and looked out.

The night was dark; now and again vivid flashes of lightning lit up the sky. No sound was heard save the roar of the rushing current of the Tagus, and the sighing of the wind as it swept in and out among the scaffolding and complicated framework of the bridge.

Cathering noiselessly closed the window From the hearth she took one of the half-burnt faggots which still smoldered, and throwing a cloak over her shoulders went

out into the silent streets, her heart beating

wildly.

Where was she proceeding? Was she carrying that burning fagot as a torch to light her path in the dense darkness of a moonless night? It was indeed a dangerous track, covered as it was with broken boulders and uneven ground. Yet she strove rather to conceal the lighted wood beneath her clock.

because a tremendous peal of thunder at that moment resounded through the vault

Waving the torch to kindle it afresh, she Waving the torch to kindle it afresh, she applied it to the dry, resinous wood of the scaffolding. The wood quickly ignited, and the flame, fanned by the wind ascended with fearful rapidity, spreading and involving arches and framework and the whole structure of the bridge.

Then she quitted the scene swiftly. Aided by the glare of the conflagration and the vivid flashes of-lightning which lit up the sky. Catherine soon traversed the space

sky, Catherine soon traversed the space which separated her from her home. She entered as noiselessly as she had left it, and closed the door. Her husband still slept soundly, and had not missed her. Catherine again pretended to be fast asleep, as though she had never left her bed.

Juan awoke in terror; Catherine lay at his side, apparently sleeping calmly. He dressed himself in haste and ran out to learn the reason of the uproar. To his secret joy he beheld the ruin of the burning bridge.

and had, moreover, ignited the whole struc-ture. The general sorrow was intense Great also was the public sympathy with the despair which the calamity must have caused the architect, who was on the eve of a great triumph. The inhabitants never knew whether it was fire from heaven or an accident that had caused the conflagraan accident that had caused the contagra-tion; but Juan de Arevalo, who was good and pious, and firmly believed in the protection of heaven, never wavered for an instant in the belief that the bridge had

the city of Toledo. Juan de Arevalo respectfully informed the Cardinal Archishop that nothing was now wanting to conclude the work, but to remove the woodwork of the arches and scaffolding. The joy of the Cardinal and of the people was after a highly complimentary speech from the Cardinal, the whole company, amid a tumult of applause, conducted Juan and Catherine to their home.

Five hundred years have passed since then but Juan's bridge still stands secure above the rushing waters of the Tagus. His sec-ond calculation had no error. The illustra-tion at the head of this story shows its ap-pearance at the present day.—Strand Maga-

KENTUCKY ROUGHS PLOT TO ASSAU SINATE A POLICE FORCE.

They Decoy the Department in Ambush and Open Fire With Winchesters-The Police Driven Back-Citizens Reinforce

tempt was made to assassinate the Middlesborough police force vesterday afternoon A lot of disreputable characters who fre quent Gum Springs, a low drinking and gambling dive just outside the city limits. concected the plot to murder the officers They accordingly stationed about 15 of their gang in ambush along the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and two of their number coming just within the city limits, commenced fitting their Winchesters. These two were Gillis Johnson and Frank Rossimus, Chief Maples with a posse of officers went in pursuit of the pair, and they were led into the ambush. Over 100 shots were exchanged. Special Officer Dorsey Williams was shot through

s, were soon marching in pursuit. Finally one squad came upon Johnson and Rossimus at a sharp bend in the road. They fired. The squad returned the fire, about 75 shots being exchanged, when the toughs took to the bush. Rossimus was caught a few minutes later just as he had drawn a

she said, "you hide a sorrow from me. Am I no longer worthy of your love and and he was placed in jail. "Catherine!" he exclaimed, "do not, for heaven's sake, grieve me further by doubting my affection for you!"
"Where there is no trust," she rejoined in feeling tones," there can be no true "Then respect, for your own good and mine, the secret I conceal from you."
"Your secret is a sorrow, and I wish to

outside the city limits. He was smuggled to the county line in the 9 o'clock train. ing apartments at the city jail, and pre-senting pistols to his head, demanded the keys to the jail. The jailer was forced to give up the keys. The crowd then went into the jail, took Rossimus out and led him to the big bridge over the canal on Twentieth street, where he was shot several times. A rope was then fastened around his neck, and he was swung over the side of the bridge until 7 o'clock, when he was cut down. A placard was tacked on the bridge rail just above the body bearing this in-scription: "Warning—This is the fate of

BISMARCK-John Russell Young tells of the meeting between Bismarck and Grant at Berlin for readers of THE DISPATCH tonorrow. A masterful analysis of the Iron

A pink-cheeked young married woman draggists.

B. & B.

B. & B.

Book solid leather belts—artistic, exidized or horn bucklers—15e—regular price 35c.

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Book solid leather belts—artistic, exidized or horn bucklers—15e—regular price 35c. wore pink bengaline figured in black. Her

tied with crepe de Chine was trimmed with

According to one of Harper's correspondents, the old type of American girl a broad, which the satirist still continues to describe from force of habit, no longer exists. The smart and fascinating creature has changed her tactics. She has retired, and another has come to the front to assume the position and privileges of the captivating woman of 30, no matter if the daughter's years approx-imate that number. She walks meekly and with downcast if expectant eyes, awaiting

The smartest ball dress seen this season is A BUDGET THAT WILL CHARM WOMEN an old rose chiffon, made with skirt of dancing length and a bodice of velvet ex-actly the color of the lighter material; about actly the color of the lighter material; about the skirt, in rows arranged to represent stiff bows and ends, is feather trimming of the rose shade carefully appliqued on; the neck is outlined with pink feathers, a pink feather aigrette is worn in the hair, a pink feather fan is carried, and the long un-dressed kid gloves are pink. The wearer of this costume, however, perfectly understood this costume, however, perfectly understood the coquetry of slippers, and so she wore black silk stockings and black satin slip-pers, realizing that they made her foot look much smaller than any light shoe.

