THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1890.

| | 1- |
|---|-----|
| diversion by telling the story of the Ameri- can wit who was afflicted with a stammer. After Jay Gould and Hudson had com- | TI |
| pleted one of their great locomotion schemes their portraits were displayed in opposite panels of the great hall of the company in celebration of their triumph. When these | Inb |
| were shown to the stammerer, and he was asked if he had anything to suggest, he re- plied: "Yes, p-p-put a p-p-portrait of our b-b-blessed Lord b-between these two gen- tlemen." | PA |
| | |

HAS A FEW HOBBIES.

10

Mr. Carnegie has also his pet topics. He is great on the subject of the American tariff, a subject which he knows very thoroughly, much better, indeed, than the Enplish free traders who tried to controvert his protectionist views. When, by any chance, he was turned onto the tariff question, there was no stopping him. On the international copyright question he was quite as irre-pressible, and he looks forward confidently to the removal of the center of the English publishing trade to the other side of the Atlantic.

Mr. Carnegie does not himself shoot, but he provides abundant shooting for his guests, together with keepers, gillies, dogs and ponies, and he thoroughly enjoys their success. Nothing in this line has pleased him so much as to find that his young brother-in-law is turning out to be a first-rate shot. The only sport which he affects is angling. He finds great enjoyment in spending a day on a Highland loch, or beside a Highland brook; but he does not prosecute the sport with much keenness. The truth is that he is much too active-minded; to be able to give himself up to so patient and contemplative an occupation as the "gentle art" of old Isaac. Even in the wilds of Badenoch he cannot escape from the demands of his numerous correspondcuts, not to mention other work.

DOES LOTS OF WORK.

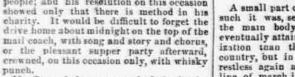
While I was at Cluny he was engaged in the preparation of the lecture which he has since delivered in Dundee on "Common Misconceptions Regarding Republicanism." While his guests were enjoying themselves on the moors, he spent several hours every day in his study, dictating to his secretary, who is at once a stenographer and a type-writer. In this way he overtakes a vast amount o' work, almost as much as if he were a prime minister or a secretary of state on a holiday. The claims on his time and his purse sur-

pass belief. The penalties attaching to the character of a millionaire, and especially of a philanthropic millionaire, are great. Not a post passes without bringing applications or help from the most unexpected quarters to the most deserving cases. The man who has given \$250,000 for the free library in Edinburgh and \$50,000 or the free library in Ayr, and who, as a mere incident in a coaching tour, volunteered to be good for half of the debt on the free library in Inverness, a matter of a check for \$4,500, has no right to be surprised if he is esteemed a Crosus. But he is by no means a rash or an unreasoning benefactor. He one evening presided, by request, at a concert at Kingussie, organized for the purpose of clearing off a lebt on a new public hall there. The whole castle party drove to the concert in the historic mail coach, drawn by four gray horses, with horns blowing and every accessory to rustic state. The hall was crowded. The concert was excellent. Mr. Carnegie made an admirable chairman and everything went

METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

off with celnt.

At the close of the meeting the speakers, one after another, made the most pointed and, as it appeared, the most irresistible appeals to the chairman to wipe out the small debt remaining-a paltry \$1,000. To every-one's surprise, and the evident disappointment of Kingussie, he did not respond to their elaborate piping. When he was asked the next morning how he could be so callous, aid that he had given his subscription to the Hall bailding fund two years before and he did not think that the extinction of a paltry debt was a proper object for his benefi-cence. It must be said at the same time, that Mr. Carnegie is estormed very highly in the neighborhood for his kindness to the people; and his resolution on this occasion showed only that there is method in his charity. It would be difficult to forget the drive home about midnight on the top of the mail coach, with song and story and chorus, or the pleasant supper party afterward,



HE FIRST PEOPLES. habitants of This Hemisphere Before Columbus Came. THS OF THE MIGRATING RACES imity to the progressive Toltecs. And the Monuments and Hieroglyphics

They Left Behind.

ROOM FOR DEEPER INVESTIGATION.

TWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE. EVERAL

weeks since, in an article treating of the socalled discoverers of America, in THE DIS-PATCH, mention was made of a prehistoric migration which is supposed to have taken place in remote ages. The movement

referred to was Modern Peruvian. not that of a

few individuals from one place to another in a few days, weeks or months; but that of entire races flowing in a slow yet steady stream along the course of some remarkable physical conformation where progress in the

direction desired was not difficult. Although the destination is invariably the southern latitudes, this movement is not always directly southward, nor does it comprehend all the tribes in motion at one and the same time. It might be compared to the movement of a great caterpillar whose front feet are first raised and moved, then the second pair and the third and so on until those in the extreme rear are reached. In the meantime, perhaps, those in the van to the meantime, perhaps, those in the van have again set themselves in motion and advanced still further. When this move-ment reaches the middle zones all traces of its advance are gradually lost.

The theory of such a migration having occurred in the prehistoric tribes of America has been accepted by some of the greatest of archaeologists as the most satis'actory explanation of the characteristics of the ancient remains found in this country.

THE ORIGINAL HOME.

When and where did this strange move ment have its origin? One of the first peculiarities which are observed during this investigation, is the absence of any traces of this movement among the remarkable monuments of the Upper Mississippi Valley, while in the lower country the evidences of it are frequent. This circumstance has caused those authorities who accept the migratory theory, to place the original home from which the movement had its source, somewhere in the region of the great lakes and some of the curiously significant traditions of the Aztecs seem to bear out this idea. Humboldt, in speaking of the myths of these people, states that the mysterious Astlan from whom the Aztees are believed to have issued is supposed to have his abode

somewhere in the above-named locality. Waiving the question of its origin, we will endeavor to follow its course, which must in the beginning have followed the main streams of the Mississippi until it reached the lower section of the country. Here it turned and pursued its way through Louisiana and Texas into Mexico, from whence it gradually tound its way into more southern latitudes.

