The Amazing Cheapness of Southern Mine and Furnace Labor.

WHAT A SHREWD CHICAGOAN SAW While Spending a Winter in the New Manufacturing Districts.

A NEW RIVAL FOR CONNELLSVILLE COKE

TYPICIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCELL CHICAGO, April 13. - Charles Himrod, a well-known pig iron broker of this city, spent nearly the whole of last winter in the South, having just returned to Chicago. Being an iron man he naturally took more than ordinary interest in the marvelous industrial development of the South. During his absence he visited all the principal manto the cost of materials and labor, and found out how it is that the South has become such a dangerous competitor for the Northern markets in certain departments of

"There is a disposition among Pittsburg people," said Mr. Himrod this evening, "to bury their heads in the sand and imagine that they are the only people in the country who can make iron. They have been in the habit of ignoring the South and of saying that it could not amount to much and that ts manufacturers were bound to break up.

A Rather Serious Mistake, "They never made a greater mistake. The industrial enterprises of the South have come to stay. They are increasing in all directions and year by year they are encroaching more on the markets which have hitherto been the exclusive property of the North.
"As THE DISPATCH stated the other day,

there are three things which are especially favorable to the Southern manufacturer. One is the close proximity of his fuel and his ore supplies, another is the chespness and decrify of labor, and the third the cheapness of railroad rates. The great cause of cheapness of production is the proximity of coal and iron ore supplies. I go 800 miles for her ore. The ore is not more easy of access than in the Lake Superior district, and the deposits are not so large or in as great variety, or as rich. If the South had as rich deposits of ore as we have, they could drive us Northern fellows out of extence. We wouldn't mine ores in the North that are as good as their best because t wouldn't pay to transport them to our furnaces. In the South the ores average 40 to 50 and 52 per cent of metallic iron, The average is perhaps 45 per cent. In the Lake Superior district 60 per cent of metallic iron is the lowest grade of ore used, and frequent-ly the percentage is 66 and 68 per cent. Center of the Southern Activity.

"Burmingham, Ala., I suppose, will althe South, and the next best point will be the district of which Chattanooga, Tenn., is the center. But Virginia is going ahead very rapidly and is getting to be a large manufacturer of iron. All along the line of the Norfolk and Western Railroad they are putting in new blast furnaces. They building several at Rounoke, one at Salem, Roanoke county; one at Pulaski, one at Wytheville, one at Bristol on the point where the road crosses the State line between Tennessee and Virginia, one at a new town in Wythe county called Ivanhoe. and a couple of others at new towns near

"How do those Southern furnaces compare in quality with those of the North?" "They are modern blast furnaces in every respect," was Mr. Himrod's reply. "They are fully as substantial as any at the North. Indeed the coke blast furnaces of the South are not so many built on the old style." "How does the quality of iron which they roduce compare with that of Northern

Depends on the Purpose.

"It is hard to tell whether an iron is good That depends on the purpose for which it is to be used. In Pittsburg, for thosphorus. They are used to using Lake Superior ores there which are low aterior. From a Pittsburg point of view the iron produced from Virginia ores is betthan that of Tennessee or Alabama. and silicon. Other people do not look upon those elements as so objectionable. Many mills in the South use Southern pig iron exclusively and with very good results, and others in the North use Southern pig iron with very little Northern iron in combina-

blast lurnace men to produce pig iron?" "That of course varies in the different districts and depends on the location of the with reference to its ore and at a cost of close to \$8 per ton, and there are others in the same district, whose names I hould think, could not make iron at a lower figure than \$12 per ton."

What did you find is the cost of labor in the South as compared with the North?"

Difference in Labor's Cost. "I should say that labor in the South osts 25 or 30 per cent less than at the North. In Tennessee and Alabama they use convict thor in their coal and their ore mines, and, I think, about 40 cents per man per day is what they pay the State for it. I do not know what proportion of their work is done convict labor, but, as the amount of work done increases, the proportion of course keeps growing less. Negro labor, of which they use a great deal, is very cheap. They do not pay more than about \$1 per day for it. As about 90 per cent of a ton of pig iron is labor, a difference to that extent is of very great advantage to the South. An additional advantage is that negro labor is very docile and easily manged; the greatest difficulty with it is that the blacks will not work steadily; they are very auxious for vacations and holidays, but and at the blast furnaces is just as good as

"Does there seem to be any immediate

"It is bound to increase before very long. One thing that is keeping it back now is the the white men to take black men into their unions. I understand that they reto allow their organizations to be used for the benefit of the negroes. In time that Then labor is scureer, and it will be necessary before long import it. They cannot get men to go there from other parts of the country unless they pay the same wages that are paid elsewhere. As soon as they are compelled to import men the rate of wages will go up to the level of the rest the country. And it is only a question of se, I think, when convict labor will be

Another thing that is greatly to the adsthe fact that the coking industry there is stirely free to competition. In the Poe the four fields of the southwestern part of Ladies' dongola button, very flexible soles, at G. D. Simen's, 78 Ohio street, Allegheny, onto district in the southwestern part of lly as good for most blast purposes as Pa. ellsville coke. It is purer and has les deline, ash and phosphorus, but

though it costs them more because of the ight rates. It has to be shipped South to exville, Tenn., and reaches this city by

way of Cincinnati. The Norfolk and West-ern railroad is now building a branch from the Pocahontas district to the Ohio river, which will cross the Ohio at or near Catlettsburg, near the mouth of the Big Sandy.

To Be Shipped to Chleago. "As soon as that is finished-and it will be finished this summer—the Pocahontas coke will be shipped direct to Chicago, in competition with Connellsville coke. The difference in the haul will be not more than 50 miles and the Connellsville people will have to work hard to hold their trade in Chicago and the Northwest, If I am not mistaken the Leisenrings, when they sold out in the Connellsville district, in-vested largely in Virginia coke lands, not far from Pocahontas, and by the building of

with him. "Do you think the Northern blast fur nacemen will be permanently injured by cheap Southern iron?"
"No, I do not; because this country is so

great, and is growing so rapidly in all directions, that there is work enough for all. The Southern pig iron is now going to Pittsburg, where I am told a much larger amount of it is sold than most people sus-pect; and Youngstown and Sharon, New ufacturing districts of the South, and for Castle and Buffalo. Together with home his own gratification made some inquiries as iron, it has completely displaced the Mahoning valley furnaces in this market, but when a furnace loses one market it hunts for another and finds it. The consumption is increasing enormously, and there is work enough for all."