July always witnesses an evolution of tea jackets, in which perhaps to drink iced tea. A very pretty and quite original one is of yellow crepon studded with iridescent beads. It has full sleeves of pale green crepe, and a



A Tea Jacket.

lace trimming which, as shown in the cut, forms epaulets and cascades. The waist is clasped by a girdle. Yellow surah shot with peach blossom is

the material of a second neglige. It is combined with pale gray crepon. The crepon is so draped as to display a complete under dress of the silk, and its edge is worked with a herring-bone stitch in yellow filoselle. The full sleeves are made of the surah, and a draped sash holds the full folds at the waist in position.

The amateur dressmaker has usually number of petty worries, and one special to her is the cutting of velvet. As it is used so much, even on cotton costumes, it is necessary that she should know just how it should be done. Dressmakers prefer to cut velvet with the pile running up, for then it doesn't flatten down from wear; however, to matter what way you cut it, at least have it all alike.

When you cut any figured or floral design do not make the mistake of cutting two pieces at once, as is often done with plain goods. The figures and stripes should always match perfectly, and this is not possible when two sections are cut to-About velvet folds. Don't rely on hav-

ing the last ones the right size by laying the first one on the material and following its outlines. The result will be waste of fabric and irregular folds. The same care in measuring must be taken with each one, and it is not wise to rely on the eye for exact-ness, but to mark the line with chalk and then to cut it.

It is most desirable to put braid on by hand; hem it down, because then it will not curl up at the sides. Do not put it on very tight, as it draws and looks very

Never tear lawns or cambrics; it rolls the edges. Draw thread and then cut the widths. Do not under any circumstances make a

bodiee that fits you like a tight glove. It is not good to look at, and it will certainly stretch at the seams and ravel and proclaim that it was made by some one who didn't Rose Coghlan retains her shapely lovelines, she claims, by brain work. nothing," she says, "like an active brain for reducing flesh. Then, too, I never drink when I am eating, for I believe that

chunky. Mrs. Martinot, the inventor, has taken out 35 patents, and five of these have been patented in seven countries. Among them are a steam washing machine, a gas stove, an ice-cream freezer and a clothes dryer. The inventor makes all her own models, and is very dexterous with tools.

One-half ounce of the spirits of lavender and a lump of salts of ammonia placed in a wide-mouthed fancy jar or bottle and left uncovered in a room acts as a pleasant de-odorizer and disinfectant, filling the room with a delicate perfume which will be soothing to the nerves and senses this warm

A long sleeve makes the hand look tiny an elbow sleeve cuts off the best part of a woman's arm, shows that which is usually the worst, and certainly does not decreas the size of her hand; an extremely short sleeve, the regular cream puff sleeve that permits the shoulder to show above it and the entire arm to be visible, is, for evening, a most desirable style, whether the arm be a plump or a slender one. If the arm is slenler the glove can be worn to cover the elbow, and then the plump part of the arm would be visible. But happy is the woman who has arms like Mrs. Kendal's, white, firm, and shaped like those that might have belonged to Venus.

PERSONAL-Portraits and paragraphs about people who have figured prominently in the world's news recently in THE DIS-

BIG RAILROAD EARNINGS. The Pennsylvania System Makes One-Third

of Its Capital in a Year. SEVENTY STUNNED BY LIGHTNING. The gross earnings of the Pennsylvania

Railway system for the year 1890 reached the enormous total of \$133,531,623, and its expenditures were \$92,603,325. The net earnings were \$41,518,258. The capital stock of the corporation, including \$9,600,-000 issued last year, is \$123,082,050, or nearly \$15,580 per mile of road operated. The earnings were thus about one-third of the capital stock in a year.

These earnings were realized on 7,915

miles of road operated—2,435 east of this city and Erie, and 5,480 west of these points. The net earnings are about \$5,255 per mile of road in operation. A fact about this system is that while its mileage is less than ne-twentieth of the aggregate mileage of the country, its gross earnings last year were about one-ninth of the gross earnings of all

Exentaion to Ohio Pyle

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

-Austria will increase its navy. -Deaths from cholera in Mecca average 50 —The Manchester Ship Canal is completed and in use. -A railroad will be built from Pierre, S. D., to Denver.

-Texas fever is killing off cattle in the Cherokee Nation, -The Canadian gulf fisheries are reported to be a total failure. —Edward Gripper & Son, a large grain firm of London, has failed.

-Salvador is preparing for reciprocity with the United States. -Italy will take part in the World's Fair, but not officially, it is said. -The United States Bering Sea Commis sioners have sailed for Alaska.

—A Denver syndicate has bought all the leading Colorado tin mines for \$500 000. -Ex-Senator Ingalis favors and predicts the renomination of President Harrison. —A new installment of gold—\$300,000—has een ordered for shipment to Europe to

-The United Scandinavian Singers of America are holding a saengerfest in Minne

—Baron Hirsch will form a great English company to carry out his Hebrew emigra-tion scheme. -Captain O'Shea's counsel denies that Parnell has paid the costs of the captain's

—Sir Michael Hicks-Beach says over-pro-duction caused the shut-down in Welsh tin plate mines. —Miners of McLean county, Ill., are out on a strike for the second time this season. They demand higher wages.

