## THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY,

ory of Davy Crockett Assared.

Photography of Colors Is Not New, but the

Holding of Them Is.

A NEW STILE IN FAMILY NAMES

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR.1

Davy Crockett at Trenton, Tenn., is assured,

country's history; in fact, it would be an

impossibility in any other, but, such as it was, it will not do coming generations harm

to copy it. Let this not be construed into

an intimation that our youth should befit

themselves for "grinzly b'ar and greaser

fightin'," but the example set by a back-

woods boy whose early life was as wild and

barbaric as that of the savages surrounding

his home, and who eventually reached the

halls of Congress is worthy of anyone's

Who can forget the brave lad of 14 who

tramped from Baltimore to his father's home

in Tennessee with no companion but his

rifle? This was in the year 1800, and one

can imagine the character of the path he

trod by remembering that the spirit of the border Indians was by no means broken at

that time; that they or the wildest of forest

animals might greet him at any turn. But

Davy laughed at danger and made his way

as courageously as he afterward undertook

when a full-grown man to fit himself for the

Legislature by acquiring an education,

which he lacked entirely up to that time.

Poor Crockett! The manners learned in early youth and his utter ignorance of social usages often brought the blush of shame to his face in after life, but to us of the present all these little shortcomings are lost in the light of his great natural ability, his manhood and the independence of character which he at all times displayed.

Some Desirable Immigrants.

The cables tell us that the majority of the

Russian refugees on their way to this coun-

try are from Volhynia and the district of

the Vistala. If this be true, Americans

need not fear evil consequences by this ad-

dition to their number, even if the new ar-

rivals do represent a rather waried assort-

ment of Russians, Hebrews, Poles, Ger-

mans, Lithians and Tartars, for these peo-

ple are all fine agriculturists and manu-

facturers, and, besides, baving the reputa-

emulation.

\$25,000 having

been raised for

the purpose.

The old boys as

well as the

young ones will

pleased to learn

that one of their

greatest heroes

is about to re-

ceive his due.

reer was not such

Crockett's ca-

It is now stated that the monument to

## A LOVER'S REVENGE

Visited Upon the Family of Noble Marquis, Who Had Supplanted Him

WITH A DESIGNING MAID

The Beautiful Plotter Succeeds in Ensnaring Her Employer, The Marquis, and

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY RESULTS.

The Nobleman, His Wife and Secretary Are Riddled With Bullets, Pired Frem a Porest Ambush

BY THE JEALOUS LOVER AND PRIENDS.

The Fickle Lady's Maid Fortunately Escapes Assassis tion by Being Left Behind the Party in Paris.

THE WOUNDED NOT EXPECTED TO LIVE

were the chief actors. Scarcely a twelfthmonth ago the Marquis Antole Lebrun de Lesseval might have been truthfully set down as one of the happiest denizens of this gay capital. Possessed of a large fortune, a beautiful, loyal and affectionate wife, and a second seco upe, a beautiful, loyal and affectionate wife,

and had brought with her to Paris a maid of rare personal charms, but whose moral standard was not high. Natalie Kallay was not only comely, but she was well aware of the fact, and proposed to make her attractions as remunerative as possible. She had therefore not been long a member of the Lesseval household before she began to lay plans that, according to her theory, would ultimately raise Natalle to a far higher social plane than that she then occupied.

Plot Against the Marquis. Her plan was to inveigle the young Marquis and obtain control over him, making him her humble slave. Unfortunately Antole was not a lady's man, and beyond a certain deference that he never failed to The Affairs of Both Families May Be Aired display to women, he never indulged in gallantry. This was, however, only an obstaele that incited Natalie to greater endeavor. If not successful in attracting the attention of her master, the fair young Hungarian was so with her master's young friends, who frequented the house.

But this was only the means to the end, and did not satisfy her ambition. It was the higher game at which she flew her hawk, and nothing of an inferior grade would answer. Although supposed to be constantly attending to her duties at home, Natalie managed to spend much of her time at night away from the Lesseval mansion. It was in this way that the maid of Mme. La Marquise was a regular frequenter of such resorts as the balls of the Elvsce Montmartre and the Moulin, in the north of Paris, attended of course by her favored cavaliers. Natalie Lays a Trap.

This was the point in her game that Natalie had planned to reach. She now wrote in a disguised hand a series of anonymous notes to the Marquis, asserting that his wife's maid was scarcely a proper person to keep in his employ, and declaring that she was often to be seen at the balls in question. By a number of artfully worded missives. the actually arranged that the Marquis should attend the festivity at the Moulin Rouge on a certain night, where he would be able to surprise Natalie in the company of one of his most intimate friends. On the evening designated, the Marquis, thanks to Natalie's skill, was there. She had also invelgled the friend in question to accompany her, and the night was not far advanced when the denouement came.

