-within their buildings. The latter are inh variably in the heart of the cities in whica we find them. A big purse is offered for battle and the club becomes famous. Two men are matched to fight with gloves and under rules that are infinitely more brutal than the rules of olden times. The fight takes place right in the center of the city, and night is made hideous with the mob that parades the streets and crowds the thoroughtares of the vicinity of the place of attle. Tricksters and schemers pocket lots of money as a result of the affair, and in one night there is more prize fighting in-finences at work in that city than there would have been in 12 months under the old method. These clubs encourage the

referred to.

congregation of all the worst characters

the universe, and in the United States this

is particularly the fact. We only need take New Orleans and San Francisco as

illustrations of the fact. They congregate,

and like human vultures, live on the rest

of society. All these facts I think will show that morally prize fighting to-day is much worse than it was in the days I have

The Brutal Features of It. In the preceding paragraph I stated that the conditions of these club contests are much more brutal than the conditions of contests in former days. I will prove the statement. In former days all contests were under what is termed London prize ring rules. Under them a man has any amount of opportunities to drop down when he is exhausted and get a rest. Under the Queensberry rules, and what is called the revised Queensberry rules, however, a man must stand up and fight for three minutes. It he is knocked down by his opponent within that time he has to get up alone, and his opponent is invariably in a good posi-tion to knock him down again as soon as he regains his feet. Fighting to a finish under these rules in nothing short of the grossest brutality. I have seen poor wretches knocked down and down until they lay senseless. They have no time to regain their wind or there was no opportunity for their seconds to handle them. The fact that

gloves are used seems to lead many people

to imagine that the contest will be comparatively harmless. No greater mistake could be made. Some very wise pugilists have told me that fighting with two cunce gloves is considerably worse for the fighters than bare fists. I can well unthe fighters than bare fists. I can well unterstand the truth of this statement. A contest hardly begins before the small amount hair in the gloves is pushed back from the knuckles and the leather of the glove soon becomes wet and bloody, and certainly a blow from a fist covered with material of that kind is much more brutal than a blow from a bare fist. But the latter day brutality have brought about by the interfersport of any kind. It seems to me, how-ever, that the club system will almost en-tirely be vetoed, and if it is I expect to find some other method resorted to. If there is another method introduced I predict that it will be worse than the old method, Quite a Big Claim.

While I am discussing matters pugilistic, I am reminded of a very extraordinary claim that William Madden, manager of Joseph McAuliffe, the pugilist, made the other day. The atoresaid Mr. Madden has told the world that McAuliffe and Slavin are to fight for the championship of the world. Another extremely blatant gentleman, now in England seeking notoriety, has indersed Manager Madden's declaration, and doubtless the pair of them have worked themselves into the belief that Manager Madden's critical transfer. den's opinion is quite true. The manager ought not to stop at the world's champion-ship, but ought to add "and of all the other planets." What earthly reason is there to say that McAuliffe has any claim to any championship? None whatever. He is, as we all know, a beaten man to start with. And Slavin: Where is his claim? I can find none. So far he has proven himself a very good second class man and may prove himself to be even better than that, but I don't think, nay, I'm certain, that not a man in the world, who knows anything at all about affairs pugilist-ic, will for a moment agree that Slavin has the least claim to any championship title at all. Where does Mr. Madden put John L. Sullivan? Certainly John amid all his variations has not forfeited that title he has won more than once. But once more financial reasons are behind ridiculous statement of Madden. statement gives us to understand that as soon as the Slavin-McAuliffe affair is over, there will be a "tour" on the part of Mc-Auliffe at least. Should he be the victor, the little champion of the world may be something attractive to gull a portion of the public. However, the farcical phase of this business will be seen plainly enough. The trouth is, I don't expect to see McAuliffe

ever champion pugilist of the world. Some Pertinent Remarks The following interesting remarks, relating