> MINIATURE OIL FIELD. UNIQUE PIECE OF AUTOMATIC WORK OF TWO OIL CITY MEN.

It Will Be an Oil Region Exhibit at the World's Fair - Four Pumping Wells Will Be in Operation, With All the Ap-

"SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 OIL CITY, April 13 .- Peter Gruber and Dr. C. J. Reynolds, of this city, are now completing a unique piece of work, on which they have been engaged in their spare hours during the past year, and which will probably be one of the oil region's exhibits at the World's Fair.

It is a miniature oil field about 6 by 12 feet in dimensions, complete in tail and operation in all its saw furnaces that obtained their ore and appliances, which include four pumping their coal and coke all within a radius of wells with sucker rod and twin table atfive miles, whereas Pittsburg has to tachments, by means of which they are all go 800 miles for her ore. The ore is not more pumped at once; a drilling well on the side hill with the bluff so cut away as to show the various formations and the operation of the mols: a pump station with pipe lines and loading rack; a railroad encircling the farm, half of the way through a tunnel; an oil train equipped with the tub cars of the past, the tank cars of the present and cars filled with oil barrels; a gas well and an unfinished derrick, on and around which rig-builders are at work automatically. The oil and motive power for operating these equipments are supplied from beneath

On the farm are shown the home of the owner of the land, who has evidently done station from which the agent promptly emerges upon the arrival of the oil train; a well-shooter halting with his torpedo rig on a wagon road; a gully down which flows a little stream supplied by a spring near the top of the hill, and beside it a counterpart of the Colonel Drake well, which will be readily recognized by any one who has seen the tamous oil well or its photograph.

The reproduction in detail is accurate and forms a uniquely clever exhibit.

AGAIN IN THE RING.

Dan Rice, of Funny Memory, Will Give ar

Old-Time Show. NEW YORK, April 13 .- Some of the boys who 20 years are used to clap their hands and shout with glee at the funny sayings and doings of Dan Rice, the clown, will have a chance to do it all over, for the old will average better than those of the North, showman has decided to go on the road again because of their modern construction. There | with a big one-ring circus. The show is to open in Jersey City on May 15 for one week, then it will go to Brooklyn for three weeks. and after that to the principal towns on the

travel through the Eastern States by rail. Mr. Rice was seen at the Everett House, on Vesey street, last night. When asked if the death of Mr. Barnum had had anything instance, an iron to be good must be low in | to do with his determination to return to the

circus business, he said:
"No, I just felt that I wanted to try it phosphorus and have become again, and as there is room for a first-class, one istomed to regard all others as ring show, I'm going to give the public one again, and as there is room for a first-class, onethat I think will please them. When I quit in 1871, I was running the Paris Pavilion Circus on Fourteenth street, between Second That is because it is lower in phosphorus | and Third avenues. I gave the first benefit there for the sufferers by the Chicago fire, and sent \$666, the receipts of a matinee performance, to Mayor Mason of that city. The stockholders with me in that show are all dead, They were G. R. Spaiding, of Sau-gerties, David Bidwell, of New Orleans, Jared Quick, of Brewsters, N. Y., and Avery Smith. Spalding and I were the promoters of that show. They Paris without my name and it failed, as I

said it would." Mr. Rice says he will put on the clown's fuel supplies. I tound one furnace, the woodward, at Wheeling, six miles from and make as much fun for the little folks as Birmingham, Ala., where pig iron is made | he used to do when Forepaugh and other circus men paid him \$1,000 a week to appear. "I shall give a circus under a large ob cannot now recall, where iron is made long tent, with no center pole," he said, equally cheap. But those instances are exlly rare. The usual cost is from shall visit. I shall take in all my old towns \$10 to \$11 per ton, and there are some furnaces to Tennessee and Alabama which, I many, many friends. There will be a number of performing horses and a donkey, but no menagerie. I don't want any animal show. J. H. Allen, a man of great experience in circus enterprises, will be my business manager."

SANTA FE., N. M., April 13 .- News received from Southeastern Arizona says that the White Mountain Apaches are very restless and it is feared that they will go on the warpath. They are having much trouble among themselves, there being shooting or cutting scrapes daily, and a general feeling of uneasiness prevails, which bodes no good to settlers in that part of the Southwest.

Protect Your Health.

Protect Your Health.

Cold and moisture combined have a torporising effect upon the bodily organs, and the digestive and secretive processes are apt to be more tardily performed in winter than in the fall. The same is true, also, of the excretory functions. The bowels are often sluggish, and the pores of the skin throw off but little waste matter at this season. The system, therefore, requires opening up a little, and also purifying and regulating, and the safest, surest and most thorough tonic and alterative that can be used for these purposes is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Persons who wish to escape the rheumatic twinges, the dyspeptic agonies, the painful disturbances of the bowels, the bilious attacks and the nervous visitations so common at this time of the year, will do well to reinforce their systems with this renowned vegetable stomachic and invigorant. It improves the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cheers the spirits and renovates the whole physique.

Notice to Retail Milliners In Pittsburg and adjoining towns. Mr. W. D. Clause will be at the Hotel Anderson April 13, 14, 15, with a full line of samples AMMON STEVENS & CO.

Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY pieces best moquette carpets in Hartford & Smith's makes, at a price, at Welty's, 120 Federal street, 65, 67, 69 and 71 Park way. TTS

The Easiest Shoe Worn, My genuine hand-sewed turn at \$2 50.

An All-Around Superiority. A reliable brand of beer is that manufac-

WHITEHOUSECRANKS

People With All Sorts of Hallucinations Who Call There

Administrations. HOW THE POLICE DEAL WITH THEM

WASHINGTON, April 13 .- The recent forcible entry into the sacred portals of the Executive Mansion by the inebriated stepson of a Southern statesman was the first act of the kind committed within the memory of the attaches of that institution. All character and kind of deranged personages find their way into the President's domicile, but these are seldom inclined to be belligerent. Through the efforts of the vigilant officers on duty within the premises they are always apprehended and properly dis-posed of-either deprived of their liberty or sent to their friends.