THE FLORIDA BRANCH.

west during the reign of Sinchi Roca, the second Inca, in order to evade the domina-tion of his people. They were compelled to recede still further by the succeeding em-perors, Lloque Yupanqui and Mayta Capac, A small part of this migrating horde, for such it was, seems to have deflected from the main body into Florida, where they eventually attained a higher degree of civilwho made wer upon them. This subjuga-tion of the surrounding tribes continued, and all the native races were driven before ization toan that found in the Northern country, but in time they apparently grew he triumphant lords of th sun, until abou line of march in the wake of the preceding the commencement of the fi teenth century tribes to South America. A small portiou when the Chalchaquis, driven to despera of this Florida colony managed to reach tion, effectually opposed the victorious In Cuba and then crossed the entire length of cas under Capac Yupanqui. Peru has been most probably the limit of this and the chain of Carribean Islands until they reached the Orinoco river on the mainland, where they permanently settled. this curious migration, as the ruins and remains further south are much inferior to Again there are indications existing that those in other parts. The carvings and the slopes of the Rocky Mountain paintings on stone are without any systematic form or signification, although some of their traditions bear some resemblance to formed another route pursued by the Northern tribes on their way southward. Ethnologists believe that the first immithose of the Chibchas, Toltecs and other grants to appear in Northern Mexico betribes. Again, others do not show any onged to the so-called Toltecatl civiliz -traces of a present or past culture of the They locate the position of its occuslightest degree, and are found to descend pation by the two great casas on the Rio lower in grade of intelligence as we go Gila at the confluence of the Rio San Pedro, sonthward, until at last they become nearer and in Chibushus by el Zape in Durango brute than man.

that the greater part of them scattered and took refuge in Southern Guatemala and Nicaragua. Some time thereafter-prob-THE GRAVE AND GAY ably a century—the barbarous Chichimees put in appearance, and took possession of the deserted sites of the Toltectal monarchy. These people had been living in the adja-As Seen From the Front Platform of a New York Street Car. cent country previously, and had lost to some extent their rudeness by their prox-WONDERFUL PANORAMA OF LIFE. NOBLEST OF THEM ALL. Hardly had the Chichimeos settled in Visions of Wealth and Splendor Followed Mexico when the van of another migrating horde, whose language was related to that by Equallor and Wee. BADINAGE OF SCURETING CROWDS

horde, whose language was related to that of the Toltees, appeared within the borders. This migration was composed of seven dif-ferent tribes who are all reckoned as belong-ing to one family, the Naboatlacas. The seventh and last to appear was the celebrated Aztec race. The Aztecs, the people whose power and splendor became afterward so great, first settled at the place called by them Outhuil-Leacan, but made CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE. 1 NEW YORK, October 18 .- "See London from a knife-board" is what they will tell called by them Quahuitl-Iescan, but made repeated journeys subsequently until they eventually reached the table-land of Anayou in the English metropolis. And the places high up beside the London 'bus huse, where they remained until their final driver are always promptly taken and resubjugation by the Spanish conquerors. In the south of Mexico existed probably tained in all kinds of weather. From that coign of vantage the visitor will get the fullthe oldest race in America, the Maya tribes of Chiapas, Guatemala and Yucatan. When est and most comprehensive view of the crowded thoroughfares safe from the perils this tribe appeared in the country is not known. Their monuments still exist in the districts named, but of their history we of the street.

See the American metropolis from the know nothing. Our knowledge of the hisfront platform. You must stand up, it is tory of the ancient people of the isthmus is not so extensive, but when we reach the true, and very often you must stand between a bad cigar and a worse eigarette, but the mainland of South America we are again very people who may share the front platconfronted by traces of prehistoric migra-tion, although not so plainly as in Central form with you form a not uninteresting part of the whole study. It was one of Walt SOUTH AMERICAN RACES.

Whitman's favorite methods of studying mankind. The leonine poet spent hours every day on the front platform, conversing with drivers and strangers who from necessity or choice bore him company. For on the front platform all men are equal, statesman. poet, dude, car driver, clerk, servant; and there never is a man so common or ignorant but from whom amusement or instruction is

FROM PARK TO BATTERY.

Take a white car at Central Park via Broadway and Broome street to the Battery, a pleasant a ternoon, and you can see a greater variety of human life and of the evidences of human endeavor, as illustrated in New York, than by any other single trip in the city. For one stretch of 20 minutes you glide along down Broadway, between the big uptown hotels and theaters, among the fashionable carriages with richly attired occupants, gay trappings, liveried footmen, rempant and ribboned poodles couchant. The sidewalks are lined with well-dressed promenaders, the brilliant shops are througed with customers, and the swell cafes, through plate discs and graceful customers.

to the square league. They have left many through plate glass and graceful curtains, monuments and temples of a most advanced betray the luxurious life within. You will observe that in this neighborhood, at that architecture, but their culture was never s high as that of the Peruvians. On the high time of the day, nobody hurries. It is the regular beat of the Broadway lounger, and lands of Quito we have evidences of the ex-istence of another great race, the Caras. They conquered all the separate kingdoms, and were continued as the kingdom of from Thirty-third to Twenty-third street (the Strand) the lounger not sauntering is a portion of pairs and groups along the side-walk, encombering the corners, lolling in front of the fashionable hotels, where the man of the latest vest and trousers loves to Quito under the dynasty of Schyris of Cara until the latter part of the lifteenth century, when they were in turn conquered by the powerful Inca, Hayna Capac, and reduced stand basking in the sun. o a province of Peru. Perul Land of the Incas! The people

WEALTH ON WHEELS.

who have left behind them evidences of the most advanced culture of the prehistoric As you pass Delmonico's and the St. James and the Hoffman and the Fifth Averaces of America! Their origin is shrouded in a cloud of myths, although we are able to nue Hotels these swells divide your attention with the stream of well-appointed carriages that roll up and down Fifth avemake out portions of the early history of some of the tribes composing the kingdom. nue to and from the wealthy neighborhood of Murray Hill. You have made the trip Of these we can identify the Chibchas and the Tungas, while some of the finest temples thus far with but few stops, for the car is and monuments have been recognized as the work of the Aymaras. The migrating peonot a tashionable one and is chiefly occupied by business men for the lower city who ple who arrived on the elevated plains of Quito and Cuzco about the beginning of the take this route to escape the more crowded eleventh century were those who are gener-ally called the Inca race.

