## ONE CHRISTIAN DUTY

Which Is Often Sadly Neglected to the Detriment of Politics.

ONE'S OBLIGATION AS A CITIZEN.

Where the Responsibility for Bad Government Should Lie.

NUMERICAL POWER OF CHRISTIANS

"WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH." Opportunity and power wait upon youth. Sovereignty is the birthright of the young men of America. At the threshold of their high estate, when they are inspired by highest hopes, they should also be impelled by highest aims. Assuming that in this confessedly Christian nation the highest aims find their inspiration in the principles of

consider the part which religion plays, or ought to play, as a factor in civic affairs. Patriotism is the passion which displays itself in the service of country; and the citisen who makes a profession of patriotism, assumes an obligation to the State which calls for the best service of which he is ca-

Religion, as distinguished from theology, is "real piety in practice," and consists in the performance of all known duties to God

and man. The Christian Must Be a Patriot.

While it is evident that religion and citizenship may represent only alters at which service is due, but which are fireless and neglected, piety and patriotism must represent not only alters but ever burning fires of devotion; and while patriotism may be supposed to exist without piety, in the manward scope of its obligations piety is inconceivable apart from patriotism.

The citizen ; who is not a Christian may ignore or deny the fact of his obligations to a Supreme Being, and in doing so will not prove recreant to acknowledge duties which he has solemnly pledged himself to fulfil. With a standard fixed by no universally recognized rules, he may with apparent consistency adopt and defend any theory of duty which inclination or self-interest may suggest, provided only that it does not bring him into conflict with the civil law. The Christian, whatever his practice, has no justification for a latitude like this. The obligations of religion, in their broad ap-plication, are clearly defined, and within the comprehension of all its professors. The Decalogue and the Golden Rule, interpreted and supplemented by the whole body of Christian truth, enforce a doctrine of duty which is binding upon those who accept it; which admits no interpretations suggested by mere inclination or policy; which is man-datory to its application, and which covers the whole range of human activities, in-cluding those of citizenship.

Religion and Citizenship.

Nothing can be clearer to candid minds than the fact that the principles of religion put in practice are calculated to carry into citizenship the loftiest ideas of duty, and that they must do this, unless those who claim to be actuated by them are false to their profession. Nevertheless multitudes of citizen-christians are as habitually neg-lectful of their duties to the State, as though it had no claim upon them which a pro-fession of piety compels them to recognize. Some of these seem to assume that they owe no duties to the State beyond those of citizens not Christians; and carry this assump-tion to the extreme of governing their action in political affairs by the sordid rules of convenience and expediency. Others justify their neglect of civic duties on the ground that because the relations between religion and the State may be vicious, they should have no relations—a proposition as logical as the statement that since men in the activities of life are prone to evil, they may cultivate virtue by sloth.

There is ground for the suspicion that These assum: as or claims are in reality only apologies for the neglect, cowardice, or selfishness, which permits professedly religious men, in their lives as citizens, to "go with the multitude to do evil," or to stand supine while evil is done.

Duties to the Political Caucus.

To fight political vices, for example, takes time from business and pleasure, involves disagreeable work, brings no results pecuniurily, which are thought to be equivalent for the time demanded, and no honors which are desired, or none desired which are within reach. There is no injustice in the world's belief that religion thus exemplified is little more than a sham.
Units in the caucus represent the State, as

units in the sanctuary represent the church; and in the caucus, if not in the sanctuary, these units can, and should, meet on the common ground, where the best are called to bettle with the worst forces in society. If the units on the one side are truly representative of the virtues set forth in the doc-trines of the church, and the other units are too largely made up of those who represent the vices which endanger the welfare of the State, there is grievous wrong in the conditions which separate the men of the sanctuary from the men of the caucus, thus de priving the Commonwealth of uplifting and purifying influences.

Under all the circumstances it is a matter

of doubtful wisdom for any in the church to ery down those who scoff at the sincerity of religious professions; and it is worse than folly for any to pursue this course who by their equivocal attitude invite the

The Responsibility for Bad Government. There is surely need for sober thought as to the remissness of Christians in their duties toward the State; and if such thought shall bring shame to multitudes of church mem bers, it may also send them into the political prena to reinforce the supporters of that which is highest and best, and thus make them a means of more usefulness to the State and more honor to the church. the truth be emphasized that responsibility for the curse of bad government more often than otherwise rests upon recreant Christians; for there are enough church people in almost every community to secure the maintenance of righteous government, hif they will take their religion into politics. and justify its definition by making it in very truth "the real piety in action." The actual strength of the elements which are professedly representative of the highest principles which can be applied to human uffairs, is clearly shown by comparative

In 1890 there were in the United States not less than 13,480,000 members of the Christian churches, exclusive of Roman Catholics, who enumerate in their fellowship all baptized persons, including infants There was at the same time a total popula-tion of 62,622,000, with about 45,876,000 over the age of 10 years, with 15,975,000 of voting

age, of whom about 11,392,000 in the year 1888 exercised the right of suffrage. The Numerical Power of Christians.

It is estimated that of the 13,480,000 church communicants, not more than 5 per cent, or 1,760,000, were under the age of 21, and that of the remaining 12,374,000, 65 per cent, or 8,043,000, were women, leaving in round numbers 4,331,000 church members

who were of voting age.

These statistics afford the following significant deductions: Number of church members in total population, not including Roman Catholics, more than 20 per cent; church members over 21 years of age, in total population of same age, more than 26 per cent; number of male church members, as compared with persons of voting age who exercised the right of suffrage in 1888, more

than 28 per cent.

The number of Roman Catholics over the nge of 21 (estimated at one-fourth of the total Roman Catholic population of 8,227,-000) was 2,069,750. Supposing 65 per cent of this number to be women, the Roman Catholic voters numbered 724,413. These, added to other male church members of

votine age, would make a total of more than 5,000,000, or a number equal to more than 44 per cent of the total number of voters at the Presidental election in 1888.