This, while apparently the moment Natalie's defeat and humiliation, was really the hour of triumph for which she had long plotted. Frankly confessing her transgression, she appealed to her master's good nature, and pleaded with such effect that before leaving the grounds he promised to forgive and forget. He little knew what the

promise involved. Capturing the Marquis' Heart.

It gave Natalie the lever that she needed, as from that moment she began the siege of her master's affections, the pity with which he at first regarded her as an unsophisticated maiden who had succumbed to the powerful temptations of the French capital. quickly yielded to a warmer feeling. It was not long before the Marquis was a willing captive, and whether at his hotel or in Paris, or in his chateau on his extensive estates in Hungary, he bore the chains with which the Magyar marden had loaded him.

But clever as she was, Natalie was unable to keep her conquest an absolute secret. It is true that Mme. La Marquise never suspected her husband, and on the surface everything went on as before, but in Hungary human passions are stronger and less tractable than in Paris, and Mile. Kallay soon discovered that one Albin Czaky, a youth with whom she had flirted before her journey to Paris, but who had conceived for her a love whose intensity proved him capable of tar deeper feeling than any of which the clever little plotter was capable, more than suspected the truth.

Shot Down From Ambush. With Albin, to conceive was to act, and he was no sooner convinced that Natalie had been faithless, and that the Marquis was his successful rival, than he began to plan re-ronge. Nor had he long to wait. Last week the Marquis, Mme. La Marquise and a secretary lest Paris for the Hungarian chateau. A ter stopping in Vienna, they arrived on Thursday at a little railway sta-

tion near Bokozeg, the village near which the eastle was situated. Between the station and Bokegeg was a revolver and a quantity of ammunition.

dense forest, Hardly had the Marquis' carriage entered the narrow road, that was not yet remanded for trial.

dense forest. Hardly had the Marquis' carriage entered the narrow road, that was not yet clear of snow, when a sudden fusillade came from behind the trees. There must have been a number of sharp shooters, for the carriage was filled with shot, and the unfortunate occupants are now lying dangerously wounded at the chateau, neither of them being expected to live.

It is the theory of the police that Albin, proclaiming his fancied wrongs to his relatives, had enlisted enough of them in his service to pour forth the fatal volley. He probably regarded it as an unfortunate circumstance that the fickle Natalie was not with the party, she having been left behind in Paris. No arrests have yet been made.

PHILOSOPHY OF CHANCE.

THE UBIQUITOUS ENGLISH SYNDICATE IN A NEW ROLE.

It Tackles Monte Carle With the Mos Gratifying Success-A Shower of Gold Rewarding Its Efforts to Break the Bank at That Resort.

(BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.) LONDON, March 14.-That Monte Carlo gambling sensation, which everybody has been talking about, and which, therefore, was in great danger of becoming chestnuity, not to say a bore, has been saved by the explanation which has just been given as to its inception. It really is enough to make one open one's eyes in this last decade of the century to hear that men of intelligence and good repute should believe that they could invent a system by which they could be sure of breaking the bank. Yet such is undoubtedly the case, if one is to believe the story which is circulated.

It appears that some little time ago a number of gentlemen, finding time hang-

ing somewhat heavily on their hands, were discussing the philosophy of chance at their club in Pall Mall. They came to the conclusion that, given the resources of science, Clusion that, given the resources of science, it was a possibility to make a very great coup at trente et quarante, and, in fact, do for the player what, as a rule, the table does for its owner. This idea found favor in the table does for its owner. This idea found favor in the cyes of the assembled party, and it was a tereupon agreed that there might be a very much worse way of passing the rigors of Lent than in a trip to Monte Carlo, which Lent than in a trip to Monte Carlo, which

to whom he had only been married a few years, and several promising children, there seemed nothing wanting to complete his measure of happiness.

Mme La Marquis is a Hungarian by birth and had brought with her to Paris a maid lords, a well-known sporting officer, a mem-ber of Parliament and a gentleman who is something in the city. As you know, the efforts of this syndicate have been so far crowned with success. The players have seemingly overcome the doctrine of chance, forced Dame Fortune to smile upon their efforts and so are in full favor with the fighle goddess. nekle goddess.

The result on the general public you will easily imagine; for nothing excites its stu-pidity so much as the stories that are told of large winnings made by gaming, whether on the Stock Exchange, or at horse racing or at cards. Wherever one goes one hears the same remark, in the words of the melan-choly Prince of Denmark, "I would I had been there."

## BONYNGE-MACKAY SQUABBLE

in London Courts. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE.

