Garment of Treves.

The Dispatch.

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Il cents per week, or, including Sunday Edition, at FITTSBURG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1891 encircle, there is no reason why Pitts-

SIXTEEN PAGES

TOO MANY TEACHERS.

The farmers of Pennsylvania are getting plenty of advice this summer. If they do not choose the right path in the end the diversity of counsel may be blumed. Yesterday the Hon. Jerry Simpson, of Kansas, told a large audience of formers at Mt. Gretna all about the Sub-Treasury scheme and other Alliance nostrums. In his remarks about other political parties he was strictly impartial; he denounced both Democrats and Republicans. It must have puzzled some of his hearers, the prosperous farmers who have this year found a full reward in fine harvests for their industry, to realize that they were sitting for the picture of abused innocence which the Sockless Congressman drew. If Mr. Simpson's sense of humor were well developed he would have had to lough at his own earnestness.

Congressman Simpson was preceded by the Hon. Chauncey F. Black. Tife mellifluous oratory of the York statesman was chiefly directed toward proving the necessity for a convention to amend the Constitution for ballot reform purposes. Mr. Black advanced no new argument for his pet project, to which the vital objection hat it opens the door for larger abuses than any he seeks to remedy still stands.

A BIG CROP OF SENSE.

The huge harvests and the prospects of good prices for all sorts of farm products are not unalloyed blessings in Democratic eyes. The farmers' discontent, which had so much to do with last year's political upheaval, is fast disappearing. Seeing this the anti-tariff prophets cry out that the bountiful harvests are not the result of the McKinley tariff. Nobody claims that they are; but what the free traders really fear is that the farmers will discover that their misfortunes and hardships in former years cannot be attributed to the operation of protection. The easing of farmers' souls and pocketbooks, which overflowing barns and granaries will effect, is bound to result in a fairer judgment of policies and parties by the farmers. the necessity for more sleep, such a brother. sperity will induce a broader, calmer law can never be made acceptable to view of the situation. To this extent the plenteous yield of the fields will benefit he party of protection. The fogs of misthis year to the extent they have in darker times, and the agricultural voter may be expected to see as well as anyone else the advantage of building up and conserving the home market

JUDGE, JURY AND EXECUTIONER.

There can hardly be two opinions regarding the action of Captain Baker, of the question as to what his action would the steamship Obdam, in killing a mutin- have been, unanswered. But every ous stoker. The steamship was on her way doubt that remained upon this point has to Rotterdam with three hundred pas- been swept away by the downright and sengers on board. When in mid-ocean the deliberate declaration of the President at stokers who were Socialists mutinied. Albany the other day. It was in his reply They put out the fires and left the vessel to Governor Hill's welcome that the Presat the mercy of the sea. The stoker, who | ident, in words evidently chosen beforewas killed, not only threatened, the life of the captain, but intimated that the stokers | cial policy of the Government. He said intended to run the ship to suit themselves. Captain Baker, by promptly shooting the man down, quelled the mutiny and prevented the probable loss of | could see for the issue of an irredeemable the steamer with all on board. There is no question but the captain of

a steamer should have the authority to re- these words: "Therefore, in the conduct move beyond the possibility of doing inury all who place the lives of passengers in leopardy. He is responsible for the safety of his human freight and for his ship, and must be judge, jury and executioner, if occasion demands. Those who mip for a voyage understand this, and hey also know that if there is any abuse of power by the captain, they have a remedy in the courts when they return to port. In the case at issue, there is no evidence to show that there was any undue cruelty on the part of the captain, and under these | tiously with the President's veto in plain circumstances his action will be com-

THE OCEAN FLYER.

The great achievement of the steamship Teutonic in crossing the Atlantic from Queenstown to New York in five days and sixteen and a half hours has naturally provoked a deal of speculation as to how great a speed may be expected from the steamship of the future. It is right that | terday was either a most deplorable accident the Teutonic should be accorded due praise for her performance, but the fact that she great can be named. The circumstances has broken the record should not cause usto forget that it is only by an hour or two. It is well to remember that all the immense expenditure of the last ten years in the building of ocean flyers has resulted in shortening the voyage by twentyfour hours and no more. In 1882 the Alaska astonished the world by crossing the Atlantic in six days eighteen hours, a record swifter by half a day than that of the previous holder of the Atlantic's blue ribbon. At the time it was freely prophesied that the vessel which would make the passage in four days would soon be built. The advance made in ship-building in the early 'eighties seemed to justify such prediction. The record had been lowered by

But ten years have gone by, and the voyage still consumes close upon six days from land to land, and, in reality, from dock to dock, which is the traveler's greatest concern, nearly seven days. Each year from 1882 to 1888, with the exception of 1883 and 1886, the record was lowered, but only by an hour or two each time. Then from 1889 to the present month the City of Paris defied all rivals with for days and nineteen hours as her record.

physical training of women and girls is spreading is becoming alarming in view of the assertion of a leading. New York female The Majestic and her sister ship, the Teutonic, have brought the time down a revenge themselves for centuries of wrongs. few pegs lower. But the experience of the last decade Goes not warrant the ex-

thirds of a day at a bound.

pectation that new ships, by means of because eve more powerful machinery, triple and quadruple screws, improved lines of hull, and all other prescriptions for speed, will reduce the penance of the seasick by few more than another half day before the twentieth century dawns. Still steady progress may be expected, and as far as the average traveler is concerned-excepting only the victims of mal de mer-the journey between New York and Liverpool is none too long for pleasure now.

PITTSBURG'S PICTURESQUE SIDE,

the lofty coigns about the city is true.

Whether it be the prospect of the two

varied buildings, their churches, their civic

may be had from the neighboring hill-

Pittsburg possesses on all sides. Tney

It is undoubtedly advantageous to a city

the conveniences and charms of Pittsburg

in this regard have never been sung as

loudly as they should. But the utility of

such advertisement is being recognized.

It is not merely a matter of æsthetics. The

rare scenic setting of the city has a practi-

cal value; and it is a factor in the

magnetic force which draws population.

It is helping to make Pittsburg the metrop-

RECREATION BEFORE SLEEP.

maxim that the man who retires early and

rises at day break is in a fair way to health

and wealth. It has a law authorizing the

concierge to levy a tax of ten kreutzers on

any person entering or leaving the house

after ten o'clock P. M. and as a conse-

quence the streets assume a deserted ap-

pearance after that hour. The law obliges

a person when invited to a late party to

pay ten kreutzers upon leaving his own

house, ten more upon entering the friend's

residence, ten more upon leaving, and a

Such a law is impracticable in the United

States, but who doubts that it would be

beneficial? Physicians urge that Ameri-

cans are unduly nervous because they do

not get enough sleep. In nearly every

large city of the Union the streets are a

full of life up to midnight as they are

during daylight, and the hours that inter-

vene before they again take on a busy

of custom that never could be received

with open arms, as for instance, the clos-

ing of theaters at a quarter to ten, the

breaking up of parties at an early hour.