Christians Who Are Not Communicants.

The number of regular attendants upon The number of regular attendants upon church services, not communicants, but whose lives are confessedly subject to religious influence, will add not less than 50 per cent to all of these figures, making a total of 32,239,500 (including Roman Catholics) under church influence, of whom 18,561,000 were over the age of 21, and of whom 6,446,500 were males of voting age. In other words, in the year 1890 the number of those who may be supposed to have been in full sympathy with the doctrines of duty in society as set forth in the teachings of the church, was in the whole population considerably more than 51 per cent; in the male population over the age of 21, nearly 32 per cent, and in the male population which exercised the right of suffrage in 1888, not loss than 75 per cent.

It is plainly evident that if Christian citizens were united and persistently devoted to the work of exemplifying in citizenship the

the work of exemplifying in citisenship the principles of their faith-without the intrasion of ecclesiasticism in affairs of State, but by individual devotion to duty—they could at once exercise a power for the purification of politics which would be simply irresistible. In the light of these facts, religious men are not to be omitted in taking the census of political sinners, and the "reformation of the citizen as a Christian" becomes a partition of the citizen as a Christian" becomes a religion, "young citizens" may profitably pertinent question.

Shame on the Recreant#Christian!

Present conditions, regard them as we may, are calculated to put to shame the tenchers and professors of a faith which demands obedience in all things to the highest precepts of truth and duty. There can be no other inference when more than 6,000,000 of adult citizens so regularly listen to the teachings of religion, and so miserably fail in that united and faithful application of these teachings which is alone needed to make them potent in the councils of the

The andscious declaration of a conscience less politician on the floor of the Senate chamber that the Decalogue and Golden Rule have no place in politics, borrows its warrant from the attitude of Christians; and has in it enough of truth to carry a sting to the church people whose failures in duty afford opportunity for the supremacy of the

mercenary and mean.

There is need that altars of Christianity shall be altars of patriotism; and that women, as well as men, prove their devotion to the truths embodied in Christian doctrine, by loyal efforts to secure their application, above and apart from any narrowness of creed or sect, in affairs of citizenship; need that mothers point the way to truth in action, and enjoin their children to forget not their teachings, because they are

To Be Citizens and Sovereigns; need that Christian men, including "young citizens," prove their sincerity in the service of heaven—and furnish an object lesson of priceless value—by their earnestness and honesty in the service of their country; need that the pulpit emphasize the fact that religion "pure and unde-filed" consists in a life, and not a profession; need that the church be set before the world as a representative, not of men's ideas of truth as written in the creed forms of the sixteenth or the nineteenth century, but of the truth that changes not—the truth that brightens the pages of the Book divine, and that springs eternal in the God-illumined souls of men. The religion that shall live in the

hearts of the men, and rule the world of to-day, must be a thing of to-day, presented in the light of to-day, and applied to the needs of to-day. Under the influence of such a but with the spirit that moves all to serve all, in the brotherhood of man under the Fatherhood of God, republican citizenship and republican government will find their highest realization. HENRY RANDALL WAITE.

BESSIE BRAMBLE writes of the mistakes our forefathers made in bringing up children. See TO-MORROW'S DISPATCH. A model newspaper.

## LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

-Vienna printers on a strike. -Ohio has elected delegates to the third party convention.

-Alsace-Lorraine and the Rhine district is ravaged by the grip.

-The discipline of the new Indian soldiers is proceeding under difficulties. -Several small New York shops have yielded

-The Niagara Power company has mort gaged its property for \$10,000,000. -A settlement of the Milwaukee stone cutter's strike has been effected.

-William Price, colored, was hanged in Marshall, Mo., yesterday, for assault. -Alliance Democrats of Georgia opportional opportunity of his silver views. -Newly invented torpedoes will be tested in the Russian naval maneuvers in August. -A flood is thought to be inevitable on the Rio Grande. Mountain snow very deep. -In England both exports and imports are increasing, but the latter much more largely. -Seventeen deaths from hydrophobia in Boston last year-the largest number ever re-

-The steamer Nicaragua, built for the Pacific Mail Line, was launched at Chester, Pa., Thursday. -Barge office methods in New York will be studied by Assistant Secretary of the Treasury

—Strawberries and fruit escaped destruction from frost in Kentucky, Northern Tennessee and Southern Indiana.

-The Bay State Shoe Fastening Company at Nashna, N. H., has been wrecked by a shortage of \$147,000 in its treasury.

-Ex-Congressman Tarsney, of Michigan, has been taken to a private retreat. Liquor has reduced him to a complete physical wreck. —A pocketbook containing \$11,590 in gold and greenbacks was found by William Wright-man, a farmer near Newcastle, 1nd., in his wheat bin. It is a mystery.

The Russian author Mikhalovsky has been expelled from St. Petersburg for acting as master of ceremonies at the funeral of Shelgounoff, the political economist.

The grip counts many of England's aristocracy among its sufferers. The Duchess of Mariborough, the German Ambassador and a host of Peers and Commoners are ill. -Paul Holz, the Chicage boy who cut his father's throat while the latter was asleep, was found guilty of murder yesterday and his pun-ishment was fixed at 14 years in the peniten-

There is trouble between American and Italian workmen employed by a contractor on the Norfolk and Western Railroad in Kentucky, in which an unknown Italian was killed by a driver named Woodward.

—Arkansas county, Ark., has a rival of the famous "Jones County Calf Case" in Iowa. The killing of a hog has resulted in a litigation that has already lasted two years, cost \$6,500, and ruined a live-stock corporation. The value of the hog was \$2.50.

...The miners and others who, to the number of about 100,000, are now on strike in Beigium for fewer hours of labor and for electoral reform, have, through their central organizations, demanded that the dock laborers of Antwerp shall boycott the coal laten steam-ships which are expected to arrive at that port shortly with English and German coal.