LONDON, March 14.-The I Mackay feud, which is so eminently calculated to enhance British respect for Amer ican visitors, has been an interesting topic in London since the pugilistic affair between the heads of the two houses in the Nevada Bank, An impetus to the discussion was added this week by the publication in Londen Truth of a letter written by Davison Dalziel, in which he denies Bonynge's assertion that he (Dalziel) "went down on his knees" to Bonyage, when the latter threatened to send the former to prison for two years, and in which Dalziel asserts that Bonyage endeavored to induce him to print a libellous article about the Mackay family. There is a well-founded rumor that Bonynge's solicitors have been instructed to sue both Darxiel and Labouchere, the editor of Truth, for libel, in writing and publishing this letter, while Mackay's solicitors propose to make the statements contained in the letter a basis for action against Bo-nynge. It is said, however, that Mackay has agreed to discontinue his suit against Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, fo lishing the washerwoman story about Mrs. Mackay, upon that journal making ample

HINDOO TOURISTS.

apology.

A Unique Traveling Party That Will Visit This Country. INT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.1

LONDON, March 14.-A unique projec has just been organized at Allahabad and Calcutta, which is nothing less than the formation of a party of Hindoo tourists, who are seized with a strong desire to travel and visit the chief cities of Europe, America, China and Japan, the civilization of which is so markedly in contrast with that which obtains in their native India. Several Hindoo noblemen and gentlemen have been invited to join the party, which will be entirely under native management and will travel in the Hindoo style. This means attention to the caste system, which is a most notent factor in the national life, and which imposes restrictions in respect to the food which its members may eat, as well as to the water they may drink, which may be compared to those observed by orthodox Hebrews.

The difficulties, therefore, which the directors of the novel traveling party have to overcome will be practically innumerable, and may perhaps be increased by the strange themselves.

PRIESTS WITH PARNELL

A Large Number of Them, Declare Al legiance to the Leader. PRY DURLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

DUBLIN, March 14.—The Rev. Christo pher Mullen, parish priest of Moynalty, in Bishop Nulty's diocese, who is sending contributions to the Freeman's Journal in aid of the Parnell leadership fund, says: "1 will send a second subscription along with what the people of Moynalty are preparing. Almost every man in the parish, and in every parish I know of, is on the same side. I am glad to tell you that about 40 priests in our diocese side with the great tribune. Another parish priest writes: "In the present crisis the elerical supporters of Mr. Parnell, and they are counted by the hun-

dreds, do not dare give their names for pub ication. To do so would be to expose themselves to such a storm of enthusiastic beycotting as few would care to face."

They Were Well Armed BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.] QUEENSTOWN, March 14.-John Sharkey and his wife, Jennie Sbarkey, of Chicago, passengers by the steamship Umbria, were arrested on landing for having concealed a

OPENED IN LONDON.

The Christian Youth of the Metropolis Assume a Heavy Contract-Parliament Takes Cognizance of the Gambling Evi and Will Move Against It.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

and remaining there until the Queen agreed to order the Prince of Wales to stop playing baccarat, but their enthusiasm was damped by the announcement that the Queen had written to Mrs. Arthur Wilson, in whose house the Gordon-Cumming scandal had its origin, not reprimanding her for permiting and encouraging gambling, but merely expressing sympathy with her for the worries resulting from the

dentally remarked that if newspaper editors understood their business as well as he did they would knock out all the sporting in-telligence and fill the vacant columns with

with godly contributors' money. But that would have brought the evil too near home, and Boanerges and his young followers re-solved to concentrate their efforts for the Other signs point to the continuance of this crusade for several months to come. The first place on the order book of the

the Commons a bill, making penal the send-ing of money, lending and betting circulars to lads under age, and great prominence will be given to the general subject of gambling at the annual meetings and con-ferences of various religious bodies, which commence in London the end of next month. It is not imprabable that when the fana-ties have become tired of it, the subject will be taken up by practical men, whose first effort will be to prohibit, under heavy pen-alties, the publication in newspapers of all

JOSIE MANSFIELD BUNKOED.

mond Bing From Her. [BT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT.] LONDON, March 4 .- Tom Kennedy, the secomplished American crook, who has just completed a two-years' term in a German prison, has bunkeed no less a person than Josie Mansfield, the heroine or otherwise of the Stokes-Fiske controversy. Miss Mansfield has been living for the last ten years in Paris with her mother She was called upon a week or so ago by Kennedy, who represented himself to be John Ransom, a nephew of the late Charles Ransom, who once carried on the gambling business in New York and Saratoga. John Ransom told Miss Mansfield that he was in desperate circumstances and he desired to borrow 100 francs or so, in order to go to Monte Carlo and try his luck. Miss Mansfield lent him the money and in a few days he returned with 100 or 200 franc notes, wrapped around a large roll of white paper, and paid the debt. He said he had won several hundred thousand francs at the wheel and he considered his luck entirely due to her kindness in lending him money

for his dead uncle's sake. He took her into his confidence, and informed her that he was about to be married to a wealthy American girl, and he admired a diamond ring Miss Mansfield wore so much that he determined to have one made like it for his fiancec. Accordingly Miss Mansfield lent him the ring, which was valued at 5,000 france, to take to the jeweler's for a pattern. Kennedy has not got back with it yet.