to the alleged difference of fighting a certain number of rounds and to a finish, are taken from the London Referee: At a so-called sporting club in the Walworth road, which suggests the famous lines "At a queer little club which was more like a pub" (unlicensed), the long-expected glove fight between Reader and Overton took place on Fri-day night. Reader is one of the soi-disant champions at a given weight to an ounce who are now so numerous, and Overton, though spoken of as a novice from Birmingham, has a fairly good record. This fight was to have been with small gloves, but owing to the set de-livered at the "club" containing three left-hand gloves and only one right-hand, the most convenient set that could be obtained was brought into requisition, and these happened to be of the large or ordinary and, comparatively speaking, pillow-case character. Nevertheless, Reader managed nearly to knock Overton out with them. If the small gloves had been in use as per articles, it is more than probable that at this juncture Reader would have anished Overton off; and in this particular Reader was notucky. Then Overton, who was not to be disposed of oif-hand, and who appears a rare sticker, pulled himself together and sneceeded convenient set that could be obtained was sticker, pulled himself together and succeeded in actually knocking Reader out at the end of a short but somewhat merry encounter. Over-ton was admirably trained, and when he was ton was admirably trained, and when he was in difficulties was nursed carefully, and brought round almost entirely by the skill and attention of his chief second, Baldock. The fight, so the referee stated, was arranged to be of 30 rounds, but if the referee (B. J. Angle) was not able to decide upon a winner at the was not able to decide upon a winner at the state of the referee (B. J. Angle) was not able to decide upon a winner at the state of the referee of the refe end of that number he was empowered to order a continuance until the desired result

was arrived at. Previously to this it had been stated, in print and by word of mouth, that Reader and Overton's bout was to be "to a finish." But, as will be seen, this is a distinction without a difference. Whatever the referee may have said, and whatever he may have thought, what we got was actually a fight to a finish. Mr. Angle's statement is merely the modern way of evading the law that exist against fights to a finish. As it happened, the fight—and it was a very heavy and pened, the fight—and it was a very heavy and stubborn fight while it lasted—was settled at the end of the thirteenth round; but it was as much a fight to a finish in all its arrangement as if that fact had been stipulated in the articles. Probably it was; we are told it was, though it need not have been, seeing that the new plan makes the thing exactly the same, no matter how it is stated. Presently we shall find two mem—especially if they are contending for a purse—continuing up to the thirtieth round, or whatever is the number mentioned, and then the referre will order them to go on till one gives in. It is perhaps unlikely that two men contending for a purse only will go on for so long; still they might, and as it would be easier than knocking one another out they may do so one of these days. And so we mention the probability or possibility, as a means to the end of illustrating our argument. If this Reader and Overton's was not a fight to the finish we should like to know what is one, and also what the police, who a little while ago were so ready and even anxious to put down harmless display boxing with threats of numishing the boxers—and other to put down harmless display boxing with threats of punishing the boxers, and other threats of taking away the licenses of people who allowed the boxing, have to say to this innovation. There is another feature of the fight which is well worthy of mention. Reader and Overton fought for a stake as distinguished from a purse—i.e. for money put down by from a purse—i. e., for money put down by their backers under old-style conditions. This accounts for the desperate way in which the men set about one another. Had the fight been men set about one another. Had the fight been for one of the purses so liberally subscribed nowadays, Reader and Overton might have tapped one another, and looked at one another, and cuddled one another, till both were sick of the performance; and then one of them, as previously arranged, by tossing or otherwise, would have given in, and they would have retired to cut up the subscription. The attendance at the Ormonde "Club" was not of the odor of West Endfashlon, but savored strongly of the slums and the betting ring, as anyone can see for himself who chooses to scrutinize the list of "real good sportsmen" who were present.

Baseball Affairs. A titled poet says: Our little systems have their day; They have their day and cease to be. If nothing else the poet's sentiment reminds us that the present ball season will soon cease to be. I don't think that very funny time of it, and I have an idea that those of us who patronize baseball will treat the business with supreme contempt next season if a repetition of this season's humbug is given. Of course one of the remarkable performances of the year will be the record of our own N. L. ciub. Without doubt in future years any club that attempts to beat the record of our wanderers will have to be something far from the ordinary. The truth is that one can scarcely believe it pos-sible for a team of ball players to suffer sc many defeats in one season as the players of the local National League team. They are a wonderful lot, no doubt. But let me say a few words regarding the management of J. Palmer O'Neil. I really think that he J. Palmer O'Neil. I really think that he deserves unlimited credit for having any team at all at the end of the season. Mr. O'Neil took hold of the team when it was in the most deplorable condition, financially and otherwise. Amid innumerable and very potent difficulties he has piloted that financially embarrassed aggregation from place to place, only to meet defeat from place to place, only to meet defeat after defeat. Despite this, he has not only kept his team, such as it is, on the field, but has received money for their appearance, and, I am told, sufficient money to enable the club to quit even at least on the season. What I contend is this, that whatever may be said of Mr. O'Neil's management, very few men would have had the nerve and the determination to stick to the contest that Mr. O'Neil has shown. Why, he started in