take this route to escape the more crowded Broadway line. Slowly, now! Here is Twenty-third street and its great retail stores. And here are the police, each of whom seems a circus giant in uniform, piloting the pretty girls through the maze of carriages and cars and hansoms and light delivery wagons, leaving the homelier of the say and the male pedge. the homelier of the sex and the male pedes-

The first Inca, or lord of the sun, was called Manco Capac, who founded the city of Cuzco. This Inca race was so powerful and warlike that the Aymaras fled further trians to follow as best they may. driver with the other gehus respects the up-raised official finger. Across at last you now plunge into University place, a clean and almost deserted thoroughfare, leaving the gay world behind. Here is where your car makes time. The driver speaks cheerily to his horses and the animals break

ple, and all in a hurry. No lounging here, Tall wholesale stores and office buildings shut out the atternoon sun. No light and airy shoppers here. Women are few, and these are chiefly clerks, typewriters, etc.---women of business of the business world. The contrast between this scene and upper The contrast between this scene and upper Broadway is quite as great as that between University place and Wooster street. "Come now, Johnny! Pull out-pull out!" cries your driver. It is a delivery wagon driven by a boy. The driver of your car is whistling and calling out now at every few rods.

JOLLY WARS OF WORDS. He invents a front name for every driver

who interferes with him-and gets a good many scowls and bad words for his impudence. But, dear me, these have no mor effect on him than water on a frog's back! "Wake up, George! Wake up! You can get out there!" George has a heavy truck with a big

kitchen range on it. There are half a dozen wagons in rout of him, and he dozen't see why he should "pull out" in a hurry. So he hurls a few cuss words back and drives The car driver blows his whistle sharply.

"Come! That won't do, George! Pull out of that!" And George reluctantly complies. The looks he showers upon that imperturbable young man, however, as the car nar-rowly rakes the teamster's seat, are enough to sink a ship. Then comes a similar wordy war with an expressman, whom your driver irreverently calls Boss Platt, the name being suggested by the fact that the wagon happens to be of that particular com-pany. After the inquiry as to whether the expressman owner Brackwark because here the expressman owns Broadway because he owns the Legislature, the latter sullenly turnsfout, amid the laughter of everybody within hearing, and to the especial delecta-

tion of the platform crowd. GOOD NATURE EVERYWHERE.

This crowd now takes every inch of space and you must tighten that grip on the rail behind you or get shoved off. Everybody is good-humored—this one bright son of Erin at the reins leavening the whole lump-and at the reins leavening the whole lump—and every now and then the front platform pas-senger is disposed to join in the badinage. There is a marked distinction between the results. The teamsters draw the line at the

carman, who has the right of way. At the very first fire from the platform a man is brought down. It is the driver of a truck load of drygoods that has just turned truck load of drygoods that has just turned out of a side street and is experiencing some difficulty in getting around the corner into Broadway. He is rather well dressed and effeminite-looking for a truck driver, and the facetious front platform passenger makes a hit by calling out, "Take care, Charley!" The effect is electrical, for "Charley" stops at once, and, slipping down from his perch in a twinkling, makes a dive for the car. "Come off of that platform, you loafer, and I'll wipe up Broadway with you!" he yells.

A SURPRISED TOURIST.

Here is an excellent opportunity to help the Street Commissioner along and do a public service. But the man on the front platform lets the opportunity pass, the car goes ahead and "Charley" goes back to his truck, the hero of a now large and sympa-thetic crowd.

you!" he yells.

thetic crowd. "Most 'straordinary man, don't you know! 'Straordinary thing! A fellah wouldn't mind a little chaughing in Lon-don, you know-everybody does it, you know. Most 'straordinary thing I ever saw, how't men know!" don't you know!"

"Well, we ain't in London, don't you know," remarks the carman, very seriously The Englishman knows that, and when

he sees the broad smile that overspreads the face of the crowd, he is probably sorry he isn't. He gets down at the Astor House still muttering "'straordinary thing, you where, in the golden days of the Incas, all visitors to the island were obliged to tarry know.'

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

awhile, to go through certain ceremonies of purification, before being per-mitted to enter any of the sacred edifices, The walls of this structure are of limestone, The street here becomes more crowded, the pedestrians more dense and still more hurried. They dive under the horses' heads and swarm over the car platforms in crossing the street. The care are bunched in one long function procession, and are mostly empty coing your, way and tall comises under the huge blocks carefully cut and set in tough clay. The upper part of it long since fell away, but the lower portion is still tolerably well preserved. The honse was Your empty going your way and tull coming up. When you presently get down and mingle with the sidewalk crowd you feel as if you had just come out of a place of amusement where the performance macoultantief where the performance wasquite satisfactory. And this goes on every day in the year from park to Battery, with an entire change of

EDEN OF THE INCAS. the fourth the imperial family. Birthplace of the Race That Once FATE OF THE ROYAL CLOTHIER. Numbered Ten Millions, So the vicuna, a timid, gentle, gazelle-

PUNO, PERU, September 10 .- Through

the courtesy of the Titicaca Navigation

Company, one of the small steamers that

ply the lake was placed at our disposal for

islands and other objects of interest in and

around this world-renowned body of water.

The name of the lake is of Quichus origin,

Titi signifying in that language "The Gate

of the Mountains," and caca, "high rocks

of lead;" so called, probably because at a

certain place on the old Inca highway the

first glimpse of its dark blue waters may be

From about this point, a little way below

Puno, we set sail one early morning; and

after a lew hours' run found ourselves an-

chored in a little sheltered bay which in-

dents the high and rocky shore of Titicaca

Island. To this largest and most famous of

MADE THE ISLAND FERTILE.

seen between two enormous rocks.

first appearance.

time."

So the vicuna, a timid, gentle, gazelle-like creature, whose long, silky, fawn-col-ored har changes its hues in different lights and has a peculiar gloss resembling that on "changeable silks," furnished the royal ermine of the Inca kings, and none below nobles of a certain rank were permitted to wear it. The animal was protected by law, as well as by sacred traditions, and allowed to roam unharmed in the hills and forests, where it accumulated in great numbers. AND ERECTED TEMPLES OF GOLD. Sacred Stone Upon Which Their Adam and Eve First Set Foot.

