for Smaller Men-of-War.

the Caspian Sea have burned petroleum in

their boilers, and no less than 32 large man-

ufacturing establishments near Chicago

have recently adopted fuel oil, aided by the

enterprise of oil producers of Ohio who

have piped the oil from the wells to South

Chicago, where it is stored in enormous

tanks, sufficient to supply all demands in-

definitely in case of accident to the pipe

It is not probable that oil will replace coal everywhere, but only in places where there are such special facilities for its de-

livery that the price is reduced to a min-

mum. Nor is the world's supply of natural

oil wells of the world is about 7,000,000

tons, and a very large part of this is trans-

ferred into lubricating oils, benzol, paraffin, etc., and is needed for other purposes than

for fuel. Unless the oil supply is very largely increased by the discovery of new

oil fields there will not be enough to meet

the demand for oil fuel in steam naviga-

tion, which would alone be at least 6,000,-

tons of coal now used on the sea.

000 tons of oil-the equivalent of 12,000,000

IT MAY BE USED FOR TORPEDO BOATS.

Although oil may not be used for fuel ex-

cept in certain localities on land and sea, in

the industrial and commercial pursuits,

where its cost is the question of importance,

there are certain tactical advantages in its use for war purposes that may compel its adoption for torpedo boats and small cruis-ers. Cost is not always considered in war.

All danger from the storage and use of petroleum for fuel afloat may be avoided by

proper precautions—such precautions, for instance, as are observed in the storage of

gunpowder, high explosives and ammuni-tion of all kinds. Accidents have happened

on board the Caspian sea steamers, but they were all due to carelessness and could have been easily avoided. The tanks to contain

the oil must be carefully constructed, so as

expansion of oil with a rise of temperature. From the tanks the oil is fed to the furnaces

by pumps through pipes, and the supply may be increased, diminished or shut off

may be increased, diminished or shut off altogether by valves. Inside the furnace the oil passes from the pipes through a number of "sprinklers"—i. e., nozzles containing many small holes, through which the oil is forced in fine jets. Through another series of holes surrounding the oil jets air is forced at a suitable pressure, the effect of which is to give an ample supply of oxygen and thus the oil in this finely.

of oxygen, and thus the oil in this finely divided condition is burned completely. So

THE LOADING WILL BE VERY RAPID.

vill occupy less space, it may be possible to

to the furnaces by means of pumps, coal-trimmers are not required. Only one stoker

is wanted for each furnace to regulate the "sprinkler" and to keep the water at the right level in the boiler. The Caspiant steamers only have one stoker and two boys

in each watch. The largest steamers would

fuel on board to cover a given distance or

to steam nearly twice as far with the same

weight.
Fifth-The more perfect combustion of

perative to clean the grates if the same

SMOKE WILL BE ABOLISHED.

The abolition of smoke is also of great

tactical importance. The torpedo boat that does not betray itself by a column of smoke is very difficult to discover on the horizon,

and will have a great advantage in that it can easily distinguish larger vessels by their

forcing the fires will diminish the

smoke columns. In the case of liquid fuel

On the other hand, dense volumes of smoke

ever the speed is reduced. In this way a little oil only is burned, and the combustion

of this little is complete. It is possible, therefore, to get rid of smoke under all cir-

"sprinklers." The temperature of the fire-rooms is much lower than with coal, and the

stokers are not compelled to exert them-

Ninth-The ease and exactness with which

selves. Seventh—The greater maneuvering capac

speed is to be kept up.

The advantages are:

oil sufficient for all industrial and commercial demands. The total output of the

FROM THE HUNCARIAN OF MORITZ JOKAL

footman that all delay would be dangerous to him; he had, therefore, to be received immediately. The doctor hastily wrapped a dressing-gown about him, and directed the patient to be admitted to him.

He found himself in the presence of a man.

many the found himself in the presence of a many who was a complete stranger to him, but, who appeared to belong to the best society, judging from his manners. On his pale face could be discerned traces of great physical and moral sufferings. He carried his right hand in a sling, and though he tried to restrain himself, he now and then could not prevent a stifled sigh escaping from his line.

And the doctor was obliged to insist on binding up the hand.

During the bandaging the aspect of his face completely changed. It no longer bore a dolorous expression, but a look full of good humor was turned upon the doctor. No more contraction of the features, no more despair. A taste for life had returned; the brow was once again calmed; the color found its way back to the cheeks. The entire man exhibited a complete transformative many exhibited.

You are Dr. K-?" he asked in a low and feeble tone of voice. That is my name, sir.

Living in the country, I have not the honor of knowing you except by reputa-



He Carried His Right Hand in a Sling. tion. But I cannot say that I am delighted to make your acquaintance, because my visit to you is not a very agreeable one." Seeing that the sufferer's legs were hardly able to sustain him, the doctor invited him

I am fatigued. It is a week since I had any sleep. Something is the matter with my right hand; I don't know what it iswhether it is a carbuncle or a cancer. At first the pain was slight, but now it is a continuous, terrible burning, increasing from day to day. I could bear it no longer, threw myself into my carriage and

ture will drive me mad."

The doctor tried to reassure him by saying that he might be able to care the pain with dissolvents and ointments, without resorting to the use of the bistoury.

"No, no sir!" cried the patient; "no plasters or ointments can give me any relief. I "We have not cut deep enough," replied. must have the knife. I have come to you to cut out the place which causes me so much

hesitate on account of anything you may see. My disorder is so strange, that you will be surprised; but do not let that weigh with you."

