Good and Bad Points of the New National Board That Is to Control Baseball.

PLAYERS' REPRESENTATIVE.

Pat Farrell's Challenge to Fitzsimmons and Other Middle-Weights Discussed From Various Standpoints.

ABOUT THE COMING GLOVE PIGHTS.

ets of Some Sensational Foot Baces and Pyter Priddy's Chances,

Surely there is plenty of talk about at there is so much that in some respects enough cannot be said. Without doubt we are entering upon a new era in baseball history. A new departure of an extraordinary kind has been made and it remains to be seen whether or not the results will be for the weal or for the wee of the national game. The unprecedented plan of putting the control of baseball throughout the country in the hands of three men is to be tried and certainly that is a departure that was dreamt of a short time ago. It is a bold, diplomatic and I venture to say, a wise step. There is considerable heroism connected with such a departure and a vast amount of policy. Of course there are more ways than one of looking at it. I am aware, that some authorities have very serious misgivings about the new National Board. It would seem unnecessary to deal with any objections to it at present inasmuch as it would be more generous to allow the board to act before it is criticised. True, the system of placing the control of the national game almost entirely in the hands of three men is centralization, but it is centralization of a kind that circumstances and conditions have forced upon business men for adoption. The principal is a correct one at this juncture and it remains to be seen whether or not the gentlemen clothed with extraordinary powers will act in accordance with the correct and fundamental pronciples that places them in their their control of the public that the correct and fundamental pronciples that places them in their their control and the properties that the correct and fundamental pronciples that places them in their their control of the public that the correct and fundamental pronciples that places them in their their their correct and fundamental pronciples that places them in their their their transmission of a kind that circumstance which they correct and fundamental pronciples that places them in their their transmission of the public to the shown the matter, not define the public to the show. This remains to be seen whether or not the present regarding baseball affairs, indeed there is so much that in some respects juncture and it remains to be seen whether or not the gentlemen clothed with extraordinary powers will act in accordance with the correct and fundamental pranciples that places them in their positions. This very powerful trinity that has been created viz. Messrs. Rogers, Kranting and Thurman will be the that has been created viz., Messrs. Rogers, krauthoff and Thurman, will be the cynosure of all eyes in the basebail world on very many occasions, and depend upon it that white they may be the objects of much applause, now and then many a wild and furious tirade will be made against them and their findings. This is as sure to happen as we live, and to me it is a question whether three men can be formidable enough to withstand the censures and charges that are sure to be hurled at them by disgruntled people.

A Benefit to Players. It is generally understood that the National Board is to be a great benefit to players. I trust it will, but I cannot help observing that the board is made up of gentlemen who are Simonpure-dyed-in-the-wool magnates. Bear in mind I don't mean by this to insinuate that the gentlemen in question will shut their eyes to the rights of ball players when called upon to deal with them. I believe they will be actuated by with them. I believe they will be actuated by their honest convictions but it is natural to expect that these honest convictions will lean toward the sife of the magnates. This is human nature because daily business life is full of instances proving that the honest convictions of employers lead them to think quite contrary to their simployers although as for a market of the simployers are the simployers. to their employes, although as far as a matter of right is concerned the convictions of the workmen are the true ones. I have in my time had much experience with boards whose duties were to settle differences and claims, and have had the honor of officiating on some, but I bave never had implicit faith in any board whose functions were to adjudicate between employers and employed made up entirely of employers. The truth is, the period when a board of that kind was believed in has gone by, and it is too late in the day now to expect the masses of America to look upon any such board as a thoroughly representative one. I have already said that the policy of creating the National Board was a good policy. It is good in so far that it cements the magnates, and there the good part of it ends. As it is now composed almost every player who appeals to it, and whose appeal is shelved, is almost sure to say: "Why, I couldn't expect anything cise. They're all magnates on that board," and charges or complaints of this kind, when continued, are sure to have considerable influence with the public. Well, some of my readers may no doubt be assire: "What would you do?" I'll tell you. I would put a player on the board. That would be a stroke et policy, and that would tend to cement not

Local Club Affairs.

I baven't much to say to-day about the local club. Up to the time I'm writing, Saturday evening, the prospects of securing a sufficient quantity of good men are not at all encourag-ing. There are several good players on the string, but they are also on the strings of other people, and heretofore it has been the lot of people, and heretofore it has been the lot of Pittsburg to always "get left." Certainly President O'Neill is working like a Trojan to secure some first-class players, but there are strong, very strong forces arraved against bim. All the beastings of League magnates concerning a generous distribution of stars players now turns out to be idle talk. Everylody is for bimself and the strongest has the best of it. The local club has signed Bierbauer and Mack, and, stringe to say, the American Association wants book these men. I don't urge the violation of any rule, but when it comes to such unreasonable claims as that, it is evident there is no respect for right, and what comes to such unreasonable claims as that, it is evident there is no respect for right, and what is required, is for him to catch who can. Now that the two players in question have been signed the local club should hold on to them until every particle of law has been tested. The indications are that we won't get Ward. As a matter of business it would seem best for him to come here. He cannot gain anything in Brooklyn. The team there is a pennant winner and cannot get any higher, but may get lower. The team here cannot get any lower, but may get ligher. It is, therefore, clear that Ward would have nothing to lose here and very much to gain. But if he does not want to come there is no necessity for force. is required, is for him to catch who can, Now