SWELLED WITH PRIDE.

The Arbitration League Laying Claim to Two Big Peace Victories.

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, March 14.-The International

Arbitration League, which held its twentieth annual meeting in London this week, is suffering from a severe attack of swollen head, caused by the success of its represen-tations to President Cleveland and President Carnot in favor of referring the Bering Ses and Newfoundland questions, respectively, to arbitration. The League has not the alightest doubt that most of the is due to its efforts; hence its present malady. It cannot be said that arbitration upon the Bering dispute is received with universal satisfaction here, an uneasy, although undefined feeling pre-valling in some quarters that it may be in proportion as disastrous for John Bull's self-esteem as in the case of the Alabama claims. The point to be submitted to arbitration is not in the opinion of many com-petent judges the most important of the many in dispute and France will keep the Newfoundland question open so long as one British soldier shall remain in Egypt.

THE SUEVIA'S CLOSE CALL

The Hamburg-American Liner Arrives Safely in Port at Plymouth.

PLYMOUTH, March 14. - The Hamburg-Afferican Line steamer Suevia, arrived here safely at 7:40 o'clock this morning. The Suevia left New York February 26, for Hamburg, and when near Star Point, Monday, her low pressure con-densing engine valve broke down and ever since she has been drifting about the chan-As soon as possible after the accident the Suevia was headed southward, with her lower top-sail set. She is brig-rigged, and owing to the force of the gale she got good steerage way upon her, everything con-sidered. Under this sail the Suevia drifted westward and eventually got out of the channel, at the height of the gale. Under and heading westward the Suevia continued until yesterday afternoon, when her engineers managed to disconnect the smashed cylinder and arranged so as to be able to place her under steam with one cylinder. She finally reached Plymouth without assistance.

EVENTS OF THE DAY.

ANTI-BETTING CRUSADE.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST YOUNG GAMBLERS

LONDON, March 14 .- Several weeks ago number of very good young men, instigated by some good elderly men better versed in the ways of this wicked world, met at the headquarters of the Young Men's Christian Association in this metropolis and opened tenders for a big contract, having for its object the abolition of bet-ting and other forms of gambling. They unanimously allotted the contract to themselves and have since been hard at work upon the preliminary operations. Some wild and very youthful enthusiasts thought of storming Windsor Castle, prostrating themselves at the foot of the throne

public exposure of the scandal.

It was evident that the crusaders could expect no sympathy in these exalted quarters, therefore their attention was turned to humbler game. It seems young clerks, shopmen, errand boys and such have acquired the baneful habit of "indulging in games of chance during the dinner hour." A vigorous campaign against these youthful sinners was initiated at a meeting of the Christian young men held last evening, when a clerical Bonnerges named Wakely incl-

religious news.

Boanerges might have given a startling illustration of the extent of the gambling evil, by referring to the awful backsliding of the Secretary of the Prayer Book Revision Society, who confessed in the Bankruptey Court only the previous day that for years past he had secretly indulged in betting and had systematically backed horses with godly contributors' money. But that

House of Commons next Tuesday is taken by a resolution aimed against the "growing prevalence of betting and gambling." The House of Lords will shortly send down to

intelligence relating to betting and to abolish priviledged bookmakers' stands at race

tion of raising exceptionally fine breeds of sheep, have developed the finest horses in that is being raised the Russian Empire. They have been the against Sir Charles owners of many sugar mills, cloth factories W. Dilke in Eng-An American Crook Secures a Valuable Disand manufactories of various klads and con-ducted a considerable trade in corn, cattle, wool, cloth, linen, timber, honey, etc. It is time. An Englishfor this reason the Russian Government has man, well versed been very anxious to stay their flight from the country, but the migratory impulse which that Government itself instigated for other purposes has become so strong that | the other day that the people of the districts named are streaming over the borders in all directions, head-

> Royalty's Matrimonial Relations. The so-called royal families spare no pains keep up the strain so far as intermarrying

concerned. The next spectacle of this kind will be the marriage of the Duchess of Aosta, daughter of the dying Jerome Bonaparte to Prince Roland Bonaparte, This affair will unite the families of the second oldest brother of Napoleon I, with that of the youngest; the re-

present contracting parties being that of econd cousins. The Duchess of Aosta. Duchess of Aosta was formerly the Princess Letitia, having married her mother's brother Amadens, who died last year, Prince Roland, her betrothed, has also been mar ried before, having in 1880 espoused the daughter of Blanc, the proprietor of the notorious gambling denat Monte Carlo. His wife died in 1882 leaving him a daughter and considerable money. Taking this odd mixture into consideration, one is tempted to believe the witty American writer who asserted that most of the insanity existing in the royal houses of Europe was caused through figuring on each other's relation

Some Notions About Cremation The assertion made by a number of writers that the cremation of Ernest Sallinger, of Cincinnati was the first Hebrew inciners tion on record does not hold good. The claims made were so broad and sweeping that we are enabled to go all the way back to antiquity for information on the subject. Thus we might assume that cremation was in vogue as early as the time of Abraham, for does not the proposed killing of Isaac and subsequent burning of the body suggest that cremation of the dead was known at the time? But it is not necessary to presume the practice of cremation among the ancient Hebrews, for it is known beyond doubt that although the common custom was inter-ment, burning was also practiced, princi-pally as a punishment of offenders against wedlock, and later as an honor conferred upon deceased royalty; for instance, the in-cineration of the first king of Israel on Mount Gilbon, after a battle with the Phi

istines.

