SUNDAY, JULY 19, 1891.

Caused by That Narrow Escape of the French Government From Defeat.

THE POWERS ARE ARMING,

So as to Be Fully Prepared for Any Warlike Outbreak That May Possibly Occur.

EUSSIA IS STRENGTHENING UP

Her Armies on the Austrian and Other Frontiers, While Germany Looks on With a Jealous Eye.

SOME COUNTER MOVES OF THE KAISER.

Little Slam Bristles Up Against France and Actually Sends Out a Gunbout to Watch the French Cruisers

EUMORS OF PARTITIONING THE KINGDOM

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 18 .- [Copyrighted].-The defeat of the French Government in the Chamber Thursday, although promptly retrieved yesterday, has somewhat scared Europe. But the usual signs of peace have been unusually abundant this week. Austria, for instance, has decided to put her fleet tria, for instance, has decided to put her fleet into condition which will enable it to make a respectable appearance in the Mediterranean in the event of war, and the peace of the condition which will enable it to make a respectable appearance in the Mediterranean in the event of war, and the peace of the condition which will enable it to make a condition which foeting of the French army has been in-

Siam has bravely ordered a gunboat to occesi to the east coast of the Gulf of several small islands. The gunboat's mission is one of inquiry only, which is a good thing for the vessel, seeing that she will meet several French war vessels, any | Council. one of which could pound her into small sections at short notice.

Siam in this business is displaying unexpected, but not unnatural timidity, due to the discovery as the result of confidential inquiries in Europe that not one power will Siamese Government, in fact, has reason to fear that there has been ominous talk in Europe of "partition," and the only word of encouragement that has reached Bankok

has come from Pekin. Russia Strengthening Its Army.

But it is in Russia that the peaceful indications have been most striking and numerous. A Vienna correspondent to-day telegarrisoned near the Austrian frontier, have been transferred into as many regiments. by the simple process of doubling their number up.

This step was only intended to be taken after the order had been given to mobilize, and as it is being steadily carried on in all the Western districts a military pouter conaiders it the beginning of a mobilization. The same writer thus summarizes the premarations made since 1880: Two new army corps have been formed. Rifle battalions have been organized. New cavalry divisions and Cossack regiments of the second levy and one Finnish dragoon regiment, Cossack infantry battalions and fortress ar-

tillery companies have been created. Baised to a War Footing. Butteries stationed near the Western

frontier have been raised to a war footing, the frontier guards have become regulars, and, as already stated, the reserve infantry has been increased to a war footing. There namelias hardly anything to be done to complete the mobilization except the transference of the troops from the interior to the M. de Freyeinet, Minister of War, to grant frontier, and for that purpose a network of stragetic lines has been constructed and double lines have been laid down along the whole Western frontier from north to south.

The writer says emphatically that the advantage of the quicker mobilization hitherto enjoyed by Austria has disappeared, if indeed that country is not actually behind hand, its mobilization requiring three weeks, whereas Russia's will be reduced to a fortnight, as soon as till the lines now being constructed are finished.

Counter Moves by Germany.

German military writers also have their eyes upon Russian military movements and are urging counter preparations, which, it is said, the penceful young Kniser actually authorized before starting upon his Nor-wegian trip last Tuesday. Following the now customary argument, it is evident that the peace of Europe was never more as-

The argument is strengthened by the interesting announcement that Prince Ferdi-pand, of Bulgaria, has become extremely fat, and in consequence, has been ordered to take a course of mountain climbing During his recent stay at Carlsbad, the Prince drank a prodigious quantity of the water and walked six hours daily without reducing his tonunge. Peo-ple unacquainted with current American dities contend that a fat man cannot be abitious, and they expect Ferdinand's his mind for a adipose tissue will occupy his mind for a long time to come, to the exclusion of oughts about an extention of territory and other matters irritating to the mighty

A COEDEN CLUB UTTERANCE.

Concerned Over the Protectionist Policy of the Young Colonies.

LONDON, July 18 .- The Cobden Club, at a meeting last night, adopted a report which declares that, "If it had not been to evade payment of Captain O'Shea's law suggested by some home protectionists, it | costs in the notorious divorce suit. was not likely that any colonist would have been so unreasonable as to propose that we should, while admitting colonial goods free of duty, tax similar commodities imported from foreign countries. While the Presi-dent of the Board of Trade in the Government of Lord Salisbury delivers unanswerable refutations of the argument that it is a case for fiscal federation, as presented by the United Trade League, our free trade system does not appear to be greatly endangered. But we must be on our guard, as these proposals are now strongly urged by colonists, as well as by the league. "Protectionism in protectionist countries

has not attained the height at which it stood at the time of Cobden. Though some advance was made a quarter of a century ago in the direction of free trade, it has been lost. The interests of employers and land owners are powerful, and governments find it comparatively easy to raise enormous revenues by collusion with the interests.

This, however, may be due to the hot revenues by collusion with the interests which profit by protection." The report also predicts that compositors and kindred trades will not suffer on account of the American copyright act.