Pugilistic Affairs. After a storm comes a calm, is a saying that we all have heard, and its truth has been fully set forth during the week just ending, as far as pugilistic affairs are concerned. The week has almost all been absorbed by echoes of the Dempsey-Fitzsimmons batile, and I daresay those who would believe nothing else than the statement that no middle-weight in the world could touch Dempsey have about recovered from their surprise. Since I last wrote on this subject I have met one or two friends who witnessed the fight. One of these friends, who, witnessed the fight. One of these friends, who, by the way, is an excellent judge of either a glove contest or a prize ring battle, tells me that Dempsey had "no more show than a child." My friend goes on to say that the plucky "Nonparell" never seemed to have an opportunity to put any ring tactics into operation at all and that when he bravely stood and faced his big opponent his blows had no effect whatever. Fitzsimmons, says my friend know he was a winner in the first round, and Dempsey was also aware of the first round, and Dempsey was also aware of that fact. This is one opinion of a very large number that have been expressed during the week, and it is worthy of note that all opinions of eye witnesses substantially agree with the good reports of the newspapers. As a result of the very one-sidedness of the battle many peothe very one-sidedness of the battle many people are of the opinion that it has yet to be proven whether or not Fitzsimmons really is the wonder he is held up to be by his friends. There certainly is much to be said in defense of this opinion, because if a man like Heenan, or like Tom King, had beaten Dempsey, none of us for a moment would have taken that achievement as a proof of the first-class abilities of either Heenan or King. There really was such a disparity between Dempsey and Fitzsimmons that we cannot with absolute safety come to the conclusion that Fitzsimmons is a "wonder" because he defeated Dempsey so easily. Ladmit that Fitzsimmons is a fighter, and a good one, but a wonder is something more than a "good" man.

this city from a very intimate friend of mine, and a gentleman who knows as much about purilists and pugilism as any man whom I have ever met. When Dempsey was last in this city, my friend met him and they, of course, began a conversation about Fitzsiumons. My friend a conversation about Fitzsiumons. My friend was extremely frank, because be had a very high admiration for Dempsey, and expressed timself as follows: "Now, let me tell you Jack, that Fitzsimmons is too big for you, and if you were to train as clean as he does, you would be below 140 pounds. Let met tell you further, that the people who are persuading you estray, because that is much above your weight." Dempsey, danoless as usual, replied that he would certainly sign articles to fight Fitzsimmons as soon as he arrived at his home in Portland. "Then," rejoined my friend, "if you persist in that take my advice and have a look at your man before you put your name to the articles." This was probably the best advice ever given to Dempsey and had he not neglected it matters might have been quite different with him to-day. Dempsey may and may not fight again, but he will do well if he takes care not to allow height, weight and reach to be against him.

A Week of Challenges.

Any number of men are talking about fighting Fitzsimmons, and the latter, as far as I know, has had nothing to say in return. If he follows the example of modern pugnlists he will meet nobody until he has squeezed the show business for all that it is worth.

He has many examples to follow on this point, indeed, the general opinion
already seems to be: "If he won't fight for a of Pa: Farrell have been attending to him on the quiet for two or three years and are now convinced that he is as good as anybody at 158 pounds, and are prepared to stake about \$6,000 on that conviction, surely their challenge demands serious attention. We must assume, nay, we must admit, that these backers know more about Pat Farrell's abilities than the public does, and most assuredly people are not nowadays investing \$5,000 or \$6,000 without believing they have a strong chance of getting more than their own money back.

A Business-like Offer.

But Farrell does not confine himself to Fitzsimmons. A day or two ago there appeared in this paper a statement to the effect that he would fight any los-pound man in the country for the belt offered by R. K. Fox. Farrell par ticularly mentioned Reddy Gallagher, Kessler and Carroll, of Brooklyn, because these men are not engaged at present. This does not mean that he is not anxious to meet anybody mean that he is not anxious to meet anybody outside of these men. He is willing to fight the winner of the Mitcheil-LaBianche contest or, as I have above stated, he will meet any middle-weight. Now I ask is this offer not a fair one and a outsitess one? Certainly it is not necessary for Farrell to half kill a number of men before he can secure a match; I am not now discussing the abilities of Farrell; that is another matter and when he is matched I will be prepared to deal with that phase of the subject. What I claim at present is that nobody can afford to treat with contempt his offers because, taking everything into consideration, they are more bons fide than the majority of offers and as much so as any that have been made:

The Modern Big Purses.