Speaking of cremation recalls an interest ing and amusing aneedote of the late Charle. Sumner as related in an American maga zine of about 15 years since. In the English burlal service the words dust and ashes are supposed to be synonymous, only severe scholarship distinguishing them. Mr. Sumper was at breakfast with Walter Savage Landor at one time during his first visit to England, when the host asked Sumner why General Washington was not buried under the Capitol in the city that bears his name, Mr. Summer answered him and ended by saying: "And so his ashes rest at Mount

"Asheel ashes!" thundered Landor: "I am surprised to hear a scholar use such word under the circumstances. Do yo mean to say, Mr. Sumner, that General Washington's body was burned?"

Mr. Sumner instant Mr. Sumner instantly and with spirit replied; "Mr. Landor, when I read in MARCH 15,

the ismous verse of a great and scholarly

English poet: E'en in our ashes live their wonted fires, am I to understand that Gray refers to some process of cremation among your English forefathers?" A Handsome Monument to the Mem-It is hardly necessary to say here that Lander had nothing more to say on the sub-

LATE GOSSIP ABOUT ROYALTY. Me Loves an Opera Singer,

There will be a row among the Orleanists if the self-willed Due d' Orleans pursued his bent and married a woman of his own choice, particularly if that choice should be the opera singer, for whose company he has shown a decided preference recently. It would A not be the first time that royalty has stooped to the rank and file for a

certainly be consort, but it would be rather out of the beaten track for one of this family to do so, as they have al-ways been extremely pretentious in their

alliances.

The woman in the present case is the famous prima donna of the Paris Opera House, a good looking brunette who up to within a few years since was an utterly unas usually leaves
its imprint on
it, it would be an
r, but, such as it
generations harm that up as a matter of course on her mar-riage, which took place early in life to a man named Armstrong, who died when she was but 21 years of age, leaving one child on her hands. She then took up music as a means of support, going to London and afterward to Paris, where she studied two years and then made a triumphant debut in Brussels in "Rigoletta." Since that time she has been a reigning favorite at the French capital. All of which is quite a record for a woman who is yet under 26

Inspector Byrnes and His Medal. The refusal by Inspector Byrnes, of the New York police force, of a medal of honor conferred upon him by the monarch of Italy provokes the inquiry as to Byrnes' reasons for such an act. It may gain for him a rather cheap sort of fame among a certain class of Americans, but all sensible people will agree that the acceptance of such an honor from a foreign Government as an an nonor from a foreign Government as an expression of esteem, would not lower him a nair's breadth in the estimation of his countrymen, in fact it would have a tendency to elevate him in their opinion. However, if he chooses to refuse a gift, kindly offered from one who cannot hope to be in the least benefited by it, it is his own affair, as there is nothing in the statutes to prevent a man from being ridiculously patriotic if he pleases.

While on the subject, it would not be amiss to call attention to our country's utter lack of some sort of recognition for those who have distinguished themselves. In every country of Europe there is a reward of some kind, be it a decoration or a medal, but here there is nothing but the little emblems representing certain societies, and as these are bestowed as a distinguishing mark on every member of such organization they go for nothing.

The Attacks on Dilke. Many persons are of the opinion that there is much method in the "hue and cry"

in the politics of his country, said there was no question but that the ing eventually to the United States and perpetual boundbrilliant man was

ing of this truly done for a purpose. Bir Charles W. Dilke. He would not say that Editor Stead, of the Review of Reviews was merely a mouthpiece of others high in authority, but admitted that it seemed queer that so intelligent a man should be swayed by such ungovernable prejudices as he has exhibited in his persecution of both Parnell and Dilke. Can it be possible that members of the English Government are instigating these attacks? It cannot be denied that it is much to their interest to antagonize Parnell, whose growing strength some months since certain that the same body has not forgotten mons in 1872, when Dilke offered the famous resolution of inquiry into the expenses of the crown. Led by the Tories, the eratwhile dignified Chamber resolved itself into a riot of colossal dimensions concerning which the London Spectator said that the Speaker failed of his duty in not arresting all the members.

Facts About Color Photography.