CORNS positively cured with Daisy Corn Cure. A tried and always successful rem-edy. Sold everywhere. 15 cents.

At Some Period in Life

In view of the great value of glasses to every individual at some period of life, and of their absolute necessity to many others of all ages, it is high time you stop excusing yourself and have your eyes examined and glasses adjusted to correct their defects, and thus prolong the usefulness of the organ. PROF. J. T. LITTLE, 511 Penn avenue.

Christ M. E. Church

Notice is hereby given that church congregation will hold their usual Sunday services hereafter in the Bijon Theater at the usual hours until further notice. Preaching by the pastor, Dr. Izer, next Sunday at 10:30 o'clock A. M., and 7:30 o'clock P. M. By order of the Beard of

ROUND OF LEISURE Appears to Be the Only Aim in Life

THE

SQUALIDNESS IN POOR HOMES.

Human Beings, Pigs, Cows, Chickens and

of the Average Cuban.

Horses Under One Roof. HAVANA A PARADISE OF FOUL SMELLS

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.) The plaza in Havana is probably the most brilliantly lighted public park in the world, and nightly the belles and beaux walk to and fro, to the music of the Spanish military bands. Along the outskirts of the plaza are the beautiful equipages of the notables, in which are seated handsome women, who are too luxurious to walk with the crowd in the plaza, but content them-

selves with looking on and being looked at. At a concert given in one of the large the-aters—and one here is the largest in the world next to the Scala at Milan—we saw on last Sunday evening all the elite of Havana, and heard some excellent vocal and instrumental music. One concerted piece, rendered with 12 planes, was marvelously fine. Tickets are in Havana, as in Mexico, sold only for one act, at the end of which one must either buy for the next act or leave the theater. The object of this plan I was unable to learn, but no doubt the average Cuban or Mexican Spaniard could explain its advan-tages from his own standpoint.

Like to Be Stared At. The men stare at the ladies and the latter expect and are apparently pleased with the attention, at least the younger and prettier ones seem to like it, while the older ones, who invariably are present and on guard, frown discouragement upon the beaux.

In a box was pointed out to me the Captain General of Cuba, whose wife is now

gone to Spain.
In the box with the Captain General o Cuba was a most beautiful young lady, tall and rather blonde with a fine suit of hair and handsome Anglo-Saxon festures, a
Miss O'Reilly, a daughter of Marquis
O'Reilly, one of the grandees of Spain.
Rather odd to have such a Hibernian
name; with a Spanish secont O'Reelle, but
Havang abounds in such. The O'Donnells, the O'Reillys and other Irish names are distinguished Spaniards and Cubans, and some of Hayana's most noted thoroughfares are

named after them.

In no instance is the true martial character of the Irish race better illustrated than by the fact that in Cromwell's time these distinguished families became fugitives and went to Spain, and their sons entering the armies of Spain, maintained the Irish martial character and became distinguished generals and grandees of Spain and rulers in Cuba, and are now among her most notable families.

Fervent Haters of Spain.

If you scratch a Cuban you find a Spaniard, but the Cuban is none the less as fervent a hater of the Spaniard as the Irish are of England's rule, and it is not an un-common fact that a son born of Spanish parents in Cuba grows up to hate his own parents; in fact, Cubans don't seem to like any living thing but themselves. There seems, however, much reason for their hatred of however, much reason for their hatred of Spain, eince this country has been from the time of the original Spanish conquest kept under the iron heel of oppression and the very life blood expressed from a naturally fertile country to satisfy the greed and unholy avarice of the Spanish ruling class.

There are now 50,000 Spanish troops in the Island of Cuba, and this is the only thing which keeps the island from declaring her independence and probably asking for annexation to the United States. Not that

the Cubans care a fig for the United States or any other country, but because they have an idea that the moment they are annexed they will change their now waning fortunes for sudden and enormous riches. They are satisfied now that Cuba is the greatest country in every sense on the face of the globe and it is only Spanish oppression that keeps the entire world from openly acknowl-

edging that palpable fact.

With 50,000 Chinese population and over one-half of the remainder of negro or mixed blood, it is more than probable the United States have not, and will have, no desire for this hotbed of bandits and insurrectionists, more especially as it now requires with partial futility more than twice the standing army of the United States to keep even a semblance of order and safety to person and property in the island.

Charming Stretches of Foliage. The scenery crossing the island from Cienfuegos to Havana in a northwesterly direction, a distance of 225 miles, is singularly tropical and charming. The royal palm grows to a height of 50 to 60 feet and spreads its umbelliferous tops along broad avenues to the plantation houses. Here are coconnut groves and there broad are coconnut groves and there broad plains of sugar cane, containing literally a square mile of the stalks topped with the green blades, and, as this is the gathering season, we see here and there long trains of oxen attached to carts laden with this product wending their slow and patient way to the sugar mill. The oxen are not attached by means of a rope, as with us, but as they were in scriptural days in Palestine, attached by their horns, and draw their load by means of a pad across their forehead.

The country is here and there undulating, though but few streams are crossed. The

though but few streams are crossed. The houses of the poor are more thatched one-story and one apartment structures on four posts inserted deeply in the ground to prevent the occasional hurricane from toppling them over. The roof is picturesquely thatched with the sugar cane tops, and the sides are covered rudely and loosely with the bark of the royal palm, which at a dis-tance looks like strips of dark sole leather irregularly warped and curled, and stood up vertically, edge to edge, with plenty of space between for ventilation. There are no windows and no chimneys or fire places. The cooking is done in the doorway in a rude circle of stones. There are none other than dirt floors and the family pig, goat, pet sheep, turkeys and all the chickens have the center of the house along with the numerous children, who never think of disputing their hereditary rights.

The Pig at Home.