—The number of pauper immigrants re-turned to Europe from New York yesterday, exceeds all past records—\$1 in all. —A rain storm in Duluth Thursday after-noon was so severe that two entire business blocks must be thoroughly repaired. —St. Petersburg newspapers say the rela-tions between Germany and Russia are greatly strained by the renewal of the Drei-

lussia, petition the Government for the oan of \$5,125,000 for the purchase of seeds —British Columbian sealers complain bit-terly to the Br tish Commissioners of the losses they say they will sustain by the clos-ure of Bering Sea.

-Suffering peasants of Nijnii-Novgorod

—Arrangements are being made in Portsmouth, England, to entertain the officers of the French fieet, when the proposed visit of war-ships is made.

—The deal between the Chicago Junction Railway and the Union Stockyards Company and the Chicago packers, Armour, Morris, Swift, and others is off.

-Twenty-eight immigrants, mostly Russian Hebrews, were not allowed to land at Boston Thursday, on the ground that they might become public charges.

-Senator Carlisle is indignant at the report circulated against him that he has re-ceived a house and lot for his opposition to the proposed new constitution of Kentucky. —An explosion of gas occurred Thursday in a colliery at Pont-y-Prid, Wales. Manager Abraham, cousin of William Abraham, a Liberal member of the House of Commons, was killed.

cent from the price list.

The Scoretary of the Treasury has awarded a silver medal to Mabel Mason, daughter of the keeper of the Mamajuda lighthouse, Lake Erie, for heroic conduct in saving Thomas Jones from drowning in the Detroit river, May 11, 1890. -The National Farmers' Alliance will not

-The National Farmers Alliance will not hold its encampment near Baltimore in September. The encampment will be held there probably every year, certainly for the next five years, and it is probable that a site will be purchased and the institution located permanently.

permanently.

—Deputy United States Marshals Nall and McCune returned Thursday evening to St. Louis, from a nine days' trip in Southeastern Missouri, where they have been hunting among the bayous, lagoons and canebrakes for moonshiners. They brought back with them two prisoners, Theodore and Thomas Patton. The prisoners confessed to selling illicit whishty, but deny that they manufactured it.

SPORTING Resums of the weekle and all the fresh sporting news in THE DIS-PATCH to-morrow.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 17 .- Dispatches from various towns in Stearns, Sherburne and Benton counties show that much damage was done to crops by hail storms that ecompanied the tornado at Superior yesterday. The track of the hail storm was from St. Joseph, passing over St. Cloud, St. Augusta and Fair Haven in Stearns county. Here it crossed the river and struck Haven, Sherburne county, and the southern portion of Benton county. The storm was from three to five miles wide and destroyed or seriously damaged 2,500 acres, or 50,000 bushels of wheat. Farmers in this belt have suffered in this way for three suc-

that the collapsed building was a flimsy af-fair, intended for a hotel, with 80 rooms, and much feeling is manifested against Con-tractor Gross and Proprietor Bedocker on account of the evident unsafety of the struc-ture. The escape of all the carpenters is pointed to as proving their knowledge of its condition. A large frame building was blown down in South Superior, and reports from the steel plant say a number of buildngs were leveled but without casualties Lightning played havor with the Fisher Hotel, the Unitarian Church, the Union depot and other buildings.

FIGHTING FOR A BOROUGH.

this is because the results in nervous dis-enses are often the most immediate and apparent, and because a good result is assured in almost every case of this class of troubles. The results in our experience which have seemed the most remarkable have been in cases of paralysis, chronic rheumatism and consumption, which have been pronounced incurable and given up to die. Are the physicians of the Electropathic

Mr. Rankin represented the objectors seven in number, and claimed that a large section of the proposed borough was made up of farming and manufacturing land, which were let out by the act of Assembly. The Allegheny Bessemer Company and the Howard Plate Glass Company desired to be let out, as they could see no benefits. The total acreage of the proposed borough is 831 acres. Mr. Rankin claimed that his clients were not opposed to the incorporation of the borough, but they do not wish to be ineluded in it. W. B. Rodgers stated that Duquesne nov

has a population of nearly 4,500. There is no system of sewerage, no fire protection and no police system. The land of the petitioners would be largely improved, and they could not be let out, as their property is surrounded by the new borough. The Court took the papers but eave no idea of Court took the papers, but gave no idea of when an opinion would be rendered.

They Were All Struck Speechless and Som-Badly Hurt by One Bolt.

able effect of lightning was experienced during a storm at St. Mary's, O. The chain factory of the Bimet Standish Manufacturing Company was struck, and 70 of the employes were made speechless by shock, and some were seriously hurt. tute, have nothing in common. These are the men that bring discredit upon the science both with the profession and the public, by overdoing the applications, not only in strength, but in length and frequency, by treating all cases alike by routine mechanical applications, regardless either of the disease or the pecularities of the patient. The usage of electricity is a special study of the greatest practical importance, the difference in result between a very gentle and short application and a strong and protracted one being all the difference between agreeable success and very painful failure. To distinguish between the various gradations that lie between tolerance and susceptibility is the business of a scientist, not of a mounte-bank or a trifler. lightning set the factory on fire, but the flames were extinguished.