It will be well for those interested in color photography, the alleged discovery of which is making so much noise in the publie prints of the day, not to place too much confidence in the assertions of Lippman and his associates until it is satisfactorily demonstrated that the discovery is a practical one. By this is meant one that can be put into actual and permanent use. The repreduction of colors on photographic plates is by no means new, but, the "fixing" of the same would be. As long ago as 1848, the French scientist Berquerel, succeeded in producing on a silver plate, the image of the seven colors of the solar spectrum; bu hey vanished on exposure to daylight. Niepee, also produced photographic pictures in blue, green and red through the medium of salts of uranium, but they soon dissolved There is hardly a doubt but color photo graphy will be perfected some day, but here is no necessity for enthusiasm until the fact is proven beyond question.

Carrying a Fad to the Extre It is presumed that our Ward McAllister and his set, read the English newspapers, for if they did not, how would they keep themselves abreast of all the latest fads of anglomania. Therefore if the above pre sumption be not incorrect, we may look for some orthographical freaks in the near future. On the other side of the Atlantic, a family by the name of Farington, moving in nigh society, but, having neither crest nor title, looked about them for some other distinguishing mark which they found by adopting the following method of spelling their name: ffarington. The one proper "capital" was discarded in favor of the two mproper "lower case" letters. The best authorities demand that capital letters should mark the beginnings of sentences and proper names. But, what are pro-pristies to people who want fads? Besides the family, whose name is given above, would claim, if hard pressed, that they took the ancient style, which recognized no distinction as to capitals or small letters. WILKIR.

Onlum Habit-The Best Cure Know Can be had before payment is made. DR. M. C, BENHAM & Co., Richmond, Ind.



MRS. GRINDER'S BODY The Poisoner's Remains Were Suc-

cessfully Embalmed. AS PERFECT TO-DAY AS IN LIFE.

The Eurial Place is Unknown at Present Except to Two Persons.

CASE OF EMOTIONAL INSANITY

Notwithstanding the solicitude that many people entertain in respect to the disposition of their remains after mertality has put on mmortality, it would astonish many people o know that a considerable number of the bodies of their acquaintances of tormer days are preserved in the city in a state that makes them appear almost as inviting as when in the living flesh. Among them was the body of Martha

Grinder, the notorious poisoner who horrified Pittsburg by her criminal mania in the time of the Civil War. For many years after she was hanged her body was in the possession of W. H. Devore, the undertaker, who at that time did undertaking for the county. After keeping the body in such perfect state that any ac quaintance would recognize it at sight until ome time in the '70s, Mr. Devore became so exasperated that he determined to get rid of the remainder of Martha. She had made him promise when he was her costumer that her body should not be buried as that of a pauper, nor at night, and also that the doctors should not have it. So one day he and Frank Calhoun put it into a coffin and sent it to some cemetary, and even the man who dug the grave and put the body into the ground knows nothing of the matter.
The funeral was almost as exclusive as that of Moses, as
but two people know where the remains of the modern Borgia lie. Mr. Devore was provoked to thus get rid of the body on account of the pestering of some people who did not like him and who annoyed him almost incessantly by sending the morbidly curious to his establishment to ask for

sight of the body. The Spiteful and Morbidiv Carlons. Some of the old-time reporters "had it in for him" also because they could not learn of the disposition, and there were some doctors who badgered him. Among the importunate was a minister of the gospel and one day Mr. Devore gratified the preacher's curlosity, after making him swear on the Bible not to divulge. Mr. Devore's experience proved that it i not the ignorant alone who are morbidly curious, but persons of all grades of in tellect, for beyond a testimonial to the effi-ciency of the modern embalming art, there was nothing more remarkable about the

plaster cast well executed. The features, save that they were not lighted by the gleam of intelligence given by the eyes, were as perfect ten years after the hanging as they were the day previous. A finger or toe might be broken off, but it could not be hurt, and the sharpest body. There is none of the repulsiveness about a properly embalmed body of to-day that accompanies the Egyptian mummy and were the embalmed body of the presen placed in a tomb in the dry climate of Egypt, there is no reason to doubt that the features could be preserved intact until Gabriel's horn blows. Such bodies are worthless to body snatchers, except to those the work for ransom, as the diss knife would have no impression on them.