NOT ORTHODOX ENOUGH. CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS MUST

SHUN THE UNITARIAN

Complaints of Too Much Fraternizing Between Them-American Delegates Prom inent in the Great Council at London-Editor Stead After Dilke. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 18.—The International Congressional conference held this week in London has not attracted much public attention, although the proceedings have been extremely interesting. Differences of opinion have made themselves felt from time to time, notably at yesterday's meeting, when the Rev. Dr. Condor, of Leeds, read a paper on "the gains and losses of the Church in spiritual influence." In the course of the discussion which followed, Mr. Walker, of Melbourne, caused a considerable sensation by declaring amid a chorus of denials and protestations that there was a marked tendency in Australia on the part of Congregational ministers to fraternize with Unitarians, even to the ex-

tont of exchanging pulpits.

The statement seemed to excite the especial wrath of the Rev. Dr. Noble, of Chicago, who persisted in cross-examining the speaker until he obtained a robust negative reply to the question, "Shall our church pulpits be exchanged ecclesiastically with Unitarian ministers, and shall Unitarian ministers he invited to our confertarian ministers be invited to our confer-ences and councils?" The American dele-gates have taken a very prominent part in the proceedings of the conference, and their the proceedings of the conference, and their eloquence, learning and good fellowship have been everywhere praised. Out of the eight delegates appointed to represent the conference at the unvailing of the John Robinson memorial tablet at Leyden, Holland, on the 24th inst., no fewer than four

interests of England, has sent a circular Sam, to ascertain the truth of the report that letter to the delegates, inviting them "to take part in a conference devoted to the movement on the mainland by occupying consideration of certain grave moral issues, several small islands. The gunboat's which have of late brought the Nonconformist conscience somewhat prominently before the world, but which are not on the official programme of the Congregational

This novel conference will be held Monday afternoon under the presidency of Dr. Purker. It is understood that one of Mr. Stead's grievances is the support given to Sir Charles Dilke in his character as a politician by certain Nonconformist ministers. inquiries in Europe that not one power will Mr. Stead regards that eminent baronet as give her material help against France. The unfit to associate with decent men and he is doing his best to prevent him from getting

ANOTHER ROYAL VISITOR.

The Prince of Naples Will Soon Test the Hospitality of the English.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, July 18 .- The Prince of Naples LONDON, July 18.—The Prince of Naples and Jimmy Powers, the eminent arrives for a month's stay, and in a quiet comedian. The two becams great graphs some specimens. Every day, he kind of way an interesting programme is friends during the voyage. Powers anys, brings frosh intelligence of what he being arranged for his entertainment. He describes the Prince as a most affable and describes, of course erroneously, as the war-like preparations by Russia. A number of Italian Ambassador, but he will visit the with the conduct of the kedak friends, who Queen at Osborne, see the regatta at Cowes under royal auspices and attend a review of the troops at Aldershot. Lord Salisbury will give a garden party in his honor at Hatfield and the Italian colony in London

The young Prince will devote a considerable portion of his time here to scientific and practical pursuits. He will be shown over, at his own request, many of the most interesting factories in England, and will devote a half day to examining the wonders in Woolwich arsenal. He is an enthusiastic collector of coins, and visits to the South Kensington and British Museums are among his forthcoming engagements. The Prince is handsome, with a prepossessing manner. He speaks and writes English like a native, and if court rumors may be credited, he is anxious for introductions to the fair daughters, or rather granddaughters, of the royal house of England.

ANOTHER CABINET TROUBLE.

Minister of War De Freycinet, of France

Defeated in the Chamber. Paris, July, 18 .- The Chamber of Deputies to-day rejected the proposal made by the sum of \$120,000 to the Ecole Polytechnique. As a result the session of the Chamher was suspended and a Cabinet Council was summoned to consider the situation.

The members of the Council of Ministers have persuaded M. de Freyeinet not to tender his resignation. The Cabinet Ministers have represented to M. de Freveinet that the rejection by the Chamber of Deputies of the credit asked for in his capacity as Minister of War for the Ecole olytechnique did not imply a want of con idence in the Government. When the Ministers returned to the Chamber the session was resumed, but was immediately afterward closed

EIGHT HUNDRED IN PERIL

A Passenger Steamer Collides With a Brigantine and Sinks It.

LONDON, July 18 .- The German steamer Dresden, from Bremen for Baltimore with 800 emigrants on board, collided with the Bristol bargentine Annie Harris off Start Point at 12:45 o'clock this morning. The Annie Harris sank immediately before assistance could be given. Four of her crew were drowned. The captain and mate were saved.

The passengers on the Dresden were greatly alarmed until reassured. An examination of the steamer was made, and it was found that the injury she had sustained was not sufficient to prevent her from proceeding. The Dresden placed the survivors of the Annie Harris on board a fishing smack.

PARNELL'S LITTLE GAME.

He Is Withholding the Costs of the Divorce Suit to Plague O'Shea.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1 LONDON, July 18 .- Parnell does not in tend going through the Bankruptcy Court

It is quite in accordance with Parnell's temper to give O'Shea all the trouble and temper to give a service which a fertile mind can con-ceive, and it is just in that spirit that the former idol of Ireland is withholding from O'Shea the amount of his indebtedness until the last possible moment.

RESOLVED INTO A FARCE

The Boyal Commission on Labor Is a Pretty Uscless Luxury. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, July 18 .- The Royal Commis

wrangle.

This, however, may be due to the hot weather, which has also thinned the attendance of the members, and has caused one commissioner to regret the intense respectability of his environments, which prevent his cooling custom when at his desk at the Dockers' Union office at the East End.

A SALISBURY FEELER.

THE PREMIER GIVES A HINT AS TO THE GOVERNMENT POLICY.