Dr. K — reassured the stranger. As a

doctor in practice he was used to see every-thing, and there was nothing that could bealed; a new skin had formed, and nothing urprise him.

What he saw when the hand-was freed

from its bandages stupefied him neverthe-less. Nothing abnormal was to be seen in

'Abominably!" my finger on it?"

man made no reply, but his eyes filled with tears, so acute was his saffering. "It is surprising! I can see nothing at "Nor can I; yet what I feel there is so

terrible that at times I am almost driven to dash my head against the wall." The doctor examined the spot with a magnifying glass, then shook his head. The skin is full of life, the blood within it circulates regularly, there is neither in-

tlammation nor cancer under it; it is as healthy at that spot as elsewhere." "Yet I think it is a little redder there."
"Where?" The stranger tooks pencil from his pocket-look and traced on his hand a ring about the size of a sixpenny piece, and said:

The doctor looked in his face; he was beginning to believe that his patient's mind

ens unhinged. 'Remain here," he said, "and in a few days I'll cure you.' 'I cannot wait. Don't think that I am a madman, a maniae; it is not in that way that you would care me. The little circle which I have marked with my pencil causes me in-ternal tortures, and I have come to you to

"That I cannot do," said the doctor. out it away.

Because your hand exhibits no pathological disorder. I see at the spot you have adicated nothing more amiss than on my "You really seem to think that I have

gone out of my senses or that I have come here to mock you," said the stranger, tak-ing from his pocketbook a bank note for 1,000 florins and laying it on the table. "Now, sir, you see that I am not playing off any childish jest, and that the service I seek of you is as urgent as it is important. I beg you to remove this part of my hand."
"I repeat, sir, that for all the treasures in you cannot make me regard as unsound a member that is perfectly sound, and still less induce me to cut it with my

"Because such an act would cast a doubt upon my medical knowledge and com-promise my reputation. Everybody would say that you were mad; that I was dishonest in taking adventage of your condition, or ignorant in not perceiving it."

"Very well. I will only ask a small service of you, then. I am myself capable

of making the incision. I shall do it rather clumsily with my left hand, but that does not matter. Be good enough only to bind up the wound after the operation."

saw that this strange man was speaking seriously. He stripped off his coat, turned up the wristbunds of his shirt, and took a

deep incision in the skip. "Stay!" cried the doctor, who feared that

who meet direct you where to cut."

In fact, he watched the operation to the end with the greatest coolness, indicating the limits of the incisions. The open hand did not even quiver in that of the doctor, did not even quiver in that of the doctor, leading to go to Pesth and quit my own land for a day, my wife had not a moment's land for a day, my wife had not a moment land for a day, my wife had not a moment land for a day, my wife had not a moment land for a day, my wife had not a moment land for a day, my wife had not a moment land for a day with my day and the land for a day

One of the celebrated medical practition- | "All has ceased," said the stranger smilers of Pesth, Dr. K—, was one mornings at an early hour obliged to receive a very pressing visitor. The man, who was waltering in the antercom, sent in word by the

tire man exhibited a complete transforma

As soon as his hand was laid in the sling he warmly wrung the doctor's hand with the one that remained free, and said cordially:

"Accept my sincere thanks. You have positively cured me. The trifling remuneration I offer you is not at all proportioned to the service you have rendered me; for the rest of my life I shall search for the means

rest of my life I shall search for the means of repaying my debt to you."

The doctor would not listen to anything of the kind, and refused to accept the 1,000 florins placed on the table. On hisside the stranger refused to take them back, and, observing that the doctor was losing his temper, begged him to make a present of the money to some hospital, and took his departure. ieparture.

- remained for several days at his town house until the wound in his patient's hand should be cicatrized, which it did without the least accident. During this time the doctor was able to satisfy himself that he had to do with a man of extensive knowledge, reflective, and having very positive opinions in regard to the affairs of life. Besides being rich, he occupied an important official position. Since the taking away of his invisible pain no trace of oral or physical malady was discoverable in him.

The cure completed, the man returned tranquilly to his residence in the country. About three weeks had passed when, one morning at an hour as unduly as before, the servant again announced the strange patient.

The stranger, whom K—— hastened to receive, entered the room with his right hand in a sling, his features convulsed and came to you to beg you to cut out the affected spot, for an hour more of this torture will drive me mad."

hardly recognizable from suffering. Without waiting to be invited to sit down, he sank into a chair, and being unable to

the stranger, sadly, and in a fainting voice.
"It burns me more cruelly than before. I offering."

The doctor asked to see the hand, which it. I did not wish to trouble you a second The doctor asked to see the hand, which the patient held out to him, grinding his teath, so insufferable appeared to be the pain he was enduring, and with all imaginable precaution he unwound the bandages in which it was enveloped.

"Above all, doctor, I beg of you not to hesitate on account of anything you may see. My disorder is so strange, that you will be surprised; but do not let that weight."