The following opinions of Henry Sampson relative to the big purses of to-day and the small stakes of years ago are sure to be of general interest, because there is much truth in used to happen in the days when men had really to fight for every farthing, and very often got soundly thrashed for nothing, the more is he astounded at what I hope I am right in calling our recent maniacal departure in the way of purses; £5 or £10 most was considered a sufficient Stake for anyone to fight for who had not shown himself to be a real flyer; and real sufficient stake for anyone to fight for who had not shown himself to be a real flyers and real flyers could be mentioned who never fought for, or who at all event, never won, more than a tenner. The foremost of all champions, Tom Sayers himself, never fought for £200 a side until close on to the end of his career. Two bundred pounds a side was then supposed to be the summit of the greatest man's ambition, and to the end gallant Tom never dreamt of exceeding it. Only fancy what was gone through between him and Dan Collins before it was settled which of them was to win a pony! When Sayers and Jones fought one another to astandition for £100 a side, and the battle stood adjourned for six weeks or so, it was thought a most wooderful thing that the principals should during the aujournment bet one another an additional £100 level. After Sayers won the championship, and had happened on the first of his easy things with Bill Bainge (or Benjamin), Paddock, one of the best men ever seen in the ring—the really best man of his day but for blind bad temper—challenged Sayers, but could not raise the stipulated amount for a championship fight, £200; Sayers generously enough waived his right and fought for the stake Paudock was able to raise, viz., £150. Talking about Bill Benjamin—it is just on the cards that he was born a bit too early. I saw him spar very well indeed with the ploves and should think it quite likely that if gloves and should think it quite likely that if gloves and should think it quite likely that if gloves and should think it quite likely that if gloves and should think it quite likely that if gloves and should think it quite likely that if gloves and should think it quite likely that if gloves and should think it quite likely that if gloves and should think it quite likely that if gloves and should think it quite likely that if gloves and should think it quite likely that if gloves and should think it quite likely that if gloves and not fists had had to be used by them he might have bested Sayers, especi of policy, and that would tend to cement not only all the magnates but all the players. I am only all the magnates out as the payers. I am aware of the antipathy of the magnates concerning having ball players figure in their deliberations at all, but as dignified, as learned, and as wealthy gentlemen as the magnates have long since consented to sit at the table with their employes and settle their differences and those of their fellows. would have been something other than champions if they had had to try their hands at

knuckle nghting. A Few Words About Heavy-Weights.

During the week various rumors have been current recarding Slavin, Sullivan, Corbett and others. I am inclined to believe that all the ncerning these big men has been for "show" purposes because every one of them is more or less in that line of business. Whether or not the object of the talk has been what I more or less in that line of business. Whether or not the object of the talk has been what I say there are some matters connected with it of interest to those who are patrons of the ring. We are told that John L. 's friends waited upon him and asked him if he would fight Slavin. The former did not besitate a moment and said he would certainly be willing to fight Slavin six rounds with big gloves for \$5000 or \$5.000. Sullivan then gave his reasons for declining a prize-ring contest. A few days later Sullivan stated that he would not be at liberty to fight anybody for two years, and this is the latest from Sullivan. It is very problematical whether Sullivan and Slavin will ever meet, and if they do it will be many months from now, but it is clear to me that John L. Sullivan is no fool. Were be in anything like good condition I am inclined to think he would defeat Slavin in a six-round glove contest, but a battle under prize-ring rules is quite another matter. I have not a strong admiration for Sullivan's prize-ring tactics. At any rate he has yet to convince me that he is anything like a first-class general in a 24-foot ring under prize-ring rules. But it might not be bad advice to Sullivan to say to him; "Remain out of the ring if the acting business is paying so well."

Some Very Strong Talk. James J. Corbett has also been talking very much and very strongly during the week. He is quoted as saying that if he defeats Jackson he will proceed to England and make Slavin fight him, and if Slavin wriggles out of it he will be branded as a cur. This is exceedingly amusing, coming, as it does, from Mr. Corbett, who, I believe, declined under all conditions to meet Joe McAuliffe before the latter went to be proven whether or not Fizzimmons really is the wonder he is held up to be by his friends. There certainly is much to be said in defense of this opinion, because if a man like Heenan, or like Tom King, had beaten Dempsey, none of us for a moment would have taken that achievement as a proof of the first-class shillites of either Heenan or King. There really was such a disparity between Dempsey and Fitzsimmons that we cannot with absolute safety come to the conclusion that Fitzsimmons is a "wonder" because he defeated Dempsey seemsly. I admit that Fitzsimmons is a fighter, and a good one, but a wonder is something more than a "good" man.

Good Advice Neglected.

While speaking of D mpsey I am reminded of some excellent advice that he received in near the province of the first-class of the fitzsimmons is a fighter, and a good one, but a wonder is something more than a "good" man.

Good Advice Neglected.

While speaking of D mpsey I am reminded of some excellent advice that he received in near the statem beat, it will on public form prove Corbett to be far above the average heavy-weight in this country. Mark, I say on public form, by this I refer to the very easy way in which Jackson disposed of God frey, who has demolished three or four prominent American heavy-weights since. This

phase of public form means that Corbett muse an unusually good man to defeat Jackson the latter recovers thoroughly from his sleness. And let none of us forget that the At tralians' are in rare form just now and that they have good men of all classes. There are two more heavy-weights getting ready for bat-tle, viz., Kürain and Godfrey. This will be a very interesting contest, no doubt. I will have something to say about it in due time. At present it promises to be a good contest.