RUINS OF PREMISTORIC GLORIES where it accumulated in great numbers. The Spanish invaders first began to slaughter it for food, and it is said that the con-quered Indians expected some dread/ul [CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

penalty to be visited on the invaders for destroying and eating the sacred beast, but lost faith in the old traditions when the slayers escaped divine retribution. If you want to know all about the "Pal-ace of the Virgins" read Prof. Squier's a week's time, that we might visit the sacred

"Peru", which describes it far better than I could hope to do. It was built in two parts, around two shrines, dedicated res-pectively to the sun and the moon. This remarkable edifice is still well preserved and is one of the most beautiful specimens of aboriginal architecture extant.

FOUNDING OF CUZCO.

Starting from the sacred rock on Titicacs Island, the children of the sun proceeded on their beneficent errand, to unite under one government all the tribes that occupied the country and to instruct them in a new re-ligion. Manco-Capac carried a golden staff, which his tather, the sun, had given to him with instructions that he was to continue his travels until the proper place was reached for founding his capital and seat of the sacred group the Incas traced their divine origin, and to this day it is held in government, where as a token the rod would

sink into the ground. He obeyed the divine behest, traveling proloundest veneration by their descendants, because tradition claims that Manco-Capac and Mama Dello (his sister, who was also his wife) both children of the Sun, and night and day along the western border of the lake, through the broad, level puna lands that lead up to the valley of Pucura; directly commissioned by that luminary to found a dynasty on earth, here made their continuing on to the end of the great Titicaca basin and following the river Vilcanote on its course from the little lake, La Rays, to swell the waters of the Amazon. Advanc-Garcilasso, the most reliable of all the old chroniclers, tells us that beside building temples on the sacred island, the Indians ing down the valley of that river he finally reached the spot in central Peru where the city of Cuzco now stards-when lo I the golden staff immediately disappeared ! So there he founded the splendid city of the sought to dignify it in every way as being the spot where their Adam and Eve, coming straight from heaven, first planted their feet. "They leveled its asperities as far as sun, the capital of the Inca empire.

RICH IN GOLD.

lect. "They leveled its asperities as far as possible, removing rocks and building terraces. The latter they covered with rich earth brought from afar, in order that corn might be cultivated, which otherwise could not be grown on account of the cold. The yield was small but the ears were regarded as sacred, and were distributed among the temples and coverents of the Proving reso In Cuzco stood the magnificent temple known as Coricancha, the "Place of Gold." History tells us that on its western wall was fastened a colossal representation of the human face, made of pure gold, from which golden rays darted in all directions. In temples and convents of the Empire, one other parts of the building were golden im-ages, vessels and figures of all descriptions; year to one temple or convent, and the next year to another, so that each might have the advantage of a portion of the grain which was brought, as it were, from heaven. "This was sown in the garden of the Temple of the Sun and the Convent of the Viscous each the sun and the Convent of the so that when the sun, whom they adored, shed his golden beams upon the edifice the whole place was one mass of light and splendor. Underneath the great golden face chairs were rauged, also made of solid gold, in which were seated the embalmed Virgins; and the yield was again distributed mong the people of the various provinces. bodies of the Inca Emperors, as they died in succession. In its outer court were smaller temples-one to the moon, one to Venus, one to the rainbow, one to Pleiades, one to thun-

Some lew grains were scattered among the stores of the public granaries, as holy things which would preserve from corruption the food of the people; and it was believed that der and lightning-all of which were richly decorated with gold and silver. every Indian who had in his storehouse so much as one grain grown on the Sacred Islands could not lack food during his life-And so Manco-Capac became a priest and ruler in the land. He made laws and taught

the people the arts of peace and war; while his wife and sister, Mama Della, instructed the women in weaving and spinning and the care of their children. Tradition goes on to Titicaca Island is only four miles long by six miles wide. There is a little village at one end, where guides may be secured if needed. From the landing place one scrambles up a very steep ascent to this hamlet, which in itself contains nothing of interest; but just behind it is the first ruin where in the relief one of the ruser of state of their children. Tradition goes on to state that after 40 years of life on earth, during which time the heavenly pair did not grow a day older, they returned to the sun and were seen no more.

Beginning with Cuzco and the country immediately surrounding it, Capac's de-scendants gradually enlarged their territory, until, at the time of the coming of Pizarro and his gang, it embraced 40 degrees of lati-tude and included more than 10,000,000 of inhabitants. Since the Spanish conquest, however, the native population has been steadily diminishing and to-day there are hardly more than 10,000,000 of people in th whole Incadomain. FANNIE B. WARD.

A CASE OF VIVISECTION.

Dr. Curtis was covered from neck to know

"The circulation of the blood is best shown by the puncture of Harvey. This is

to push a trocar into the ventricles, which, if blood is passing into it, will squirt it out

severed the medulla oblongats as high as the

base of the skull. The heart ceased beating

-the victim was dead. The animal had

lived over an hour with its heart exposed

and so perfect was the vivisector's skill that

the heart's action did not even seem to

weaken in all that time, nor was there the

His Only Good Bluff.

Mr. Van Dyke Brown-I never made

Mr. Crimson Lake-You don't mean it.

Mr. Van Dyke Brown-That was when

Knows Woman's Nature

Old Friend-Your plan is a most excellent

one; but do you think your wife will agree

Married Man-Oh, yes. I'll tell her some one else suggested it, and I'll call it an idiotic idea.

successful bluff but once in my life.

raised my mustache. No one saw it.

slightest sign of pain.

Texas Cartoon.]

When was that?

New York Weekly.]

broad platform in front of it. Climbing with some difficulty half a mile farther up the stony acclivity, one comes to View for a Full Hour. farther up the stony acclivity, one comes to The Palace of the Inca." which is situated Vivisection is allowed under certain reon the brow of a cliff overlooking the lake, strictions in New York State, says the New with a terraced hill behind it. Its walls York Herald, and that paper gives the folare very much broken, but enough remains lowing account of Dr. John Green Curtis' to show the style of architecture, the form of the windows and doorways and the genoperation on a calf to show his class the physiology of the heart's action:

all belong to the same family, were "the four sheep of the early Peruvians;" the first clothing the common people, the second the nobles, the third the royal governors, and the fourth the impactul Community Community

Statistics Bearing on Mr. Gladstone's

Advice to America

TO PRODUCE CORN AND COTTON.