The doctor asked to see the hand, which it. I did not wish to trouble you a second time and have borne it, hoping that by degrees the invisible inflammation would either mount to my head or descend to my heart and put an end to my miscrable existence; but it has not done so. The pain never goes beyond the spot, but it is indescribable! Look at my face and you will be surprised; but do not let that you. The color of the man's skin was that of wax, and a cold perspiration beaded his forchead. The doctor unbound the bandaged

extraordinary was to be seen. The sufferer pulse beat quickly, without feverishness, while yet he trembled in every limb. "This really smacks of the marvelous!"
exclaimed the doctor, more and more astonished. "I have never before seen such a

"Where is the sensitive spot?"
The doctor was obliged to give in to the performed the operation once again cutting into the flesh more deeply, and, once more, he saw in the on the back of his hand a point whole frame, large veins crossed, his whole frame, more deeply, and, once more, he saw in the large veins crossed, his whole frame, more deeply, and, once more, he saw in the large veins crossed, his whole frame, more deeply, and, once more, he saw in the large veins crossed in the large veins crossed in the large veins crossed, his whole frame, more deeply, and, once more, he saw in the large veins crossed, his whole frame, more deeply, and, once more, he saw in the large veins crossed, his whole frame, more deeply, and, once more, he saw in the large veins crossed, his whole frame, more deeply, and, once more, he saw in the large veins crossed, his whole frame, more deeply, and, once more, he saw in the large veins crossed, his whole frame, more deeply, and, once more, he saw in the large veins crossed, his whole frame, which is the contract of the contract of the large veins crossed, his whole frame, and the large veins crossed in the large vei

When the hand was dressed the deadly



Every Day Appeared Happier Than the On Before R. turned to the checks; but the patient no more smiled. This time he thanked the doctor sadly.
"I thank you, doctor," he said. "The

pain has once more left me. In a few days the wound will heal. Do not be astonished however, to see-me return before a month "Oh! my dear sir, drive this idea from your mind."

several of his colleagues, who each held a different opinion in regard to it, without any of them being able to furnish a plaus-

ible explanation of its nature.

As the end of the month approached, K-

been penned by his patient's own hand; from which he concluded that the pain

"DEAR DOCTOR-I cannot leave either you or medical science in doubt in regard to the mystery of the strange malady will shortly carry me to my grave.
"I will here tell you the origin of this

diamsily with my left hand, but that does not matter. Be good enough only to bind at the wound after the operation."

It was with astonishment that the doctor aw that this strange man was speaking corrously. He stripped off his coat, turned up the wristbands of his shirt, and took a businery in his left hand.

A second later and the steel had made a love long in the skin.

A second later and the steel had made a love long in the skin.

A second later and the steel had made a love long in the skin.

Twill here tell you the origin of this terrible malady. For the past week it has returned the third time, and I no longer struggle with it. At this moment I am only able to write by placing upon the sensitive spot a piece of burning tinder in the form of a poultice. While the tinder is burning I do not feel the other pain; and what distress it causes me is a mere trifle there.

With see letters she now requested me to return to her. While she was speaking I several times felt a shudder run through my frame. With seeming coolness, however, I questioned her as to the contents of the started, and replied angrily:

"Sir, your wife has been more generous what distress it causes me is a mere trifle that the doctor are returned the third time, and I no longer struggle with it. At this moment I am only able to write by placing upon the sen-sitive spot a piece of burning tinder in the started and replied angrily:

"Sir, your wife has been more generous than you! When she took charge of my letters are turn to her. While she was speaking I several times felt a shudder run through my frame. With seeming coolness, however, I questioned her as to the contents of the strange of the turn to her. While she was speaking I several times felt a shudder run through my frame. With seeming lead to be a shudder run through my frame. With seeming to her all times felt as shudder run through my frame. With seeming to her all times felt as shudder run through my frame. With seeming to her all times felt as shudder run through my frame. With se by comparison.
"Six months ago I was still a happy man

"Stay:" cried the doctor, who feared that his putient might, through his awkwardness, accur some important organ. "Since you have determined on the operation, let me perform it."

He took the bistoury, and placing in his left hand the right hand of the patient, left hand the right hand of the patient, with a cultivated mind, and a heart as good being disapportable to many persons.

"Just months ago I was still a happy man. I lived on my income without a care. I was on good terms with everybody, and enjoyed all that is of interest to a man of five-and-thirty. I had married a year before—married for love—a young lady, handsome, with a cultivated mind, and a heart as good being insupportable to many persons.

"Just months ago I was still a happy man. I lived on my income without a care. I was on good terms with everybody, and enjoyed all that is of interest to a man of five-and-thirty. I had married a year before—married for love—a young lady, handsome, with a cultivated mind, and a heart as good being insupportable to many persons.

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"Just months ago I was still a happy man. I lived on my income without a care. I was on good terms with everybody, and enjoyed all that is of interest to a man of five-and-thirty. I had married a year before—married for love—a young lady, handsome, with a cultivated mind, and a heart as good being insupportable to many persons. Tourse needless. On the contrary, it is I tached herself to me, not only from grati-tude, but still more from real childish afand when the circular piece was removed, land for a day, my wife had not a moment's he sighed profoundly, like a man experience and another side of the circular piece was removed. In the control of the circular piece was removed. In the control of the circular piece was removed. In the control of the circular piece was configurately way to meet me. If I was detained late, she passed a sleepless night waiting for me;

and if by prayers I succeeded in inducing her to go and visit her former mistress, who had not ceased to be extremely fond of her, no power could keep her away from her home for more than half a day; and by her regrets for my absence she invariably spoiled the good humor of others. Her tenderness for me went so far as to make her renounce dancing, so as not to be obliged to give her hand to strangers, and nothing more displeased her than gallantries addressed to her. In a word, I had for my wife an innocent girl, who

fessed to me her dreams as enormous crimes, if they were not of me.
"I know not what demon one day whis-pered in my ear: Suppose that all this were dissimulation? Men are mad enough to seek torments in the midst of their great

to seek torments in the midst of their greatest happiness.