A Promising Organization Last Sunday I had a few words to say about the Allegheny Athletic Association, It was

the occasion of their annual meeting, and as I remarked, the meeting was a great success. The members of the association have definitely decided to apply for membership in the A. A. The members of the association have definitely decided to apply for membership in the A. A. U., and that is a very important step to take. So far Pittsburg has to a very great extent been without any bona fide amateur organization; that is, there has been no amateur organization wherein all the rules and conditions of amateurism were safely guarded. Matters will be quite different when the organization in question becomes affiliated with the A. A. U., because every year is finding amateur rules more rigidly enforced. Well, when our local association becomes a member of the national body we may expect to see some of the best amateur athletes in America here, and if this is accomplished we will certainly all be very grateful to the gentlemen who are connected with our local association. I have often contended, and so do I now, that amateurism is yearly growing in popularity. Amateurs, without doubt, in the most interesting branches of sport are holding their own, and talent of the best kind is always attractive. The local association bids fair to get this kind of talent and I trust it will succeed. The Association intends to make a big feature of baseball and the propects are somewhat encouraging. If Messr. Tener and Gray could be reinstated as amateurs then there would be a good ball team. I am told that there are precedents, and good ones, for the reinstatement of these mee. Whether there are or not people interested seem to think that the rules will not be rigidly enforced because the circumstances are in some respect exceptional. I trust there is some precedent bearing on the case.

The Pedestrians What promised to be a series of sensational oot races has fallen through. I refer to the efforts to arrange a series of three races belatter offered to run anybody from a quarter of a mile to a mile, and consequently Darrin accepted the offer. The announcement was made that articles of agreement had been made, but Myers appeared with the statement that his physician ordered him not to run. He also said that the match had been made without his consent. The two statements hardly harmonize, so that we may salely come to the conclusion that Myers is convinced that he is not the pedestrian wonder he used to be. I don't hesitate to say that Myers was one of the finest pedestrians I have ever seen, either professional or amateur. He was nothing short of remarkable, and were he in his best form to-day certainly he would not hesitate for a moment to run Darrin or anybody else a series of races. Steve Farrell has come to the front and challenged Darrin, and I suppose the pair will run. Darrin has already defeated Farrell twice in a half infle race, and the present match means one of two things at Myers appeared with the statement that his suppose the pair will run. Darrin has already defeated Farrell twice in a half infle race, and the present match means one of two things at least—that Farrell must have improved or that Darrin must have gone back. The challenge coming from the Farrell party we may take it for granted that Farrell's party think he has improved. The race may and may not be an interesting one. Both are good half milers, no doubt, and if they are both in form they ought to make a good contest of it. I wonder why neither of them offer to tackle Peter Priddy in a mile race. He has commenced to get ready for next season, and doubtless he will be ready to accommedate either Farrell or Darrin in a race of one mile. A race between Priddy and Darrin on a new track in this city would certainly be an attractive event. One thing is sure, and that is, Priddy will have great difficulty in securing a race except he tackles such men as those just referred to. I almost forgot to mention our old friend George. He is out with a challenge again, and if he ever gets back to his old form again it will he a surprise to me. It is rare that these "flyers" can be laid on the shelf for a long period and be taken off again as good as ever. George is not an energetic trainer by any means, and it is, therefore, quite safe to say that he is very far from what he used to be; so far, indeed, that he will never get back to that degree of excellence again. And I am inclined to think that from among three such runners as Darrin, Farrell and Priddy, George would find a foeman worthy of his steel even in his, George's, best day.

The Billiard Tournam

Patrons of that classical game, billiards, will be very pleased to know that a tournament is to be held in this city. I had intended to deal with this matter fully, but lack of space for bids; but I have room to say that the tourna-ment promises to be of a very interesting character. The winner will be recognized as cham-pion of the State, and that fact will surely add considerable prestige to the contest. There has been a remarkable boom in billiards rehas been a remarkable boom in billiards re-cently, and the only way to test as to whether or not the quality of playing is improving with the increasing numbers of players is to have these tournaments. If there were more special coatests in Pittsburg I am persuaded that we would have more good players. The tourna-ment is one of those events that is worthy the support of the public. PRINGLE.

Electricity as the Town Crier.

In the very early days of the telegraph its value in the rapid arrest of criminals was discovered, and many of us probably remember the thrill of awe that was felt when first the whisper of the submarine cable chased across the ocean the jugitive from the law, and armed swift retribution to pounce on him as he landed. All that is a commonplace of justice to-day, and even the telephone is beginning to take its place as one of the trusted allies of the policeman and detective. It has been found extremely useful for quite prosaie duties in this line, and there are not a few occasions when a runaway horse started at one end of the Brooklyn bridge has found that the news telephoned promptly across has reduced him to the alternative of surrender or

sansage.