SOUND MONEYS PRIEND.

age bill would be passed by the last Con-

gress speculation was rife as to whether

President Harrison would veto it. It

was generally supposed that the Pres-

ident would withhold his signature

from such a disturbing measure, but

the compromise bill finally passed relieved

hand, outlined his views upon the finan-

he believed it to be the duty of the gen-

eral Government to maintain the money

issued by it at par. The only excuse h

or depreciated money would be a great

war. Then, to clinch the matter, he used

of our public affairs, I feel pledged, for

one, that all the influence of the Govern-

ment should be on the side of giving the

people only good money, and just as much

That is to say, President Harrison wishes

it to be understood that he will veto any

the next Congress will do in regard to

silver nobody can say, but the free-coinage

men will be stronger than ever in both

branches. They may proceed more cau-

sight for any extreme legislation. The

attitude of the President may have this

beneficial effect, and it is probable that no

combination of Western Democrats and

the necessary two-thirds majority to over-

THE smothering to death of three small

children in an old tool chest at Ironton yes-

or a crime for which no punishment too

surrounding the case seem to indicate that

man, woman or child who would knowingly

immartly removed from among the in-

GOVERNOR HILL is in doubt about the

ourse he ought to pursue. On the one side

is the senatorship, and on the other a third

have both, and which place will prove the

setter stepping stone to the Presidental

Kansas City people evidently intend that

meilmen attempted to buy for \$300,000 a

the people they elect shall carry out the voice of the majority. The other day the

light plant which was not worth more than

\$99,000. The Council chamber was entered

by a mob and the city legislators fled, and

A few more examples of this kind may set

Councilmen thinking whether it is not more

THE rapidity with which the craze for

suffragist, the other day, to the effect that

the day is near at hand when women will

Some dainty New Yorkers are disgusted | pre

have not yet mustered up courage to return

nomination is what he apparently cannot

free-coinage bill that comes to him. What

of that kind as we can get."

come his veto.

habitants of the earth.

When it seemed likely that a free-coin-

Americans.

final ten when home is reached.

olis of the Central States.

will repay the visitor abundantly.

No straws are being placed in the way of the Democrats in Ohio. They have been given the privilege of talking anti-tariffall they please, but they have not taken hold of the situation yet, and it is whispered that they have become aware that with every step they take they sink deeper in the mire. No inland city in the United States has more picturesque surroundings than Pitts-

drowned while bathing in the Croton reser

voir, from which the city's water supply is obtained. They ought to steel their stom-

achs against such mawkish prejudices by a

sional endayer therein interests nobody but

now and again someone is

burg. Perhaps we do not appreciate the IT is said to be impossible nowadays for a exquisite scenery at our very doors as we person to become a great leader in fashion should. Everybody is prone to value except he be a great feeder. A man may be as witty as Balzac and a woman as beautilightly what he gets for nothing. The tribute of a visitor to Pittsburg's natural ful as Mary Stuart, or as brilliant as Mme. beauties, printed in another column, is a De Stael, and yet be unable to fill a lofty pedestal. Eminence is often commanded wholesome reminder of what we may all nowadays by a big bank account, coupled enjoy. Everything our correspondent says with a knowledge of how to provide elaboof the superb views to be obtained from rate dinners.

AUTOMATIC thief catchers are well rivers flowing towards an union at the enough in their way but criminals are so Point, or of the two cities with all their | well versed in mechanics nowadays, that it s safe to predict they will find a way to con tique their depredations.

halls and crowded streets, both of which ROBERT McCORMIC, K the President tops, the beholder's eye is equally delight-Commissioner to Great Britain of the Chied and his soul elevated by the sight. cago World's Fair, says that the British Now that rapid transit has brought the manufacturers are resolved to make a great display of their products at Chicago in 1893. They realize that they are competing with heights within easy reach of the cities they America now in all the markets of the world burg's picturesqueness should not be as and it is to their interest to make as good a widely known as her more material advanshowing as possible. tages. Very few cities, moreover, are blessed with such beautiful suburbs as

PRESIDENT HARRISON'S short speeches are always worth hearing. He has expressed some sound views of current affairs very happily in brief talks at railroad stations or to be known as a pleasant residence, and | the way to Bennington.

> THE meeting of the American Street Railway Association here in October is sure to be of profound interest. The programme set forth in another column is worth scanting. The visiting railway magnates must e given every opportunity to grasp Pittsburg's ability to turn out street railroads and their equipment wholesale.

know how much a man is worth until he is sick. If death approaches they know about all his financial affairs before he has had Austria evidently believes in the old time to make his will, PRESIDENT HARRISON has not added

IT is a curious fact that relatives never

mammoth punch-bowl to the equipment of the White House. The report that he had done so is officially denied. But the presidental sideboard still contains the ingredients for a brew of punch, and what is the matter with a close-lipped jug in place of the wide-mouthed bowl?

THIRTY per cent of the total female population is employed in remunerative occupations. This proves the adage that whatever a man does, a woman can be coaxed into.

NAMES PREQUENTLY SEEN.

MISS MARY ANDERSON will shortly pub lish her memoirs. DR. EDWARD EGGLESTON, the novelist, is

oen to marry Miss Anna Goode, a daughter of Dr. E. S. Goode, of Madison, Ind. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL was born i the same year as Walt Whitman and was at least 10 years younger than Whittier.

appearance are few in number. A law If there is anything in a name the new similar to the Austrian might improve the Hartian Cabinet ought to be a success. The nation's health; but it would also deprive Minister of Public Instruction is Apollo. a large portion of the population of open MISS SARAH ORNE JEWETT is preparing air exercise. It would necessitate changes

an historical sketch of the Countess of Ruford, a remarkable woman who died in Concord, N. H., some 50 years ago. PROF. BLACKIE says Carlyle was a giant, and if he had used his club with less severity and other intolerable innovations. No and more discrimination, he would not have

matter how much the physicians may urge | been less a giant, but more of a man and a SUPPE is 71 years old and has celebrated his silver wedding. If there ever was a funeral at which the sincere friends and admirers of the deceased could feel tempted to

dance it would be Suppe's THE Empress of Austria's new palace at Corfu has cost £120,000. The bill for the wood carvings in the Pompelian suite of seven rooms, which is the great feature of the house, amounted to £3,000,

MORITZ MOSKOWSKI has finished a new opera entitled "Boabdil," which will be produced next fall in Berlin. Karl Wistkowski the President for the time being, and left has written the libretto for the work, the the question as to what his action would scene of which is laid in Spain.