"My wife had a work table, the drawer of which she carefully locked. I had noticed this several times. She never forgot the key and never left the drawer open.

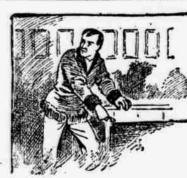
"That question haunted my mind. What could she be hiding there? I had become mad. I no longer believed either in the innocence of her face or the purity of her looks, nor in her caresses nor in her kisses. What if all that were hypocrisy?

"One morning the Countess came anew to invite her to her house, and, after much pressing, succeeded in inducing her to go and spend the day with her. Our estates were some leagues from each other, and I promised to join my wife in the course of a few hours.

promised to join my wife in the course of a few hours.

"As soon as the carriage had quitted the courtyard I collected all the keys in the house and tried them on the lock of the little drawer. One of them opened it. I felt like a man committing his first crime. I was a thief about to surprise the secrets of my poor wife. My hands trembled as I carefully pulled out the drawer, and, one by one, turned over the objects within it, so that no derangement of them might be tray the fact of a strange hand having disturbed them. My bosom was oppressed; I tray the fact of a strange hand having dis-turbed them. My bosom was oppressed; I was almost stifled. Suddenly, under some lace, I put my hand upon a packet of let-ters. It was as if a flash of lightning had passed through me from my head to my heart. Oh! they were the sort of letters one recognizes at a glance—love letters. "The packet was tied with a rose-colored ribbon, edged with silver. "As I touched that ribbon this thought came into my mind: Is it conceivable? Is this the work of an honest man? To steal

this the work of an honest man? To steal the secrets of his wife!—secrets belonging to the time when she was a young girl. Have I any right to extract from her a reckoning for thoughts she may have had before she belonged to me? Have I any right to be jealous of a time when I was unknown to her? Who could suspect her of a fault? Who? I am guilty for having suspected her. The demon again whis-



I Felt Like a Man Committing His First Crime. pered in my ears: But what if these letters date from a time when you already had a right to know all her thoughts, when you might already be jealous of her dreams, when she was already yours? I unfastened the ribbon. Nobody saw me. There was not even a mirror to make me blush for myself. I opened one letter, then another, and I read them to the end.

"Oh, it was a terrible hour for me!

"Oh, it was a terrible hour for me! "This really smacks of the marvelous!"

"This really smacks of the marvelous!"

"This really smacks of the marvelous!"

"What was a terrible hour for me!

"What was there in these letters? The vilest treason of which a man has ever been the victim. The writer of these letters was one of my intimate friends! And the victim, the victim of the victim. The writer of these letters was one of my intimate friends! And the victim of the vic letters—every one. Then I put them up again in a packet, retied them with the rib-

bon, and, replacing them under the lace, relocked the drawer.

I knew that if she did not see me by noon she would return in the evening from her visit to the Countess—as she did. She descended from the caleche hurriedly, to rush the second me as I stood awaiting her on the toward me as I stood awaiting her on the steps. She kissed me with excessive ten-derness, and appeared extremely happy to be once again with me. I allowed nothing what was passing within me to appear in y face. We conversed, we supped tomy face. We conversed, we supped to gether, and each retired to our bedrooms. did not close an eye. Broad awake, I counted all the hours. When the clock struck the first quarter after midnight I rose and entered her room. The beautiful fair head was there pressed into the white pillows—as angels are painted in the midst of snowy clouds. What a frightful lie of nature's is vice under an aspect so innocent! I was resolved, with the headlong willfulness of a madman haunted by a fixed idea. The poison had completely corroded my soul. I resolved to kill her as she lay. "I pass over the details of the crime. She died without offering the least resistance, as tranquilly as one goes to sleep. She was never irritated against me—even when I killed her. One single drop of blood fell

on the back of my hand—von know where. I did not perceive it until the next day, "We buried her without anybody suspect-ing the truth. I lived in solitude. Who ould have controlled my actions? She had neither parent nor guardian who could have addressed to me any questions on the subject, and I designedly put off sending the customary invitations to the funeral, so that my friends could not arrive in time. "On returning from the vault I felt not our mind."

The doctor mentioned this strange case to had been cruel, but she had deserved it.

than I. "The Countess, so often mentioned, was As the end of the month approached, K—
swalted with anxiety the reappearance of
this enigmatic personage. But the month
passed and he did not reappear.

Several weeks more went by. At length
the doctor received a letter from the sufferer's residence. It was very closely written, and by the signature he saw it had
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saying to console me.
"Was I even listening to her? Had I any had not returned, for otherwise it would have been very difficult for him to have held a pen.

These are the contents of the letter:

These are the contents of the letter: she relied on my honor as a gentleman not to abuse it. She had given my wife a packet of letters to mind, not having been able to keep them in her own house; and these letters she now requested me to re-turn to her. While she was speaking I sev-eral times felt a shudder run through my

> letters she did not demand to know what they contained. She even gave me her promise that she would never set eyes on them, and I am convinced that she never read a line of any of them. She had a noble heart, and would have been ashamed to forfeit the pledge she had given.'
> "'Very well,' I replied. 'How shall recognize this packet? "It was tied with a rose-colored ribbon

edged with silver.'