These frail and mentalty depraved creatures are generally the outgrowth of political or other excitement of a national character. The agitation of questions through the public print and the demonstrations attending a Presidental election and inauguration develop the dormant weakness or delusion of the average "crank," and the head of the nation is at once made his ob-jective point. Often the public-spirited citizens of an enterprising country village supply the town "crank" with means to send him forth into the world in search of the "missing link."

Handling the Cranks. Eventually what the village congratu-lated itself over as a gain becomes a burden upon the capital authorities. To detect and cull out from the busy throng which is usually going in or coming out of the White House and Government departments, the unfortunate with a political or religious grievance, or invention, requires skilled subordinates, with superior judgment of human nature, and the greatest prudence and precaution must be exercised in treating with the subject when located lest his suspicions become aroused and he makes trouble before being secured.

The official records indicate that the national capital enjoys the largest number of visitors of this class the year following Presidental campaigns. For instance, the number apprehended and transported to other parts in 1886, the year Mr. Cleveland went into the Executive Mansion, was 19, in 1887 the number was 10, in 1888 it was 6, in

In 1890, the first year succeeding President Harrison's inauguration, the number increased to 18. Ascribing such causes as one may for the delusions that enshroud the minds of the "cranks" who seek the acquaintance of the President of the United States, you only add to the interest which must be found in observing their actions and hearing their reasons for seeking him out. Your correspondent is enabled to present for the first time the names and pronounced motives of the most interesting of these de-iuded mortals who have called at the Executive Mansion in the past few years.

Good Season for Them. The first winter of President Arthur's term was an interesting crank season. It was a cold January day when Jonah March. a German barber, reached the capital, hav-ing traveled all the way from Mohawk Val-N. Y. March made his appearance at the White House with the astounding announcement that he was the original Jonah who had been swallowed by the whale. His particular desire was to have an interview with the President and General Logan. In his pocket he had carefully stowed away a clipping from some newspaper in which the name of Jonah was mentioned, besides \$91 in money and a season ticket over the railroad between Philadelphia and Jersey City.

March claimed that a bill drawn by Gen-

eral Grant would be passed through Con-gress by Senator. Logan for his benefit, and that it would make him a great man. Ser-geant Dinsmore persuaded Jonah to aban-don his visit to the President, and he, being harmless, was placed on a train and started for home.

Not long after the departure of Jonah, John Rettig, a Taylor county, Texas, far-mer, in response to a call from "Unknown"

in Washington, introduced himself at the Mansion as concerned in a small business transaction which was to be consummated there and whereby he was to be made the recipient of a two-story brown-stone front house and lot valued at \$30,000, a wardrobe of fine clothing, diamonds and jewelry and the sum of \$250,000 in hard cash. The"Unknown," upon whose invitation

he had come to the nation's capital, had promised to make him a detective, and also wanted him to make an independent race for President. Instead, however, of carrying out the promise or inducing him to en-ter the Presidental race, the "Unknown" had crowned him a "Cool-headed King," given him \$25,000,000 in money and made him equal to Jesse James in looks and sharpness without the capacity to do an act of meanness. Rittig at his own request was furnished a guide and shown the sights of the capital, a (ter which he took his depar-ture for the West to visit relatives. Sad Cases of Dementia

A more to be feared specimen of the order was Toby Allen, of Chicago, whose mission to the East was with a view of getting cleansed of spiritualists, who had witch-crafted and mesmerized him. President Arthur, according to his statement, had previously driven home persons who bothered and interfered with him, and he had come again to find relief. If he could not see the President about the matter he would write him a letter and get Mr. Arthur to put a stop to it. Toby, being of the more determined style of visionaries, was finally lodged in an institution where he would be secure from worldly mesmerists and spiritualists.

About six weeks prior to the death of President Garfield, Henry Riller, a sad case of dementia, turned up in Washington from Missouri for the purpose of taking pos-session of the throne, he laboring under the delusion that he had been elected Vice President of the United States, but the people of his State had neglected to apprise him of the fact. According to his fancy, Mrs. Garfield had been reserving his position for him, and Mr. Arthur had been officiating as his amanuensis. It was an idea of this individual that Mr. Beecher commanded a body of soldiers and with them had gone to Missouri, forcing him to leave home and friends. Another of his hallucinations was that there was \$200 to his credit in the United States Treasury, which he had written for without receiving response. Riller had over \$100 in money with him when taken up to be cared for. His money was used to give him a trip back to his farm under escort.

Gone on Great Invention It was in December, during President Cleveland's time, when a German engraver calling himself Casper Tubesing, hailing from St. Louis, stopped off in Washington and made a quiet effort to have a talk with the Executive. Tubesing was at least 5 years of age and carried with him two pieces of old rusty iron and a large piece of glass, which, according to his story, constituted an improved telegraph instrument, which he operated in a lively manner with two very dirty hands. Casper's ceremony was to close his eyes and rub the iron and glass together in order to produce electric cur-

The old gentleman desired to see "His Excellency, the President of the United States," to show him his secret telegraph, with which he had communicated with Prince Bismarck and obtained a loan of \$1,000, which had been placed to his account with the President. This poor old creature also claimed to have invented a patent flying

machine, the first one having been produced 75 years before the time of Christ.

The most thoroughly deluded religious personage who had a mission to perform at the seat of government was Miss Amsoda 69 and 71 Park way.

Greenwault, of Lancaster, Pa. She came to Washington "especially to see the Presi-dent." It was her desire to have him recomdent." It was her desire to have him recommend and see to the passage of a law that would prevent the ungodly and unrighteous people of her community from forming, a conspiracy to overthrow the Evangelical Church. In her humble opinion the conspiracy had been in operation for several years, and, as the authorities in Lancaster would not intercede, she intended to prevail upon the Chief Executive of the country to have an end put to it. Miss Greenwault, after a brief stay, was induced to return to her home in Lancaster. TO INTERVIEW THE PRESIDENT. ome of the Notable Deluded Ones of Three

her home in Lancaster. Controlled by the Spirits. Another helpless character who eventually Another nelpless character who eventually went to an insane asylum, Charles Cobourn, found his way to the White House from Montgomery county, Md. Cobourn represented that he was the sole owner of the Chieftain Manual styled the "Vain Gospel," which came to him one morning in spring over the meadows. The power of the spirit of the ocean talked with him. It made him strong, and he was commanded by the spirit of the ocean to get free understanding to go to the ocean to get free understanding

The sun spoke to him and said, "Be good," all for the benefit of America. Cobourn called at the Executive Mausion, but failed to obtain an interview with the President, from whom he expected to obtain a money allowance.