PRESIDENT DIAZ is again well enough attend to executive business, but he bears traces of recent suffering. His wife wishes him to go to Europe for a rest, his ambition keeps him at home and will for

GOVERNOR EAGLE, of Arkansas, has got a smart wife, too. She taught him how to read and write, and then she made him Governor. If Arkansas were only a nivotal State, Mrs. Eagle would probably be looking toward the White House now.

JOHN G. WHITTIER is so modest that his niece, who is preparing a biography of him, has found it very difficult to obtain any aid from him in her work. His strength is gradually failing, and he is forced to give up the long walks which he formerly took.

THE son of Major Angelo, of the British army, now stationed at Simla, was bitten re-cently by a mad dog. His little brother, who is 12 years of age, cut the wound open with a pocketknife, and sucked the venom that threatened his brother's life. pluck of Major Grant, V. C., seems to be

spreading in India. WILLIAM MORRIS, the English poet, affects a sigular carelessness of attire. Not infrequently he appears on the street in London wearing an old sack-coat, baggy trousers, a blue flannel shirt, and a black slouch hat. A necktie he seems to consider superfluous, and that and the collar are not infrequently missing.

A DREADFUL PRISON.

Republicans in the Senate will produce No One Who Enters Ever Returns to the World Again Alive.

the Lake of Ladoga, there is a small granite island entirely occupied by a fortress. It is Schlusselburg, the dreadful prison of State worse than the French Bastile, worse than the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul with its Troubetzkoi and Aleneevsky Ravelins and the babes were deliberately fastened in the chest and left to perish for want of air. The the revolutionists, men and women, who have taken partinactual conspiracies, whom consign any one, much less three little it is not considered safe to keep in the fort-children, to such a horrible death, should be ress of Peter and Paul, are sent there. The absence of any inhabitants except those em-ployed in service renders it possible to iso-late the prisoners to a degree unattainable anywhere else. No one is allowed to land upon the island. Sentinels have orders to

anywhere else. No one is allowed to land upon the island. Sentinels have orders to shoot anyone who appreaches. If the rear relatives of a prisoner inquire concerning him at the police department in St. Petersburg, they are sometimes told "alive" or "dead." Sometimes no answer is given.

The soldiers and guards are themselves prisoners, who mingle only with each other, and are carefully watched on the rare occasions when they are allowed to make a visit to the mainland. It was possible to establish secret communications with even the most jeatonsly guarded prisoners in the St. Potersburg fortress. But the fortress of Schlusseiburg remained dumb like the grave it is, though some of the best known men of the revolution party, in whom the greatest interest was felt among the whole nody of revolutionists, were kept there. We Tarely could even teil whether they were alive or dead. A few months ago, however, our friends in Russia received some news from this place of endless misery. It is very brief—only such as can be conveyed upon a bit of paper smuggled with the greatest danger through some friendly hand. It merely tells which of the prisoners are dead, and which sre still alive; but even this summary is eloquent enough. We learn from it that out of which of the prisoners are dead, and which are still alive; but even this summary is eloquent enough. We learn from it that out of the 52 prisoners sent there in the course of the last eight years, 20, or about 40 per cent, are already dead. Several of those who survive should be added to the list of the dead. They are insure, and have lost what is as precious, if not more precious, to a man than life.

A COAT WITH A HISTORY, Matter Whether It Is All That Is Claimed for It or Not-Evidences of the Antiquity and Genuineness of the Holy | College.

-The interest in the Holy Coat of Treves, which was publicly exhibited for the first time in many years on Thursday, seems to be intense throughout Europe. The number of pilgrims who will visit Treves will amount to the hundreds of thousands. The preparations made for the reception of visitors are something startling. The rafiway authorities have had three new temporary stations erected, with spacious waiting and refreshment rooms. The local tramway companies have laid down two new sets of rails. As many as 1,800 citizens have petitioned the Town Council for licenses to set up temporary beer saloons and public grims during the period of the exhibition of

the sacred garment.

Special arrangements have been made to take tourists from England to Treves, and many pilgrims have gone across the Atlan-

fore Christ was born. Though almost unknown to the sightseeing tourist, it is now one of the most interesting towns in Ger-many. It nestles within a little valley beone of the most interesting towns in Germany. It nestles within a little valley between Coblentz and Metz, and near it flows the picturesque and historic Moselle. Under Constantine the Great it was the capital of Gaul, and for more than a centary Italy, Africa, Spain, Gaul and Britain looked up to it as the residence of the Emperor and the seat of supreme power, of arts and sciences. Latin authors speak of it as the most wealthy, most splendid and famous of all cities. Treves has still many monuments of her former glory. No city north of the Alps contains such a group of Roman buildings, none of them perhaps equaling the amphitheater or the Maison Carree at Nimes, yet as a whole they are unrivaled out of Italy.

If we are to believe the account given in a monkish history, called the "Gesta Trevirorum," Rome even was but a mushrocan city compared with Treves. It is claimed in that work that Treves was built by Trebata, the son of Ninus, King of Assyria, in the thirteenth century, before the foundation of Rome, or more than two 2,000 years before the Christian era.

There are, however, no evidences from any other sources that Treves is the Damascus of Europe. Casar found no such ancient and splendid civilization as the writers of the "Gesta" speak about, nor does he even mention a city in the region where Treves stands. The Trevirans, as he found them, were a tribe of barbarian Gauls or Germans, who gave him a great deal of trouble and were distinguished for the excellence of their cavalry.

their cavalry. The Roman Antiquities.

-The most important and best preserved of the Roman antiquities at Treves is the Porta Nigra, at the north end of the town, a gate with towers of defense, probably erected under Claudius about the middle of the first century. In 1035 it was converted into a church, and the lower story filled up. In this state it remained until 1817, when it was restored to its ancient condition by the Prussian Government. In the part formerly

Prussian Government. In the part formerly used as a choir a collection of Roman antiquities is exhibited.

Next in point of interest are the Roman baths. They were until 1817 almost entirely concealed by earth and rubbish, but this has been removed and the whole interior of the building is thoroughly exposed to view. Near the baths, on a rising ground, is the amphitheater, which could seat 57,000 spectators. Here Constantine sufficiently Franks tators. Here Constantine sullied his fame by easting several thousand captive Franks to be torn by wild beasts, and in Inter years thousands of the Bructeri were barbarously sacrificed for the amosement of the people. The Basilice is said to date from a period prior to Constantine. It was destined for the administration of justice and for commercial purposes. During the Middle Ages it was the seat of the imperial governors of the town, but was afterward transferred to the Bishop. Among other interesting buildings are the Cathedral, said to have been originally a palace and the birthplace of St. Helena, the bridge over the Moscile and the Liefrauenkirche.

The Great Feature Nowadays.