"I will go and search for it.'

"I took my wife's keys, knowing perfectly well where I should find the packet;
but I pretended to find it with much diffi-

ing it to her.

"'Yes, yes—that is it! See!—the knot I
myself made has never been touched."

"I dared not raise my eyes to hers; I

feared lest she should read in them that I had untied the knot of that packet, and something more.

"I took leave of her abruptly; she sprang"

"I took leave of her abruptly is too It Has Many Advantages Over Coal Upon Both the Land and Sea.

MAY BE ADOPTED FOR THE NAVY. had for my wife an innocent girl, who thought of nothing but me, and who contessed to me her dreams as enormous crimes, if they were not of me.

"I know not what demon one day whis-The Liquid Article Is Especially Adapted concurrently with the healing of the wound the pain returns. It has now attacked me for the third time, and I have no longer strength to resist it. In an hour I shall be All difficulties in burning oil for the purdead. One thought consoles me-it is that she has avenged herself here below. She pose of generating steam have been surmounted, and it only remains to be seen will probably forgive me above. I thank you for all you have done for me. May how far petroleum and the different oil residuals will replace coal as fuel. For years past, says the Baltimore Sun. steamers on

neaven reward you!"

A few days later one might have read in the newspapers that S—, one of the richest landowners, had blown out his brains. Some attributed his suicide to sorrow caused by the death of his wife; others, better informed, to an incurable wound.

Those who best knew him said that he had been attacked by monomania—that his incurable wound existed only in his imagination.

NOTORIETY—The secrecy clause of the New York electrocution law and its effect on notoriety by Charles T. Murray in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

THE SUB-TREASURY PLAN.

It Has Been Adopted by the People's Party in the Great West. TOPEKA, KAN., Aug. 7 .- Alonzo Wardell, of Huron, S. D., a member of the Na-tional Executive Committee of the Farmers' Alliance, arrived here last night. It is Mr. Wardell's business to visit all of the annual Alliance State conventions and give them the very latest instructions, and he will therefore visit Missouri this month to be present at the convention which meets

at Pertle Springs August 26. To-day, in speaking of the Sub-Treasury agitation in the Alliance, Mr. Wardell said agitation in the Alliance, Mr. Wardell said that in the States of North and South Dakota, Wisconsin, Oregon, California and Washington, which he had just visited, the Sub-Treasury plan was unanimously indorsed. "You know that we are certain of South Dakota," he said, "and this fall we will get North Dakota as well. In California, the People's party is making a determined and aggressive fight. I am surprised at their strength and the sentiment I have found wherever I have gone in favor of found wherever I have gone in favor of cutting loose from the old parties.'''

IN AID OF THE UNION PACIFIC. A Big Syndicate Formed to Take Care of Its

Floating Debt. NEW YORK, Aug. 7 .- It was announced to-day that a syndicate had been formed which agrees to guarantee to provide Union Pacific with all the money it needs to take care of its floating debt during the next three years. An institution will be named to-day that a syndicate had been formed three years. An institution will be named which will be empowered to negotiate loans for the company, and if that institution is

for the company, and if that institution is unable to borrow money in the market it can call upon the syndicate, which stands ready to furnish funds at any time.

Comprised in the syndicate are Messrs. Gould, Sage, Dillon, Ames, Dexter, Atkins and Dodge. The first call was made on the syndicate yesterday when it was asked to meet loans which had been called in on the conventy. It is said that so far this week company. It is said that so far this week the loans called in amounted to \$1,500,000. Jay Gould is said to take an interest of \$5,000,000 in the syndicate and Russell Sage \$1,000,000.

FORGED BAYARD'S NAME. A Young Man Who Imposed Upon a Cali-

fornia Millionatre

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7 .- Bayard Savall, who was arrested Wednesday on complaint of Ex-Senator James G. Fair, has been charged with obtaining money under false retenses. On July 15 he presented a letter pretenses. On July 15 he presented a letter of introduction, purporting to be from exSecretary Bayard, of Wilmington, Del., and on the strength thereof induced Senator
Fair to indorse a draft for \$500 on the Security Trust and Safe Deposit Bank of Wilmington.

First—The rapidity with which on in may be taken on board 800 to 1,000 tons of fuel soil in from three to four hours. A torpedo boat, therefore, would take its 20 tons of liquid fuel in a few minutes, and a whole flotilla would require no more time than it to safe a single torpedo boat.

It now transpires that the letter was a It now transpires that the letter was aforgery, and Savail had no money in the
bank. The latter cashed the draft through
the Nevada Cank, of this city. He claims
that he studied law with Secretary Bayard,
but subsequently engaged in the commission
business, having a house in New York and
New London.

THE WORLD'S FAIR BOOMING.

China Has Announced Its Intention of Making an Exhibit. CHICAGO, Aug. 7. — The Missouria State World's Fair Commissioners held a long conference with Director General Davis to-day, and only require one stoker and four boys in then went to Jackson Park to see the location for Missouri's building. President altogether, whereas at present they require Gentry says work upon the plans for the a staff of 60 men, or more, whose wages,

tion for Missouri's building. President Gentry says work upon the plans for the building will be commenced at once. The Department of State officials say China has notified the officers of their in-tention of being represented at the fair. The question is: Will Chinamen intending to visit the fair be allowed to enter this country? That will have to be decided by the Treasury Department, says Acting Sec-retary Wharton.