The Lord was to sweep the world, and Priscilla Johnson had been informed to that effect by the spirits. Priscilla was deter-mined to have a chat with the President, and no one could stop her. She stated that permission had been granted her to interview the Executive, but that she had been taken away in the spirit on the Lord's Day and had been anointed. . Her latest in formation was that all preachers would be wiped off the face of the earth. The Lord had sent her to tell the President that all the people looked to him as king of the

Not long afterward a Kansas farmer, named John Manion, whose years were about three score, made a call at the mansion, expecting to see the President and his wife. The applicant vouched that the latter had sent for him to come to Washing-ton "to obtain a chair for being known." Some months before he arrived a Kansas magistrate told him he would get a valuable chair by calling at the White House. Given a Trip Abroad.

"Contagion Billy" was among the uniden-tified cranks who called at the mansion to see the President, He labored under the not very strange impulse that any man who had no home or employment belonged to the Government, and he wanted assistance from the head of it. "Billy" was given a trip abroad upon the recommendation of the au-

It was a strange dream that Lowell V. McMinn, of Ulster county, N. Y., said he experienced. It was some time prior to the shooting of the lamented President Garfield. In the dream ne saw the President, the railway station and the man who did the shooting. It was not long after this dream that he wrote the President and constrained him to keep his guards out and told him about

the time the shooting would occur.

Rose Whipple, from the same county, put in an appearance not long afterward to obtain a valuable pin which the President had granted her. Rose did not know who had the pin, but was confident of its existence in Washington. It was also her intention to make a detective of herself. Before denyting from home she position the fore departing from home she notified the fore departing from home she notified the Governor of New York that she was going to leave the State, but he did not reply to her communication. Rose left the Capitol of her own accord for New York on the day of her arrival.
One of President Harrison's admirers was

Patrick Ruhan, of Haverstraw, N. Y., whose daily dream was that he had penetrated the jungles of deepest Africa. Patrick had among other possessions a cactus cane, which was 700 years old and which he claimed to have gotten during a trip over the Dark Continent. It was punctured with innumer-able holes, through which were run numer-ous strips of red, white and blue ribbon. It was his purpose to call at the Executive Mansion and present the cane to the coun try's chief executive as a mark of the high appreciation he had for him and his admin-istrative policy. Patrick was induced to leave the Capitol, but in a few days he came back and was apprehended while making a and attempt to see the President

Banished From Washington Several visits were made to Washington by John Theurer, of Hamilton, O., and, al though he was pronounced sane by the proper authorities, the restoration was but temporary. When overtaken by the spell which prompted his seeking out the President and the Secretary of State it was his desire to have the latter prosecute a claim in his behalf for injuries received by him a Lisbon, Portugal. At times Theurer be came excited, and threatened the Secretary, when he was seized and banished from the seat of government. He was smart enough to find his way back again, when he was arrested a second time and placed in an

van Wert county, O., produced James Bell, who came to Washington to present States, to which office he had been duly elected by the people. It was his desire to dislodge President Harrison, but, failing to secure the expected recognition at the White House and departments, he was induced to turn his face toward home.

herein enumerated has a tendency to in crease their unreasonable imaginings, land in some instances their manifestations be come alarming. Yet with the many oppor-tunities for freedom of approach offered by the average official of state in this country, no instance of personal assault or interference has attracted public attention since the dastardly and lamentable assassination of President Garfield. If it were not for that politeness and patriotism which controls the average American on all occasions, President and each member of his Cabinet would require a strong guard about their workshops and an escort in going to and from their homes.

SMOKE IS DISAPPEARING.

Progress Made by the Chicago Smoke Inspector's Department.

CHICAGO, April 13 .- Chief Smoke Inspector Andrew Young has prepared the

following report: "Since January 1 there have been 686 reports turned in by the inspectors of this department, the greater part of which came from the business portion of the city. There are some complaints against the railroads but it is a noticeable fact that they are be coming fewer, as they have made it a matter of business, on account of patrons living along their several lines suffering from soot and smoke emitted by their locomotives, to abate the smoke nuisance. The Michigan Central, Chicago and Erie, Grand Trunk, Northwestern, Nickle-Plate and other roads are applying smoke consumers as fast as they can take engines out of the service for that purpose. Many owners of stationar plants have made promises to comply with the ordinances at an early day." Every day the Smoke Inspector receives a

expressing their desire to comply with the requirements of the department. PLEURISY pains, and all asthmatic and bronchial affections are soon relieved by that certain remedy for coughs and colds,

large batch of letters from various railroa

Notice to Retail Milliners In Pittsburg and adjoining towns. Mr. W. D. Clause will be at the Hotel Anderson April 13, 14, 15, with a full line of sample and pattern hats. Please call. AMMON STEVENS & Co. Cleveland, O.

New Dress Trimmings. See window display; novelties for spring season. A. G. CAMPBELL & SONS, 27 Fifth avenue.

LACE CURTAINS at any price you may want, at Welty's, 120 Federal street, 65, 67, 69 and 71 Park way. COME IN THE SPRING.

A Great Mistake to Wait Until Summer to Watch for Moths.

They Are Nearly Innocuous Except, Perhaps, to the Articles.

SOME VERY DANGEROUS REMEDIES.