Public Attention to Be Drawn Away From the Home Rule Question-Female Suf frage the Substitute Attraction-Gladstone Regaining His Health.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, July 18.—Lord Salisbury made a speech Wednesday night, which has since occupied the attention of politicians, to the exclusion of other topics. The speech was unusually dull for Lord Salisbury, but ample notes, to which the orator repeatedly referred, proved that it had been carefully repared. It is probable, therefore, that the speech was meant to be a feeler, and the general opinion is that it indicates the policy resolved upon by the Government, n the hope of distracting the attention of electors from the home rule question at the general election. That policy is evidently to be one of electoral and administrative reform, including a concession of parliamentary suffrage to women.

The Tories are immensely delighted at the Premier's emphatic declaration that the Premier's emphatic declaration that this Parliament shall run its full legal lease and hope that the next session will be devoted to the reform bill, by means of which it would be quite possible so to rearrange the electoral areas as to make secure many Tory and Liberal Unionist seats, which, under the existing arrangement, must certainly be lost. The scheme is a bold one and will require perfect party discipline and hard work to carry it through. But the Tory leaders are confident that the thing can be done if the entire session be devoted to it, and if Lord Hartington and his followers give it their active support.

lowers give it their active support.

The scheme, of course, will meet persistent and determined resistance from the Liberals, who deny the right of any mori-To-morrow many of the London Congregational Churches will be occupied by American ministers. Editor W. T. Stead, who it is well known looks after the moral interests of England, has sent a gircular to be found government to bring in any reform bill. It is by no means improbable that the next session will be of the liveliest character. The bishops have unexpectedly believed to be found to be a sent a gircular character. celerating its passage through the House of Lords and insuring its enactment this ses-

Mr. Gladstone is back again in Lowestoft and is fast regaining his normal health. A Liberal victory in Wisbech will doubtless complete the cure. Everything is in favor of the Tory candidates, but the Liberals are working hard and are full of confidence. Gladstone is dangerously near the constitu-Gladstone is dangerously near the constitu-ency, but having promised his medical ad-visers that he will not speak in public until they give permission, he has had to content himself with writing a manifesto, in the form of a cheery letter to the Liberal candi-

PRINCE GEORGE'S ORDEAL

He Is Made the Subject of Kodak Flends to a Painful Degree.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, July 18 .- Among the distinguished arrivals by the Majestic this week were Prince George, of Greece Powers says that Prince George could not walk the decks during the entire trip with-out two or three kodakial vandals of both sexes rushing up and snapping their cameras in his face, all or which he bore with the

utmost good nature.
Powers says that the climax was reached when a yearning yokel from the wondering West slapped the Prince on the shoulder and said: "Wal, Prince, your name is George, and so is mine; we ought to know each other. Shake." Prince George shook as requested. When the steamer arrived lmost the entire passenger list gripped the ood-natured young fellow's hand in fare-ell and left him with that member swollen like a President's after a White House

WORLD'S FAIR MEN ABROAD.

How the Newly Arrived Commissi Over the Sea Will Be Entertained. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1

London, July 18 .- Another American deputation arrived this week to boom the World's Fair project. This deputation includes Hon. Ben Butterworth, Moses P. Handy, Ferdinand W. Peck, A. G. Bullock and John M. Butler, and it has already had several interviews with Minister incoln, who is making early arrangements to put it on an official footing by an introfuction to Lord Salisbury. The arrival of the delegation is the source of much interto prospective exhibitors, particularly Glasgow, Manchester and Belfast, and these have made numerous inquiries, as they have hitherto been unable to obtain reliable information about the exhibition. Every courtesy has been extended to these visitors. On Monday they dine with Sec-retary of Legation McCormack; on Tuesday, Sir Richard Webster, the Attorne General, at the House of Commons, and on Wednesday, with Sir Henry Wood, of the Society of Arts. They intend to remain in London about ten days, and will afterward proceed to Paris, Rome, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Amsterdam, Brussels and

LANDED IN LONDON.

The Emigration Commission Will Com mence Work There To-Morrow. [BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, July 18 .- John B. Weber Commissioner of Emigration of the port of New York, Dr. Walter Kempster, H. J. Schulteis, Joseph Powderly and Captain Judson N. Cross, the commission appointed by Congress to visit Europe for the purpose of studying the emigration question, with a view to the restriction of emigration and the amendment of the naturalization law of the United States, have arrived in London. Chairman Weber told your reporter today that the first meeting of the commission would be held in London on Monday, to map out plans. The various European countries will be divided up among the commission for visitation, and it will proba-bly meet next in one of the Continental

A REMARKABLE MARK

The Animal Goes on Parade With 10,000

of Queen Victoria's Soldiers. THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1 LONDON, July 18.-Queen Victoria reviewed 10,000 of her troops at Aldershot Thursday. The soldiers were not particularly fine samples, and they scarcely did their work as well as the volunteers last Saturday before Emperor William. There was one sight worth seeing, however, in the form of an 11-year-old dapple-gray mare. This remarkable animal, which was on parade, looking fit for anything, had its off thigh bone broken two years ago. It was put in slings for six months, then given easy work, which was gradually increased, until now it is perfectly sound and strong.

FARMING THAT PAYS. A Remedy That Might Be Well Applied by the Farmers' Alliance.

VIEWS OF A MAN WHO GOT LEFT.