There, too, the family hen watches her opportunity to lay an egg among the rags that swaddle the unwashed and sleeping babe of the family. Sometimes the razorbacked family pig, by reason of his vora-cious appetite for any entables laying around loose, may possibly be seen tied around the neck with a rope and gazing and grunting in hopeful admiration of the scanty, but happy interior of his domicile. No family is so poor, either in or out of the town, but what it has a few turkeys and chickens.
The latter are all of a type that make them
fitted for the cock-pit, and, if the truth be
told, most of the male birds find their death told, most of the male birds find their death in the arena, but invariably thereafter find their way into the pot and from there are comfortably stowed away behind the bosoms of the family and are by this transfer of force and vital courage work by physiological processes into courageous bandileros, who stop not at cutting a throat or robbing a stranger or a sugar plantation.

who stop not at cutting a throat or robbing a stranger or a sugar plantation.

The Cuban is most ingenious in his devices of cruelty to horses and mules. The bits that are used on these plucky little horses would hold an untamed rhinoceros, and the mules are subjected to still more refined devices of cruelty. They are not driven by means of a bit or the mouth, but by an iron plate that fits just across and above the openings of the nostrila, and when the slow-going mule is desired to stop, a pull on the reins shuts off the wind of this nose-breathing animal and he stops in order to get his breath, otherwise he is in danger of dropping dead from asphyxia. The biggest cart seen in Pittsburg, drawn by the biggest horse, is not one-half as big or heavy as the cart seen in Pittsburg, drawn by the bigges-horse, is not one-half as big or heavy as the carts seen in Havans, drawn by mules not larger than a medium-sized pouy, or much bigger than an eruinary denkey; but though

the streets are even worse than Pittsburg' thoroughfares these sinewey little mules pull their tremendously big-wheeled carts along and are lashed all the while most unmercifully by their brutal drivers. Truly barbarism in this respect is in full sway in

A Paradise of Smells. A Paradise of Smells.

For a diversified variety of smells, Havana is the world's paradise. The hotels are bad and charges high without exception, and nowhere is there a better opening for a good American hotel, that will have plenty of American patronage assured at high prices, than in the Cuban capital. Personally the Spaniard is the most Latin of all people, and the Spaniard is the most Latin of all people, and the Spanish-American is even more so than his forefathers. In fact, the Italian is not nearly so much like an original Latin as he. They have always expelled or repelled the foreigner and their attempted innovations, and from the present indications they will alrom the present indications they will al-

ways do so.

They expelled the ruling Moore from Spain, while it is true they retained the Moore's style of architecture and architectural coloring, as being really well-suited to a tropical climate. When the Cuban builds a new house he employs no architect or new house he employs no architect or a new house he employs no architect or contractor; he simply gets a man who thinks he understands building, and he is told that a house costing \$5,000, \$10,000 or \$20,000 is wanted to look like Don Casa Neura's house across the way, and he pays for the work by the day, and often before the new house is finished the money is exhausted, and if not, it is sure to cost by means of peculation is finished the money is exhausted, and if not, it is sure to cost by means of peculation twice as much as expected; and four times as much as it ought to. But if the model house has a crocked corner, or stands out on the street farther than is legally justified, he also tries to get his new house out as far, being determined his neighbor across the way shall enjoy no advantage his money and cunning caunot also enjoy.

These houses are nearly always one or two stories, with windows without glass, but with iron bars reaching to a height of 12 to

with iron bars reaching to a height of 12 to 15 feet, and everything enters the house by these doors, as high and wide as the ordinary barn door, and in this hallway the visitor comes; the horses and carriage come; the butcher, the baker come, and all the refuse and the dead are carried forth through this high portal. In this hallway always stands the carriage, if one is owned, and the horses are kept along-side of the kitchen in the rear. All carriages are heavily taxed while in use, and are only exempt when not in use and this evidence is only taken by an in spector, who comes along at intervals and finds the handsome carriage, which is held onto by a decayed family, covered up with a white mustin cloth down to the very floor in the hallway beside the parlor concealing to all others than the inspector that one wheel has been removed, and this one axis has been allowed to become rusty from non-

The Inspectors Easily Satisfied. This alone satisfies the inspector, yet he, in withholding an imposition of assessment, allows the owner to display to the world that he still keeps his carriage in his front hallway. There is, strictly speaking, no de-sirable neighborhood to the Spanish-Cuban. Here you see the palace, with its solid mar-ble staircase flanked habitually by the hovel of the negro, Chinaman or Cuban of the low-est class. The well-dressed family of the millionaire may be seen sitting on his ver-anda in rocking-chairs in the cool of the evening, and on each side and across the street are in full view wretchedness that has never known anything but poverty, and the children of poverty, both male and female, up to 6 or 7 years of age in a naked-ness that has never been covered by even a ness that has hever open covered by even a single garment since their birth; so that Cuba is at once the most expensive and the cheapest place in the world to live in, as the poor do not clothe their children, and if they should, in a fit of prodigality, buy a sant of clothes for a child, they carefully lay it

away and let the child go naked.
Here the family lives from hand to mouth. There are stores where you can buy the leg of a cooked chicken, or all of it if you wish. The government taxes a citizen for killing a bullock \$6, that is scarcely worth more than the tax and \$1 50 for a sheep that is dear at 75 cents, and that there may be no doubt about getting this tax, everywhere annually the privilege of collecting this tax is sold at auction, and with the sale goes a guarantee that the purchaser will be upheld by the the tax fiend takes an inventory of every bullock and sheep in his district, and woe betide the culprit who has clandestinely endeavored to evade the tax-gatherer.

A Favorite Word in Cuba. Of all the oddities in Havana the milkman is to us the oddest. He drives his lead cows and their ostensible calves, all muzzled, from door to door during the entire day and on the horn of one cow may be hung a can of water for the purpose of washing his fingers, or the cow's teats, but sometimes if the honest milkman is not watched he finds, like our own milkman, that the water can is his best cow. When he arrives at the door of a contours he makes a noise at the door of a customer he makes a noise either with the door knocker or gives an unearthly yell, wild enough to put an ordinary cow dry, and out comes the maid and all the children

to see the cow milked.