THE HAVOC OF THE CARPET BEETLE

The greatest mistake folks make is to

await the heat of summer before watching for moths, savs a writer-in The Upholsterer. Artless young housewives look askance at the bare thought of bugs in their newlybuilt home, but if they stop to squarely consider the subject, they must admit that visitors are at any time liable to bring in with their clothing a guileless moth, which, with good health and industry, can hatch hundreds of its kind in a week, and ruin everything of an animal texture with which its larve or grubs come in contact; therefore, the need for serious watchfulness and s knowledge of the subject becomes apparent. One immediately protests, "But I have never watched specially for moths, and everything in the way of clothing and fabrics in my home has not been ruined." "True but your immunity from depredation has been good luck-nothing more. The moth lays its eggs in dark places, and the grub which is batched moves slowly and its feeding spots are usually within a foot or so of its place of birth. If by good luck its place of birth is away from a textile tabric, the texture will not be hurt; if near, it is sure

The quacks and "preventive" manufactthrough the ignorance of people regarding the moth and its habits. Folks have bundled up their woollens and packed them away in their chests full of tarboline or carboline or cedarline or camphorline, and actually believed that they would be safe until fall. They have wrapped up hun-dreds of moth eggs which eventually hatch the grubs. These odors will never kill a moth or destroy its life germs. To be sure, moth or destroy its life germs. To be sure, a moth will not voluntarily seek a nesting piace where the odor exists, but if boxed up with an odor it cannot escape from, it sim-ply proceeds to lay its eggs in the atmosphere, which becomes a second nature to the grub when batched.

A Rather Dangerous Remedy.

Anything saturated with arsenic, or creosote, or even salt, or impregnated with sulphur, the moth or worm will not touch, but the use of these articles is dangerous to the colorings of fine textures. It is discouraging, indeed, when a housewife shakes out her clothes and puts them into a camphor trunk and keeps them there all summer; to find that in the fall they are fairly riddled; but the trouble has been, she watched only for moths, when the moth is not at all destructive. It is the worm that she should have been on the lookout for, which hatches out of the egg, and as the egg is hardly per-ceptible to the naked eye, a mere white speck like the point of a pin, the danger is passed over unseen. Until recently, the utmost con lusion and ignorance has prevailed regard-ing the nomenclature of the moth species, but it is now a clearly defined fact that there are three distinct species of wool-destroying moths common in this country, all of which are of European origin. To be scientifically correct we should term them the Tines pellionells, Linn.; the Tines tapetzells, Linn., and the Tineola biselliella, Hummel.

The commonest species are light brown and distinguished by the spots shown in the illustration. They begin to appear late in April and may occasionally be seen flitting about as late as August. They pair off and the female then searches for suitable places the female then searches for suitable places for the deposition of her eggs, working her way into dark corners, crevices of the way across the boat ran into the eddy and lungs, chronic diseases. Consultation, \$1. Many cases treated successfully by mail cracks in the floor or deep in the folds of garments, apparently choosing by instinct the least conspicuous places. Some of the boys managed to swim out of the eddy, but were exhausted and nearly the moth lays from 18 to 140 eggs accoumbed. Following is a list of those RAILROADS. soft body larvæ or worms, all of which begin immediately to make a case for themselves from the fragments of the cloth upon which they feed. The case is in the shape of a hollow roll, a thirty-second to an eighth of an inch long. We have all noticed these "rolls" on fabrics and frequently we have crushed them, supposing that we have thus prevented all damage, when the very exist-ence of the cylinder shows that the grub has already fed. As the worms grow, they enthey get by feeding.

The Transformation Comes in Spring.

days and then, crawling into some yet more protected spot remains torpid during the

The worm reaches its full growth in 36

winter within its case, which by this time is thickened and fastened at either end, and is the full-sized cocoon. The transformation of moth takes place within the case during the following spring. Such is the life round of the species. The worm feeds on woolen fabrics, curled hair, hair-cloth, furs, feathers or anything of that character which may possess an animal deposit, for within the cellula tissues of hair, there is the same nutriment which one finds on a smaller scale within a bone. It is the 36 day period, from the time that the eggs are laid to the time that the worm or grub reaches the full size that the damage is done, and it is fortunate that all of the eggs that are laid do not hatch -in fact, but a small portion ever find life. The second species constructs its cocoon mainly from fragments of the material upon which it has been feeding, spinning a cer-tain amount of silk, however, wherever it goes, leaving the trace which one sometimes finds on woollen fabrics; this species is most common from Washington southward. The parent moth is of a dark straw color, and has none of the spots on it that you see on the tinea pellionells. .The moth of the tinea tapetzella, the third species, is readily dis-tinguished from all others by the front wings, which are black from the base to the body and white beyond, the white portion being sometimes crowded with dark gray. The habits of these species are much the same, with the exception that the larva or worm of the last-named is most destructive, using for its cocoon cyl inder pieces of cloth itself on which it is feeding. It must be now apparent to the careful reader that it is quite difficult to kill the infinitesimally small eggs by reason of their almost inperceptible diminutiveness and difficult also to eradidate the moth by reason of its secretive habits. A benzine spray is sure death, but there are many objections to its use and danger from its in-flammable character; still, if the ordinary throat spray, which can be bought for a tri-fle, is filled with benzine and the vapor thrown into crevices against moth or eggs, it will destroy them, but no light should be brought into a room thus treated, until after it has been thoroughly aired and the odor

dissipated. Least Objectionable Destroying Agent After a thorough airing of a woolen fabric -for the purpose of driving out any con-cealed moth (for a moth abhors light) and after time has been given to the develop-ment of any concealed egg, you may be reasonably sure that there is nothing harm-ful on the fabric; then it is as safe done up in a paper parcel as it would be if saturated and buried beneath all the anti-moth remedies in existence. Camphor, tobacco, naphtbaline and other strong odorants are only partially repellent to the flying moth and have no effect at all upon the eggs of the worm, which is the destroying element.

its legs and feigns death. It is white, black and scarlet, the scarlet being confined to a strip down the middle of the back. It begins to appear in the fall and soon the specie

pair off and the female deposits her eggs upon the carpet itself, and not in the cracks or crevices as generally supposed. During the day time these beetles frequently fly to the windows and may be caught there; but they seldom leave the house until their eggs have been deposited.

The treatment is similar to that with moths. A hand atomizer, charged with bensine, should inject the liquid into all the floor cracks and under the baseboards, until every crevice has been reached. The pair off and the female deposits her eggs upo

until every crevice has been reached. The carpets themselves, after thorough beating, should be lightly sprayed with the same substance. The inflammability of benzine, however, should be remembered, and no light brought near it until evaporated.

WILL RECALL DOUGLASS.