Just the drink for summer-Iron City

COOLEST place in the city—The Rustic Dairy Lunch, 35 and 37 Diamond street.

IN FAVOR OF THE CHILDREN.

ficacy of Electrical Treatment in Various Diseases.
CATARRH OF EIGHT YEARS STAND ING-The patient was 28 years of age, had been afflicted with nasal catarrh for years. After 60 applications the result was a com-

reathe. ECZEMA, 12YEARS'STANDING-Patient,

a servant girl, 39 years old, chronic eczema, itching and pain intolerable, eruption, very red, angry and rapidly extending. Refused to yield to any treatment that had been given. After two months' treatment by electrization patient was "discharged oured."

order of DYSPEPSIA—Patient, a lawyer 48 years of age, retained appetite but had constant burning in stomach, sinking sensation, regurgitations, sour taste, headache and inclination to vomit. Twenty applications in a period of two months resulted in an approximate cure.

NEURALGIA—Patient, 65 years of age, a contractor, suffered excruciating forture from the worst forms of facial neuralgia, act of eating attended with great suffering. Three applications reduced pain and in six weeks was discharged completely cured.

NEURASTHENIA—DEBILITY AND SICH HEADACHES—Patient, 25 years old, clerk complained principally of nervous and sich headaches, melancholy, no ambition, no insterest in work or friends, steep broken and restless, appetite poor, losing in weight After two months of treatment by electrization, finds himself in perfect health.

The cases above cited are only a few out many. The full particulars regarding the may be seen at the offices of the Electro pathic Institute by any who desire to co

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Results of Experience.

Results of Experience.

For the present we will simply state that through the physicians of the Electropathic Institute, the profession and the public are to have the benefits of the scientific application of electricity. These gentlemen recognize its limitations and are not plucing its before the public as a cure all. Its wonderful power, within the limits in which they have by practical test and experience as well as by scientific deduction established its value, will be set forth—no more.

In other words, the physicians of the Electropathic Institute will give their electrical treatment for just such diseases and to just such class of patients as they have found it effective within the past. They confine their experiments to their laboratories. They do not experiment in their practice. The diseases that they will treat by electricity in Pittsburg are diseases that they have cured by electricity time and again—diseases over which the power of electricity, as a curative agent, has been abund—thy and unquestionably established in their own practice and under their own observation.

Their theories and methods they hold in

potent as an agent in maindies of the skin and mucus membranes, in discasses of the nerves and the blood. Its wonderful effects UPON THE NUTRITION IN CASES OF CONSUMPTION and wasted vitality, its marvelous power for STIMULATING NERVE AND MUSCLE, for reaching the tissues and fluids of the body, RELIEVING PAIN, DESTROYING GERMS AND MODIFYING MORBID PROCESSES, these are not the conclusions of theory, but the demonstrations of their own practice and experience.

NERVOUS DISEASES, BLOOD DISEASES. BHEUMATISM,

paralysis, neuralgia, scrofuln and catarra, also diseases of the Eye and Ear.

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WHITE STAR LINE—
For Queenstown and Liverpool.
Royal and United States Mail Steamers.
Germanic, July 22, 6 a m. Germanic, Ang. 19, 4 pm
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"Majestic, Ang. 12, 10 a m. "Majestic, Sept. 2, 3 am
From White Star dock, foot of West Tenth
street.

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oth Aug., STATE OF NEVADA, 10 A. M.
200 Aug., STATE OF NEBRASKA, 9 A. M.
CABIN, 83 and upwards, Return, 85 and upwards, Sterrage, 310.
Apply to J. J. MCCORMICK, 620 smithfield street,
Philippeg.





ing us that we should not trust in you in

which I trust will satisfy your Eminence. "What is that?"

"My life!" "Explain yourself."

the work!"

"My lord, I can offer you one guarantee

"When the framework of the center arch

shall be removed, I, the architect, will stand upon the keystone. Should the bridge fall, I shall perish with it."

"I accept the guarantee."
"My lord, trust me, and I will carry out

the work!"
The Archbishop pressed the hand of the architect, and Juan de Arevalo departed, his heart-full of joyous expectation. His wife was anxiously awaiting his return. She was young and handsome still, despite the ravages of want and suffering.
"Catherine! my Catherine!" cried the architect, clasping his wife to his arms, "amid the monuments that embellish Toledo

'amid the monuments that embellish Tolede

The Flames Ascended With Fearful Rapidity

there will be one to transmit to posterity

III.

but the calmness and confidence of the architect who had pledged himself to stand

on the keystone and await the consequences of success or lose his life inspired all with

perfect trust.
The solemn blessing and inauguration of

the bridge of San Martin was fixed to take

place on the day following, and the bells of all the churches of Toledo were joyously

ringing in announcement of the grand event

appointed for the morrow. The Toledans contemplated with rejoicing from the heights above the Tagus the lovely Cigar-

rales, which for many years had remained solitary and silent—indeed, almost aban-doned—but which on the day following

would be restored to life.