He Sought Bliss in the Country and Found a Blister, Instead. A COMPARISON WITH QUITE A MORAL

Talking of the Farmers' Alliance and its probable bull-in-a-china-shop possibilities, fiat money, etc., said a professional man who lately thought to find bliss by moving into the country a few miles from Pitts-burg, some years ago: "Let them ally as much as they please, the more the better. Anything tending to make them acquainted with each other and the world will be of advantage to them, for they need enlightenment much more than do the Senegambians. There are exceptions, of course, but I tell you the farming population near large cities is, on the whole, a disagreeable class to live among and fellowship with. It is not what it is was 50 or 40, or even 25 years ago, and if you want to find the self-reliant, honest and intelligent ideal farmer that one met with daily in our youth, and still finds in farm and fireside journals, you must look for him at a distance from the busy marts where he has learned the rules of sharp competition without getting the culture and breadth that accompany the better class of city business men. Remember, I do not say that all Western Pennsylvania farmers, nor even all those of Allegheny county are to be held at arm's length, but a very considerable portion of them must be if you do not want to get worsted in your dealings with them. And worse than all, the soulless clodhoppers think it greatly to their credit if they can, by telling you a lie, take advantage of your ignorance of the value of their wares and do you up.

Milk Dearer Than in the City. "When I first went out I frequently had them do work with their teams, plowing, etc. I noticed that their work was very indifferently done and they charged about double price for it. I got milk from one for a time, and he put the tariff on me higher than I ever found it in the city. I had been buying it in the city and carrying it out, paying 24 cents a gallon for it, and it was of good quality, but I got tired of the trouble and sent to a farmer to know if he would give me what I wanted, I to send for it. He said the proposition was acceptable and I got milk from him for a considerable time and finally asked for the bill. He made it out promptly at 32 cents a gallon, 25 per cent more than a city retail dealer charged me. It was in the winter season when I dealt with both. I paid the bill, but found another farmer who was white and only charged me 20 cents a galindifferently done and they charged about

white and only charged me 20 cents a gal-lon. The man who charged me 32 cents ships milk to the city and knows the price. On inquiry I found that he got 17 cents a gallon from the city dealer and paid 1½ cents facight so that this honest havesed cents freight, so that this honest hayseed got 1534 cents net for what he shipped, but charged a home customer 1 cent a gallon more than twice what he netted in the city. A country neighbor who deals on the square explained that the milk dealer knew he was dealing with a sucker and considered him legitimate game. And this man, though honest himself, justified his profane neigh-bor on the ground that he was only following a rather prevalent country custom of charging what he pleased in the absence

How Business Is Done in Town. "Now, when I buy from a reputable man

in the city I do not find it necessary to make a stipulation as to the price of what I buy. He charges me the market price and I expect to pay it and I would not get it any cheaper were I to waste time chaffering. Yet the man who charged me 32 cents for milk is a member in good standing in an orthodox church, and doubtless thanks God from time to time that he is not as other men, publicans and other sinners, for instance. No matter if the average farmer pay tithe of mint and annise and cummin. he regards such practice as justifiable and he seems to think it is no sin to soldier his, time in when he works on the roads, and this is one reason why there is scarcely a highway in the country outside of the cities that is safe to drive on more than four months in the year. The honest granger cheats himself in the latter case under the fond delusion that he is cheating the public. I once bought Concord grapes on Liberty street for \$3 50 per hundred pounds when the shipper—one of my neighbors—asked \$5 per hundred. He paid out of his \$3 50 the freight and 5 per cent commission to the middleman, but he thought a 'sucker' knew no better than to be taken in by

him.
"A friend of mine moved into the country some years ago and purchased a farm. He was wealthy and a church member. He had been accustomed to paying a high pew rent in a city church, where the pastor got \$5,000 or \$6,000 a year, and when he united with the rural congregation he voluntarily contributed two or three times as much to the church as other wealthy men in the section were in the habit of doing. There may have been some business in this on his part, but his wife, at least, was a devout Christian and the husband was disposed to be liberal on her account; besides he wanted his children to be associated with the church members for the moral benefit expected to be derived. By and by the officers of the church held a meeting and without asking the city man to be present, proceeded to order some improvements made and assessed him his full share of the cost, notwithstanding his previous liberality. He objected on business grounds, stating that before giving adhe-sion he expected to be consulted. His pro-test received no attention and he pulled out. He now takes his family several miles to church, at considerable cost, and the goose that laid golden eggs is killed, so far as the first congregation is concerned.

Many Such Cases on Record. "I might enumerate instance after in stance of the same character, but these will suffice to show that the ideal farmer is not more numerous contiguous to large cities than is the ideal hero of Indian romance and the cause is this: The nearby farmer is in the city, but not of it. He learns its sharp practices, but not its balancing virtues, and though he may go to church and perform all outward religious duties, yet he proposes to travel as near the brink of sheel as possible without tumbling over. Preaching has not the same effect on him as it had on his father, or at least on his grandfather. He has a little more learn-ing than they and it is a dangerous thing. He can see into a thing but not through i and the reflection is warped or refracted as a ray of light when it enters obliquely a medium of a different density from that through which it has previously moved. The trouble appears to be that he is too far from the city to attend its lectures, concerts, theaters, etc., its softening influences are lost on him, and yet he is too near to form permanent asso-ciations of the kind found in territory recuations of the kind found in territory re-mote from trade marts, where farmers are forced to find society and recreation among themselves, and where the circulating library and the debating club flourish and

necessarily generated to make society en "For these reasons, if for no other, I hope to see the Alliance get hold in this county.
As ism sharpeneth ism, so will their gathering to discuss political questions broaden

where emotions that ennoble humanity are

and humanize them. The temperance issue has lost its conjuring power, besides many temperance farmers do not want prohibition if it is likely to hurt the sale of cider." Sharp Practice Not Ever Profitable,