The average Cuban is a leisurely fellow The average Cuban is a leisurely fellow in business—much given to a needless lot of preliminary and empty politeness, and never does to-day what he thinks he may possibly do to-morrow, and mauana—to-morrow—is the one word in the Spanish language which is ever on the Cuban's tongue. Without it he would be without comfort or hope in life. The pushing, business American might profit hustling business American might profit by some little of this practice and get more needed rest. But the average Cuban is like poor Artemus Ward, who said he could stand a great deal of rest with convenience. W. H. DALT.

WILKIE'S gossip about the striking events of the past week will be a feature of THE DISPATCH to-morrow. All the news. The best paper that can be bought.

CALIGRAPH Writing Machine is the best or telegraph purposes. Never out of order. Sight Is Priceless.

Do not abuse it. My \$1 spectacles, every pair adjusted by myself and guaranteed for two years. Mannion, TTSSu Expert Optician, 67 Fifth avenue.

SALOONKEEPERS—Build up your trade in beer by using Iron City beer. It is a great favorite. Telephone 1186.

Wall Paper.

Lincrusta walton, pressed goods, hand-made goods; also cheap and me dium grades, with ceilings, friezes and borders to match, and a full line of wood moldings, at Welty's, 120 Federal street, 65, 67, 69 and 71 Park way. TTS

Remember that nothing improves a room so much as tasty wall paper. All the desirable shades and colorings. JOHN S. ROBERTS, 414 Wood street. NEWLY licensed saloonkeepers can much

In Cleaning House

increase their sales of beer if they procure supplies from the Iron City Brewing Co. Celephone 1186. IT is reported that gold has been found in large and paying quantities in Honduras. One American Honduras company working

out \$100,000 in ten weeks.

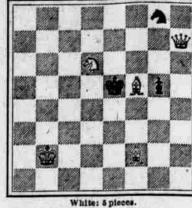
Two hundred and Fifty pieces best moquette carpets in Hartford & Smith's makes, at a price, at Welty's, 120 Federal street, 65, 67, 69 and 71 Park way.

SALOONEERPERS—Build up your trade in beer by using Iron City beer. It is a great favorite. Telephone 1185. The People's Store, Fifth Avenue.

Read our ad. to-day. It will profit you. CAMPBELL & DICK. MOTHERS will find Mrs. Winslow's Southing yrup the best remedy for their children.

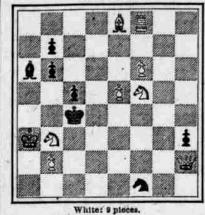
CHESS All communications should be addressed to the Chess Editor, P. O. Box 453. The Pittsburg Chess Club meets at the Pittsburg Library, Penn avenue. The Allegheny Chess Club meets at Dr. Miller's Hall, North avenue, every Monday evening.

> PROBLEM NO. 51. (Composed for The Dispatch. ] BY COLONEL A. F. ROCEWELL, U. S. A. Binck: 3 pieces.

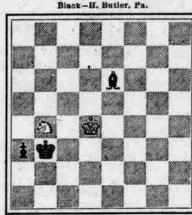


PROBLEM NO. 52. First prize in Tourney No. 4 of the East Central

BY GODFREY HEATHCOTE. Black: 7 pieces.



White mates in three moves END GAME NO. 27. A bishop and pawn against a knight.

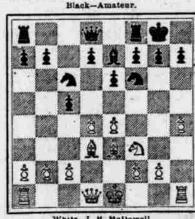


White-Amsteur, Butler, Pa. White to play. Can be draw? Solutions invited. GAME ENDING NO. 14.

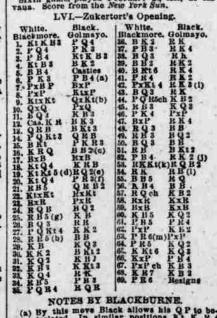
From a game played by our young composer, laster P. G. Keeney, of Newport, Ky., and Black-Mr. -. 1 40 1 ĝ

The game proceeded: 1 Q Q 8 ch, RxQ; 2 RxR h, K R 2: 2 R B 7 ch, Q Kt 2; 4 RxQ ch, and mates

GAME ENDING NO. 15. From a game played between two members of the Allegheny Chess Club. Mr. McDowell is one of the promising players of the club. If he im-proves as much in the coming year as he has done in the past nine months, the older members will find him a foeman worthy of their steel.



BLACKBURNE-GOLMAYO MATCH. Sixth game, played February 24, 1891, at Ha



NOTES BY BLACKBURNE. (a) By this move Black allows his QP to be-come isolated. In similar positions, Rt K 24 followed by KtxB, are the moves which are often adopted.

(b) Pxkt would have been better than exchanging Queens.

(c) A weak move; K R Q sq was the proper olist.

(d) White now gains some advantage.

(e) This was Black's only move. Had he played it K 2 he would have lost a pawn, for white would have replied Kt Q 6, followed by Ktx

White would have replied At Q a tonlowed by At X (K P. (f) Here Black ought to have played his Q E back to B 2.

(g) Preventing the advance of the Q E P.

(h) Again necessary to prevent the opponent advancing his Q E P.

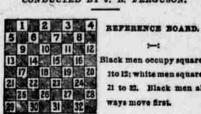
(i) Black is unable to do anything but move his Book about while White is gaining time by advancing his Pawns on King's side, with the vancing his Pawns on King's side, with the dean of ultimately forcing a way through on that wing.

(k) Threatening P K Kt 5, which would weaken the opposing K Kt P (l) Black could not here play P B 4 ch. because White would retake, and then if Black played Rx P White would have replied with R K 6 ch with a winning position.