Report of a House of Lords Committee on Wages in England

AND FIGURES FROM MASSACHUSETTS

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.]

From the discussion of the tariff question, which for ten months has entertained readers of the North American Review, a few ideas may be grouped in such a way as to elucidate one another and show the mental attitudes of the writers dealing with this

great question. Mr. Gladstone, in the January number, endeavors to prove that our great folly consists in producing "dear" iron and cloth

(meaning presumably manufactures generally), instead of "cheap corn and cotton" (meaning agricultural products generally). An unimpeachable authority, Mr. Atkin-son, states that seven mep in our modern agriculture can produce food for a thousand. Therefore if the 3,500,000 pro-tected workers in these United States were to turn farmers, as Mr. Gladstone counsels, they would grow "chenp corn and cotton" for 500,000,000 people. Unfort-unately Mr. Gladstone omits to furnish a diagram with his article, which might make the genealogy, and a few other things con-cerning this handful of people, so clear to us that we might be disposed to act on his

ounsel. Mr. Gladstone further says that it cannot be protection that has made America rich, as he knows that free trade has made England rich. That may be. But now about the Englishman? Some extracts from Arch' speeches might furnish some light.

THE ENGLISH LABORER'S LOT.

But here is "another Daniel come to judg-ment." Mr. Michael Davitt is dealing with a British, not an American, problem when, in the October number, he says: "The scandalous-the almost inhuman-conditions under which working men and women are being employed in many indus-tries in England has long been the subject of a bitter cry for redress." Then tollow quotations from a report made by an investiquotations from a report made by an investi-gating committee of the House of Lords. If the body of the report is up to the extracts it would be "might einteresting reading" for Major McKinley just now. Here are some

extracts referring to the tailor's trade: "The conditions under which life is car-ried on * * * * are deplorable in the extreme."

"People working (on clothing) with the garments on their backs to acco them

"Three or four gas jets may be flaring in the wretched fireplace, sinks untrapped, closets without water * * sanitary conditions abominable." "In a double room, perhaps 9 by 15 feet,

a man, his wile, and six children slept, and in the same room ten men were usually employed, so that at night 18 people would be in that one room."

"As regards men's hours, sometimes they work 18, 20, or even 22 hours at a stretch." One man "got 5 shilling" (\$1 20) per day when at work, and his hours were from 8 A. M. till 11 P. M., and employment very irregular." Women's wages of course were less than half as much.

NOT CONFINED TO LONDON.

This state of things is described as largely obtaining in Loudon, Glasgow, Newcastle, Liverpool, Sheffield, Manchester, Leeds, and elsewhere.

So much for tailoring. The boot-making business is described as worse. From the clothing trade Mr. Davitt turns to nail and chain-makers, describing a rather somber

picture. He quotes the report: "A male chaiomaker earned 14 to 15 shil-lings (\$3 16 to \$3 40) per week. His working time was 67 hours per week. "A nailmaker said that out of his week's

charges." Two dollars and eight cents per

"Another case: A husband and wife work

together. Their united work brings in 18

'gross,' when they work, which is not every

shillings (\$4 32) to £1 (\$4 84) per week

week. But out of this high wage they pa

2 shillings 3 pence (30 cents) 'or fuel, 5 shillings (\$1 20) for cartage, 6 to 9 pence (12

to 18 cents) for underweight and 6 pence (12 cents) for schooling their children. Their

charges amount to T shillings 3 pence, or \$1 74 a week out of their 'income,' leaving them with which to purchase 'cheap corn and cotton' the sum of \$2 58 to \$3 10-ex-

cept 30 cents a week which is paid for rent; working hours from 7 A. M. till 9 at night,

with two hours for meals, or 12 hours daily. At such wages it would take more than

half a billion people to buy the 'cheap corn and cotton' which 3,500,000 Americans

A CALL FOR REFORM.

This parliamentary report concludes:

'And we believe that public attention and

public judgment can effectually check oper-

welfare of the working people and to the quality of the production, and can also

strongly second the zealous and judicious

efforts now being made to encourage thrift,

promote temperance, improve dwellings and

Ali on \$2.50 per week, gentlemen! Hear Mr. Gladstone again: "Were the domestic relations in which employers once stood to laborers to be inverted, and were

laborers once to obtain the uncontroled hand"-whatever he means by that-"then,

indeed, while the material condition might be higher, they would be subject to a strain

of moral trial"-possibly \$2.59 a week -"such as they never yet have been called upon to undergo, and such as only the strong restraints of the gospel could (in

my judgment) enable them successfully

A MASSACHUSETTS PICTURE.

Look on that picture, and then on this.

Mr. George S. Boutwell, in the October

Forum, quotes the report of Massachusetta industries which the free tradlers speak of an

in their "decadence" as follows: "From 1875 to 1885 population increased from 1,-

783,085 to 1,942,141; horse powers from 219, 889 to 365,01234; machinery from \$65,500, 000 to over \$100,000,000 in value; in 1885

there were 23,431 manufacturing establish-

ments, of which 15,561 were established since the tariff of 1861; and 5,634 in the

metal working. In 1885 raw materials worth \$390,000,000 were turned into manu-factures exceeding \$674,000,000, 17,125 en-

tablishments paying \$147,415,316 in wages

to 419,966 wage earners, or an average of \$351 her year or \$6 73 per week, to men, women and children. There were on de-

posit in Massachusetts savings backs \$332-,

000,000 in 1889, against \$45,000,000 in 1860

the gain in '89 being \$17,500,000; the deposi-tors being 1,029,000 in number in 1889,

against 230,000 in 1860 the gain being 46,-

LOTS OF BANK ACCOUNTS.

Every other person-man, womau or child -in the tariff-cursed State of Massachusetts

Senator Morrill, in the North America

for March, ennunciates the fact that the markets of the United States, the best mar-

markets of the United States, the best mar-kets in the world, belong to the working peo-ple of the United States, who have created them by their industry and maintained them and the institutions which guard

It is to be teared that it will require a great deal of fine writing by what Simon Cameron called "those literary fellows" to convince the American wage-carner that free trade and discomfort are preferable to protection and money in bank, or to per-suade him to give up his market, even when

suade him to give up his market, even when assured, as he is, by Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Breckinridge that protection is immoral, unconstitutional and subversive of justice, liberty and our very freedom and free in-stitutions.

them, with their blood and treasure.