Anyone familiar with the subject will indorse the major part of what this man says, and yet the average nearby farmer can scarce, with all his sharp practice, make a living, and the elucidation of the problem is one worth the careful study of economists. That it arises from mismanagement, ignorance, narrow-minded hoggery or a disinclination to work is evident. There is merit in the complaint of the farmer of today that he pays relatively high prices for what he buys and gets low prices for what he sells, but the farmers at the beginning of this century, with very few laborsaving appliances, were happy and prosperous, yet they paid 50 cents a yard for calico which to-day can be bought for 5 cents; they paid 18½ cents for brown sugar, to-day granulated can be bought for 5 cents, 434 cents by the barrel; they paid 50 cents a Anyone familiar with the subject will in 43% cents by the barrel; they paid 50 cents a yard for cotton jeans and shirtings, 75 cents for a handkerchief, 75 cents a yard for muslin, 55 cents a yard for gingham, \$1 a musin, 55 cents a yard for gingham, \$1 a yard for cambric, and 15 cents a paper for pins. Work was done by hand and farming implements were very dear. Matches were unknown, and the people guarded their fire as carefully as did the sacred vestals, 2,500 years ago, or borrowed from their neighbors, or used flint and tinder. On the other hand most of what the farmer sold readly brought as much as it. farmer sold rarely brought as much as it does now, and saide from cereals less than one-half, and frequently not more than one third; butter seldom sold for more than 12 cents a pound, or eggs than 6 cents a dozen.

The farmer got 3½ and 4 cents for dressed beef. It brings more than twice that much to-day. Mortgages and machinery were almost unknown the control of the control of the cent most unknown.

A Remedy for the Matter,

There is a remedy for all this, and if people teach politicians that they have a graver duty to perform than the maintenance of party supremacy it will be found. But a condition precedent is that farmers and all laborers must make up their minds, first, to be honest themselves, make their political servants follow suit and the privates in the servants follow suit and the privates in the ranks must inform themselves, as servants are not apt to be more honest than their masters nor to study the interests of those

who do not themselves know them.

We are often told that "commerce is the handmaid of religion," but a writer suggests that facility of communication has distinctly lessened the responsibility of man-ufacturers and tradesmen (he might have added farmers) "and our poor human nature is such that when the bond of responsibility is loosened there is a tendency to dishonest gains." Markets are greater and more numerous and competition in them tends toward chenpness rather than toward excellence. Edward Atkinson says that the difference of one-eighth of a cent a yard in the cost of cotton goods is some-times enough to decide whether an extensive market should be controlled by one or by another nation. In consequence the tabric is made cheap at the expense of qual-ity; the best berries, apples and potatoes are found at the top of the box or barrel; butter is adulterated and there is seemingly no end to the rascalities practiced to the injury of both health and pocket,

It is suggested as a remedy that middle-men be abolished, and the old relation of producer and customer be restored, so that dishonest makers will be unable to change dishonest makers will be unable to change from market to market as fast as found out. But the complexity of modern trade is such that relief is not likely to be found in this direction, and the writer, in despair, concludes: "If commerce were ever the handmaid of religion, so far as religion still concerns itself with morals, she has become almost a suspicious character, whose service is of doubtful value and her behavior the source of infinite vexation, if not of scandal."

WOLF IN SHEEP'S CLOTHING

A Kitsanning Girl Seeks to End Her Life in Pittsburg Owing to Man's Villainy.

Maggie Connelly, 17 years old, reputed to be the daughter of a wealthy grocer of Kittanning, tried to jump into the Allegheny from the Butler street bridge on Friday evening, but was prevented by a man named Robinson. She was induced to forego her suicidal intent and return to her lodging at 119 Forty-fifth street.

Her story is one of blandishments and false promises on the part of an Allegheny Valley Railroad brakeman and of foolish confidence on the part of a schoolgirl. The

confidence on the part of a schoolgirl. The girl used to travel from Kittanning to this city to school, and became acquainted with the brakeman. This wolf in uniform induced her about last October to come to the city, where he promised to get her a position as saleslady. He placed her at 119 Forty-fifth street, and has paid her beard since then. The girl made froher board since then. The girl made frequent appeals to the fellow to marry her, as he promised, but in vain. She met him on Friday night by appointment on the Butler street bridge, and when he again refused she determined to end her life. The girl will be sent home and the brakeman pro-

EXPULSIONS FROM INDIAN LANDS.

A Chickasaw Committee Finds They Were Just and According to Law.

Sr. Louis, July 18 .- Advices from the Chickasaw Nation says that members of the committee of prominent citizens of the nation who were recently appointed to ascertain the truth or falsity of reports of wholesale ejectment by Indian authorities of white and other citizens from the nation. have concluded their observations and report that they saw nothing done, either by the Indian militis or by United States Agent Bennett, which was not wholly in accord with the sentiments of the substantial citizens and non-citizens of the section through

which they passed.