when the exchequer was empty, and has only continued the existence of the club by a remarkable diplomacy. He

nonsense to talk of "running away from the fight" because he transferred dates. Mr. O'Neil, like any other wise general, was compelled to fight in accordance with the material at command. His forces were so much weaker than those of the enemy that he would have been foolish to force the fighting. He had legitimate opportunity to still in the ring shows that he has played hi part well. He can now talk about his chances for next year with as much force and freedom as the enemy. I certainly do plucky part, to say the least of it. But there is another consideration. If, as we have been told, Mr. O'Neil ran away from have been told, Mr. O'Neil ran away from the fight by transferring dates, the enemy ought certainly to have been benefited thereby considerably. I have yet to learn that the enemy reaped any great financial success out of this running away business. We may again be told that the "running away" showed that the club wasn't wanted here. I argue that the attendance at the games show that neither club is wanted here, and if two clubs are continued in this city my sincerest wishes that not a wanted here, and it two clubs are continued in this city my sincerest wishes that not a paying spectator will witness a game. At any rate I am convinced that with a reasonable supply of cash Mr. O'Neil will always be a dangerous opponent. He hasn't had that supply this season, and if he gets it for next season he will be a valuable manager. Certainly he may have his shortcomings like all of us, but he has established the fact that he has nerve and business facul-

Claims of the Local Clubs.

Unfortunately there is still a very large amount of party feeling on this wearisome question of baseball. I notice with regret that some people persist in shutting their eyes to any good point in favor of the National League, and accepting everything as first-class that pertains to the Players' League. In figuring on next year's prospects there are many curious claims and statements, and these vary in accordance with the predilections and prejudices of the writers. One party emphatically claims that they are in the field to stay, and with equal emphasis the other party declares they won't retire. Certainly there is a hope among the Players' League par-tisans that the local National League club will vanish from Pittsburg; indeed, a P. L. friend of mine said to me the other day that it ought to go. Now this is just the quesmatter over from every standpoint I know of, and for the life of me I can find no more reason for ousting the National League from this city than for dispensing with the P. L. club. At first sight this may surprise some of my readers, considering the miserable show that the local N. L. club has made. However, I ask the plain question, What right has the P. L. club to remain here in preference to the N. L. club? I don't know of a solid answer. The right of priority rests with the N. L. club. But some P. L. supporters may answer: Because it is a better team. A thoughtful person wouldn't give an answer like that, because if the P. L. club's claim to remain here is based on its work of the expiring season it has no claim at all. Like the N. L. club, it has been a wretched failure, and the two clubs at present behind it in the P. L. race are probably the worst aggregation that have been in the city. I boldly make the assertion that no club whose performance is no better than that of the P. L. or N. L. clubs of this city is worthy of remaining here. The motley crowds that have recently watched the game here show that public opinion is in this direction. It comes down to this, then: that as far as playing and disappointment are concerned both clubs are about on a level; indeed, even when the P. L. club has had the field to Manager Hanlon may say: We will have a pennant winner next year, but Director O'Neil can say the same thing and just be as earnest in his statement. This wait-untilnext-year claptrap has lost its force by repe tition; and I have precious little faith in the cry now, having so often been deceived by it. Well, then, I repeat that I fail to see in any shape or form any reason why the P. L. club should remain in Pittsburg in preference to the N. L. club, as far as a matter of moral or business right is concerned. What I say about this city equally applies to Cleveland, and if there are any reasons showing that I am in error in the