000 in 1889."

has money in bank!

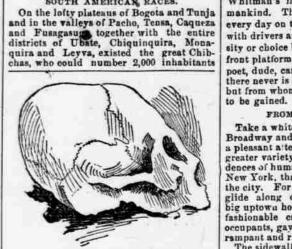
years from 1880 to 1884 inclusive, 667

raise the tone of living."

could raise.

motion of

work only 8 shillings 6 pence remained for himself after deducting fire and other



Aymara Skull From Peru.

THE LORDS OF THE SUN.

America.

Mr. Carnegie is very proud of the fete he held at Cluny on the Fourth of July to cel-chrate Independence Day. They had 400 persons sitting around tables at tea at one The whole Strath was there-young and old, of all grades; and the proceeding; were most cothusiastic, the shrewd Highlanders being by no means averse to republican doctrines, when presented to them in a bospitable and palatable form.

has exposed Mr. Carnegie to a greal deal of critizism and abuse. His comparisons of the cost of government in this country and in the United States showed a large balance in invor of the republic. The passage that gave most offense was that in which he ex-pressed the hope that Queen Victoria might continue to reign till the British democracy had made up their minds to have a voice in the appointment of her successor. The Brit-ish Imperialists regard the utterances as rank treason, and denounce him accordingly in unmeasured terms.

But Mr. Carnegie treated their tirade characteristic good humor, and returned to his Highland fastness rather proud to the storm of vituperation he provoked. No one would be surprised to learn that on his return to Cluny his pipers welcomed him with the stirring strains of "Bonnie W. SCOTT DALGLEISH, Edinburgh Correspondent of the London Times.

CANDY AND THE TEETH.

If the Article is Pure and the Month Clean There's no Danger.

New York Herald,] That candies have an evil influence can-

not be denied. Yet if a syrup be made from pure sugar and an extracted tooth be placed in it no destructive progress will be mangerated. Candles, however, are not composed of sugar alone. If pure sugar were eaten of considerable density. in a limited quantity by one whose mouth was kept in a hygienic condition I doubt if any injury would result. But it the debris of other food stuffs have found lodgment on and between the teeth the sugar is just the ingredient needed to advance termentation, which is one of the steps toward If the candy is a compound, instead decay. of being all sugar, then we must expect fer-

A good plan isto cat candy from one shop Take a piece and place it in a glass of water. The sugar will dissolve and the ence of other matter will be disclosed. In this way one har dound, for example, buy candy. I have found, for example, that what are known as "French or lorder almonds" vary very much. In In this way one may determine where to Jordan almonds" vary very much. In a few instances the sugar conting will dissolve until the almond is left bare, but in the majority of cases a coating of a substance, which I think is flour paste, is found covering the almond. This would readily produce fermentation and cause decay.

It must be remembered that in mustice tion the candy is ground into the grooves in the crowns of the teeth, and this is exactly where decay commences. These are the vulnerable points. I have heard persons say, "If I cat candy my teeth ache." Such persons should not eat candy teeth are either decayed there are cracks in the Their or else there enamel which allow the syrup to enter and reach the sensitive dentine, causing an irri-tation which is injurious. Enamel may be eracked by excessive hot or cold foods.

He Was There.

New York World.: It was her little brother's birthday ar

that night he bolted right in the parlor. "Say, Sis, what's become of that donker you brought me that moves its head? I

can't find it and I want it." "George, George," was her reproving an-swer, "is that the way to talk? Don't you

see Mr. Bixby in the room?"

THE DUNDEE ADDRESS.

His Dundee address, already referred to, and la Quemada in Zacatecas. This first im

> William Hills an Dist

> > Tomb of the Kings of Peru. migration is generally termed the Nahoa and includes many divisions or branches o the family of that name, and we are led to believe that the Rio Gila and Rio Grande included within their vicinity a population

TWO THOUSAND YEARS AGO.

The time of the first appearance of this ancient race in Northern Mexico has not yet been definitely settled, but it is believed to have occurred at a much earlier period than the commencement of our Christian ern. It is supposed to have some connection or relationship with the people who built earth mounds in the region of the Missis-sippi, as it is generally admitted to have been

the builder of the stone monuments and re-mains of Northern Mexico which present some of the characteristics of the ancient remains of North America. The curious markings and weather-worn appearance of the Mexican works has given rise to the belief that some of them are at the very least

entered Mexico during the seventh century emigrants to locate for short periods at

the fertile table-lands of Cuernavaca and still later in Puebla and Tiaxcalla. The latter was once called Chalchinhapan or Texcaltionac-"end of the stone houses." The second route is plainly shown by the monuments of El Zape and La Quemada, and directly through Chihuahua, Durango Zacatecas, to Jalisco on the shore of Lake Chapala. The traces of the third route lie along the Rio Grande del Norte. They disappear for a short distance to gradually come into view again further south on the highlands of Anshuse, where they meet

the other routes. The Toltee dominion remained until some

W. G. KAUFMANN.

MRS. GRANT'S DREAM. A Vision of New Orleans Seen in a Dream Which Was Afterward Realized.

"My early home was in St. Louis." says Mrs. U. S. Grant, in an interview now for the first time made public. "New Orleans was then the great commercial metropolis of the South, and with the young people of my acquaintance a visit to New Orleans was the great event of a li e time. When one of our circle was so fortunate as to be able to spend a few days there he was the envy of us all. One night I had a dream. In my dream I seemed to be in the city of New Orleans, and the people came out in masses to do me honor. I was invited to dine with all the leading persons of the city, and ieted until it seemed that the whole city had turned out. The populace brought great rolls of earpet-ing and spread it on the walks, and the en-

thusiasm was as great as though a queen was receiving the fealty of her subjects. 'But all the time it seemed to me that while all this was in my honor, and I was permitted to receive the honors as it no one else shared them, yet another was present and his presence was the real occasion of the enthusiastic reception that was tendered

calculation 2,000 years old. The Toltees are generally thought to have

of our era. This entrance has been made apparently by three distinct routes. The most important lies in the western part of the country and may yet be traced by hieroglyphics from Sinaloa to Nicaragua along the coast of the Pacific Ocean. Peculiarities in the form of the country diverted the

various points until they finally reached A PERMANENT RESIDENCE

those of the tribes who preceded them by

time in the eleventh century, when famine, pestilence and civil war became so prevalent

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A STARTLING TRANSITION.