Toward nightfall Juan de Arevalo

counted the central arch to see that all was

ready for the opening ceremony. He went humming to himself as he inspected all the

works and preparations. But, suddenly,

an expression of misgiving overspread his countenance. A thought had struck him —a thought that froze his blood. He de-scended from the bridge and hastened

At the door his wife received him with a

joyous smile and a merry word of congrat-ulation. But on beholding his troubled

"Good heavens!" she cried affrighted,

"No, dear wife," he cried, striving to

"Do not deceive me! your face tells me

"Oh! the evening is cold and the work

"Come in and sit down at the hearth and

I will get the supper ready, and when you have had something to eat and are rested

you will be at ease again!"
"At ease!" murmured Juan to himself, in agony of spirit, while his wife busied her-

self in the preparation of the supper, placing the table close to the hearth, upon which

Juan made a supreme effort to overcome

his sadness, but it was futile. His wife could not be deceived. "For the first time in our married life,"

That is impossible!"

"To such a love as mine," she urged,

"nothing is impossible."
"Very well; then hear me. To-morrow

my life and honor will be lost. The bridge

must fall into the river, and I on the keystone shall perish with the fabric which,

work is removed. And with it perishes the

"You shall have life and honor both, dear

husband," replied Catherine.

rchitect who projected and directed it.'

face she turned deadly pale.

'are you ill, dear Juan?'

that something ails you?

has been excessive.

she threw a faggot.

know it and to lighten it.

"To lighten it?

Time passed. No longer could the Tole-

the name of Juan de Arevalo

Toward the middle of the fourteenth century, Toledo was laid under siege by Don Enrique de Trastamara; but the city, faithful to the King surnamed "The Cruel, offered a brave and obstinate resistance

Often had the loyal and valiant Toledar crossed the magnificent bridge of San Martin-one of the structures of greatest beauty of that city of splendid erections -and had cast themselves on the encampment of Don Enrique, which was pitched on the Cigarrales, causing sad havor to the

besieging army.

In order to prevent the repetition of these attacks, Don Enrique resolved upou destroying the bridge. The Cigarrales, upon which the army was encamped, were beautiful lands enclosing luxuriant orchards, pleasure gardens and summer residences. The fame of their summer residences. The fame of their beauty had inspired Tirso and many Span-

ish poets to sing its praises. One night the luxuriant trees were cut down by the soldiers of Don Enrique, and down by the soldiers of Den Enraque, and heaped upon the bridge. At day-dawn an immense fire raged on the bridge of San Martin, which assumed high proportions, its sinister gleams lighting up the devastat-ing hordes, the flowing current of the Tagus, the Palace of Don Rodrigo, and the little Arsh Tower. The cracking of the strong and massive pillars, worked with all the exquisite skill of the artificers who created the marvels of the Alhambra, sounded like the piteous cry of Art oppressed by barbar-

The Toledans, awakened by this terrible speciacle, ran to save the beautiful erection from the utter ruin which menaced it, but all their efforts were unavailing. A tremen-dous crash, which resounded throughout the creeks and valleys watered by the Tagus,

told them the bridge no longer existed. Alas! it was too true! When the rising sun gilded the cupolas of the Imperial City, the Toledan maidens who came down to the river to fill their pitchers from the pure and crystal stream, returned sorrowfully with empty pitchers on their heads; the clear waters had become turbid and muddy, for the roaring waves were carrying down the still smoking rains of th; bridge.

Popular indignation rose to its highest pitch and overflowed all limits; for the

ridge of San Martin was the only path that led to the levely Cigarrales. Joining their forces for one supreme ef fort, the Toledans made a furious onslaugh on the camp, and after blood had flowed in torrents, compelled the army to take flight.

Many years passed since the bridge o San Martin had been destroyed. Kings and Archbishops had projected schemes to replace it by another structure, of equal strength and beauty; but the genius and perseverance of the most famous

architects were unable to carry out their

wishes. The rapid, powerful currents of

the river destroyed and swept away the scaffolding and framework before the gigantic arches could be completed.



Matdens Returned Sorroufully With Empty

of Toledo, to whom the city owes her glory almost as much as to her Kings, sent criers throughout the cities and towns of Spain inviting architects, Christian and Moorish, to undertake the reconstruction of the bridge of San Martin; but with no result. The difficulties to be encountered were judged insurmountable.

At length one day a man and a woman complete strangers to the city, entered Toledo through the Cambron gate. They carefully inspected the ruined bridge. Then they engaged a small house near the ruins, and proceeded to take up their quarters On the following day the man proceeded

to the Archbishop's palace.
His Eminence was holding a conference of prelates, learned men and distingushed knights, who were attracted by his piety and wisdom. Great was his joy when one of his attendants announced that an architect from distant lands solicited the honor of an audi-

ceive the stranger. The first salutations over, His Eminence bade him be seated. "My Lord Archbishop," began the stranger, "my name, which is unknown to Your Eminence, is Juan de Arevalo, and I am an architect by profession." "Are you come in answer to the invita-tion I have issued calling upon skillful architects to come and rebuild the bridge of San Martin, which in former times afforded

The Cardinal Archbishop hastened to re-

a passage between the city and the Cigar-"It was indeed that invitation which brought me to Toledo. "Are you aware of the difficulties of its

"I am well aware of them. But I can surmount them." "Where did you study architecture?" "In Salamanca."

"And what erection have you to show me with so much auxiety and so many hopes, I anve creeted!" "No, no!" cried Catherine, as she clasped her husband in her arms with loving tenderas a proof of your skill?" "None whatever, my lord."

The Archbishop made a gesture of impatience and distrust which was noticed by ness, smothering in her own heart the anguish of the revelation.
"Yes, dear wife! When I was most confident of my triumph, I discovered that, the stranger.