(m) This gains the "opposing" and thereby the game.

tion or such as the fine problem. "Otto W.: Solved by M. O. D. and fine problem." Otto W.: Solved by M. O. D. and Master Keeney.
Loyd's cheesiet: 1. KtxK P dis ch. B Kt 4: 2. PxB ch. K kt 3: 3. Q H 5 ch. K B4: 4. KtxP ch. K K5: 5. RB4 ch. Kt B5: 5. RxKt ch. K Q4: 7. QB3 ch. K B5: 5. Q Kt3 mate.
Washington (Pa.) Chess Club. The officers of the club are: President, Dr. Johns: Secretary, Robert Leslie; Executive Committee, J. L. Mothershead, W. H. H. Stuart and C. H. Johns. Five new members Joined at the last meeting—J. L. Lowes, Frank Le Moyne, Alvan Donnan, Rev. H. W. Temple and H. E. Thailmer. BUTLER TOURNEY.

This tourney, which began on Wednesday, April 22, with 12 contestants, closed on Tuesday, May 5. The first prize, a gold pin, was won by H. A. Stauffer with 9 wins and 1 draw; the second, a set of Manuston chess men, by H. with 7 wins, 2 loss and 1 draw; the third, Morphy's games, by J. J. Scheiring, with 7 wins and 3 lost. THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS. CONDUCTED BY J. B. FERGUSON.



Black men occupy squares 1to 12; white men squares 21 to 22. Black men always move first.

Checker Headquarters—Home Hotel, Duquesse way, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and at Samuel Seeds', 96 Seventh avenue.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. Positions, Problems, Games, and Checker News will at all times be welcome. All communications to be addressed

P. O. BOX 35, EAST END, PITTSBURG, PA. P. O. Box 35, East End, Pittsburg, Pa.

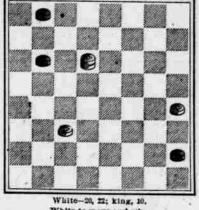
B. Garsides, Lectonia, O.—Yours received, glad to hear from you. We hope you will get over the bad effects of la grippe soon.

J. H. Jones—Your solution to No. 2 where you go 1-6 after 23-18 why not throw the king on 2, then 9-6, and how can you draw? Nearly all our solvers have got fooled on these problems this time.

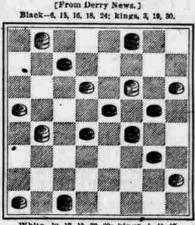
John R. George—We can give you No. 1 and also April 18th to complete your file.

Mr. Clark, Dayton, O.—Your favor, but sorry you have missed the play in both.

PROBLEM NO. 53. Y EX-CHAMPION ROBERT MARTINS. [From Liverpool Mercury.] Hinck-1, 9, 28,



White to move and win. PROBLEM NO. 54-MAY BLOSSOMS.



Black to move and win.  GAME NO. 87—CENTER.  By Joseph Maize, McDonald, Pa.					
 11-15 23-19 8-11 22-17 15-18 19-15 10-19 24-8 4-11	17-14 11-15 28-24 7-11 26-23 12-16a 30-26 18-22b 26-17 1	9-18 23-14 6-9 14-10 9-13 17-14 16-19 24-20 2-6	10-7 3-17 21-14 18-17 25-21 19-24 27-18 15-22 31-27	6-9 14-10 11-15 21-14 9-18 10-7 22-25 29-22 18-25	27 -23 1- d 7- 3 5- 9 drawn Maize

VARIATION 2.

VARIATION &. VARIATION 4.

(a) 9-13 is best at this point.
(b) This seems to draw and corrects variation is, Janvier's Anderson, at fourth move; 2-7 is given and white can win (as shown by J. Yates, in Leeda Mercury), by 24-20 in place of 14-10, the book continuation to draw. GAME 88-SWITCHER. The following analysis will be very interesting to some of our readers, as on this very play we have had some lively discussions.

11-15 | 13-24 | 3-8 | 5-14 | 14-18 | 27-21-17 | 28-19 | 81-27 | 22-18 | 23-14 | 2-9-13 | 4-8 | 8-11 | 1-5a | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 16-20 | 1 VARIATION A-BY W. TAYLOR TO DRAW. 16-20 | 18-9 | 19-24 | 23-18 | 24-31 | 26-22 VARIATION 2-BY T. W. WALKER. VARIATION 3-BY W. TAYLOR. VARIATION B-BY W. TAYLOR. 16-12 | 10-15 | 18-11 | 9-18 | 22-15 | B. wins VARIATION 4.

VARIATION 5. VARIATION &, VARIATION C. 25 | 22 | 16-20 | 23-16 | 12-19 | Black wins, VARIATION 7.

VARIATION 8.

19-15 19-25 14-9 8-11 22-18 19-24 10-19 20-23 5-14 9-5 16-19 17-28 6-10 18-9 12-16 18-14 B wins Can anyone show a draw for white after 3-8 is played in variation & if so, we shall have pleas-are in looking over it. —People's Journal.

GAME NO. 89-ALMA. By J. P. Reeve, Brooklyn, N. Y.

| 16-28 | 23-26 | 8-12 | 20-24 | 12-16 | 17-13 | 31-22 | 28-24 | 27-20 | 19-12 | 15-19 | 9-14 | 19-26 | 8-11 | 10-15 | 24-15 | 30-26 | 25-23 | 1-5 | 6-10 | 10-19 | 16-29 | 4-8 | 2-6 | 15-18 | 29-25 | 13-9 | 22-15 | 5-1 | 10-15 | 29-25 | 13-9 | 22-15 | 5-1 | 10-15 | 12-16 | 13-17 | 6-10 | 17-22 | 18-15 | 15-10 | 18-9 | 20-18 | 12-8 | 11-18 | 1-6 | 5-14 | 11-20 | White | 22-15 | 10-1 | 23-19 | 1-6 | Wins. (a) Corrects game between A. and B. Wool house. page 187. "Gould's Match Games."