Small, select hotels and hoarding-houses modest shops, churches, schools and a lovely park full of baby carriages, white-capped nurses and children. It is as if you were all at once transported to a street in staid old Philadelphia. While you are thinking of it you suddenly trundle into Wooster The peaceful vision is dispelled in a twinkling. A narrow, dirty lane, choked with trucks and wagons and lined on either side by small workshops, forbidding tenelow groggeries and worse. trucks are for the most part empty and ranged between the single track and the

curb. The rum-mills are mostly full of the low est class of human cattle. The windows of the begrimed tenements show frowsy women in calico wrappers and curi-papers. The atmosphere reeks with foul odors. An air

of stale beer and last night's growlers and filth and neglect and besotted poverty and unconvicted crime stalking at noonday pervades everything. Bloated drunkards sit on beer kegs and boxes in front of the

the empty trucks.

The children of both, ragged, unkempt, bare-headed and mostly bare-footed (though you will put your overcont tightly about your throat) are playing in the gutter un-der the wagons. The single track leaves just enough room for the latter on either side. In consequence of this limited passage-way, there is no room to pass the moving van which blocks the street until a break on one side or the other admits o pulling out. This attempt results in disaster. For the heavy van catches the wheel of a delivery wagon and turns it over on the track.

iron bars, tinware and hides, respectively, come in from a side street and make the blockade complete. The car driver is a philosopher and calmly leans upon his brake and remarks that it looks as if we might have some more rain. But the business men inside, who came this way t "I married General Grant, and the for-

tunes of war placed him where his kindness of heart enabled him to place the South, as swear with more or less animation. A how t derision goes up from the rag-tag-and they thought, under the most lasting oblipob-tail, who gather about to see the fun gations, and they never seemed to tire of The gin mills exude a lot of young rowdies who begin to yell conflicting instructions expressing their gratitude. After the Gen-eral retired from the Presidency, as you know, we made a tour of the South. When to the exasperated teamsters.

A ROLLING BEDLAM.

A JOY FOR THE LOAFERS. "W'y don't yer pull out!" "Come in, Dutchy, and 'ave a beer!" "Water youse a Fifth avenue fur, eh?" "Get we visited New Orleans my girlhood dream all came true. The entire populace of New Orleans turned out to do us honor. They blockin' up Fifth avenue fur, eh?" "Get down an' lick 'im!" "An' Young Vanderunrolled great rolls of carpet on the walks as though the flagstones were not good down an 'lick imi' 'An 'roung vander-bilt on de platform a waitin' to go down to Wall street to cut his coups!" This recog-nition of your good clothes draws universal attention. "Come off and set 'em up, Van!" enough for us to walk on. We were not good enough for us to walk on. We were the guests of the leading men, and of the city itself, and were feted by everybady as though everyone was trying to outdo the other. Never did any person receive a greater ovation, and I could not help feelshouts a 'steen-year-old who was never washed since his birth.

washed since his birth. Fortunately, a grocer's boy accidentally drops a paper bag and two quarts of cran-berries rolling hither and thither over the narrow flagging offers a new target for Wooster street witticism. There is a scram-ble of street urchins, male and female, and ing that it all came from the generous hearts of the people as a token of their appreci-ation of the General's kindness to General

A MONSTER CHEESE. It Will Weigh Just Two Tons and be of

First-Class Quality. Buffalo Commercial, 1

Lee and his army."

At the cheese factory in East Otto a short time ago there was put in the hoop the biggest cheese ever made in this region, and probably the largest ever made in the United about to be fought out. States. It measures 5 feet in diameter and is 39 inches high. Its weight when cured

will be 4,000 pounds, and fully 38,000 pounds of milk was used in its manufacture. of milk was used in its manufacture. The abundant posturage made the Sep-tember milk unusually rich, so this large obcesse is expected to be of prime quality. About four weeks will be required to cure it thoroughly. This record breaker was made for a grocery house in Cincinnati, which is about to occupy a large new build-ing. It is wanted as an attraction for the

ing. It is wanted as an attraction for the opening.

bill every trip. The charge, ladies and genlemen, is but the small sum of 5 cents.

CHARLES T. MURRAY. THE REBELLIOUS PATRIARCH.

thoren Aschikian Who is Just Now Making

Trouble for the Sultan. New York Herald.]

The Armenian Patriarch of Constantitople, Khoren Aschikian, within the past few weeks has become a figure in the eyes of The the world by reason of the news of the change in his attitude toward the Sultan of Turkey.

There are two Patriarchs of this church, one in Constantinople and one in Jerusalem. The Patriarch Aschikian until lately was repressed by the influence of Turkish offi-cers, who are Armenians, and was obliged to act against his convictions and pray and speak in praise of the Sultan. The uprising of the Armenians in riot seems to have emancipated their Patriarch from the duress saloons. Blear-eyed ruffians lounge against of Turkish influence, as he has been to the Sultan's palace and demanded for the Ar-

CHOKES UP IN A MINUTE.

Two or three other trucks, loaded with

avoid this very thing, chafe visibly menian populace relief from further Turkish

ersecutions. Unless this demand shall be granted he threatens not only to resign his ecclesiastical office, but to close all the Armenian churches, which step, it is thought, would be the signal for a general uprising of the populace against Turkish mination in Armenia.

In the Armenian Church the patriarchs are bishops, but there are many other bishops. Next to that is the order of monks, one division of whom are unmarried and secluded from the people and especially de-voted to lives of prayer, although they occa-sionally preach. Besides these orders there is a class of married elergymen who live among the people, act as elders in the churches, and conduct the daily services and

Khoren Aschikian.

the con'essional at stated times. The Armenians hold to the inspiration of the Old and New Testaments, but give more reverence to the four Gospels, always rising

the swamp fruit is quickly transferred from the walk to the little pinched stomaches-They claim not only that theirs is the oldbut not without much shouting and vicious est of peoples occupying the probable site of kicking. By the time it is over the block-ade has been raised in some unaccountable way and the car continues down the lane the Garden of Eden and the spot where the Ark landed, but that their religion is the

Putty As Balt.