In some parts of the country it has been the practice to supply telephones for all the coroners, and now a new departure has been taken in organizing a "lost child" service. It is a Western idea, but is kindly seconded by the telephone people everywhere, and has already given proofs of its instrumentality. It is evident that a warning of "lost, stolen or strayed" put into six or seven hundred telephones will set a pretty large town a-going with excitement, and even on a more limited plan is likely to track the wander-ing in an hour, or bring up the ruthless child stealer with a round turn. The extraterritorial lines of the telephone exchanges run out also over areas of 50 miles every way, so that the chances of more Charley Ross episodes are at once reduced to a mini-

NEXT Sunday THE DISPATCH will be-gin publication of a series of South Sea Let-ters by Bobert Louis Stevenson, the novelist.

Watch for this great feature. When Wrinkles Seam the Brow, And the locks grow scaut and silvery, infirmities of age come on apace. To retard and ameliorate these is one of the benign effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine to which the aged anni infirm can resort as a safe solace and invigorant. It counteracts a tendency to rheumatism and neuralgia, improves discartion, rectifies billionsness, and overcomes

malaria. A wineglass before retiring or

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RESUME OF THE WEEK

Facts Suggested by the Proposed Addition to Westminster Abbey.

FINANCES OF THE INDIAN WARS.

Significance of the Report That the Zuyder Zee is Frozen Over.

DISCOVERY OF THE HOME OF THE SEAL

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE. "Here is for a peerage or a tomb in Westminster Abbey," said Nelson before the battle of Trafal-

> gar. Death came to the great warrior then and there, but not with it a 10000 place in the famous cloister, for his many others, is

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Westminster Abbey. buried in the Abbey, and the recent report from England that the building of an addition is contem plated to accommodate the illustrious dead of the future engenders curiosity as to who are really buried within its walls. An enumeration would require too much space, but certain it is that many said to be interred there lie elsewhere. Said a late writer: "Here the ashes of England's royalty have been laid for their last repose ever since the days of Edward the Confessor."

days of Edward the Contessor.

This is a mistake. The monarchs of England since the days of the Georges have with one exception been buried at Windsor Castle, and that will no doubt be the resting place of Victoria it she ever pleases to die. The remains of Charles I. are also at Windsor; the Conqueror, the very next king after the Confessor, lies at Caen, Normandy, and the latter's son at Winchester. Henry II. was buried in France, as was also Richard I. was buried in France, as was also Richard I. King John lies at Worcester, and the unfortunate Anne Boleyn in the little church in the parade ground of the Tower of London. There is considerable uncertainty surrounding many of the Westminster interments, as was demonstrated by the difficulty experienced years ago in finding the remains of James I.

The marriage of Prince Alfonso of Bavaria and Princess Louise d'Alencon, re

the fact that bride-elect was at one time engaged to Louis II., the mad king of Bavaria, who committed suicide a couple of years since.
The engagement was of short duration and the "breaking off" process

had no appreciable in-

jurious effect on the princess, as she was quite young at the time (being only 21 years of age now) and read-ily transferred her affections to the nephew of her former love. She may at least congratulate herself on being more fortunate in the present arrangement-for what are roya alliances less than arrangements-insomuch as Prince Alfouso is one year her junior and a handsome, dashing and popular officer of cavalry in Muuich, while her former fiancee was fully a quar-

ter of a century her senior. Another inter-esting feature of the affair is the fact that the Duc

man territory.

d'Orleans, a cousin of the oride, and a claimant of the French throne, has announced his intention of not being present at the nuptials for a trivial Prince Alfonse. reason, but really for fear his action might be con-strued unfavorably by his supporters in

The Indian war is over, according to question is not, particularly that phase of it relating to the expenditures of the Government in their dealings with the redskins. It is reported on unquestioned authority that of \$929,239,284 02 expended in 110 years, ending in June, 1886, \$696,339,227 68 was spent in warring with them. Now, there is an interesting matter for considers tion, especially when we investigate so far as to learn that in every case these wars have been caused by the most trivial cir-cumstances, that could, in fact, have been remedied without trouble it the Indian Department of this country had been in anything like the shape it should be.

France, as the wedding takes place on Ger-

Take for instance, the Sioux war of 1862. A United States contractor was supposed to supply the Indians with first-class mess pork. That was what he was paid for. Instead, he sent the reducen a lot of pork re-fuse, consisting largely of heads of hogs. Was it any wonder the poor tellows took to dancing like mad and from that to the warpath? They were quickly subdued, how-ever, and General Sibley, the officer in command of the army sent against them, hanged as many as 30 of the "red ruffians" a day, "not being hampered by the clamoring of

the humanitarians," as one person expressed it. They were "red ruffians" simply be-cause they refused to eat "rotten bog." Another instance—the Sioux war of 1852.

An Indian killed a cow belonging to a Mormon emigrant. Complaint was made at Fort Laranie and a force of 20 men was sent to the Indian camp to demand the surrender of the Sioux who had killed the cow, with the alternative, in case of refusal, that the camp would be fired upon. The Indians retused to give up the man, but offered to pay for the cow in buffalo robes or skins. The offer was declined, and the 20 soldiers fired on the Indian camp, with the result that in a few minutes every one of the score of men representing our glorious mili-tary system was devoid of his scalp. The war that followed cost this Government close to \$20,000,000.