The Great Feature Nowadays -Of course the great feature of Treves owadays, and the one thing with which it s always associated, is the Holy Coat, or seamless garment of Christ. This celebrated relic is now in the treasury of the Cathedral. The legend of its origin is as follows: It was found by St. Helena, a British lady and the mother of Constantine the Great. St. Helena mother of Constantine the Great. St. Helena was born at Colchester. She became a Christian at the age of 18. It was she who discovered the true cross and the other instruments of the Passion.

The true cross was distinguished from those of the two thieves by a miracle, namely the healing of a sick person who was touched by the three crosses in succession. The nails used in the crucifixion were also found. These were three in number. For this reason many pictures of the crucifixion

this reason many pictures of the cruciflxion represent Christ's feet nailed to the cross oy one nail only.
One of the nails St. Helena put in the hel-

was thrown in the sea to appease a storm and was afterward recovered by a miracle. St. Helena presented the

and was afterward recovered by a miracle. St. Helena presented the seamless garment, said to have been worn by the Virgin Mary herself, to the city of Treves, where she had resided for many years. The carliest written testimony to this effect is found in the "Losta Trevirorum."

St. Helena is said to have presented the relic to the Church of Treves during the repiscopate of Agritius, 314-334. Several other notices of the Holy Cont are found in documents mounting nearly up to the twelfth century. But the most remarkable and interesting piece of evidence given in support of the authenticity of the relic is an ancient vory belonging to the Cathedral. This ivory was for some time lost, but was recovered in 1844.

-The Emperor is represented on it seated at the church door and awaiting the arrival of a procession closed by a chariot in which are two ecclesiastics guarding a chest. Above the charlot is the face of Christ, by which some relation between the Savior and the contents of the chest seem indicated. The ivory was examined in 1846 by the Archwological Society of Frankfort, with the result of fixing its date at the end of the fourth or the beginning of the fifth century. The relic was translated from the choir to the Cathedral in 1196.

After an interval of more than 300 years it was exposed in 1512 and on several other oceasions in the sixteenth century, for the veneration of the faithful. During the wars of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the relic was deposited in the Castie of Ehrenbreitstein, and afterward at Augsburg. In 1816, by permission of Napoleon, the Bishop of Treves, Mgr. Mannay, took the relic back from Augsburg to his own city, and, in spite of the confusion of the times, many pilgrims, numbering over 200,000, visited Treves.

But the most striking and successful exposition was that of 1844, when II bishops and more than a million of the laity flocked to Treves from all sides during the period from August 18 to October 6, for which the Holy Coat was exhibited. Several miraculous

loat was exhibited.

Coat was exhibited. Several miraculous cures were reported, together with the joy and piety of the throng. Certain Catholics took offense and wrote against the authenticity of the relic. Among these were Czerski, an ecclesastic of Posen, and Ronge, a suspended priest of Breslau.

A long controversy onsued, in the course of which many seceded from the church and formed a German Catholic Church. The historian, Herr von Sybel, published a book showing that there are no less than 20 seamless garments, each claiming to have been that worn by the Savior. The most celebrated of these are in Argentenii and in the Church of the Lateran at Rome.

LUTHERANS IN REUNION.

Fifteen Thousand People From Pennsylvania, Maryland and the Virginias. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHAMBERSHURG Any, 21.-Penmawr, a lovely summer resort on the top of South Mountain, has just passed the most eventful day in its history. At that place to-day was held the annual reupion of the Lutherans of Sonthern Pennsylvania, Maryland the Virginias, and over 15,000 people attended.
The famous Marine Band, of Washington, conducted the music, assisted by a well trained choir of 200 voices. Over 100 Lutheran ministers from the States mentioned were in attendance. The leading addresses were made by Rev. W. P. Evans, of Batti-more. Rev. E. J. Wolfe, of Gettysburg: Rev. S. Doner, D. D., of Washington, and Dr. W. H. McKnight, President of Pennsylvania

A New Utah Blossoming Out in the State of

Chihuahua. New York Telegram.) "The Mormons, now that they have been compelled to behave themselves in Utah, are rapidly settling in the province of Chi-huahua, Mexico," said E. E. Smith, of the City of Mexico, at the Metropolitan Hotel. "Hundreds of industrious Mormons have purchased lands there, especially in the Valley of the Corralites, which is a great bed of aliavial deposit, extremely fertile and easily cultivated. The valley is nearly uses for the accommodation of the pil-ns during the period of the exhibition of drainage. The Mormons have neat and comfortable adobe houses and windmills for raising water both for consumption and irrigation. They have built themselves barns

special arrangements have been made to take tourists from England to Treves, and many pilgrims have gone across the Atlantic thither. As in the year 1844, the exhibition may be expected to produce a vast sinhount of controversial literature touching the authenticity of the sacred relic.

In that year the disturbances caused by the exhibition became so serious as to assume a political hue and brought about the interference of the Prussian Govern ent.

Even now the opponents of authenticity have been heard. The first was a sub-editor of a Silesian newspaper, who was condemned to H days' imprisonment on account of some discrespectful remark he had published in reference to the holy garment.

Evidence of Genuineness.

—Whatever people may say about the relic itself, there is no doubt of the age of Treves. It was a Roman colony 50 years before Christ was born. Though almost un-

PUSHING DRESS REFORM.

That and Cooking Reform Make Up a Very Busy Day at Chautauqua. [SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 21.—This was another busy day for Chautauqua, and dress reform and cooking reform were some of the important subjects that were dis-cussed. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Boston, told a large audience in the Amphithenter this atternoon that no kind of dress reform ought to suc-ceed that sacrificed the idea of beauty, and Mrs. Emma Ewing, of Kansas City, told a fair-sized audience this morning that no woman ought to succeed in life who did not know how to cook a good meal. Mrs. Liver-

know how to cook a good meal. Mrs. Livermore further told her lady hearers that they ought to look as neat and nice as possible, for God had made the world beautiful, and overloaded women with beauty.

The prominence given to the dress reform movement here has resulted in many misrepresentations and much that is false. The Chautauqua ladies are decidedly against everything that is unwomanly, and do not for an instant believe that women should go in "tights" about the streets. The present reform movement has to deal only with underskirts and undergarments that impede locomotion and jeopardize the health, and not with any great change in the outer drees. Bishop Vincent said: "I am very indignant at the emphasis and misrepresentation that have been put on dress reform here, and the extravagant suggestions of its radical advocates. Chautauqua is no place for cranks or extremeists of any sort."

The Press Cilla by mye their last recention fractar invocates. Chartanqua is no pace for cranks or extremeists of any sort."

The Press Club gave their last reception in the big parlors of the Hotel Athenseum. Miss Marie Decca, the prima donna, sang several Spanish songs.

THE CROP SHORTAGES.

Figures on the Deficiency in the Various Grains Throughout Europe.