'I was a soldier in my youth," continued "I was a soldier in my youth," continued he, "but ill-health compelled me to leave the arduous profession of arms and return to Castille, the land of my birth, where I dedicated myself to the study of architecowing to an error in my calculations, the bridge must fall to-morrow when the frametuce, theoretical and practical."
"I regret," replied the Archbishop, "that

"The bridge may sink into the waters, but not you, my loved one. On bended knees I will beseech the noble Cardinal to you are unable to mention any work of skill that you have carried out." release you from your terrible engagement. "There are some erections on the Tormes and the Duero of which others have the "What you ask will be in vain. Even should the Cardinal accede to your entreaty, I refuse life destitute of honor." credit, but which ought to honor him who now addresses you.' "I do not understand you."

"I was poor and obscure," rejoined Juan de Arevalo, "and A sought only to earn bread and shelter. Giory Lleft to others." It was midnight. Juan, worn "I deeply regret," replied Don Pedro Tenoric, "that you have no means of assurwith grief and anxious work.

last had fallen asleep; a feverish sleep that partook more of the character of a nightmare than of nature's sweet re-

torer.

Meanwhile his wife had for some time made a show of sleeping. But she watched her husband anxiously. When she felt certain that he had at length succumbed to a deep sleep, she softly rose, and scarcely daring to breathe, crept out into the kitchen. She opened the window gently and looked out.

beneath her cloak.

At last she reached the bridge. The wind still sighed and whistled, and the river continued to break its current against the pillars, as though irritated at meeting obstacles which it could no longer sweep away.

longer sweep away.
Catherine approached the buttress of the bridge. An involuntary shudder of terror passed through her frame. Was it because she stood on the edge of that abyss of roaring waters? Or was it because her hand, only accustomed hitherto to deeds of goodness, was now brandishing the torch of destruction? Or rather did she tremble

she had never left her bed.

A few moments later a noise of many people running arose within the city, while from every belfry the bells rang forth the terrible alarm of fire. A tremendous crash succeeded, followed by a cry of anguish as had been uttered years before, when the besieging army wrecked the former bridge.

The Cardinal Archbishop and the Tole-dans attributed the disaster to a flash of lightning which had struck the central arch, dans say, on approaching the Tagus across the rugged cliffs and solitary places where in former times stood the Garden of Florinda, "Here once stood the bridge of San Martin." Though the new bridge was still supported by solid scaffolding and massive frames, yet the center arch already rose to view, and the whole was firmly

planted on the ruins of the former.

The Archbishop, Don Pedro Tenorio, and the Toledans were heaping gifts and praises on the fortunate architect whose skill had instant in the belief that the bridge had really been destroyed by lightning.

The destruction of the bridge, however, only retarded Juan's triumph for a twelvemonth. On the following year, on the same festival of San Ildefonso, his new bridge was solemnly thrown open by the Cardinal; and the joyous Toledans once more crossed the Tagus to visit the lovely grounds of the Cicarrales which they had been denvived Af joined the central arch, despite the furious power of the surging currents, and who had completed the gigantic work with con-summate daring. It was eve of the feast of San Ildefonso, the patron saint of the city of Toledo. Juan de Arevalo rejoy of the Cardinal and of the people was great. The removal of the scaffolding and frames which supported the masonry was a work attended with considerable danger;

A BLOODTHIRSTY ATTEMPT.

the Officers-A Lynching Bee Follows. LOUISVILLE, July 17 .- A desperate at-

both thighs, and Patrolman Todeker was shot through the leg. The police were forced to retire. They returned to the city. A posse of about 100 citizens, armed with

bead on Officer Douglass. Five Winchesters leveled at him induced him to surrender, About 1 o'clock last night Johnson sent word that he would surrender if he would be taken immediately to the county jail at Pineville, as he feared violence here. He accordingly surrendered to Deputy Sheriffs About 4 o'clock this morning a crowd of masked men entered Jailer Pollitt's sleep-

all would-be murderers.'

A GOOD appetite is generally restored to adults and children alike by Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. A mild tonic, an excel-lent anti-acid, and the best of vermifuges. Where worms are suspected, give the Ver-mifuge; for whether present or not, the strengthening action of the medicine is sure to do the child good. Sold by all

STYLE OUT OF DOORS.

Fashion Designers Turning Out Some Novel Outing Costumes.

GARDEN, TEA AND WHEEL GOWNS. The Daisy Miller Type of Girl Now Said to Be a Memory.

People say that gallantry is going out of fashion. This is what was written by a woman from one of the Southern springs, says a writer in the New York Sun. "I do believe the colored people are the most polite in the world. You know what a wretched memory I have for names? Well, an African gentleman has been in the habit of bringing me my coffee every morning, and from the depths of my pillow'I always addressed him as William. At last one morning, when I was rather more wide awake than usual, I said to him: 'By the by, is your name William?' And he answered, 'Well, no, Miss, it ain't William, it is George; but if it gives you any pleasure to speak to me as William, it makes me more than happy.' Can anybody say chiv-

this is received?" Outing and riding costumes are no woccupying the attention of the designers. She who must be obeyed in the matter of gowns has not for any lengthy period had bicycle dresses under her jurisdiction. Now that she finds the sport important enough to ex-tend her segis over it, the gray cheviot skirt illustrated gives one



A Wheeling Outfit.

oraid encircle the bottom. The bodice is of blue stockinet, with turned down collar and lapels. The blouse is in stockinet also, and jockev cap and spotted silk tie do their best to forward the happiness of the rider on the swift and silent wheel.

on the swift and silent wheel.