No person or family has been sent out of the territory who has shown the least dis-position to obey the law, and no unneces-sary hardship has been imposed upon any-body. The report widely circulated that the members of the committee had been imrisoned was entirely false, and was the work of "boomers."

Summer Clearance Sale

Of hosiery, gloves, laces, flouncings, embroideries, corsets, gauze and balbriggan un-derwear, children's white dresses, braids, trimmings and sun umbrellas. Special reductions in every department during July and August at H. J. Lynch's, 438-440 Market

They Are Cheap. We offer for our special Monday sale 20 tyles of men's cassimere suits, made in sack and cutaway styles, at \$6 90 a suit. Do you P. C. C., Pittsburg Combination Clothing Company, corner Grant and Diamond

streets.

Is fast gaining a reputation for turning out suits of the latest style and at a reasonable cost. 65 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street,

Third Special Excursion to Atlantic City Will leave Pittsburg via the B. & O. R. R. on Thursday, July 30, via Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Philadelphia, at the low rate of \$10 the round trip; tickets good for 10 days, and good to stop at Washing-ton City returning to visit the National Capitol

BASEBALL, Exposition Park, Chicago versus Pittsburg, Tuesday, July 21. Post-

IRON CITY BEER only produces the best results. May be taken freely with benefit. All bars sell is.



GLADIATOR CAMPBELL MUST NOW MEET A FORMAN WHOSE WEAPONS ARE OF BETTER STUFF.

FREDDY WAS ANGRY.

Ordered Langtry's Horses Turned Out for Wild Beasts to Eat.

THE TRAINER WOULDN'T OBEY. How the Lily Purchased, a Mine While Do-

GEBHARDT'S ATTITUDE TOWARD BAIRD

ing a Statue Scena

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL, July 18 .- From picturesque Lake county, Cal., where the ex-cooing doves, Lily Langtry and Freddy Gebhardt, own adjoining ranches, several housand acres in extent, comes a story of love, fickleness and intended revenge by the filted lover that makes very interesting reading in connection with the report from London that Abingdon Baird, who is said to have bought the Lily a fashionable house and paid off her fashionable debts, went to the house the other day and, finding a fashionable young man with her, forcibly ejected him from the place and then kicked her in the face until she re-

sembled almost anything else than a lily.

It would appear from the reports that Freddy, cast aside after these years of constancy, has a very sore heart in consequence of Langtry's desertion, and that he determined upon sweet revenge. As said before, the two farms adjoined each other, and as Gebhardt was exceedingly fond of horses, and owned some very celebrated ones, he had his fine equiae heroes and heroines removed to his Lake county ranch. Lily, not to be outdone by her admirer, also purchased several valuable horses, among them being the celebrated stallion Friar Tuck, by into Hermit, weath representations. imp. Hermit, worth perhaps \$15,000.

Intended to Return to California Dr. C. W. Aby, the well-known horse-man, was chosen by Gebhardt to look after the valuable stable that had been combined in one. Thus matters stood when the couple left for the East. It is impossible to know what Langtry's intentions were when she left her beautiful mountain home, but certain it is that she left instructions that nothing should be touched in her love of a cottage. Her furniture was there, the etchings and bric-a-brae were there, many of her rich dresses hung in the wardrobe, and it would look as if she meant to return. But she never came back, and everything is now ss it was then, except that the lawn, once green, is thickly grown with weeds and looks desolate.

As soon as Freddy learned that he had been coldly cast aside for Baird, instead of wasting his time in vain repinings, it is said he at once telegraphed Aby to drive all the lovely Lily's thoroughbreds out into the wild highway to prowi about at will, to become food for the wild beasts of the adjacent forest. This fierce mandate from the ferocious Freddy was a little too much for Aby, who preferred to stand the wrath of the jilted one rather than sacrifice such noble animals in the way outlined Therefore he refused, and the attorney of Mrs. Langtry in this city journeyed to the white cottage and made proper arrange-ments for the disposal of the stock, and now, so far as the stock is concerned, all is

There are incidents of Langtry's visits to California which are of interest and which have never been published. It has been said, and with truth no doubt, that she did many shrewd things in the way of advertising. At one time she rented a house some-where out in the Mission, and tried to make everybody believe she intended to remain here until gathered to her fathers, when she would be laid away in an elaborate vault in Laurel Hill Cemetery, or some other city of the dead. But it was all a myth. Then she bought some ground over in Nevada, had a hole dug in it, and called it the Langtry

Sam Davis, a well-known newspaper man, says he sold her the ground for \$200. She was in the statue scene of Galatsa in "Pyg-malion and Galatsa," and during the scene Davis was in the wings. She dared not move a muscle. He said in a low voice:

"Is it a bargain for \$200? I'll consider that it is if you don't sinke your head." The statue remained still, and even when the Lily came out afterward she was so taken with the originality of the scheme that she paid the money over at once.

PERSECUTED BY LETTERS.

The Author of Anonymous Messages of Slan-· der in the Law's Hands,

DES MOINES, IA., July 18 .- Deputy United States Marshal Etheridge this afternoon arrested Mrs. Ann W. Wood on a charge of depositing postal cards in the United States postoffice on which were written serious reflections on the character of another. The trouble began seven and a half years ago, just prior to the marriage of J. S. McQuiston and Clara Wheeler, upon the receipt of an anonymous let-ter by the mother of the girl seriously reflecting upon the character of the young man. Soon after a second letter, directed to J. S. McQuiston, was received, which maligned the character of the girl he was engaged to wed. Three and a half years elapsed before another letter came to hand. This was addressed to the mother of J. S. McQuiston, and charged the latter and his wife with neglecting and starving the child that had been born of his marriage with Clara Wheeler. Other letters followed for some time, charging nameless offenses, each message exceeding its predecessor in

scurrility.