He Fails in Negotiating With Haiti for the

St. Nicolas Mole. WASHINGTON, April 13 .- The representations made to the State Department by Admiral Gheradi, who has spent much time during the past three years on the West Indian station as to the conduct of American interests by Minister Frederick Douglass at Port-au-Prince, are such that a change in the management of the Haitian Legation is considered not only as necessary but as inevitable. There, is no doubt what ever that in department circles Mr. Douglass is considered a failure. The expectation that his conspicuous position in this country and his acknowledged abilities as an orator would operate to the advan-tage of the country as Minister to Haiti has been unfulfilled at every point. The special cause of dissatisfaction at this time with Mr. Douglass is the bungle he has made of the negotiations to secure the cession of the St. Nicolas Mole, which this Government desires as a coaling station. The opinion pre-vails that Mr. Douglass has failed in these important negotiations because of his par-tiality for the black republic, or from in-capacity to grasp the magnitude of the matter, and to handle it in such a manner as to command the respect of the Haitian au-thorities. In either case, if Mr. Douglass does not see his way clear to resign at an early day the Administration will feel itself under the necessity of asking him to do so.

There is not much doubt here that Mr.

Douglass would have been superseded as Minimister to Haiti months ago if Secretary Blaine could have had his way about the matter. But President Harrison has stood between him and Minister Douglass for two reasons. The President does not wish to be saddled with the responsibility of recalling Mr. Douglass, and he does not care to face the army of applicants who would besiege the Executive Mansion the moment that is is intimated that there is an intention to re-call Mr. Douglass. The Afro-American citizen has come to regard the Haitian mis sion as one of the few foreign sinecures to which he has a sort of divine right, and the appointment of a white man to succ Douglass would raise a storm from the At-

lantic to the Pacific Ocean.

President Harrison, from the nature of the situation, is compelled to consider the political aspect of the case, while Secretary Blaine is considering the commercial asp of it. And, as in the appointment of Mr. Douglass, politics triumphed, so it is likely to do in the appointment of his successor, whether he be Mr. Langston or some one else. The St. Nicolas Mole problem and its relations to the Nicaragua Canal enterprise is liable to be sacrificed again in the interest of politics, as it was when Mr. Douglass was appointed two years ago to be Minister Resi-dent and Consul General.

FIVE BOYS LOSE THEIR LIVES.

Drowned in the Mississippi While Trying to Cross in a Boat. Sr. Louis, April 13.-This afternoon a boat with 12 young men started from the Missouri side of the river to cross to East St. Louis, and when about three-quarters

at a time. From these eggs hatch, in a period from three to seven days, the white soft body larvæ or worms, all of which be-

SUFFOCATED BY MUD.

A Priest Falls From a Sidewalk and Is Dead When Found. CINCINEATI, April 13 .- The abody of man supposed to be a priest was found in a mudhole in Newport, Ky., last night, where he had evidently fallen from the sidewalk. The body to-day was identified as that of Rev. Mr. McGoren, from some point in the South not yet ascertained.

He had been visiting at the Cathedral. The place from which he sell was wholly unguarded. He was not drowned, but sufcated from falling headforem ost into the



tated, for Mothers while Nursing and during Convalescence. Beware of Imitations. The genuine has the signature of "JOHANN HOFF"

EISNER & MENDELSON CO., Sole Agents, 6 Barclay Street, New York.

JOS. FLEMING & SON,
A12 Market street,
Pittsburg. COMPLEXION POWDER

Is an absolute necessity of a refined toilet in this climate

MEDICATED

Combines every element of beauty and purity.

SOLD EVERYWHERE JOS. FLEMING & SON.

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the worm, which is the destroying element. The benzine spray is the least objectionable destroying agent that we know of. It may be used very safely upon carpeting, but the utmost care should be exercised in using it on fabrics of a delicate character.

One should not confuse the moth with the carpet beetle. Frequently housekeepers discover their carpets eaten and they attribute it to moths. Indeed, the carpet beetle is frequently called the buffalo moth. The perfect beetle is three-sixteenths of an inch long, and when disturbed it draws in DAVID MCCAEGO, Gen. Sup.

PLAIN TRUTHS.

Truthful Statements.

DON'T MISLEAD.

Do we cure every case of catarrh? Unquestionably, no.

When catarrh has been allowed to proceed unchecked until the various organs have become fatally impaired and the system undermined so that no remedial agent or medical skill can avail, or when the patients become careless, negligent and infrequent in their visits, the sufferer will undoubtedly fail to obtain a cure.

tain a cure.

Our treatment is not one of miraculous

Our treatment is not one of miraculous power nor mysterious sorcery. Our cures are effected by patient, regular, systematic and methodical, as well as skillful, treatment. We cure only when the patient, by hearty co-operation, aids us in our work. No one can do



Mr. Emil Westenhagen, \$51 Center avenue

Pittaburg. Mr. Emil Westenhagen, employed at Price's foundry, and living at 331 Center avenue, Pittsburg, says:

"I was troubled for ove. wars, I had pains in the forehead, top and a ve the eyes. There were buzzing noises in fly ears. My nose stopped up. I hawked and spit up quantities of mucus that was continually dropping into my throat. My sense of smell had nearly disappeared. My throat was harsh and dry. Had pains in my chest. Felt tired in the morning upon rising, after stooping was dizzy. I was almost a physical wreck."

"To-day I feel better every way. My troubles have disappeared and Drs. Copeland and Blair's treatment did it all. To those suffering from catarrh and its immediate troubles, I feel no besitancy in recommending them."

INDORSEMENTS

Of Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment for

Catarrh.

The following are the names of a few of the many grateful patients who have been cured by Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment, and have kindly requested their names be used as reference:
Mr. Thomas C. Hooper, Braddock, Pa.
Mr. Jacob Altmeyer, Risher, Pa.
Mr. John Wright, Chicago Junction, Pa.
Miss Lottie J. Forker, No. 299 Arch street,
Meadville, Pa.
Mr. W. C. Wilson, Canonsburg, Pa.
Mr. Williams, Hickman, Pa.,
Mr. Harry Phillips, Hulton, Pa.,
Mr. Henry Rose, Eckhart's Mines, Md.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE BY MAIL.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE BY MAIL.

Mr. G. C. Bellis, corner Main and Cunningham streets, Buller, Pa., says: "I had all aggrayated symptoms of catarris suffered constantly; nothing relieved me until I began Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment. To-day I am a well man."