SABBATH SCHOOL ITEMS.

An Institute to Be Held at Valley Camp This Month,

The sub-committee of the Allegheny County Sabbath School Association, to whom the matter was referred, will hold a called meeting next Tuesday for the purpose of holding a Sabbath School Institute t Valley Camp during the latter part of

this month.

Mr. Reynolds, of Peoria, Ill., an official of the International Sabbath School Association, will be in Pittsburg on September 13, and the local association will, at the meeting on Tuesday, make arrangements for holding a meeting to be addressed by him, on that date.

ICE MACHINE COMPANY ASSIGNS. It Was Voluntary and Done to Effect a Reorganization,

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7 .- The Cincinnati-Ice Machine Company made an assignment for the benefit of creditors this morning. The company has an extensive trade all. over the United States and in South Amer-

tica.

The receivers are Edward Worthington and Fred Bussey. Liabilities, \$320,000; assets, \$600,000 The assignment was entirely voluntary and was done in order to effect a speedy reorganization of the com-THE ELDER BOOTH-To-morrow

ing THE DISPATCH will publish for the first time the correct story of the two mar-riages of Junius Bratus Booth. REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, LIM. 401 Smithfield Street, Cor. Fourth Avenu Capital, \$100,000: Surplus, \$69,000. Deposits of \$1 and upward received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. TTS

C. Baeuerlein Brewing Company, Bennetts, Pa., telephone 1018, brewers and bottlers of standard lager and wiener export beer. • The trade and families supplied.

MOTHERS will find Mrs. Winslow's Southing Syrup the best remedy for their children

on the other hand, there are certain dis-culties and disadvantages to be considered if oil is to replace coal in navigation: First—Oil tanks and supply pipes would have to be supplied at certain stations along the coast. These oil stations need not be so numerous as coal stations, however, because steamers burning oil need not replenish their fuel as often as if they burned coal. The cost of erecting and maintaining such stations, with pumping machinery, oil-tight tanks and trucks with pipes, by means of which many vessels may be supplied at the same time, would probably not exceed the expenditure on coal stations, which must be provided with sheds in good repair, landing justics, timing appliances extending SEPUL TO STEAM PLEASURE YACHTS

provided with sheds in good repair, landing jetties, tipping appliances, etc.

Second—The combustibility of oil might occasion an explosion in case of a shell hiting the tanks. This objection, however, can be met by the statement that the oil can be easily stored below the water line, where it would be comparatively safe. Nor is it certain by any means that oil in a tank will ignite if pierced by a shell. In case an oil tank partially easily in present in pierced by a shell. tank, partially empty, is pierced by a shell, the water that enters will rise to the top. The oil remaining at the bottom may still be drawn off and burned, and, although water may continue to flow in until it fills the tank, the buoyancy of the ship will be increased rather than diminished, because water is lighter than oil. On the contrary, if a coal bunker is riddled, it must be instantly shut off. The coal remaining in it cannot be used, and the water that enters the bunker reduces the buoyancy of the ship. This fact is as important as it is inter-

IT WOULD COST MORE THAN COAL Third—The cost of oil is about three times that of coal. This prevents it being used very largely in merchant steamers, for, notwithstanding the saving in stokers, the cheapness of loading and other advantages, the saving in expense of labor will not, as a rule, compensate for the greater cost of the oil except in certain localities where special conditions obtain. And if many steamers were to burn oil the price would be largely were to burn oil the price would be largely increased at once, owing to this increased demand. But war navies, not being so dependent upon prices as the merchant marine, will watch the experiments now being made to see if the much-vaunted tactical su periority of oil over coal justifies the addi-tional expense. It is quite possible that England, Russia, France and the United States may decide to use oil for torpedo boats at least. Russia and the United States have large supplies of mineral oil; England could easily procure shale oil from its own bituminous slate clay, and France may draw upon its few oil wells for fuel, be-cause there is danger that its coal mines

cause there is danger that its coal mines may not be adequate to furnish all the coal needed by its navy in time of war. If the torpedo fleet burns oil, the coal supply may be sufficient for the large ships.

Liquid fuel will, no doubt, be used in all submarine bosts, and it will probably be adopted by the owners of pleasure yachts, with whom economy is a matter of secondary consideration. They will need fewer men on board, and will get rid of coal dust, smoke and cinders—important points in a on board, and will get rid of coal dast, smoke and cinders—important points in a steam yacht. In this, as in all matters affecting the efficiency of the navy, the Naval Intelligence Office at Washington keeps abreast the times and renders great assistance to the service by directing the attention of officers to every new phase of

BATHING-Shirley Dare condem ery at the seashore in THE DISPATCH

SOME LATE PUBLICATIONS.

New Books Recently Received-Material for Summer Reading. The summer is the season for light read-

complete is the combustion that there may be no smoke or residual whatever.

Experiments having been made abroad to demonstrate the feasibility of using petroleum for fuel in torpedo boats, the Naval Intelligence Office at Washington has taken up the subject and discussed the advantages ing to please and pass the hours of travel on mountain or seaside sojourn pleasantly; and we find the bulk of late publications to be of that character. Following are some recently received; and the reader can find on the list a good deal of material for summer entertainment:

and disadvantages of fuel oil as compared with coal for torpedo boats and men-oi-war. "Salambo," by Gustave Flaubert, Charles H. Seigel & Co., publishers, Chicago, Pitts-burg, J. R. Weldin & Co. This is a most remarkable romance of old Carthago by a First-The rapidity with which oil may have delighted in the imaginative efforts of Rider Haggard there is afforded in 'Salambo' a work of such far greater power in a like field as is worth their study. It is many years since Flaubert wrote, but he has never been excelled in those romances wherin fancy supplies the minutest details of daily existence for a people removed from our day by thousands of years.