New York Post. 1 Mr. W. E. Bear, the well-known English writer on agricultural statistics, supplies to Bradstreet's a "rough estimate" of the shortage in the wheat harvests of Europe this year, and of the sources of supply from other parts of the world. Mr. Bear's estimate, it should be noted, takes account of the short rye crop as an element in calculating the demand for wheat. He begins with Russia, whose wheat production last year (including Poland) was about \$12,000,000 bushels and her exports about \$9,000,000 bushels. This year Mr. Bear thinks her crop will not be over \$180,000,000 bushels and her exports not above \$40,000,000. Austria-Hungary fails short this year \$27,000,000 bushels as commared with last year. 000 bushels as compared with last year.

The country will not be able to spare more than 8,000,000 bushels. Roumania has a good may be able to spare

crop and may be able to spare 30,000,000 bushels. Bulgaria and Servia may export 12,000,000 bushels. The power of the exporting countries of Europe to supply the importing countries is thus set down at 90,000,000 bushels as a maximum. The importing countries will have a deficiency of 37,000,000 bushels, so that Europe in the aggregate will be under the necessity of importing 281,000,000 bushels from the other quarters of the world. What countries can supply this amount? Mr. Bear thinks that India may furnish 33,000,000 and the United States 144,000,000, leaving still a shortage of 104,000,000 to be looked for in Australia, South America, Canada, Asia Minor, Egypt, etc. Mr. Kains-Jackson shows that this wheat requirement of Europe will call for ship room of 5,000,000 bushels per week average for the whole year. To the Editor of the Dispatch. B. M. votes the straight Democratic ticket containing the names of two pronounced Re-

WHALING OFF NORWAY.

Bombs That Are Attached to the Harpoon and flow They Work. New Castle, Eng., Chronicle, 1

Whales off Norway are harpooned with an instrument of peculiar construction. It consists of a shank, into which two barbs fold; these spring out and sit fast in the animal's flesh when a strain comes on the line attached to the harpoon. The harpoon is fired from a cannon mounted on a swivel carried in the bow of the steamer. The head of the harpoon carries an explosive shell, which is

harpoon carries an explosive shell, which is fired by the breaking of a glass tube filled with sulphuric acid, and the tube is broken the moment the animal strains the line at-tached to the harpoon, in its dash to escape after being struck.

The line attached consits of a length of chain next the harpoon, and then a stout cable, and the two are connected by an ac-cumulator spring, which takes and breaks the first strain of the animal's dash. Usually the explosion of the shell fails to strike a vital part, and in that case the whale is apt the explosion of the shell fails to strike a vital part, and in that case the whale is apt

vital part, and in that case the whale is apt to show fight.

The steamers employed are vessels built of iron, about 60 to 100 tons register, with engines of 25 to 40 horse-power nominal. Such a vessel, with sails backed and engines working full speed astern, and with a long length of cable dragging through the water, presents a very powerful obstruction, but yet monster whales often prove powerful enough to move the steamer with considerable speed.

DEATHS HERE AND ELSEWHERE.

Colonel Daniel Stinson Colonel Daniel Stinson, who was connected with the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army in New York for over 50 years, died suddenly at his home Thursday, aged 94 years, of pneumonia. He was born in Dunbarton, N. H. of pneumonia. He was born in Dunbarton, N. H., January 10, 1787, entered the United States Quarter-master's Department in December, 1822, then in charge of General Scott; promoted to be Chief Clerk in 1823, enlisted in the regular service at the out-brens of the Civil War, with the rank of Captain, and was made Quartermaster; prevetted Major in 1822; made a Coionel by Secretary Stanton in 1883, for gallant service. At the close of the war Colonel Stinson retired to private life. Mrs. Eleanor Cummins Hawkins.

of the late William Hawkins, died at her home in Steubenville, Friday moraling, aged 89. She was born in Pittsburg, January 29, 1802. Going to Steu-benville while still a child, she was one of the benville while still a child, she was one of the pioneer settlers of that city. Her husband, William Hawkins, was a brother of E. C. Hawkins. In the early days one of the pioneer artists of Chichmat, and through whose experiments the photograph of to-day was made possible. She was the hother of six children, two of whom survive her, Robert C., and Rebecca D. Hawkins of Steubenville.

Chief Justice John Inglis. The Right Hon. John Inglis, LL. D., of Gleneorse, the Lord Justice General of Scotland, died Thursday. He was born in 1810, educated at died Thursday. He was both in 180, concaten at Chasgow and Ballio! College, Oxford, and gradu-ated in 1831. Hav: az been called to the Scotch bar, he rose rapidly in his profession, was appointed Solicitor General for Scotland in 1832, and in 1867 was made Lord Justice General.

Oblinary Notes. HENRY BOGGERS, the oldest man in Marion ounty, W. Va., died Thursday at Fairmont, aged years.

No years.

INTER-STATE COMMISSIONER WALTER L.
BRAGG, of Alabama, is dead at Spring Lake, N. J.
During the Civil War he was an officer of the Confederate army.

WHY MEN CROSS THEIR LEGS.

ome Queer Charactertistics of Men of

Talent in Working Hours. Chicago Herald Men generally cross their legs when there is least pressure on their minds. You will not very often find a man actually engaged in business with his legs crossed. The limbs at those times are straighter than at any other, because the mind and body work together. A min engaged in auditing ac counts will seldom cross his legs; neither will a man who is writing an article

will a man who is writing an article or who is employed in any manner where his brain is actively engaged. When at work in a sitting posture the limbs maturally extend to the floor in a perfectly straight line. A man may cross his legs if he is sitting in an office chair discussing some proposition with another man, but the instant he becomes really in earnest and perceives something to be gained, his limbs uncross, he bends forward toward his neighbor and begins to use his hands.

But these observations are made of mankind in general. There are particular cases that are otherwise. There are certain men of distinguished talents who, when engaged in literary work, twist their legs into intricate coils. One of the most emment drama-

in literary work, twist their legs into intricate coils. One of the most emment dramatists in this country never abandons himself
to deep thought without contorting his
limbs, which are long and slender,
into a kind of an angular scroll
work under the table. Another man,
whose poems appear most frequently in the
magazines, seems actually to wring his emotions out of his legs as if they were sponges
dipped in the divine afflatus. However,
these are exceptional cases of mannerisms
by which certain men of brains are insensibly affected. Some men twist their beards
when they are in deep thought, others
scratch their heads abstractedly, while
others again chew their finger nails. To
this absent-minded genius belongs now and
then a man who cannot ponder severely
without making his legs express all the
emotions of thought.

GOLD IN CALIFORNIA.