Meantime, a private detective who had

been working on the case for over three years hopelessly gave it up, and the matter was turned over to George M. Christian, a postoffice inspector. Securing a letter that was written by the suspected party to a member of the victimized family while on a member of the victimized family while on a visit to Chicago some years ago, he placed a dead-letter stamp on it, deposited it in the postoffice and sent word to the suspected writer of the letters that there was a dead letter in the Des Moines postoffice, and for her to at once appear and secure it. She did so, but at first disclaimed the authorship of it, although afterward she admitted that she had written it. To-day she was arrested and placed under \$500 bonds. der \$500 bonds.

PAID TRIFLING FINES.

Judge Gripp Lets the Diamond Street Gamblers Down Very Easy-Mayor Gourley Takes a Little Hand in the Game-They Denied Everything.

James Grogan, alias "Jimmy the Crab," with the six other gamblers who got "pinched" at the gay gambling house at 52 Diamond street on Tuesday night, were given a hearing yesterday before Judge Gripp and let off with light fines. Mayor Gourley had declared that he intended to probe to the bottom the story that the gamblers had been given police protection and he was present at the hearing. It had just opened when he and John Newell entered opened when he and John Newell entered together. During the proceedings the Mayor announced the reason of his presence at the hearing, and asked "Jimmy the Crab" if there was any truth in the story that they had been guaranteed police protection. The gambler answered "No," and the Mayor declared he was satisfied.

Detective Coulson testified as to how the games of faro and roulette were in progress when he entered the room. He said the first intimation he had that a game was in progress was en Tuesday afternoon, when Grogan told him of it with the statement, "I suppose you know all about it." Soon after that he said Inspector McAleese handed him warrants for the arrest of each

cept Blake and Grogan were employes.
Inspector McAleese said he had heard of the opening of the rooms and had ordered Grogan to close at once, but as they did not obey the order he raided the place.
William Hunter, who defended the gamblers, stated the game was a mistake on the part of the players. They had been following the races and had opened up rooms in the other cities and had not been interrupted. They did not expect to be

bothered here because they were only run-ning a private game to kill time. Judge Grip then remarked: "If they had asked permission from Chief Brown I suppose he would have given them privileges to open during the races." At the conclusion of the hearing 'Squire Gripp asked the Mayor whether he would hold the gamblers for court or simply fine them under the city ordinance. The Mayor told him to use his own discretion, and the men were simply fined as follows: James Grogan, \$100 and costs; John Blake, \$50 and costs, and William Reed, "Buck" Cor-nelius and Pat Nee each \$25 and costs. Shore and Robbins were discharged.

PARDONED FOR HIS WIFE'S SAKE

A Prisoner Is Set Free in Time to Be Presen at Her Death. BRIDGEPORT, N. J., July 18 .- Young Jacob Johnson, of Millville, has just been pardoned out of jail. His term had nearly expired when he received word that his wife was dying. This news half crazed Johnson,

and kind-hearted Sheriff Whitecar immedi-

ately drove to the Presiding Judge's resi-dence to see if Johnson could not be taken home for a few hours.

The Judge said that there was no legal remedy. The Sheriff implored in vain, even offering himself to be locked up in Johnson's cell until he would return. Fortu-nately the State Prison Board met the following day, and friends hastened to Trenton and Johnson's pardon was granted, but the papers could not be forwarded for several ours. After pacing his cell all night, Johnson picked up a morning paper and there learned of his freedom. A dispatch then arrived saying that his wife was still living, but was unconscious. There was mother wait of several hours for the papers rom Trenton, which at last arrived.

word of affection to him became unconscious again and in a few hours died. \$12 EXCURSION TO CINCINNATI \$12

riage was waiting at the jail, and Johnson was taken to his bome, ten miles distant.

In an hour he was at his dying wife's side.

She recognized her husband, and with one

Pittsburg and Cincinnati Packet Line eamers leave foot Wood street as follows: Keystone State, every Monday, at 4 P. M. Andes, every Tuesday, at 4 P. M. Hudson, every Wednesday, at 4 P. M.

Scotia, every Friday, at 4 P. M. C. W. Batchelor, every Saturday, at 4 P.M. Fare to Cincinnati, 57. Round trip, \$12; neals and stateroom included; or down by poat and return by rail, \$12 50. Descriptive folders of trip mailed to any address, JAMES A. HENDERSON, Supt.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS AND ORGANS During Rebuilding Sale at 101 and 103 Fifth Avenue,

We must have room immediately, so come and see the Big Four, Chickering, Linde-man, Wheelock and Stuyvesant pianos, and we will make prices and terms that will enable you to purchase a piano or organ at once. Pianos worth \$500 for \$300. Organs worth \$125 for \$65. Our stock is large and choice and it is absolutely necessary to reduce it within the next few days. Easy payments arranged if desired. Remember the place,

HENRICKS MUSIC Co. LTD., 101 and 103 Fifth ave.

GREAT MEN.

John Russell Young Describes Bismarck and Grant's Meeting in Berlin.

STRIKING CONTRAST.