natter I trust they will be advanced, so that we may fairly get to a true conclusion. About Compromise Notions. The chief object of the above paragraph is to show that whatever deal may take place in the baseball world, the rights of the Pittsburg N. L. have as much claim on protection as those of the local P. L. club. Of course if by a mutual agreement one of the clubs leaves the city, or even if one of the clubs leaves us without any agreement at all, is quite another matter, and does not in any way affect my argument. There may and there may not be a compromise. When in this city Secretary Brunell said that his side would be quite willing to meet the N. L. and have a mutual agreement made, but I am atraid that were such a meeting to be arranged the P. L. officials would by their wild partisans be goaded on to make ridic-ulous demands. There is any amount of room for a compromise, and I feel confident that one could be made which would be beneficial to all parties concerned. Before beneficial to all parties concerned. Before any arrangement can be made, however, each party must enter into the affair pre-pared to exercise a give-and-take spirit. Doubtless, there is a deal of humbug among baseball magnates. Some of them strut baseball magnates. Some of them strut around like a turkey gobbler, and have such inflated notions of their importance that it is difficult to do any business with them. But the season just ended has, beyond a doubt, shown that baseball players and baseball magnates have made fools of themselves. Whatever compromise may be made the players will not be as well off as they have been in the past. They have certainly blighted their prospects for a long time to come. The P. L. pects for a long time to come. The P. L. will not keep inferior players on its pay roll next year and I expect to see that organization run on principles similar to many people will be sorry for it. those of other organizations. The high Pittsburgers, particularly, have had a plane of charity, on which the P. L. started out has been a failure just as I said it would. Players who were of no use have had to be kept all the season and a system of this kind cannot be maintained. Baseball clubs are not charity organizations, be-cause after all almost everybody connected

with them is out to make money,

PRINGLE. FOR pure wines and liquors of all kinds, foreign and domestic, call to T. D. Casey & Co.'s, 971 Liberty street. This old and reliable firm offers to the public only the most sterling brands in the market at ressonable figures. Orders by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

Special announcement to the ladies: We are now ready to introduce our latest imported fall designs in ladies' and children's dress making. LOUVRE, 24 Sixth st., opp. Bijou Theater.

Canada Ice, 86 Per Ton On track in Pittsburg. Address H. B. Hopson, Mayville, N. Y.

Fleisbman's New Clonk Department Offers black cheviot, cord edge, evest front, rolling collar, nobby fit, at \$15, worth HOUSEHOLD goods packed for shipment. HAUGH & KERNAN, 33-34 Water st.

This Week! This Week! Great sale this week at Knable &

deserves credit, indeed; and we should NEW pompadour lace ruchings just re-always bestow oredit where it is due. It is ceived at Rosenbaum & Co.'a.

an' 'twus jest gittin' sorter white; an' time I looked back they warn't a soul—nary soul! The rock wus jest er 'twus' fore them ghos'es come, an' they warn't nary thing They Fought Each Other All Night "I dassen't to leave till sun up, an' I never did go on that there nob—no time agin. I wouldn't go there uv a night, not and Burned the Wounded. fer a hoss an' gun! Hits jest as late as l want to see hit, right now!

"There wuz a fellar—No'thern feller he
wuz—staid t' our house last spring a spell;
he wuz all time projeckin round amongst
the woods an' rocks. He found a heap o'
arrer heads an spear heads up an' roun thar; A MOUNTAINEER WHO SAW IT ALL.

Story of Kuklux Days Told in Choice North Carolina Dialect. ALICE MACGOWAN'S OUTING SKETCHES

ROWS OF REDSKINS.

NORTH TOE RIVER, N. C., September 12. HERE is one object at which I always shy more or less when forced to pass it alone, and which never fails to give me a sense of uneasiness and a disposition to look over my shoulder for half a mile or so afterward. This is the vacant and deserted house, and it is particularly

pregnant with sinis-The White Face. ter suggestions of randering lunatics, escaped convicts, lurking murderers and other fugitives from the law, just at dusk, with its vacant or boarded-up windows, and its door gone, or, worse yet, hanging half sjar, for legions of evilthings to skulk behind.

Yesterday evening I came past such a little cabin, with one tiny window opening which had never had sash or shutter, and a doorway from which the door was gone. I had passed it often before in broad daylight, and it had always seemed particularly blank and innocent; but now, as I rode reluctanty up in the early twilight, the strained eeling of apprehension and prospective terror one experiences as a narrator ap-proaches the trightful part of a bogy tale

was strong upon me. A WHITE-FACED FIGURE. And sure enough, there was a tall, dark figure, surmounted by a long, cadaverous, white face, standing within the doorway. I fairly choked with senseless tright when I saw it slightly nodding at me, and heard it muttering or grumbling to itself, but making a desperate effort, I called out, "Good evening," in such a voice as I could com-

No reply, but another nod or two and a heavy, snoring sigh. So I tried again, with "Howdy," and as this elicited no response I was just about to give my horse the whip and fly the spot at all risks, when Phebe



A Terrified Mountaineer. suddenly whinnied out loud. There was figure in the cabin, and a black horse with a blaze face trotted out toward us!