The Supply Has Not Been Exhausted Yet by Any Means. San Francisco Call, 1

Dr. G. F. Becker, of the United States Geological Survey and geologist in charge of the Division of California, is en route to Washington, after having inspected the work of the three surveying parties under his direction, to attend a meeting of the International Geological Association. "We have been working for several years," said Dr. Becker, "on the gold-bearing districts of California, between parallels 37½ and 40. This territory embraces an area of 15,000 square miles, from the great crest of the Sierras down to the great valley, from the

square miles, from the great crest of the Sierras down to the great valley, from the Yosemite to Quincy, Plumas county.

"We have made no extraordinary discoveries, but I have satisfied myself that the gold-bearing mines of California have not begun to be exhausted. There are very many profitable quartz mines in the State, and I hardly need to say there are innumerable gravel mines, which could produce all the way from \$5,00 to \$500,000 annually, and the owners of which are debarred from operating them by means of hydraulle mining. In Butte county alone I found 250 hydraulic mines to prevent whose operation injunctions had been served on the owners. To this may be ascribed the so-called decadence of gold mining in California. Before considering the economic features of the auriferous gravels, we will locate them, preparing for this purpose topographical and geological maps, together with the results of our investigations as to the conditions under which miners may expect to find gold and the quantities in which it is likely to be obtained. Seven sheets of this map will be in the bands of the Public Printer by the end of this year, and others will be forthcoming as rapidly as they can be compiled. It will take two more season to complete the work tain a divorce. After waiting two years the lawyer commenced suit for divorce. The testimony was taken and the case submitted for judgment when I was called away to another State. The lawyer informed me that the divorce would be granted in a few days, and I paid the costs and after that did not bother about the matter. After a time I reas rapidly as they can be compiled. It will take two more season to complete the work in our present territory, when we shall probably take up the seathern portion of the State."

THE HABITS OF YOUNG DUCKS.

The Parent Birds Teach Them to Hide When Danger Approaches. orest and Stream.]

At the period of incubation ducks make their nests whenever the desire to deposit the first egg comes upon them. If they have neglected to provide a suitable retreat, it is too late to mend matters. Since then I have passed and repassed the spot, and have seen passed and repassed the spot, and have seen the eggs handled frequently, but for all that Madame Duck does not desert her rocky home. Jock suggests that I go to his camp, three miles distant, for dinner. On the way we cross an immense marsy flat, and in the middle of this is a beautiful spring, some eight yards in dinneter. The water is fairly lim for each tauth and so het tree saw has been despited and the second and the ue, fey cold, and no bottom can be seen at the center, but about the edge, where the water is from one to ten feet deep, are mass-ive rocks that are fantastically draped with aquatic mosses and algae, so that it seems like looking down into fairyland. The waters of this spring run for a quarter of a mile, and then sink to reappear a mile away, bursting into the creek from crevices in the volcanic

rock.

The swamp is a great breeding place for The swamp is a great breeding place for teal, and three or four ducks with their young broods are swimming in the ministure lake. As we burst upon the scepe one duck flies off, but the rest stay to conceal their young. How do they do it? Bring them in to shallow water, where they can rest upon the bottom and stick their bills up through the moss. Then the old ones swim out into deep water and resort to the same tactics. We drive the ducklings from their place of concealment and they swim out to place of concealment and they swim out to their parents with half of their bodies ex-posed. Though the moss is just as inviting they will not hide where they cannot feel they will not filde where they cannot feel bottom and their mothers bring them back to shore. Young ducks can dive, but have not the power of remaining beneath water for any length of time until they can make a strong flight. The power of remaining beneath the water is acquired by practice and is not innute.

MELBOURNE, THE RAIN MAKER, Goes to Cheyenne, Wyo., to Experiment at

the Cost of a Believer There. Canton, August 21.—Rain-wizard Mel-bourne has at last found a believer who is willing to put up money on his claims to bring rain. To-morrow Melbourne starts for Cheyenne, Wyo, at the suggestion and expense of T. H. Jones, of that city.

He will arrive in Cheyenne Tuesday, and at once prepare his experimenting quarters, and will remain there at least a week.

and will remain there at least a week. Should his experiments prove successful he is assured a great stock company will be formed of Western capital. He is certain of success, and says he will discount the costly trifling now being done in the West by Government experts. ernment experts.

FIRST TIN PLATE FOR UNCLE SAM. The Works at Demmler Receive a Big Order

From Washington. McKERSPORT, Aug. 21.—The United States is o use the first big consignment of tin plate manufactured at Demmler by the McKees-port Supply Company. This firm has re-ceived from Washington a large order for

tin plate, and will at once prepare the ship-The works are running steadily, and the management are cleaning a tract of ground which they propose to use in making extensive additions to their works.

SOME PEOPLE WHO TRAVEL

John D. Elliott, of the Mississippi Cot-

ton Company, was at the Monongahela yes-terday. He says the cotton crop this year is the largest since 1882. There is an upward tendency in prices, and planters are in a very good humor about their prospects. O. S. Cusby, a Boston railroad man, Charles Scott, a Philadelphia steel mer-chant; Perry R. Todd, a tubennaker, from New York, and W. F. Jobbins, a manufac-turer of soap-making machinery, of New York, were at the Duquesne yesterday.

Mrs. Tulia Dawson a Kansas lecturer Mrs. Julia Dawson, a Kansas lecturer, was in the city yesterday. She says the pro-hibition sentiment is strong in her State, and there is no probability of the law being

Alderman B. McKenna returned home esterday after a three weeks' pleasure trip o Mt. Clemens in company with a number f his friends.

John S. Lighman, Superintendent of the Mississippi division of the Western Union Telegraph Company, was in town yester-Charles Miller and Judge Gripp returned from Harrisburg last night. Senator Neeb went to New York from Harrisburg.

John G. A. Leishman, Vice Chairman of Carnegie Brothers & Co., and W. G. Park returned yesterday from the East. Alfred A. Logan, of Youngstown, a son of the celebrated "Mock Jack" Logan, went to New York last night. Mayor Wyman, of Allegheny, and Mrs.

Wyman returned yesterday from Atlantic City.

F. B. Aglay, in agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, was at the Duque ne yesterday.

Bruce Millar has returned from a three nonths' trip to Scotland. M. Murphy returned to Philadelphia last CURIOUS CONDENSATIONS.

-The Russian language is to be taught in all of the Japanese schools.

-A man is about to attempt to walk on stilts from Paris to Moscow.

-More than 200,000 people are confirmed in the English Church every year. -A flea can jump over a barrier 500 times

his own height. At that rate a man could jump over a wall nearly a mile high. -A horse belonging to a man living near Baltimore while grazing cut its tongue with a blade of sword grass, from which it bled to

-There are exactly 1,000 lodging houses in London, accommodating 31,661 persons, and 475 blocks of model dwellings, with 35,780 tenements and 189,108 inhabitants. -Doors and windows are taxed in France.

in a peasant's but the tax amounts to about 3 francs per annum; on houses in cities it sometimes amounts to 17 francs for each family. -A couple in Hannibal, Mo., who sup-

posed that a marriage license was all that was necessary to legalize their union, lived together a whole year without being spliced by the preacher. -According to Herr Japing, the hourly ate of water falling over Niagam Falls is 100,000,000 tons, representing 18,000,000 horse-power, and the total daily production of coal in the world would just about suffice to pump the water back again.