Mr. W. T. Henshaw, of Prospect, Pa., says: "For years I suffered from catarrh without being able to find relief, Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment cured me."

Mr. Henry Rose, of Eckhart's Mines, Md., says: "I suffered constantly from chronic catarrh; could get no relief. Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment cured me entirely."

DRS. COPELAND & BLAIR have established a permanent office at 66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., where all curable cases will be successfully treated; Office hours, 9to 11 A. M., 2to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. (Sundays included). Specialities—Catarrii and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, chronic diseases. Consultation, \$1. Many cases treated successfully by mail. Send 2-cent stamp for question blank.

Address all mail to DR. W. H. COPELAND, 66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. apl2-russu

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 29th, 1890.

Trains will leave Union Station, Pittsburg.

as follows (Eastern Standard Time):—

MAIN LINE EASTWARD. MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

New York & Chicago Limited of Puliman Vestibule cars daily at 7.15 a. M., arriving at Harriburg at 1.35 r. M.. Philaderphia 4.45 r. M., New York 7.0 p. M., Baltimore 4.40 r. M., Washington 5.55 r. M.,

Atlantic Express daily at 2.20 a. M., arriving at Harrisburg 10.30 a. K., Philadelphia 1.25 r. M.,

New York 4.0; P. M., Baltimore 1.15 r. M.,

Washington 2.25 r. M., Baltimore 1.15 r. M.,

Washington 2.25 r. M., Baltimore 1.15 r. M.,

Pall train daily, except Sunday, 5.30 a. M., arriving at Harrisburg 7.00 r. M., Philadelphia 1.55 r. M., Baltimore 10.40 r. M., Philadelphia 1.55 r. M., Baltimore 10.40 r. M., Philadelphia 1.55 r. M., Baltimore 10.40 r. M., Philadelphia 1.59 r. M., Baltimore 10.40 r. M., Philadelphia 1.59 r. M., Baltimore 10.40 r. M., Philadelphia 1.59 r. M., Baltimore 10.40 r. M., Philadelphia 1.50 r. M., Baltimore 10.40 r. M., Philadelphia 1.50 r. M., Baltimore 10.40 r. M., Philadelphia 1.50 r. M., Philadelphia 1.55 r. M. 5.60 A. M.
Day Express daily at \$.00 A. M. arriving at Harrisburg 5.70 P. M., Philadelphia 6.50 P. M., New York 9.55 P. M., Baltimore 7.00 P. M., Washingen B. 55 P. M., Baltimore 7.00 P. M., Washingen B. 55 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg Web Philadelphia Express, Philadelphia Express, All Martisburg 1.00 A. M., Philadelphia 4.25 A. M., and New York 7.10 A. M., Philadelphia 4.25 A. M., and New York 7.10 A. M. Philiadelphia Express daily at 4.30 F. M., arriving at Harrisburg 1.00 A. M., Philadelphia 4.25 A. M., and New York 7.10 A. M.

Eastern Express at 7.15 F. M. daily, arriving Harrisburg 2.25 A. M., Baltimore 6.20 A. M., Washington 7.30 A. M., Philadelphia 5.25 A. M. and New York 8.00 A. M.

Fast Line daily, at 8.10 F. M., arriving at Harrisburg 2.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6.30 A. M., New York 9.30 A. M., Haltimore 6.20 A. M., Washington 7.30 A. M. ton 7.30 A. M.

All through trains connect at Jersey City with houts of "Brooklyn Annex" for Brooklyn, N. Y., avoiding double ferryage and Journey through Mew York City.

Johnstown Accom., except Sunday, 2.40 P. M. Greensburg Accom., 11.15 P. M. week-days, 10.30 P. M. Sundays. Greensburg Express 5.10 P. M., except Sunday. Derry Express 11.00 A. M., except Sunday. except Sunday.

Wall's Accom. 6.15, 7.20, 9.00, 10.30 A. M., 12.15, 2(0, 3.20, 4.55, 5.30, 6.25, 7.40, 9.40 P. M., and 12.10 A. M., (except Monday). Sunday, 12.10 A. M., 12.25, 2.25, 6.40 and 9.40 P. M., and 12.10 A. M., Wilkinsburg Accom. 8.00, 6.40, 7.00 A. M., 12.41, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.40, 5.50, 6.10, 10.10 and 11.40 P. M. Sunday, 12.40 and 9.15 P. M. Sunday, 12.40 and 9.15 P. M. Sunday, 12.40 and 9.15 P. M. Sunday, 12.50 and 10.45 P. M. Sunday, 12.50 and 9.15 P. M. Sunday, 12.50 and 10.45 P. M. week days. Sunday, 5.35 A. M. SOUTH-WEST PENN RAILWAY.

For Uniontows 5.30 and 6.35 A. M., 1.55 and 4.25 P. M. week days.

MONONGAHELA DIVISION MONONGAHELA DIVISION.

For Monongaheia City, West Brownsville and
Uniontown 19, 49 A. M. For Monongaheia City
and West Brownsville 7, 35 and 19, 40 A. M., and
4, 50 r. M. On Sunday, 8, 35 A. M. and 1, 01 p. M.

For Monongaheia City only, 1, 01 and 5, 50 p. M.
week days. Dravosburg Accom. 6, 60 A. M.
and 2, 20 p. M. week days. West Elizabeth Accom. 6, 35 A. M., 4, 15, 6, 30 and 11, 35 p. M. Sunday, 9, 40 p. M. WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.



Uniontown, \$5:35 a. m., Sunday only.
For Mt. Piessant, 25:30 a. m., and 17:25 a. m. and
10 and 24:00 p. m.
For Wasnington, Ps., 7:05, 19:20 a. m., 7:35,
15:35 and 7:45 and 11:25 b. m.
For Wheeling, 5:05, 19:20 a. m., 7:36, 7:46 and
For Wheeling, 5:05, 19:20 a. m., 7:36, 7:36 and

For Charlmanti and St. Louis, "5:00 a. m., 17:00 p. m.

p. m.

For Cincinnati. 111:05 p. m.

For Commbus, "5:00 a. m., 17:05 and 111:05 p. m.