Aquatic costumes appear this summer in lighter materials than have been in vogue up to date. The young woman who goes a-yatching will still do so in serga, in blue and cream color; but the young woman who curls up on crimson cushions in a rowboat will be more than likely to do so in outcher-blue linen with an embroidered design in anchors worked in white about the hem. Her blouse bodice will be edged with white, and she will tie her neck scarf in a sailor knot and gather her full sleeves into long and tight fitting cuffs, on the general principle that it is not well to challenge the gods by seeming too happy and too comfort-able.

are! For summer use, of course. They are ankle long, yes; but the lace on the edge is a good half yard deep, and you can see right through it. Especially if the skirt is black, you know, and the lace is black; it looks so modest, nice and all that. But you can see right through the lace just the same and right through the lace just the same, and well—they are as you may imagine.

Many a girl who would faint if obliged to
wear tights migha as well be clad in them on a windy day, whea the breeze sweeps aside the drapery of her full, plain skirt, and apparently puts her in tight trousers. But, then, the girl doesn't know this hap-

What wicked underskirts these new ones

pens, or when it happens, and that makes a lot of difference—to the girl. The young woman of to-day who is sweeping Broadway with the tail of her frock would do well to remember the story hat was told in the Middle Ages about proud dame who flaunted along with her tail behind her as vain as a peacock, and yet presenting a most horrible appearance, says the Sun. For on this tail sat a collection of little devils, all fighting as hard as they could and making her hurden very hard to bear. At last, however, she became conscious of her folly, and, reaching a sloppy place, she lifted the train, and all the devils fell in the mire. Her sense returned to her, and she cut off the nonsensical length and and gave it to be made into flannel petticoats for the poor! History doesn't relate how many pettleoats were made out of this tail, but it is fair to conclude that there must have been several, else they would not have been referred to in the plural number. It may be mentioned, quite casually, that the

little devils sitting on the trained skirts of to-day are named Dirt and Rags. She who runs ought to read the moral of this story. A little fresh air amid fairy lamps and Chinese lanterns is the chief and most fascinating frivolity of the season. The picturesque gavety and color make it ali mpossible not to enter sympathetically into the spirit of the scene. One al fresco fete in Gotham offered a dress of white spotted muslin for inspection. It was sprigged with bouquets of colored flowers. Sewn about the hips on skirt was a deep frill of

Garden Party Dresses.

lace deftly manipulated to fall to the hem, while the full bodice which was tucked beneath the skirt under a striped band of dull neath the skirt under a striped band of dull green ribbon, was gathered at the throat in a small open V and had a rather high collar of the lace turned over behind. The girl who wore this toilet was tall and very slight and rosy. She was the kind of girl one associrosy. She was the kind of girl one associates naturally with a black dress and a black hat and veil. Perhaps for this reason she had an especially festive look in the flowered muslin with its big hat covered with long white ostrich plumes and tied with pale green velvet ribbons.

A sink checked young provided.

On Sunday, via the B. & O. R. R. Rate \$1.50 the round trip. Train leaves Pitts-

Judge Over Decides the Famous Ann Qualters Will Case.

Judge Over, of the Orphans' Court, yesterday, handed down an opinion in the matter of the estate of Ann Qualters. Mrs. Qualters was a widow with children when she married Qualters, who was a widower with children. Qualters claimed that he turned his earnings over to his wife for safe keeping, and that the money she had she got from him. At her death her children claimed the estate to the exclusion of Qualters. He asserted that what Mrs. Qualters had was held in trust for him. The court held that it did not appear that

Qualters had made more than was necessary to support the family, as his employment was irregular.

Mrs. Qualters also had means before her marriage and received money from one of her children. If the money in bank had beonged to Qualters there was no reason why he should not have deposited it in his own name. Judge Over decided in favor of the

CALIGRAPH operators are convinced that ife is too short to write with the pen.

FOREIGN-The cables that bring the ews of the world to THE DISPATCH office s-night stretch beneath every sea. Most

CITING RESULTS

Showing the Power of Electricity for the Curing of Disease

WHEN SKILLFULLY APPLIED The Difference Between Scientific and Unskillful Methods.

VARIOUS NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS

INFORMATION OF STRIKING INTEREST

sick children in water where lay the electric

eighteenth century priests and paupers, monks and mountebanks were the leading

then pretty nearly on the same level, with

the advantage on the side of the fool, be-cause through the very excess of his ignor-

ance he dared and ventured where the philosopher knew just enough to fear to tread.

Then, as to-day, however, we are forced to admit that marvelous results were obtained

by mountebanks, quacks and empiries, re-

sults that only intensify the vast value and

power of electricity in curing disease. But the trouble with the work of such men is,

that through their ignorance of the laws of electricity itself, no less than through their

ignorance of the human body, they make

erious and dangerous mistakes. Where in

one case they achieve a success, in a vast

In the hands of such men, electricity is an incertain and even dangerous power.

the hands of men who are trained physi-

cians and educated and experienced elec-

irest and most potent agent for relieving

suffering and healing disease that modern science has developed and brought into per-fect use. Its simple naturalness and harmlessness when properly applied is well shown by the

Its simple naturalness and harmlessness when properly applied is well shown by the fact that children and weak women are the most tolerant to its use. Compared with the violent action of many of the drugs which it is supplanting, it comes like a gift of nature protesting against the habitual derangement of the system by noxious poisons taken through the stomach.