The Navajo war began in something the same way. An Indian killed a negro in an altercation; the former's tribe refused to give him up to the military authorities, and on this pretext the military was sent against them and in three campaigns the redskins "licked the soldiers plumb out of their boots." That war cost ully as much as the

one mentioned previously.

From 1872 to 1882, Indian wars footed up a grand total of \$202,994,506, and in the Apache wars since that time every Indian caltured or killed has cost the Government no less than \$100,000.

Within the week the representatives of two of the most illustrious families of England have passed away in the Earl of Devon and the Duke of Bedford. The first named traces his ancestry back to Pharamond, founder of the French monarchy in 420, through Atlion de Courtenay, one of the most powerful barons of early France. The name in the Isle of France, which Athon fortified during the wars of Robert the Wise. Milo, grandson of Athon and Ermangarde, his wife, were the direct ancestors of the his wife, were the direct ancestors of the English Courtenays. From them came the famous Reginald de Courtenay, who went with the crussde of Louis VIL, of France, in 1147; Baldwin de Brionsis, who for his share in the conquest was given the barony of Oakhampton, the eastle of Exeter and the custody of the county of Devon, and Hugh de Courtensy, who was created first Earl of Devonshire by Edward I. as a reward for his services in the Scottish wars. Beginning with the seventh earl, three in succession were beheaded-during the Wars of the Roses, and the fourth fell gallantly fighting at Tewkesbury. From that on, the history of the house is one of turbulence and intrigue with royalty until

the time of Edward Courtenay, who, from 12 years of age until his death, was identified prominently with the reigns of Edward VI. and Queens Mary and Elizabeth. On his demise the present branch of the house was founded, and always stood high in bonor

was founded, and atways stood high in bonor until the last one, who has just died. His chief claim to distinction was that of having appeared in the Bankruptey Court of 1872 with a debt of \$3,588,000 against him.

The Duke of Bedford's lineage dates back to 1221. It has had many distinguished to 1221. It has had many distinguished representatives, who have been known to history by their surname—Russell—particularly. Lord William, the patriot statesman, whose head fell at Lincoln's inn fields, as the result of his unshrinking devotion to principle. The Duke who has just died distinguished himself as the money-grasping owner of 2,912 houses in the city of London, for all of which big rents were paid and there ends the history. That of his and there ends the history. That of his successor, the Marquis of Fairstock, ends likely enough, before it begins, as he has the reputation of being one of the most ommonplace figures in English society.

It is stated on authority that seven men have crossed the Zuvder Zee in Holland. If true, this shows better than anything else could how remarkably severe the remains lie fully a mile away in St. Panl's Cathedral. However, he, like many others is much more regular or steady than here. We have again and again been visited with so-called "blizzards" that would be considered veritable "hair-raisers" on the other side, but they are usually of short duration. This is shown by the fact that none of our inland lakes have ever been frozen over within our knowledge, while in the case of the Zuyder Zee, a body of water 260 miles in circumference, and roughened by the winds of the wild North Ses, with which it is connected, has been frozen several times, a circumstance that could only occur through intense and long-con-tinued cold.

But even this sort of weather must in some respects be considered temperate when it is remembered that in the year 402 the Black Sea was frozen over, which means a level of ice 380 miles wide and 700 in length, comprising 172,000 square miles of surface. An idea of the magnitude of this phenomena may be obtained by comparison with our Lake Superior, which has never to our knowledge been nearly frozen, and yet it is scarcely one-fifth the size of the Black Sea, besides being close to the 50th degree N. latitude, while the other is on the 40th parallel or within ten degrees of the southern limit of snowfall. Among the other severe seasons recorded

ras that from October, 763, to February, 764, during which the seas at Constantinople were frozen 100 miles from shore. In 1063 the Thames river was frozen for 14 weeks; again for two months ending 1684, and in 1716, 1740 and 1814. The winter of 1684 was exceptionally severe, the people of London plying their trades on the Thames ice as upon a regular thoroughfare. In 1323, 1402 and 1460 the Baltic Sea was frozen over. The above are the most important instances of extraordinarily cold winters re-corded, but considerable of such a subject would not be complete without reference to the terrible winter of 1812, so destructive to the French army of Napoleon, causing a loss to that individual of no less than 400,000 men in his disastrous retreat from Moscow and his ultimate downfall, for, though the Man of Destiny lived for Waterloo, he never regained the power lost in the winter campaign of 1812.