For Newark, "5:00 a. m., "7:45 and 111:05 p. m.

For Newark, "5:00 a. m., "7:45 and 111:05 p. m.

For Chicago, "5:00 a. m., "7:45 and 111:05 p. m.

Frains arrive from New York, Philadelphia,
Baltimore and Washington, "6:45 a. m., "7:20 p.

m. From Columbus, Chaclinnati and Chicago,
"5:05 a. m., 5:00 p. m. From Wheeling, "7:23, "7:05 a. m., 5:00 2:00 p. m.

Parior and sleeping sars to Baltimore, Washington, Chaclinnati and Chicago,
"Dally, 1Daily except Saurday, Saunday only, 1Saurday only, 1Daily except Saurday, only, 1Daily except Saurday,

The Pittaburg Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences upon orders left at B. & O. telest office, corner Firth are: and Wood st., or 401 and 400 Smithfield street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

We Give You Nothing But PRIZE WINNERS

COME IN AND GET YOUR MONEY.

Our Prize Candle was lighted on Monday, March 30, at 3 P. M., and continued to burn until 1:38 Sunday morning, April 13, burning exactly 298 hours and 38 minutes. The names and addresses of the four winners will be found below:

FIRST PRIZE, \$50,

Won by Lee Orgill, 3928 Woolslayer alley. Mr. Orgill's guess was 208 hours and 37 minutes, or within one minute of the exact

SECOND PRIZE,

Won by George Simpson, 35 Fifth avenue, his guess being 298 hours and 32 minutes.

THIRD PRIZE, \$15.

Won by James Heally, Caroline

street, on a guess of 298 hours and

45 minutes.

FOURTH PRIZE, \$10.

Won by C. E. Emerling, 43 Diamond Market, on a guess of 298 hours and 47 minutes.

GUSKY'S.

300 TO 400 MARKET ST.

RAILROADS Trains Rus by Contral Time. OUTHWEST SYSTEM—PANHANDLE HOUTE, Leave for Cincinnati and St. Louis, d 1:15 a. m., d 7:10 a. m., d s:65 and d 1:15 p. m. Dennison, 1:4 p. m. Chicago, d 1:15 a. m. and 12:05 p. m. Wheelng, 7:10 a. m., 12:05, 6:10 p. m. Steuben-ville, 5:55 a. m. Washington, 6:15, 5:35 a. m., 1:54.

m., 12:45, 2:55, 10:00 and 8 6:20 p. m. Bulger, 1:45 p. m. McDonalda, de:55 a. m., de:00 p. m.

NORTHWEST SYSTEM—FT. WAYNE ROUTE.—Leave for Chicago, d. 7:10 a. m., d. 12:20, d. 1:00, d. 4:45, except Saturday 11:20 p. m.; Toleda, 7:10 a. m., d. 12:20, d. 1:00, d. 4:45, except Saturday 11:20 p. m.; Toleda, 7:10 a. m., d. 12:20, d. 1:00, and except Saturday 11:20 p. m.; Torestline, 5:45 a. m., Uleveiand, 6:100 m. 12:145 p. m.; Crestline, 5:45 a. m., Uleveiand, 6:100 m., 12:145 p. m.; Wastis and 7:10 a. m., via P., Ft. W. & C. By; New Castis and Tolongatown 7:20 a. m., 12:20 p. m.; Mealeville, Erle and Ashtabula, 7:20 a. m., 12:20 p. m.; Miles and Jamestown, 1:30 p. m.; 12:30 p. m.; 12:45 p. m.; Beaver Falls, etc. 9 p. m.; 12:45 p. m.; Beaver Falls, etc. 9 p. m.; 12:45 p. m.; Beaver Falls, 8:20 a. m., 12:45 p. m.; 13:45 p. m.; Beaver Falls, 8:15 1:00 a. m., 5:45 p. m.; 5 4:20 a. m.; Lectsdale, 5:20 a. m.; Lectsdale, 5:00, 5:00, 10:00, 11:45 a. m.; 11:15 2:20, 4:30, 4:45 5:30, 6:15 2:30, 5:00 and 8 8:30 p. m.; Conway, 10:30 p. m.; Fair Oaks S 11:40 a. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE Union station from Chicago, except Monday, 1:50, d 6:35 a. m., d 5:55 and 6:30 p. m.; Conway, 10:30 p. m.; Toledo, except Monday, 1:50, d 6:35 a. m., d 5:55 and 6:30 p. m.; Crestline, 13:30 p. m.; Cheveland, d 6:30 a. m., 12:0, 17:00 p. m.; Wheeling and Bellaire, 9:00 a. m., 12:00, 17:00 p. m.; Wheeling and Bellaire, 9:00 a. m., 12:00, 17:00 p. m.; Wheeling and Bellaire, 9:00 a. m., 12:00, 17:00 p. m.; Beaver Falls, 7:00 a. m., 8:1:20, 10:40, 10:40 p. m.; Beaver Falls, 7:00 a. m., 8:1:20, 10:40, 10:40 p. m.; Beaver Falls, 7:00 a. m., 8:1:20, 10:40, 10:40 p. m.; Beaver Falls, 7:00 a. m., 8:1:20, 10:40, 10:40 p. m.; Falls and 4:40 p. m.; Beaver Falls, 7:00 a. m., 8:1:20, 10:40 p. m.; Falls and 4:40 p. m., 8:40 p. m.; Falls and 4:40 p. m.; Falls and 5:40 p. m.

PITTSBUBG AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, Schedule in effect December 14, 1860. Central time. P. & L. E. H. R. DEFART-FOR Cleveland, 4:20, 3:000 a.m., "1:35, 4:20, 2:46 p.m. For Cluciannati, Chicago and St. Louis, 4:30 a.m., "1:35, 3:45 p.m. For Ruffalo, 5:00, a. m., 4:23, 3:45 p.m. For Buffalo, 5:00, a. m., 4:23, 3:45 p.m. For Polyangstown and New Castia, 4:20, *20, 2:00 a.m. For Youngstown and New Castia, 4:20, *20, 0:00 a.m. 1:25, 5:20, 3:20, m. McK. & Y. H. E. - DEPART-For New Ha-

Sundar.

JOHLPH WOOD, General Manager.

E. A. FORD, General Passenger Agent

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