-The tree on which bulletins of Presiient Garfield's condition were posted during his last illness has been cut down at Wash ington. It stood just outside the east gate of the White House grounds, and was removed to make room for pending improvements. -Of spirits distilled from apples, peaches

and grapes in the United States last year, there were 1,219,436 gallons. Of spirits distilled from other materials than those just named there were 87,254,262 gallons. The barrels of fermented siquors numbered 30,-478,192. -California's variety of temperature was

filiustrated last month by the fact that, while the heat in the valleys reached 160° in the shade, a party in the mountains were exploring a glacier and camping upon the shores of a lake on which traces of ice could be found in the morning.

—During the session of England's Parlia-

ment which has just ended 7,422 luncheons and 10,195 dinners were served in the dining reom, 1,564 luncheons and 1,669 dinners were served in the strangers' dining room, and 210 luncheons and 1,501 dinners were served in the terrace dining room. -A lake has a wonderfully tempering

effect on the climate. Thus, according to M. Forel, the quantity of heat accumulated in the Lake of Geneva during the summer of 1889 was equal to that given off by the com-bustion of 31,000 000 tons of coal, or the amount carried by a coal train 1.120 miles in -One of the London street car companies has in use an automatic "starter." Two powerful spiral springs instened to the front

axle are wound up through being applied for the car's stoppage, so that when it is desired to go on again they are capable of starting it. The device effects a tremendous saving and is mercy to horses. -Few persons have fully realized how terrible a scourge the second visitation of influenza epidemic has been. Sir Brydges Henniker's return shows that in the three months ending June 30 the deaths registered in England and Wales were 171,355, the highest rate, with three exceptions, recorded since civil registration began.

-The movements of an intoxicated man are variable, depending upon the beverage which he has imbibed. Scientific experiments recently made in London demon-strated that intoxication by beer or wine makes a man fall on his side; whisky topers fall on their faces, while those overcome by hard cider almost invariably fall backward.

-In the year 1401, or thereabouts, workmen were employed to put choir stalls in the Lincoln Cathedral, and were told to hurry the job up. But the workmen struck, and the stalls were left unfinished. At last, how-ever, dean and chapter think they see their way to complete this diffeenth century job, and are now calling for estimates from woodcarvers.

-The Xerobates Agassizii, the grass-eating turtle of the Mojave Desert, is said to be the only one of the turtle species which lives by grazing like a horse or an ex. Xero-bates digs a hole in the sand to escape the intense heat, is about ten inches in length when full grown, and weighs from six to eight pounds. Coast dealers in curiosities eight pounds. Coast or value them at \$5 each.

-A professor of the Paris Academy des the rabbit is of all living things the most capable of withstanding a very low temper-ature. Inclosed all night in a block of lee, a rabbit was found next day getting on very comfortably and evidently not aware of anything very peculiar in his circumstances.

-According to the Victoria Naturalist, the butterflies of Australia are in the habit of bathing. An observer says he saw a butter fly alight close to the water into which it backed until the whole of the body and the lower part of the hind legs were submerged, the two forelegs alone retaining their hold on the dry land. After remaining in this po-sition for something like half a minute it flew away, apparently refreshed.

-It has been demonstrated that, while the greatest velocity imparted to a cannon ball scarcely exceeds 600 meters a secondabout 1,500 miles an hour-meteors from space penetrate; the air with a velocity, it is calined, of 40,00, sometimes 60,000, meters per second. This tremendous speed raises the temperature of the air at once to 4,000 or 6,000 centigrade, causing in many cases the complete destruction of the meteorite by combustion.

-The following story is told of Madam Antoinette Sterling by the British Weekly, "She was present at one of the Quaker meet ings at Devonshire Square, and the brethren and sisters remained some long time without the spirit moving any of them to without the spirit moving any of them to utterance. At last Madam Sterling got up and sang, 'O, Rest in the Lord,' which cre-ated no small stir. The clerk afterward ap-proached her and said, 'Thou knowest, sis-ter,it's against the rules; but if the Lord tell-eth the to sing, thou must."

-In dry air at 920 sound travels 1,142 feet per second, or about 775 miles per hour; in water, 4,000 feet per second; in iron, 17,500 feet; in copper, 10,378 feet, and in wood from 12,000 to 16,000 feet per second. A bell heard at a distance of 45,000 feet in water could be heard only 656 feet in the air out of the water. The barking of dogs on the earth can be heard in a balloon at an elevation of four miles. On a still day the report of a rifte can be heard at 5,300 yards. The fire of the English on landing in Egypt was distinctly neard 130 miles.

RHYNKLED RHYMELETS

Ben-I don't think much of girls. Howver, I'd rather be a girl than a goose. Tom-Probably; but I think it impossible for you "Why is it that you fly, oh, youth,

And with such careful steathr"
'Her father comes, and I, in sooth,
Am traveling for my health." - Washington Star

Young father (in the future)-Great snakes! Can't you do something to quiet that baby? Its eternal squalling just drives me wild. Young nother (calmly, to servant)—Marie, bring in my husband's mother's phonograph and put in the cylinder marked "at ten months." I want him to hear how his voice sounded when he was young

"Whom the Gods love die young," Quotation oft before us. But that does not m an the "gallery gods," Nor are the young the chorus,

-Elmira Echoes.

"Did you hear that Banker Meyer has failed—the one whose daughter has Just married the count? He's atterly ruined," "You don't say so, Won't the count be aston-ished when he fluds that he has married Miss Meyer for love?-Filegende Blatter.

"Which rose will you choose?" she said; "One means 'yes,' the other 'no,'
One was white, the other red;

One meant bliss, the other woe. The beating of my heart was hushed, Aloud I wondered "how the duce
Am I to choose aright?" She blushed:
"The one you take means "yes," you goose,"

"I didn't take into account all this boat-

ing and so on when I sent you to college, Henry," said Farmer Begosh to his son. What department does that come under?"

"Oh," replied the youth, as he rolled a cigarette, "that goes in a general way no oaral de

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1891.

A Visitor's Tribute to Pittsburg. To the Editor of The Disnatch: Who, in hearing of Pittsburg, does not

OUR MAIL POUCH.

THE MORMONS IN MEXICO.

hear of its dirt? Who does not know of the hundreds of mills which belch forth their rolling billows of inky-hued smoke? But who, side from Pittsburg's own sons and daughters, is aware of the wonderful beauty of the city? Arouse yourselves, ye sons and daughters, and tell of the grand views to be had from your hillsides. Herald it abroad that one of the flaest views in the land is the meeting of the waters at the "Point."