A Case of Emotional Insanity. Mrs. Grinder was hanged before the day that the lawyers had perfected their theory of emotional insanity, for she was emotion ally insane if ever anyone was, as she poisoned without any discoverable motive. The late John Stewart was Sheriff at the time, and he deputed Mr. Devore to make "pleasant" (uneral arrangements with Mrs. Grinder, as she was somewhat cranky on the subject, but always showed a willingness to yield to Mr. Devore's suggestions when th same coming from others were spurned, and yet Mr. Devore was probably the uncon-scious cause of her being hanged. When Miss Buchanan, the first known of

Mrs. Grinder's victims, was being laid out for burial in an outfit she has purchased for her wedding the ladies had trouble in fitting a silk dress on the body and they asked Mr. Devore to assist. It seems that one of them was suspicious and asked Mr. Devore what he thought was the cause of Miss Buchanan's death. He replied that the body looked to him as though it indicated arsenical poisoning. Afterward, when Mrs. Grinder was arrested, he remembered that the women looked suggestively at each other and one made a remark cated that she thought there had been s crime committed, but he had paid no atten-tion to it at the time. Mrs. Grinder then lived in a court off Hand, now Ninth street. Some time later Mrs. Grinder sheltered a sick woman and her baby for some months. The woman boarded with Mrs. Grinder and the latter seemed to be very fond of her guest. One day the baby died auddenly and was buried by Mr. Devors. The mother requested him to bring a buggy and take her to the cemetery so that she could mark the place of the child's grave. They got into the buggy and took the little coffin in with them. Just as they started Mrs.

Offered Them a Drink of Water. The woman drank, but Mr. Devore re- | elsewhere,

fused. On the way to the cemetery the woman became violently ill and Mr. Devore stopped at a doctor's office with her. The doctor gave her an emetic and she yomited violently and soon grew better, but later Mr. Devore remembered the sircum-

stance.

Mrs. Grinder finally came to grief by forcing her supposed kindly services on a lady named Carothers. The former had theu moved to Allegheny, and took upon herself the task of nurse without compensation. After the tragedy people remembered that when Mrs. Grinder gara Mrs. Carothers. tion. After the tragedy people remembered that when Mrs. Grinder gave Mrs. Carothers her medicine she seemed to grow worse. Finally the doctor prescribed milk, and Mrs. Carothers rapidly grew better under other care. Again Mrs. Grinder ingratisted herself, and the patient again grew worse and finally died, and not notil after her death did suspicion take the shape that sent Martha to the scaffold.

Had cremation been in vogue at the time and Mrs. Grinder had more method in her madness, she might have carried on her pastime with "ghoulish glee" for a long time without any fear of detection from the skill of the cheese. skill of the chemist. She was particular in some matters, and refused to be hanged in a pair of stockings that she had accidentally solled herself while putting them on.

COMING HOME TO ROOST.

PITTSBURGS 3-CENT STREET CAR FARE THREAT USED ELSEWHERE.

Chicago Councils Threaten to Enforce the Rate There-Blue Outlook for Stockholders-Lively Work Cut Out for Elkins-Widener Syndicate

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. ONICAGO, March 14.—The street car managers of Chicago are beginning to feel alarmed over the increasing tendency of the municipal legislature to impose taxes and other restrictions upon them. THE DISPATCH has already referred to the present administration's determined fight to enforce a condition in all new ordinances for street railway extensions, requiring the roads to make a cash return of from \$1,000 to \$1,500 per

mile for the franchises. To cap the climax a Council committee has decided to report favorably an ordinance fixing the maximum rate of fare at 3 centr The present Mayor has come boldly out in favor of any legislation of this class, and, for street railway stockholders will be just

one Councilman, after the meeting, summed up the case in a word. Said he: "If Widener and Elkins can afford a 3-cent fare in Pittsburg, as we hear they can, where the population is only one-third that of Chicago, surely they can afford it here where the number of passengers is limited only by the capacity of the trains and the willingness of the company to carry ther It is quite within the range of probabili-ties that the City Council will yet interfere to cut down street car fares to approximately pear the rates at which the great London companies do business and pay large divi-

M.G. Cones, diamond expert and jeweler, takes pleasure in notifying his numerous patrons and the public that he is now located at 36 Fifth avenue with the largest and best selected stock of diamonds, watches, etc., in Pittsburg. My long experience enables me market prices, thus enabling me to sell goods at prices to dely competition. Don't forget the address, 36 Fifth avenue.

INGRAIN carpet, worth 25c, at 1816c; heavy two-ply carpet, worth 45c, at 29c; the 50c grade at 39c; the 65c quality at 48c; some all-wool 75c carpet at 58c; 25c floor oileloth at 150; \$3 Smyrns rugs at \$1 87; complete brass-mounted curtain poles, worth 30c, at 1234c: 75c lace curtains at 48c a pair; \$1 50 curtains, 98c; \$2 50 lace curtains at \$1 50. The higher grades up to \$10 reduced proportionately. These few prices tell the story. There will be thousands of dollars of carpets and curtains sold this week in Pittsburg, and we want to be "in it." We have made the prices accordingly. Read the special prices for certain lines of drygoods during this sale in another column. J. H. KUNKEL & BRO.

1347-1349 Penn avenue, two squares east of \$6 children's wraps reduced to \$2, all

grades. Must be sold

Ingrain Carpets at 40c 5,000 yards, that have been selling at 60c all winter, reduced to 40c per yard for 10 days only, beginning March 10. No remnants among them—full rolls of fall styles which were not duplicated for spring trade.