GAME NO. 90-SINGLE CORNER. By D. L. McCaughie, Pollokshaws, Scotland.

VARIATION L. 8-24-2 11-16 17-18 14-90 12-6 20-27 7-11 26-23 1-5 23-7 16-23 12-23 3-19 2-6 21-17 3-10 27-11 B. wir

26—22 | 28—24 | 24—19 | 22— 8 | 23—19 | 25 w1 2— 6 | 7—11 | 15—51 | 31—26 | 14—18 | 15 w1 (a) Corrects Kear's "Reprint of Drummond wariation 12, at the third move, where 11-16 played and white draws. - Glasgow Herald. GAME NO. 91-DYKE. Black-Mr. Freeman. White-Mr. Beattle.

White draws by Sturges' fourth position.
(a) Mr. Beattle put his studying cap on after (h) This forces the draw. Beattle has carried on this defense with mastery preciaion, i GAME NO. 92-CENTER.

Black-Mr. Jordan, White-Mr. Tescheleit, (a) 17-14 is without doubt the strongest reply a this juncture.

(b) The standard authorities give 25-23 to draw.

(c) The position is worthy of a diagram, for 18-23, 25-10 (1), 9-18, 22-15, 7-30. B wins.

(1) Or. 27-11, 20-27, 31-24, 9-18, 23-15, 13-21, B

wins. (d) 25-23 would never do, for black would reply, 15-19, 23-16, 18-23, 27-18, 20-27, 31-24, 7-19, 14-7, 2-27, B wins. The capture by 12-15, Mr. Tescheleit thinks, (e) 10s capture by 12-16, Mr. tesched will draw.

(f) This is the move that decided Mr. Tescheleit's chances for a prize. Strange to say, he had expressed his satisfaction when the opening was drawn from the box.

(g) Mr. Jordan declines the proffered draw, and procedes with precision for an absolute win.

(h) Correct, 19-23 would have allowed white to draw.

draw. We are indebted to James Hill's valuable column in Suffack's Times and Mercury for the above, and we fear that our American cotemporaries are indebted to the same source for their special cablegrams, two weeks old, and their special correspondence in relation to the whole English tourney. THE DISPATCH was to the front with full particulars, and took all from its exchanges. The bubile fully understand these old chestnuts. WYLLIE'S AUSTRALIAN RECORD.

WYLLIE'S AUSTRALIAN RECORD.

From the Sydney Echo.]

Mr. James Wyllie, who is the champion draughts player of the world, but is better known as the "Herd Laddle," was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in July, 1822 and bezan to play draughts at the age of 14 years, because he considered it "a nice intellectual game." His first great match was with the laste Andrew Anderson, of Braidwood, Lanarkshire, Scotland, in 1840. Since then he has played 596 matches in Great Britain. About 200 of these were for stakes. Of these Mr. Wyllie loat ten, drew four, and won the remainder. In one of the matches he allowed his opponent to count draws as wins. He first went to America in October, 1873, and he stayed there till October, 1876. During his visit he played six matches for stakes, and won them all. He also played about 10, 600 exhibition games, of which he won 9, 395, and lost 107, between 500 and 600 being drawn. In October, 1851, he again visited America, and he left the United States in January, 1855. During his visit he won 9, 230 games and lost 108, while about 550 were drawn. He landed in Melbourne in April. 1867, and during his stay in Victoria he played upward of 2,000 games, of which he won 450, lost 18, and drawing the remainder. In South Australia he played of games, of which he won 450, lost 18, and drew 36. In New South Wales he played opward of 2,000 games, of which he won 1,40, lost 18, and drew the balance. The total number of games played by him in Australias he played upward of 1,500 games, of which he won 1,40, lost 18, and drew the balance. The total number of games played by him in Australias has been about 18, 600, and of these Mr. Wyllie has lost only 28, and he has won 14,644, and drawn about 1,255. This is a tremendous record. Comparing the results, we find that Queensland won 1 out of every 1,500 played.

Of the value of Ar. Wyllie's visit there can scarcely be two opinions. Before he came to Australia here were perhaps half-a-dozen who might be called good draughts players who might be considered ve

players who have begun to study the game in a more scientific manner than was possible in earlier times grow up.

Mr. Wyllie was married in December, 1861, and has nine children, who will, no doubt, gladly welcome him home after his long journey. He is greatly pigased with his visit to Australia, and, in taking leave of those who were in the room of the Sydney School of Aris' Chess and Draughts Club, he expressed his determination to come to the colonies again as soon as his engagements would permit. The "Herd Laddlet" is a stout-built, sturdy-looking man, with an onen and pleasing countenance: and he is the picture of health. He has never taken a glass of intoxicating liquor or smoked a pipe of tobacco in his life. He is very quiet and observant, and rarely speaks until he is spoken to first. During the last few years he has become rather deaf. He is very particular in telling those who piay with him that his charge is "a shullen a game, begins causes much amusement. Although he does not sinck? himself, he does not appear to object to others doing so. "Do you mild me smoking?" asked a player in Sydney recently. "Na, na: if dis'na hurt me as lang as yed dinna spit on my claes, "was his characteristic reply.

CHECKER GOSSIP.

Barker's challenge to Reed, as it appeared in the last sunday's issue of THE DISFATCH, is a business like challenge, and one that Reed cannot ignore; but their playing for the world's championship, something lint neither possesses, is the funny part of the whote affair.

One of Pitisburg's leading players secured this week from England John Robertson's, (author of 'Robertson's Guide to Draughts,'') autograph copy of 'Bowen's Bristol,'' and he has also purchased the same rentleman's autograph copy of 'Bowen's Bristol,'' and he has also purchased the same rentleman's autograph copy of 'Bowen's Cross,'' at a very faucy price.