In Chicago, that boastful city by the lake, there is a tower to the top of which every visitor is urged to go to view the city. It costs 25 cents to be allowed to ascend this tower, and when one is at the top, what does one see—a glimpse of the lake veiled in smoke, myriads of dirt-begrimed house-tops stretching far away in the smoke obscured distance. But in this city how different. Here one has only to ascend that frowning old bluff, Mt. Washington, to obtain a matchless view. To be sure, the approach is not beautiful, but when one stands, as I have stood, on that lofty eminence opposite the Point, the very old shantles, and much condemned Joboats, take unto themselves unlooked for beauties and become weird, gray, dream-like habitations; and we fancy that the dwellers by the shore are some strange people, who, for a time, have stopped by the way as they journey down the wide river. There, before us, stands the Exposition building, looking like a castle of old. Far away, between its green hills, stretches the glistening, shimmering Allegheny, spanned by its handsome bridges; here and there it is dotted by scores of phantom-like crafts gliding silently on their ways, the oars flashing now and again in the last rays of the sinking sun.

Now, the eye strives to engrave upon the memory the busy scene up the Monongabela, with its ever changing, ever new panorama: dozens of boats plying its waters, along its banks the hundreds of mills turnhad from your hillsides. Herald it abroad that one of the finest views in the land is

rama: dozens of boats plying its waters, along its banks the hundreds of mills turning out enough iron, steel and glass to supply a nation. Below us lies the birthplace of the noble Ohio; bow majestically the broad river sweeps onward, pausing for naught. Put see! now it has divided, and within its arms lies Brunot Island, green, peaceful and picturesque. We strive to take in all the loveliness of the scene before the darkness shall bide it from our sight. But lo! new beauties come with the gathering twilight. Far out on the gentle hills twinkle thousands of lights in happy homes; vast showers of goid arise from many a towering chimney; boats passing to and fro suddenly become flery serpents, and high up over all shine and scintillate many an electric light, looking as if crowns of bright jewels were already hovering over the heads of the thousands of constant workers who live in this busy city.

Tell all comers of the sweeping views of hillsides, rivers, islands and cities to be obtained from Herron hill. Make visitors to your lovely city loath to leave before they have seen the glories as well as the defects of bustling Pittsburg, and soon it will be known from East to West as one of the most beautifully situated cities in the Union.

Mrs. M. A. Pittcock. rama: dozens of boats plying its waters, along its banks the hundreds of mills turn-

PITISBURO, August 21. It Was Probably Bigamy. To the Editor of The Dispatch: I was married at the age of 19, but never lived with my wife as we found we had made a mistake. We placed the matter in the hands of a lawyer who advised us to ob-

bother about the matter. After a time I remarried and my first wife also remarried. What I wish to know is, whether the second marriages were legal and whether the children are legal.

PITTSBURG, August 21.

If the diverse was not granted both par-[If the divorce was not granted both parties committed bigamy, and the second mar-ringes were illegal.]

Cannot See Much on Sunday.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: I am desirous of taking my children to see the rolling mills, blast furnaces and table and window glass factories. The only time I can spare for the purpose is on Sundays. Can you tell me if any of the above praces are running on Sundays? If so, which ones would be most interesting to the "little ones," and are visitors admitted and what hours would be the best? Pittsburg, August 21. Mr. washington.

[Better take the "little ones" around on a working day. On Sunday only necessary work—keeping up fires, etc., is performed. Some mills require a note from the office before admitting visitors, but not money. All or any will interest old and young.]

publicans, viz.: Controller Morrow and City Treasurer Dennison. T. M. bets that B. M. votes for two Republicans and B. M. bets that he does not. Who wins? QUIZ. Pittsburg, August 2.

[T. M. wins. The fact that Democrats ed two Republican names on their ticket did not make Democrats of the candidates.1

Blaine's Popular Vote To the Editor of The Dispatch: Who had the most votes in the Presidental ampaign of 1884, Blaine or Cleveland, and low many? Daily Reader. Kittanning, Pa., August 21. [Of the popular vote in 1884, 10,067,610, Cleveland received 4,874,985; Blaine, 4,851,981;

Butler, 175,370; St. John, 150,360; scattering, 14,904.] The First Day of the Week. To the Editor of The Dispatch: Which is the first day of the week Mon-

day or Sunday? PITTSBURG, August 21. [Sunday is the first day of the week.]

THE Indiana Republicans may be divided on Harrison, but the latest reports are that they are a unit for Blaine .- St. Louis Re-MR. BLAINE'S reciprocity policy with Spain

POLITICAL POINTERS.

is not giving good satisfaction in England and Canada, but that is no evidence that it is not good for the people of the United States,-Cincinnuti Commercial Gazette. "That McKinley robber thriff" doesn't seem to have "impoverished the American people" to any great extent. Where are the Democratic prophets? There are none to do them reverence.-Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The calamity editors who predicted such disastrous results of the McKinley law in this country are now in sorrow, because the calamity of their prophesy has fallen on "the other side of the water."-Lisbon Buck-THE cable dispatches nowadays with regard to the effects of the McKinley tariff

law upon foreign industries provide a suf-ficient answer to all the ill-tempered Democratic criticisms of that measure .- St. Louis Globe-Democrat. THE voters of Springfled should know how it happens that sugar is 4 cents a pound. It was the McKinley bill that reduced the price. If the Democrats had their way the

price of sugar would now be as high as ever.

—Springfield Republican. The country has now had nearly Il months of the new tariff law. Where are the high prices the calamity shrickers prophesied Mrs. Eleanor Cummins Hawkins, widow ast fall? No free trader can point to any increase of price in the necessaries of life. In point of fact, the enanges in prices have been generally reductions.— Toledo Blade.

EX-PRESIDENT HAYES AT NEWARK. Refuses to Talk Politics, But Compl

ments Civil Service Reform,

NEWARK, Aug. 21 .- A quiet personnge

dropped into town last night and left this

morning before half the curious knew they had seen ex-President Hayes. He had

dropped off here for a rest after attending the Pennyroyal reunion in Guernsey county.

The General was on his way to Lakeside t The General was on his way to Lakeside to attend a reunion of his old regiment, and slept quietly in the hotel all night, undisturbed by a dance which was in progress on the same floor.

The General avoided politics in his conversation, only saying that civil service reform as an institution was growing. He said President Cleveland kept many men in office who would not have been these what it not

who would not have been there had it not THOMAS A. SUTHERLAND, editor of the Sanday Welcome, of Portland, Ore., and a well-known newspaper man on the Pacific coast, was drowned Thursday evening while boarding a terryboat.