EDWARD GROETSINGER

JOHN P. KNABLE Co., 35 Fifth av.

627 and 629 Penn avenue. Don't strain your eyes trying to see, but get your eight tested and your eyes fitted with spectacles and see easy, at August Loch's, 145 Federal street. Fitting done by

65C CHILDREN'S hose reduced to 25c. JOHN P. KNABLE Co., 35 Fifth av. READ Edward Groetsinger's advertise nent on second page.

Free To-Morrow. A handsome satin shamrock to every vis

SPECIAL ingrain carpet and lace curtain sale continued J. H. KUNKEL & BRO.

## AT THE SEAT OF WAR.

Letter on the Chilean Rebellion. From the Dispatch's Special Correspondent.

PRESIDENTAL SUCCESSION

Is the Question Which Precipitated the Present Situation.

THE CONGRESS IS RESPONSIBLE.

Ead Balmaceda Been Firmer Bloodshed Would Have Been Averted.

HOW BUSINESS HAS BEEN PARALIZED

(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE.) SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Feb. 12.—In view of the present serious disturbances, this obstreperous little Republic, which considers herself fully espable of whipping the whole world, is neither a safe nor pleasant place for foreigners to visit just now, but, journalistically speaking, is "a seat of war" by no means to be ignored. However, it makes little difference in what part of South America the scribe may pitch his moving tent, for in everyone of these miscalled republies, political troubles are brewing always and liable at any time to bubble up in armed rebellion. Chile has boasted much of being the most peaceable of them all, as well as the most prosperous and law abid-

We made a hasty trip down here from Peru during last July (the midwinter seaon on this side of the equator), in the midst of the excitement, then at fever heat, which was really the beginning of present complications—on purpose to study both sides of the question at issue,

Very Hard to Get News. It is impossible to arrive at a fair understanding of them at a distance, because



President Jose Balm South American newspapers, mostly printed in the Spanish language, are few, inefficient and universally "bought up" by one faction or the other; while the telegraph wires, when not seized or torn down by insurgents, are owned and controlled by the Govern ment. Indeed, it is easier for you at the distant North to receive reliable, though tardy, information concerning events ocearring on the Southern continent-through private messages sent by foreigners engaged in business here, to their houses in London, France or New York, via Buenes Ayresthan for people living in different divisions of the same country, who must depend en-

tirely upon local facilities. On that first visit to Chile, we came over to the capital to have an interview with the President (which was easily accomplished), and to attend some of the exciting sessions of Congress; and it chanced, by rare good fortune, that we left Valparaiso the very day before that dreadful 21st of July, when for some hours the old seaport was in the hands of a howling mob and its streets were bathed

in blood. Didn't Realize the Danger.

Even then prominent Chileans assured ne that the trouble was only a temperar strike, which might occur anywhere, and that there was not the remotest ger of revolution, because the peoper ple were altogether too patriotic to bring discredit on their beloved country. It seems to be the fashion, especially abroad—among those whose knowledge of Chile's affairs must be, to say the least, somewhat superficial—to attribute all the blame of the anddle to President Balmaceda, and to characterize him as a tyrant and would-be lictator. The truth is that if the executive had not been too pliant and anxious to please in the first place he would have crushed the rebellion in its infancy, before

The fault is principally with a deterwhich unfortunately happens to have a ma-jority in the legislative chamber, and whose orimary object is to control the approach ng Presidental election, which ca lone by breaking the power of the present

The trouble began in this way:

The Bottom of the Trouble Ever since Chile has claimed to be a Republic, her Constitution has permitted every President to nominate his own successor—
and to practically elect him, with the cooperation of his Ministers; an unwise and
foolish custom, we of the North may think, but, having been firmly established by law and precedent, there is no reason why Don Balmaceda should not exercise his constitutional prerogative in the matter, the same as his predecessors have done. If the system is now at variance with popular feeling, a peaceable change might have been effected in the Constitution, without all this loss of life and property. The disaffected Congress-men, having cause to fear that the President would name as his successor a certain Cable net officer who is obnoxious to them, delib-erately instigated revolts by obstinately refusing to passany presupuestas, as the appro-priations are called, until Balmaceda should ome to their terms; the first demand being that he dismiss his ministers, one and all (in order to get rid of the obnoxious one), and then appoint others more to their liking.

This the President declined to do, on the ground that the Chilean Government, like that of every other republic, gives the executive the right to select his own immediate officers and to retain them unless they become guilty of grave offense; that he had al-ready changed his cabinet twice within little more than two years in the vain effort to satisfy them and to do so a third time, for no fault of the ministers, would not only be ex-tremely unjust to those gentlemen and render himselt ridiculous in the eyes of the world as a party pupper with no "back bone," but would establish a dangerous precedent for his successors in all time to

Balmaceda Wasn't Firm Enough. The revolts of seven months ago were to direct result of this refusal, or rather of the