Apropos of the Bering Sea muddle, it might be interesting to relate here the curious story of the discovery of the Alaskan home of the seal. For nearly 100 years Russian seamen have been visiting the waters of the North Pacific and Bering Sea in search of the for-bearing animal that frequented those regions. Alaska, Kama-chatka and Aleutian Islands had been discovered and trading stations established in such numbers that it was feared that the otters and other commercially valuable ani-mals would become extinct. In the mean-while it was noticed that the Aleutian channels fairly swarmed with seals going northward in the spring and the opposite direction in the fall, and, no matter how persevered, the hun that the animals stopped for a single hour on any of the lands thereabouts. Even the natives did not know where the seals went ashore to breed, although they had a tradi-General Miles, but discussion of the Indian North, which had never been visited by

human beings. Many attempts were made to locate this land, but without success, the vessels of the searchers coming back as empty as they went, and at last the hunters began to desert those seas, as the ousiness was getting to be unprofitable. At this time there was an old seaman named Gerassum Pribylov, serving as mate on one of the Russian ships, who, having heard from an Aleutian patriarch that the seals frequented certain islands in the Bering Sea, determined to investigate. Securing a vessel, the old fellow set forth in the spring of the year, having as convoy a myriad of seals, all going in the direction he was taking; but they gradually disappeared and he cruised about in the cold Northern seas the entire season, until com-pelled to return at last empty handed. Nothing daunted he tried again the following year, and went through exactly the same experience. For the third time he went forth in 1786, determined to establish the truth of the patriarch's story. For weeks until one day, while moving along in a dense fog, he heard faintly the roaring and rumbling peculiar to seals. Guided by the noise, he in a short time ran right into an island, along the shores of which were millions of seal, and he lost no time in filling his ship with skins and returning to Unalaska, his headquarters.

Pribylov first name! the islands after Mr. Sulov, one of the owners of his vessel, but this was in time changed to that of the vet-eran explorer. The Islands are fully 200 miles from any other land, and are apparently right at the spot where the warm Pacific currents meet those from the Arctic Ocean, which results in the interesting phenomens of continuous logs throughout the summer, and an endless storm of driving snow and ice in the winter. This peculiarity of the region has no doubt drawn the seals to this place for centuries. The islands are difficult to approach on account of the mists; a vessel sometimes being in the vicinity for ten days before locating them.

Investigation shows that none of the dictionaries contain the word "cloture," made so prominent in recent Congressional debate. It appears, however, in some works, under the heading "closure." "Cloture" is a French word, meaning the termination of debate. The universal language of this country is so continually pick-ing up foreign words and phrases, without the slightest warning or explanation therefor, that the time will perhaps come when one will not know where the home-bred article ends and the foreign begins.

A stack of bills is before our Legislature and none is more timely than the one looking to the preservation of birds. How many sweet and beauti ul warblers' lives many sweet and beauti ul warblers' lives may be spared if this bill passes and its provisions are strictly carried out? A recent inquiry showed that no less than 76,000 dead birds were sent from one village in New York State, for millinery purposes, in one season. In three months South Carolina furnished the New York market 11,000 bird skins, and one professional sportsman prided himself on having killed 10,000 white egrets; 40,000 terns were slain at Cape Cod for the same purpose in one year; 1,000,000 egrets; 40,000 terms were slain at Cape Cod for the same purpose in one year; 1,000,000 bobolinks near Philadelphia in one month, and at one time, a season ago, a New York house had no less than 200,000 bird skins on hand. All honor to old John Borroughs, who said: "I can pardon a man who wishes to make a collection for his own private use, though he will find it much less satisfactory and less valuable than he imagines, but he needs but one bird and one egg of a kind; but the professional nest robber and skin collector should be put down either by legislation or with dogs and shotguna."

A GOOD SPECULATION

No Ground for European Criticism on Electric Industries.

BATTERIES WITH THE DUMB-BELLS Application of the Current to the Soldering

of Tin Cans. THE COMING INSULATING MATERIAL

PREPARED FOR THE DISPATCH. It has been the custom of some financial

writers, especially in Europe, to be very severe in their reflections on the speculative nature of the electric light and power industry. They remember only the outbreak of wild speculation ten years ago, and forget entirely that meanwhile the world has noved on, the industry recovering itself so thoroughly that it bears no more trace of the troubles of that period than a sturdy youth does of his teething ailments.

Had England taken the money to promote

electric light and power that it rushed to put into "Agentines," or had France for like purposes taken the millions that it spent in Panama on the big gutter for the season rains, a good many thousand of their citizens would be much better off and both countries would be nearer our own standard in the progress of the electric arts. What can be done by American enterprise and with the magic of a great name is shown in the statistics of the electric light and elec-tric railway industries over which Edison wields a sway, and which were massed into a single corporation about a year ago with a capital of \$2,000,000. As a "captain of industry" whose genius

has called together this great sum, Edison has called together this great sum, Edison has an army of 6,000 employes. The output of his huge shops at Schenectady, where 3,000 men are at work, increased 117 per cent last year. The output of all the manufacturing establishments amounted to \$10,-000,000 for the year, and over 8 per cent was earned on all the stock issued. At this moment the entire force has six months' work ahead. Edison is not a vain man, but he certainly would be justified in feeling proud of such massive results as the creation of his genius and perseverance. Even when a struggling operator, fighting through a bitter winter in a lineu duster and thinsoled shoes, he announced his wish to be one who should open up new avenues of em-ployment; and never was laudable ambition more nobly realized. Beside the present point is not that of finality. An industry thus begun lays hold upon the future with irresistible grasp, its roots deepening as its branches widen. Nor should it be left out of sight that other great productive confield in America, with constantly growing

A Good Insulating Material.