"Eric Brighteyes." by Rider Haggard. United States Book Company, publishers. J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg.

"An Artist," translated from French of Madam Mairet, by A. D. Page. A domestic love tale. Cassell Publishing Company; J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg.

"Moors and Christians," from Spanish of Alarcon, by Mary Serrano. Cassell Publishing Company, J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg. A most interesting collection of Spanish stories.

"Rainy Days and Other Poems," by Dr. E. have delighted in the imaginative efforts of takes to coal a single torpedo boat.

Second—Oil may be stored in parts of the ship that are unfit for other stores or material, such as the double bottoms and keel spaces of men-of-war. And as the oil fuel

make engine rooms more spacious and convenient, especially in small ships.

Third—The diminution of the staff of stokers and of the physical fatigue of stokers. As the oil is sent from the bunkers ing Company. J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg. A most interesting collection of Spanish stories.

"Rainy Days and Other Poems," by Dr. E. L. M. Bristol. J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg.

"The Cleaning and Sewerage of Cities," Banmeister. Engineering News Publishing Company. J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg.

Journal of Maurice de Guerin. Edited by G. S. Trebutien, with a biographical memoir by Sainte Beuve. Translated by J. P. Frothingham. Dodd, Mead & Co., publishers: J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg. Everyone who sees poetry in the varied aspects of nature will find a great treat in this book. It is a revelation of a soul exquisitely sensitive to the beautiful.

"Beyond the Bourne," A. K. Fiske. Fords, Howard & Hulbert: J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg.

"The Lady of the Lens," by Frank Carleton Long. Published by L. E.Crandall & Co., Chicago. J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg.

"His Royal Highness," by George Hastings. Published by Edward Brandus & Co., New York. J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg.

"Mademoiselle Ixe," by Laure Falconer. Charles Scizel & Co., publishers, Chicago. J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg.

"Old Raciot's Millions," from the French by Mrs. Benjamin Lewis. Cassell Publishing Company, New York: J. R. Weldin & Co., Pittsburg.

a staff of 60 men, or more, whose wages, amount to a large sum of money.

Fourth—The greater evaporative power of liquid fuel. One pound of oil is equal to 134 pounds of coal. This would enable a steamer to take a much smaller weight of Fifth—The more perfect combustion of oil prevents the formation of residuals and smoke. Consequently ashes and cinders do not occur, and the furnaces need not be cleaned nor the flues swept. The first circumstance is of the greatest importance with regard to torpedo boats, which generally have only one furnace, the grates of which, after a six hours coal fire, are covered with clinker. It then becomes importantly to clean the grates if the same

TRAVEL_Fannie R. Ward will describ Concepcion, Chile, in THE DISPATCH to-

You have corns, and all druggists sell for-15 eents a positive cure-Daisy Corn Cure. IMMENSE SHIPMENTS

Of Machinery to the New Town of Blain on the Monongahela.

Forty-one cars of machinery have thus far been delivered at Blaine for the new Vault, Safe and Lock Works at that point. They comprised one of the largest consignments of the kind over handled by the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad, and taxed to will proceed from liquid fuel when the draft is shut off. It is necessary, therefore, to shut off the supply of oil and keep the forced-air draft going at full pressure whenburg and Lake Eric Railroad, and taxed to
its utmost limits the recently completed siding at Blaine. This machinery comes from
Chicago, Ill., where the extensive plant of
the company has been a leading institution
for years. It will be placed in position as
soon as the mammoth buildings at Blaine
are far enough advanced to receive it. The
new plant is expected to be in partial operacumstances with oil fuel by a proper ob-servance of this principle.

Sixth—The improved ventilation of fire-rooms, caused by the forced draft and the admixture of the air with the oil in the new plant is expected to be in partial operation within three months, and to be running full with a large force of workers by the end of the year.

Will be opened for passenger trains next Sunday, August 9. All trains over Pitts-burg and Western (including B. & O. con-nections) will then and thereafter pass through Ellwood direct. No change of cars required to reach Hotel Oliver. Reduced rates for weekly boarders after August 10.

Go and see the most charming spot in West-ern Pennsylvania.

The Eliwood Short Line Railroad

Trouble Ahead.

Seventh—The greater maneuvering capacity of the engines which is attained by the possibility of suddenly increasing, reducing or stopping the fires. In the case of coal fires, if it be desired suddenly to shut off the steam, the safety-valve must be opened and the steam wasted or the furnace doors must be opened, admitting cold air to the boilers, much to their injury. But with liquid fuel the fire can be instantly extinguished and instantly started by shutting or opening the valves in the oil pipes.

Eighth—Boilers last longer with liquid fuel, because it is not necessary to admit cold air to the furnaces, thus cooling them rapidly when the speed is to be reduced.

Ninth—The ease and exactness with which At this season of the year the large ma-jority of mills grind new wheat; hence no end of trouble, but you can escape all this by using "Table Belle" and "Our Best" flour. Guaranteed all old wheat. Orrville Milling Co. F. I. RUTLEDGE.

the oil can be measured when it is taken on board, and the rapidity of its consumption verified. Men-of-war are frequently embarrassed by the difficulty of estimating the exact amount of coal remaining in the bunk.