The McDonald expert visited Headquarters Saturday evening, with his war paint on, and W. Harrison, who some time ago boasted of never being defeated by Mr. Maize, has now to acknowledge the following score: Maize, ?; Harrison, it drawn, 3. The next victim was the genial Mulhoiland, who seems to enjoy losing games.

A large company of the players of this side of the river were invited by their Southside brethren to go over and see the workings of the great steel plant of Jones & Laughlins' milla, a sight they all enjoyed, and afterward were entertained in the cinb room, checkers being the chief feature. Among the visitors were Samuel Leeds, Mr. Ewalt, H. F. McAteer and James Kiscock. CHECKER GOSSIP.

I can speak in the highest terms of Dr. I can speak in the highest terms of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, from personal knowledge, having used in my family recently, with the best results. In fact, our family physician advised us to get it, as he "knew of nothing better for affections of the throat and lungs." We did so, and the severe attack my wife had was speedily relieved. She was so bad that it was difficult for her to swallow, or even breathe. We shall use it in future, and enthusiastically recommend it to all.—Mr. C. H. Raven, Ceresco, Michigan, December 29, 1890.

Don't be Humburged by the fictitious claims made for Porous Plasters that cure before they are applied. Use Benson's, a scientific preparation that gives prompt relief and is indorsed by over 5,000 reputable Physicians and Druggists. Get the

IS IT TRUE?

Indisputable Facts Given as Conclusive Evidence.

DO YOU DOUBT NOW?

It is our intention to show conclusively to the readers of this article the causes, action and results of catarrh.

There are many causes of catarrh. Those most frequent are repeated colds, due to our changeable climate, breathing of dust-ladened air and inhaling the air of badly ventilated rooms. However, anything that tends to lower or weaken the vitality of the system renders these causes more active.

The first action of catarrh is upon the mucous membranes of the nose and throat, causing a highly inflamed condition of these parts. The inflamed membranes may or may not discharge mucus. The condition which causes a discharge of mucus is called hypertrophic of "wet" catarrh. This mucus discharge is oftentimes swallowed. The catarrhal poison thus taken into the system causes an entire functional derangement. That in which there is little or no mucus secreted is called atrophic or "dry" catarrh. In this condition the membranes become cracked or fissured, crusts and ulcers may form. Dry catarrh in nearly every case leads to a very offensive eder.

The results of both kinds are a discased condition of the masal passages, throat, lungs, affections of the ears and eyes, atomach and the entire nervous system.

In cold, wet or changeable weather the results or effects are more noticeable by the patient than in fine weather, such as we are now experiencing. Nevertheless, do not take the cesation of these disturbances as evidence that the disease is leaving your system. It is only gaining strength to break out in a more forcible manner at some future favorable time.

It is natural to suppose, after reading the preceding, that the only sure and rational treatment is one in which both local and systemic conditions are treated. This is where Drs. Copeland and Blair's treatment takes precedence over all others. Only successfurestiment, such as is given by no other special-ists.



Mr. Adam Alter, Cramer way, Mt. Washington,
Mt. Washington, said to the writer:

"I was sufferer for over a year. There were
terrible pains in my forehead and back of
head. My nose was always stopped up. The
mucus continually dropped back into my
throat, and I was always hawking and spitting
to relieve my myself. My throat was raw and
sore, and in the morning my coughing was continual. I had both sharp and dull pains in the
chest, and terrible pains in the museles of the
legs. My museles became so affected that I
wore bandages to relieve myself. I had no appetite, and was always tired in the morning. I
heard of Drs. Copeland and Biair's treatment,
and concluded to give them a trial. My recovery was rapid. To-day, only one mosta
free beginning, my condition is so changed that
it seems almost remarkable to me. I feel better
now than ever before, and can truly recommend
them to all who suffer from catarrhal troubles." Mr. Adam Alter, Cramer way, Mt, Washington,

INDORSEMENTS Of Dr. Copeland's Home Trestment for 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 references:

ence:
Mr. Thomas C. Hooper, Braddock, Ps.
Miss Lottle J. Forker, No. 259 Arch street,
Meadville, Pa.
Mr. W. C. Wilson, Canonsburg, Ps.
Mr. Williams, Hickman, Pa. ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE BY MAIL.

Mr. G. C. Bellis, corner Main and Cunning-ham streets, Butler, Pa., says: "I had all ag-gravated symptoms of catarrh; suffered con-stantly; nothing relieved me until I began Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment. To-day I am a well man."

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 68 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., where all curable cases will be successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. (Sundays included). Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, chronic diseases. Consultation 31. Many cases treated successfully by mail. Send 2-cent stamp for question blank.

Address all mail to DR. W. H. COPELAND, 68 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. my3-russu

SKIN DISEASES
SWAYNE'S
GINTMENT ABSOLUTELY CURES. OINTMENT
The simple application of "SWAYNE'S "OINTMENT" without any internal medicine, will cure
any case of Tetter, Salt Rheum, Ringworm, Piles,
titch, Sores, Pimpies, Erysipelas, etc., no matter
how obstinate or long standing. Sold by drug-

CWAYNE'S OINTMENT-PILES. JOS. FLEMING & SON,



BOTTLES Lumps from my neck.
They were Large as an
Egg.—JENNIE DEAN,
Montealm, Mich. BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

mh19-82-D

JOS. FLEMING & SON.

SUMMER CLOTHING. Seersucker Coats and Vests.

White and Fancy Vesta. Mohair and Linen Dusters, etc. Our line is complete. Lowest prices guaranteed. Closing-out sale of our entire spring and mmer stock of Men's, Youths', Boys' and

M. OPPENHEIMER & CO.. 811 PENN AVE. WHOLESALE EXCLUSIVELY.

Mohair Coats and Vests. Flannel Coats and Vests. Serge Coats and Vests. Drap'dete Coats and Vests.

Alpaca Coats and Vests. Blazers In all colors and qualities.

Children's Clothing. Mail orders receive prompt and careful attention.