To obtain desired results from medicines

drugs must be carried through the body. To confine their action to any one point is impossible. Electricity can be localized to a muscle or nerve or any one organ.

We obtain from electricity permanent

tonic and sedative effects that are far more

wonderful even than its primary stimulat ing effects. It must be borne in mind that

it supplants by its superiority as a remedial

agent the use of many drugs. It is not a specific. As quinine is not a specific for any disease—unless it be chills and fever—yet it is used freely as a tonic in an indefinite num-

ber of diseases. So electricity is effective of wonderful results in any disease where local

Is there any uncertainty about the use of electricity by skillful physicians? No. Its effects are simple, less complicated and

more natural than those of drugs. We know

than of that of any agency used for the cure of disease. We are not speaking now of those who apply electricity after the manner of nurses and "rubbing doctors." They do not use, but abuse it. We are speaking of its use by the skill fully trained physicians and electrical experts of the Electropathic Insti-tute.

In nervous diseases some authorities main-

tain that electricity accomplishes its most brilliant results. We believe, however, that

Institute specialists? No. That wofully

abused word, which has from time im-

memorial served as a cloak for unutterable

memorial served as a cloak for unutterable and infinite humbug, can hardly be applied to them. They are not specialists. Scientific electro-therapeutics requires a scientific diagnosis, a knowledge of disease, requires scientific application of electricity, a knowledge of the forces, laws and best methods and appliances of electricity. These requirements lead into every department of medicine and surgery as well of mechanical electrization. It will be seen that the word specialist is not a broad enough term to apply.

There is as much difference between a

killful and an awkward application of elec-

tricity as there is between a skillful and an

awkward operation in surgery. By the

awkward operation in surgery. By the skillful operator and trained physician the element of pain is entirely avoided. The scientist knows that the best results are obtained with a mild current, and in nervous dyspepsia, sleeplessness, mental depression, hypocondriasis, locomotor ataxia, muscular atrophy, and the vast varieties of neuralgia, the freatment is the most mild and delicate imaginable, a gratifying change from the severe and drastic treatment by drugs.

With those who having held two sponges

the

to a patient, forthwith announce then selves as electro-therapeutists, th

physicians of the Electropathic tute, have nothing in common.

or general nutrition is impaired.

rical experts as well, it be

On the History and Uses of Electro-Therapeutics-The Difference Between "Rubbing Doctors" and Scientists

It is interesting to notice that the science —Prof. Snow, who was sent to Colorado to investigate, reports that the locusts are now overwhelming part of that State, will prob-ably not invade Kansas. of electro-therapeutics, which now commands some of the best skill and brains of the profession and is represented in Pittsburg by such thoroughly scientific physicians as those of the Electropathic Institute, had like all of the great sciences and some of the great religions a very humble origin. It is said that centuries ago the inhabitants of West Africa were accustomed to dip their

authorities on this subject, the priests hon estly seeking to cure mankind with their —The Yellow Pine Lumber Association, of Alabama, Mississippi and Florida, met yes-terday with most of the delegates from Ala-bama, at Birmingham, and resolved to allow for the next 60 days a reduction of 10 per accidental discoveries, the mountebanks striving, as they still do, to bewilder and deceive the public with their dangerous mixture of imperfect knowledge and low cunning. PHILOSOPHER AND FOOL were

factured it.

THE WISCONSIN TORNADO. Further Particulars of the Storm Which Played Havoc at Superior.

essive seasons, and are left almost destiute now. Later reports from Superior, Wis., show drinking with your meals makes you grow

The Question of Incorporating Duq Argued Before Two Judges. There was an argument before Judge Stowe and Slagje yesterday, in the matter of the incorporation of Duquesne borough.

SPRINGFIELD, O., July 17 .- A remark-

Beer. All dealers sell it; best bars keep it

81 00 Until September 1, '91 83 50, 12 cabinets for \$1 00 and a life-size crayon for \$3 50 at Aufrecht & Co.'s Elite Gallery, 516 Market street, Pittsburg.

PRACTICAL RESULTS

Citing Incidences of the Remarkable Ef-HEART DISEASE AND DROPSY-Lady

Syears of age, suffering with general dropsy, abdomen distended and lower limbs double their natural size. Patient frail and delicate, had suffered for years from valvu-lar disease of the heart resulting from artic-ular rheumatism. Electrization proved of great benefit, relieving the pressure on the lungs and ellesiating disress. ungs and alleviating distress.
RHEUMATISM OF LONG STANDING-

RHEUMATISM OF LONG STANDING—Patient, a railroad engineer, & years of age, suffered from rheumatism three years. Treated by general electrization six weeks. Gradually improved, and when treatment was discontinued remained free from any symptom of his discriber.

CONSUMPTION—Patient pronounced incurable at the hospitals. Woman 35 years of age. Consumption hereditary in family. Still under treatment and improving. Gained 32 pounds in weight. Benefit of electrization apparent in the muscular development it is causing and the greater amount of oxygen it enables the lungs to breathe.

Approximate cure.
NEURALGIA—Patient, 65 years of age,

fish called the torpedo. As late as the

ably established in their own practice and under their own observation.

Their theories and methods they hold in common with such men as Wagner, Lumbrose and Matteini, with Corning and Reynolds, Cogney of London and Gartner, of Vienna, with these and other scientists of the modern school they find electricity potents an agent in maladies of the skin and mucus membranes in diseases of the

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