"What do I use for bait? Why, putty!" In a few minutes a sharp corner into Broome street and then back you are on Broadway. But what a widely different Broadway this is from the gay thoroughfare you lets up town! A double track of cars so closely together that you could flip a pebble from car to car as far as the eye can reach! On either side a myriad of moving trucks and delivery wagons and a sprink-ling of cabs and carriages-four vast proto like the ile in it."

At the Band Concert

"Just see that trombone player. His fa ling of cabs and carriages-four vast prois red as a beet from blowing hard." The walks are densely crowded with peo-

THE SACRED BATHTUB.

eral plan of the whole.

formerly divided into two parts, measuring 35 feet one way and 27 the other, with a

RUINS OF INCA GLORIES.

by a gown for protection from blood stains, Close behind this royal palace lies what is known as "The Bath of the Inca," a basin and as he waved his hand to the janitor and his young assistants he looked not unlike of solid stone, measuring on its surface 25x 45 :eet, with a depth of nearly 6 feet. some ancient high priest awaiting the vic-The smooth walls around this generous tank are tim of a sacrifice. The calf had already been strapped to a frame that conformed closely over-grown with vines and weeds, and at one end three little streams of water, each to the shape of its body. This was mounted about 2 inches in diameter, still trickle into on wheels to facilitate its easy movement in it. Though frequently searched for, the various directions. The ether was given while

source of these streams cannot be found. Coming through unknown subterranean the doctor talked, and he was frequently interrupted by a plaintive "bah," or a deep sigh from his victim. He first performed tracheotomy and then resorted to artificial channels, they flow away, after more than three centuries and a half of disuse, exactly as they must have done for the convenient respiration, which was done by applying a of the Indian Emperors. Immediately beyond the tank rises the piece of rubber hose from a stationary pai

of bellows to the tracheotomy tube inserted terraced hill which served as one of the into the animal's windpipe, and thus pump-sacred gardens. It was evidently con-structed with great labor and expense, the the valve of the bellows, etherizing all the walls being made of cut stone, as regularly air forced into the animal's lungs. laid out as if by the most expert modern A triangular section of the ribs and

Sacred Rock, upon which Manco-Capac and his consort are said to have first placed their and the parts directly beneath dissected from it carefully. Beneath was revealed the serous sac containing the heart and the feet when descended to earth. There is little the serous sac containing the heart and the to be seen at the rock except a high wall roots of the great arteries. This is known built around a natural dome of red sandstone.

PLATED WITH GOLD.

For many years none but the highes appendages, came to view. The priests were permitted to come within sight the heart as it beat, sending the fluid of life of the rock, which was plated with gold through the system, was thus shown, its and silver and covered with a veil, the right side being rather darker than the left from the venous character of the blood passing within, while the brilliantly colored latter being removed only on occasions of the most solemn festivals. The sloping sides of the hill upon which the lump o arterial blood gave the left side its higher red sandstone reposes, were terraced from top to bottom and walled off into platforms. These platforms uphold the remains of color. "Observe," said the Professor, "that the same action is taking place in both sides of the heart at the same time, the two ventricles many small structures which are suppose to have been the residences of the priests. contract and expand at the same moment There was formerly a garden on the ter-race where much of the sacred corn was and the long axis of the organ shortens in systoles and lengthens slightly in diastoles. In systole its circular fibers slightly twist grown, and all the earth for its construction is said to have been brought on the backs of it, while in diastole it untwists again.

men a distance of 400 miles! The works of the Incas were no doubt accomplished un-

it ofocals passing into it, will squirt it out jet after jet in the air." After giving the class a good chance to study the heart's movement beat the professor plunged a hol-low needle or trocar about one-eighth of an As already mentioned, Titicaca Island was expressly consecrated to the sun. Only about six miles distant is Coati Island which was dedicated to the moon and the inch in diameter into the left ventricls, and worship of Mama Della. Between the two sacred islands lies a smaller one, now known as the "Sugar Loaf." A narrow jot after jet came jumping out, driven by the pump-like action of the organ, thus showing that blood was being constantly atrait, 700 yards long, separates the Sun Island from a peninsula projecting out from the Peruvian mainland, in front of which forced onward or kept in circulation by the contraction of the organ. This completed the vivisection, and to be lies the "Sugar Loat," with Coati to the sure that the animal should not suffer any right of it. pain the professor and his assistants now opened the back of the animal's neck and

The latter is about half as large as Titicaca

and its spacious inner courtward is utilized by the few Indians who inhabit the island

as an inclosure for their flocks at night,

Though the whole of Coati is arable land, the

Island is now used merely as a sheep fold. According to tradition this splendid patio was the corral wherein the Incas, in their days of imperial splendor, keps the sacred llamas and vicunas. From the wool of these

the royal garments and the hangings of these the royal garments and the hangings of the temples were made, the work being done by the virgins who were cloistered in the near-by palace. Prof. Orton affirms that the

ma, guanaco, alpaca and vicuna, which

Island, and is completely covered with ruins. Besides the great "Temple of the Moon" and "Palace of the Virgins," are other edifices supposed to have been used for houses of purification and residences of the measurements and the attendance. when they are read, but listening to the other Scriptures while seated, the priestesses and their attendants. The

moon temple occupies exactly the center o the island, and a most beautiful structure i must have been, judging by what remains of the walls and terraces, whose original nearest in spirit and form to that of the just as an impending challenge between one of the young robbers and the grocer's boy is earliest Christians. character and extent can be distinctly traced. The lower story is yet standing,

says an old Maine smelter, down on the coast. "Smelts will bits quicker at putty nor anything else in the world. They seem

ston Herald.]

"Yes; he certainly ought to know what is meant by strains of music."

engineers. Most interesting of all is the cartilages and breast bone was cut away,

as the pericardium. The Professor defly slit this open from bottom to top with a pair of scissors, and on opening it the heart, with its

der the same system as that of the rulers of ancient Egypt, who built the pyramids by the unpaid labor of the people.

TEMPLE TO THE MOON.