An English journal recalls attention to the oft-repeated statement that a rich reward awaits the inventor of an insulating material that will fullful all the exacting require ments to which a perfect medium is likely to be subjected. Such a material must be, above allf heat and damp proof, and amen-able to moulding. Porcelain is brittle, and warps a great deal of in firing. It cannot be worked, and is accurate in its dimensions. Ebonite, besides being too dear warps or so tens under heat, and no cemen will stick to it. Wood does not insulate well for high pressure and warps easily. Celluloid warps and is inflammable.
Marble is useless and slate is treacherous. An attempt is being made to utilize pure silica; although accurate as to size, it must be molded before firing, and it cannot be worked. Portland cement, shellac and mica are also being persistently tested. The two latter make a very good combination, but possess the drawback of being affected by heat. Various sulphur and earthy cemeats have good results, but are inflammable. Spence's "metal" might be useful if the makers of it could be found. Vulcanized fiber, celluvert, and parchment-ized fibers are valuable for low-tension work, but some of them break down under high bined to form tobacco pipes, and this ma-terial may be useful for electrical work. It there is so little shellac that it will stand considerable heat. A large range of ma-terials are being tested with varying success, but, as a matter or fact, the prize is still waiting the lucky inventor.

An Electrical Exercising Machine.

Too much dumb-bell exercise is a weariness to the flesh and matutinal, swinging of the Indian club becomes, sooner or later, irksome. The idea of relieving the tedium of daily exercise while increasing its benefits is a good one, and it is now placed at the service of the public in a practical form. A polished wooden box contains the appliances incidental to the ordinary exercising machine, and is equipped, in addition with a processing the appliance of the public in the appliance of the application of addition, with a magneto-electro apparatus capable of transmitting an electric current capable of transmitting an electric current to ten or more persons at the same time, or being graduated to the endurance or pleasure of one person; so that, while the various forms of exercise are being gone through, an electric current of any required strength can be imparted. It is claimed that electricity can thus be applied under improved and more pleasant conditions than formerly in many cases where its need than formerly in many cases where its need to be applied to the conditions than formerly in many cases where its need to be applied to the conditions than formerly in many cases where its need to be applied to the conditions than formerly in many cases where its need to be applied to the conditions than formerly in many cases where its need to be applied to the conditions than formerly in many cases where its need to be applied to the conditions than formerly in many cases where its need to be applied to the conditions than former to the conditions than the conditions that the conditions that the conditions that the conditions than the conditions that the conditions than the conditions than the conditions that the condi

improved and more pleasant conditions than formerly in many cases where its use has been proved to be nost beneficial.

Attention is called to the fact that telegraph operators, accountants, typewriters, pianists, and all whose work is apt to cause muscular pains and stiffness in the hand and arm, can by the use of this exercising machine reap a twofold advantage. The machine has a bath attachment. This is placed upon it an electric shock of graduated strength is imparted to the bather. The ated strength is imparted to the bather. The machine can be used either with or without the current, it has no battery, and its elec-tric activity is guaranteed for years.

Electric Soldering Iron.

The application of electricity for the purpose of soldering removes a difficulty which has hitherto seriously militated against the efficiency and economy of that process. The irons heretolore employed have been heated in open fires, and when the iron was taken out of the fire it was usually too hot, and it cooled so rapilly that reheating was neces-sary. With the electric soldering iron a uniform temperature can be continuously maintained, and great saving in time and convenience in working is obtained. The fact that 36,000 cans are soldered each day in one establishment in New Jersey will suggest the immense advantages of the new method over the old in the economy of time alone. It is estimated that from jour to significant the state of the same alone. alone. It is estimated that from jour to six soldering irons of the type used in the works referred to can be operated at an expenditure of one electrical horsepower. As attempt is now being made to remedy the deterioration of the German silver with the continuous heating by the current, by the use of graphite as a conductor, Electric Omnibuses.

One of the many indications which are being afforded of the progress in the development of the storage battery in England is the announcement by the Ward Electrical Car Company, of Loudon, that the details of the contract for the construction of their first line of omnibuses and for the charging station have been settled, and that the work will at once be proceeded with. It is intended, as soon as the line is running, to form a sub-company to take over the stations and omnibuses and to work a large line of vehicles. The difficulties which beset the attempt to perfect the storage battery are too formidable to allow the hope to be entertained that they will be speedily conquered, but, none the less, results have been attained during the past few months which afford solid encouragement to those who are so earnestly grappling with the problem. That the storage battery has come to stay is the conviction of some of the soundest electricians in England and America, the opinions of distinguished inventors to the contrary notwithstanding. first line of omnibuses and for the charging

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\$12 Fine Plush Jackets, high shoulders \$13 50 Fine Plush Jackets, high shoulders, now \$9.

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