I thought of "Harry and the Guide-post." and other small tales with abnormally developed morals, and loudly laughed out-

GHOSTS OR APPLEJACK.

As I came the last mile or two of my day's ride I was entertained by the best ghost story I have ever heard. I call it the best because, while a simon pure ghost story, and the narrator was himself witness of its horrors, he was so plainly truthful and sincere. The product of unlimited applejack I grant you it might have been, but he never invented it-he couldn't have in-

vented anything.

I was riding along, still laughing over my late adventure, when I overtook him, a typical Carolina mountaineer, with an open, childlike face, hay-colored hair and inexpressive light eyes. He had the familiar rifle over his shoulder, and a couple of hounds trotted at his heels. He responded to my salutation with native politeness, and none of the mountaineer reserve and taciturnity that you sometimes find among these We discovered that we were going to the same settlement and fell into desultor conversation. Presently he asked: "Aint ye 'feard t' travel this kentry by yer lone

se'f this away?" ASLEEP IN THE MOUNTAINS. "Why, no," said I, "I have a good pistol and I'm not afraid anyway. What would

harm me?" "Nothin' that pistols kin reach," said he. "'Taint o' no varmints ner folks I'm afeard"—then with a sudden dropping of the voice, "Ain't ye never seed no ghoses?" Then he pointed to a mound and told his

story.
"I'd ben out huntin' late one evenin' an'
wuz tar'd, an' 'stid a-goin' home, I jes'
elumb up onter thishyer knob, and laid down on that thar big rock; Pete and Buster was 'long 'o me,' looking at the hounds.
'I coulden' res' easy on the rock, so I got
offen it, an' laid down on the groun' a ways
off. I recken I'd slep' a right smart spell, when I's waked up by Pete an' Buster je a scrougin' up to me, tremblin' all over, an' sorter whinnin', low like. "I heerd a shakin' in the bushes. The

moon hed riz, an' I looked for some varmint to come out; when the leaves parted 'twas a heejus, painted up Injun come th'oo, a step-pin' sof'ly like a cat, an' syfter him another an' another, tell the side o' the hill wuz plumb alive weth 'em—them movin' like

"The nex' min'it hyer come er lot more tarin' right acrost the top o' the nob, an' yellin' like devils! Look like to me they jest nachelly run all over an' roun' me; an' I caint see why they don't kill me; but I don't so much ez feel 'em, an' I'm that skeert I caint stir han' nur fut. WITH BOWS AND ARBOWS.

"They let in to firin' at 'tother fellows be low—all bows an' arrers—they wa'n't a gun in the crowd. They all got behin' trees an' rocks, an' dodged, an' hollered, an' fired. Fine-ly thèse 't wuz up me made a big rush on them 'twuz below, a hollerin' fearful, an' tother fellers broke an' run. But I seed they are beach three or fo' uy 'em an' these'ns ketch three or fo' uv 'em an' threekly they come back bringin' 'em, an' some others, 't wuz wounded.

"And they jest to'chered 'em like devils.
They gouged the'r eyes out, an' chopped off the'r fingers an' toes an' ears and noses, an' stuck knives into 'em all over; they run sticks an' spears thr'oo the'r arms an' legs an' twisted 'em around. When they's all

backed an' gouged an' tore tell they didn' look like human critters, they tuck an' tied 'em all with big hickory withes, 'at they dipped in the branch, an' piled 'em all upon the big flat rock where I'd ben a lyin'. an' dry wood all under an' among an' over 'em. One big feller struck a far' weth a flint, an' they burnt up ever' one o' them pore butch-ered up critters, all ayellin' an' dancin' an' apilin' on fresh wood. THE FRIGHTENED HOUNDS.

"The pups wus all the time atryin' jest crawl under me, nigh about; an' look like I'm so skeert my blood fairly stopped runnin', an' I'm about troze. I says, 'I cian't stand this much longer!' An' I tu'ned my head an' looked to'ds the Ras's at prices to please all.

KEABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

men an' farmers to leave the country, by pinnin' little papers, weth skulls an' crossbones an' sich on 'em, onto th'er doors. I hadn't got no little pieter yit, but wuz a lookin' fer it any night, ez I'd heerd they wuz a'ter me partic'lar strong. So I kep' a double-bar'l shot-gun with 12 rifle balls in each bar'l, and a good six-shootin' pistol loaded up in my bedroom all the time, so's to give 'em a perlite welcome when they come. I had a nice little new hatchet up in the rack too an' I 'loged if freezens vin the rack, too, an' I 'lowed, if firearms gin "One day Zack Wiley rid up an' hollered out to me, 'Cousin Ike, loan me yer pistol; I want to go over into Yancey to make a 'rest, an' both mine's loaned out'-he was She'iff then, Zack was. I told 'im I didn't adzac'ly like to let none o' my firearms go, jest as things was; but he lowed nobody wasn't goin' to pester me, so I let him take the pistol.
"Bout an hour by sun little Pete come : bustin' in an' says: 'Pappy, lemme take ther gun jest a minit; they's a rabbit a settin' right over hyer in the nigh pastur, tat "'Bring it back,' sez I, 'an' put it up in the rack, jest like ye found it."
"I heerd a terrible roarin'—ekal to a cannon-purty soon, an' threckly in come Pete a cryin' an' some several teeth knocked out. "'No,' sez Pete; 'the blamed ol' gun kicked tell it knocked me flat o' my We all had a big laugh at Pete fer tryin t' kill a rabbit with a gun loaded fer kuklux, an' that was the last we thought o'

some un t'arin' up f'om the creek, an' 'lore you could think, a feller in a long yaller stood fire like a soldier, jest inside the yard gate, with all his teeth a-showin'.
"I got back inside the door an' helt it jest pit, or from cracks which are frequently met with in the limestone, and the waters The use of cement in sacks allows the en

crete to be set with perfect security. just been brought out in England have proved remarkably satisfactory, the maneuv-Going at full speed, she made with the rudder, a half circle in 35 seconds, and the full stop in 32 seconds, and from dead stop to full speed in 4 seconds. These tests show how machinery always runs in one direction The consumption of coal under forced draught is said to be little more than two hundred weight per hour, and the supply will last for 30 hours. The steam lifeboat is

eral years been studying the relation of eyestrain to headache, etc., in children, has published the results of his labors. He finds that cases of short sight, far sight, and innos that cases of short sight, far sight, and irregular sight, often go unrecognized until the continued eye strain results in a chronic headache and lassitude, or even more serious nervous disorders. The most approved modern treatment in certain cases of headache is to order the use of spectacles

ivory. Burn bones in an open grate. Tritnrate the burnt bones to an impalpable powder. Wet the powder with a hot solu-tion of glue and work it into a plastic dough. Mold the dough into any desirable form and then let it dry. Soak the dried article for 24 hours in a saturated solution

Black surah silks, 39 cts. Black surah silks, 50 cts. Rlack surah silks, \$1. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave. THUMA DANCING ACADEMY. 64 Fourth Avenue. Opening Wednesday, October 1. See Exposition Visitors

Do not fail to call at Lies' popular gallery, 10 and 12 Sixth street, and have your picture taken. Good work, low prices, prompt de-livery. Cabinet photos \$1 per dozen.

Fleishman's New Clonk Depart Offers black cheviot, tailor-made jackets double-breasted, reefer style, with large lapels, at \$9, worth \$12. many. MATTRESSES made and renovated.

HAUGH & KEENAN, 88-34 Water st. New reefers for children 4 to 12 years old

One cause assigned by several physicians and druggists for the increasing number of victims to the opium habit is the use of anti-

eived such high praise that it is impossible for any pianos of the present day to do more. A fine selection of these famous pianos can be seen at W. C. Whitehill's Music Parlor, 152 Third ave., Pittsburg.

G. A. R. AT ROCK POINT. Excursion vin the Pennsylvania Lines or Wednesday, September 17. For the G. A. R. Excursion to Rock Point on Wednesday, September 17, the Pennsylvania Company will sell round trip tickets at low rate of 50 cts. Irom Pittsburg. TuFsu

VISITORS to the Exposition should not fail to see the display of diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware, at Henry Terhey-den's Jewelry House, 530 Smithfield st.

CASEY'S Old Log Cabin Rye is highly