S1 00 Until September 1, '8 for \$3 50 at Aufrecht & Co.'s E exact amount of coal remaining in the bunk. \$1 00 Until September 1, '91 \$3 50. 12 cabinets for \$1 00 and a life-size crayon for \$3 50 at Aufrecht & Co.'s Elite Gallery, IS EVIDENCE.

On the other hand, there are certain diffi- Three Remarkable Results Described by

OVERWHELMING PROOF

Well-Known Residents.

Of the Superior Skill of the Electropathic Physicians at 507 Penn Avenue.

ar. J. Fainer, one of Pittsburg's mose estimable citizens, living on Lawn street, ner Craft avenue (Fourteenth ward), in speaking of the rapid and wonderful recovery he made from a case of rheumatism that had sorely afflicted him for over eight months, says:
"Only those who have been afflicted with a similar trouble can have any idea of my sufferings. These pains, sometimes dull, other times sharp and shooting, made every nuscle and nerve throb with aches that were inbearable. My joints felt stiff, and every novement was attended with

Mr. J. Palmer, one of Pittsburg's most

EXCRUCÍATING SUFFERINGS. "Even my most quiet moments were dissurbed with the twinges of an aching body.

I tried different so-called cures without wall, though some afforded me a temporary solice.



Mr. John Palmer, Laum st., near Craft ave "I saw several articles in the newspapers regarding the physicians of the Electropathic Institute at 507 Penn avenue, and, as a last resort, concluded to consult the physicians in charge. They at once diagnosed my case as chronic rheumatism, and assured me that THEY COULD CURE ME.

"That their promise is fulfilled beyond my highest expectations is proved by my present condition. I can walk easily, sleep well and my every movements are without pain. Each treatment has benefited me more than the last, until now I am convinced that the electrical treatment as administered by the physicians of the Electropathic Institute is the most scientific and rational, and productive of better and more permanent results than any other. My strongest words of approval and recommendation shall at all times be used in their behalf."

PARALYSIS CURED.

Bed-Ridden and Suffering for Years Paralytic, Yet Mrs. John Fields, Unable to Move Her Limbs, Is Finally Relieved by the Physicians of the Electropathic Institute,

"It has been over five years since I was first stricken with this malady, paralysis, and what I suffered in that time can scarcel be described." The speaker was Mrs. John Fields, residing at 30 Beaver avenue, Alle



Mrs. John Fields, 30 Beaver Avenue, Allegheny "I had been feeling very well all day, when suddenly, without warning, I received the stroke which made me perfectly helpless. I stroke which made me perfectly helpless. I could not make any movement without assistance. My whole body felt as cold as ice. For 14 months I lay down stairs, my relatives fearing to move me. During that time a number of physicians were in constant attendance, and, while I would seem to raily, there was never any perceptible permanent change for the better. Often times I wished at the close of the day that before morning came a merciful Providence would.

norning came a merciful Providence would END MY SUFFERINGS.

END MY SUFFERINGS.

"My hosband had spent vast sums of money in trying different cures, but to no avail. I concluded to try, as a last resort, the efficacy of the electrical treatment as applied by the physicians of the Electropathic Institute, 507 Penn avenue.

"The first treatment I received benefits me so much that I was able to lift my arm above my head. For six months before that time I had been totally unable to raise my arms at all. I gradually improved until now I can do numerous duties that I never dreamt would be my good fortune to do again before I died.

"I unhesitatingly recommend these physicians and their methods, and feel sure that they will effect a permanent cure where redief is at all possible."

YEARS OF SUFFERING.

Another Local Case and Remarkable Result Accomplished by the Electropathic Physicians at 507 Penn Avenue. "For more than five years I suffered as I

did not think it possible for a human being to suffer and live."
The speaker was Mrs. Mary J. Confer, who lives at 118 Lacock street, Allegheny.
"I was first stricken with rheumatism, and to anyone who has suffered from this disease I need not describe its tortures. Had constant pains shooting from one muscle or joint to another, and constant heavy, dull aches. To this was added the pangs and ex-

cruciating twinges of neuralgia.

"My life was one of misery, and mere EXISTENCE A TORTURE. "The constant pain I suffered finally resulted in complete nervous prostration. Insomnia, or sieeplessness, was added to my other ills, and I was in a state bordering upon frenzy.
'I doctored with the best physicians in Pittsburg and wasted quantities of money, all to no avail. While at times I was helped,

temporarily, my case constantly grew WORSE AND WORSE. WORSE AND WORSE.

"My attention was called to the Pittsburg Electropathic Institute, at 507 Fenn avenue, and as a forlorn hope I determined to try a course of electricity. I applied to the physicians in charge, and after diagnosing my case they placed me under treatment.

"To make a long story short, after a regular course of treatment I am entirely cured. My pains and aches have all left me. I cannot too highly commend the Institute, or the physicians in charge of it, to those who suffer as I did."

Electropathic Institute, 507 PENN AVE., PITTSBURG, PA.

(Do not mistake the number.) The physicians in charge of this Institute are REGISTERED AND QUALIFIED physicians. They receive and successfully treat all patients suffering from chronic allments:

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ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M., (Princeton), aul-44-TTS Principal,