Elements of Greatness In the Iron Chancellor's Character.

A GOOD NEWSPAPER PARAGRAPHER

How His Vivid Phrases Affected English and French Politics.

HIS RELATIONS TO EMPEROR WILLIAM.

So much is written in the newspapers, at home and abroad, about Prince Bismarck, his dismissal from the German Government and his attitude toward the Empire, that certain glimpses of the man, as I saw him in Germany, with some notes of his character and career, may be timely. I associate Bismarck with an event not without interest to American journalists, the advent of George W. Smalley, the famous London correspondent of the New York Tribung. I can hardly call it an advent because Smalley had done good work, and a great

deal of it, as far back as Antietam days. A notable article which he wrote in 1866, called, if I remember, an "Afternoon with Count Bismarck," was the virtual introduction of the Prince to the American world. It was a masterful, prophetic article, and the Great Chancellor,

Kept Peace by Making News.

One of Bismarck's warmest friends once described him to me as the most successful journalist of the century. The Prince, I was told, had mastered the science which may be rudely described as that of "working the public." This science, which has its own audacious piratical laws, as those of us who have been in the rougher departments of ournalism have realized, Bismarck had applied to statesmanship. How to be talked about, and how to have people say, whether good or evil, just what one wished said Bis-

marck assuredly had this power. It was the observation of London fournalists that when the Chancellor wanted one species of news in circulation he would tap the Times; when he desired another, it would be the Telegraph or the Pall Mail Gazetta It was ensier, cheaper, more humane to supply the English journals with news than to fight the English journals with newsthan to fight England—a lesson which if Napoleon earlier in the century had learned, there would have been no rupture of the treaty of Amiens. But in Napoleon's day journalism was a struggling influence, and not that mighty power which now claims to be one of the estates of the realm. Recognizing this mastery of the science of working the public as attained by Bismarck, I never read stories about him without askings What was the Prince to gain by having this said? To the wind accuratomed to this What was the Prince to gain by having this said? To the mind accustomed to this process of inquiry the Bismarck stories become a literature of their own.

Working France With Paragraphs. With an antagonist like the sensitive, With an antagonist like the sensitive, gifted, impressionable French, diplomacy by paragraphs has its advantages. If a debate ran beyond bounds in the Corps Legislatif, or the policy of revenge became truculent, a quiet allusion in the Times to certain conversations in official circles in Rome looking toward the restoration of Savor to Italy or the amount of indemnity Savoy to Italy, or the amount of indemnity France with her increased wealth could bear, or the importance of the Pyrenees to Spain and the peace of Europe, would have

an instant effect. This diplomacy by paragraphs when ap-plied to French public opinion was salutary. When applied to the internal affairs of Germany it was an irritant. The exasperation in German official circles toward Bismarck, unintelligible to those who see him as a re-tired country nobleman, managing his forests and his breweries, is the outcome of the stream of paragraphs which came as surely from the Chancellor's mind as if himself were the editor on duty. A Bis-marck paragraph is as much a note of art as an engraving of Albert Durer, or a carving by Benvenuto Cellini. The student will readily see it. There is the master's hand. The innuendo, the humor, the daring peri-phrasis, the homely, fierce application, one-could no more mistake it than mistake a Lincoln story. Of the art of putting things to suit one's purposes the century has seen two masters, the President who parried Emancipation by his famous illustration of the Pope's bull against the comet, and the Chancellor who destroyed the effect of the eloquence Jules Favre's pleas for France, by the intimation that the French envoy had been whitening his face as actors do

when they would depict human suffering. Bismarck's Terse, Vivid Sentence. When I saw Bismarck and had the privilege of sharing in some, to me, ever memorable conversations, this editorial faculty, the way of putting things, the terse, vivid sentence, the wayward humor, gave a power and charm to what he said. It was like taking up Swift or Voltaire after a course of summer reading of domestic fiction. How he sent some tremendous minor potentate of the governing class, quarterings going back to Charlemagne, whirling into space with the remark: "You see he was not a republican like you and I, but some mere ordinary, incurable fool of a prince." I never open the Almanac de Gotha without looking out this transfixed and transfigured. potentate and seeing him pierced and wriggling under the Bismarck shaft. Truly a fearful power, and must have made this Chancellor a terrible comrade in imperial

His answer to the Emperor's patent elehis answer to the Emperor's patent elevating him to the Dukedom of Lanenberg
is a masterpiece of contempt. "It will be
useful," he said, "when I travel incognite
in Italy." The superb insolence and humor
of the response—a great Emperor fancying
he was conferring a splendid fief, a dignity
of medieval splendor, and to have it tossed aside as if the Prince were giving a castoff garment to his courier. I can well under-stand the chagrin of the Emperor. A less patient sovereign would have resented an arrogance worthy of Wolsey and Becket.

Bayard Taylor's Meeting With Grant. There is a bit of personal history in connection with my meeting Prince Bismarck that comes back to me as concerning a memorable man. I had gone to Gotha to visit Dr. Peterman, the geographer, return-ing by way of Berlin to join General Grant. Bayard Taylor was Minister. I had known him long and well, but found him perturbe over the idea of the General's Taylor was an exuberant, manly, innocent character. Grant had been President. Taylor, as an editor of the Tribune, had written against his re-election in prose and verse, and with some vehemence. Now Grant and with some vehemence. Now Grant was coming to Berlin, and Taylor as Min-