cepted they die of lack of animation.

shore or sea. Its long, cool streets, reaching back countryward, are beautiful.

Crossing these and running parallel with the shore, but shut away from it by a single

splendor it has a hushed and quiet air. In-

teristic of the entire place. It is not languor. It is the sea air's tender bidding

to rest. Something like it comes with the soft breezes in Florida, in the Bahamas,

and with those witching, narcotic breaths that pulse and throb in Cuba and the

Exclusive of its seashore delights the

place is provided with so great a number of genuine attractions that the dearth of these

in our own watering places becomes a hu-

WASTE PLACES BLOSSOM.

On land reclaimed from sand there has

en made one of the most exquisite parks

of entertainments and recreations, cost over

\$500,000. A conservatory and aquarium, among the finest in Britain, are also here.

Its Kew gardens are only second to the Royal Kew in London. Its free public

library and art gallery would honor any city. The Victoria Baths cost nearly \$250,-000. And its botanic gardens and museum are alone worth a day's visit. It would al-

most seem that in this extraordinary pro-vision for the recreative and educative di-

version lies a suggestion of value to our own managers of great resorts. There are var-

broken facade of great beauty and interest. In front of all this, the sands and the sea;

the sands an ample playground for millions, not thousands, of visitors. the sea a dream

of majestic sweetness and repose. From a central street a pier has been built across

the sands, which are covered by spring tides and often left like polished gold by other high tides, to the sea channel. This is nearly

a mile in length and one of the longest in England. It provides a wide promenade all

this distance; and a cable passenger railway

A WOODEN PLEASURE GROUND.

Here the pier is broadened to perhaps an acre in area, and there are refreshment

rooms, music pavillions and room for danc-

ing. Seats are everywhere, and the pier

can comfortably accommodate 50,000 loungers and pedestrians; while from the sea channel beneath it, excusions are made to

as far north as Barrow, as far west as the

Isle of Man, and as far south as Llandudno

To the right and left of the great pier is

always to be seen the real holiday activity

of Southport. The sands, or foreshore as they are called here, are fully three-fourths of a mile broad. One could follow them,

along this or greater breadth, for 20 miles to the south, and to the north all along the

Lancashire coast and around Morecambe bay on the north, a distance of more than

100 miles. I have never elsewhere seen so noble a reach of beach. It is pure sand, with

no "shingle" and scarcely a pebble within it. To the left is a marine park within the sands, a salt water lake within this, and all

the grotesque shows inseparable from a great popular resort grouped beyond in a manner permitting the closest police sur-

and the sea. It is the playground of big and little children, and gloriously the thou-

sands enjoy it. A stranded brig, sitting

bolt upright in the sand adds zest to the

wide-tired wagons propelled by sails— course over this level plain. At the shore

edge beyond, are rows of ragged bathing

vans, like an emigrant train gone into en-campment. Donkeys, Salvationists and

vagrom musicians are everywhere; but not

a single beggar is allowed in all the parish

THE MINERS' HOLIDAYS.

port when the great interior hives of indus-try belch forth their thousands for a day's

outing here; or the Lancashire or Cheshi

miners come down stronger in numbers

than any one of our single armies during the late Civil War. That may seem like

exaggeration. Only a few days ago I was

one of just such a crowd here at Southp

Not only did 70,000 miners leave the black

coal pits voiceless behind them, but many of their families came. The great wheels

at the pit mouths were still, and all the "pit-brow lassies," with some of my own

good friends among them, came also. More than 100,000 of these sturdy folk were here

nearly as many souls as are housed in Bochester or Louisville—and all in one day.

It is at such times that one may know, if

the glint of the waves, the cool touch of the

mysteries of the sea, and all the beneficence

of God's blessed sunlight kissing through

life-giving airs the pallor from out these toil-scarred faces, to unused, eager eyes and

haunted, hungry hearts.
EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

SUMMER RESORTS - A feature of the

from the summer resorts. Personal mention

iday issue of THE DISPATCH is news

For myself I love best to come to South-

A fleet of sandboats-curious.

runs nearly to its seaend.

in Wales.

veilland

eed, this dreamful pensiveness is charac-

AUTUMN DRESS HINTS AND GOSSIP

obtained is a problem which every

sult may best be woman must work out for herself, as she does her own salvation. The

one's painstaking efforts.

Girls of 18 or 20 have whims now of cut-

ting the hair short in the neck, curling it all about the face in childish fashion, and binding it about with a fillet of ribbon or tiny flowers. Girls with dark heavy hair brush it back in smooth waves to a catogan dark hair, as smooth and glossy as a raven's wing, was coiled snugly on her neek and brushed back lightly from one of the brightest faces in the world, and the contrast of the neat coiffure beside the more frowsy heads of her companions seemed indeed re

ays the Season, cannot fail to give readers a vivid idea of the newest shapes made to suit the "coiffure grecque," now in vogue. It has no crown, that portion being re-placed by a wreath of lobelia roses meeting and crossing so as to al-most cover the hair. Three fold plisses



of light tulle go round the edge and are sharply turned up at the back and sup-ported by a fine wire. We have seen many onnets made in this style, some of straw, ome of lace, beaded embroidery, etc. The material of the dress bodice we see below is gray woolen dotted over with little bunches tails of Thibet hair. This stuff was one of the novelties introduced at the close of the winter season; it seems to us more suitable for a morning wrapper than a promenad

cially as yokes and cuffs for blouses, full fronts, puffed sleeves, etc., and it never fails to give an air of elegance to the most simply made dresses. We often see sleeves made entirely of lace stuff, matching the rest of the trimming. Thus in the pale illustration the entire sleeves, the and band are made of coarse white The frock shown in the sketch shown here

is of white barege spotted with red. The with collars, cuffs, waistbands and cravat of

> The Next Grand Chancellor, and Possibly the Next Inner Guard, Pittsburgers. o'clock this afternoon, after deciding to meet next year at Pittsburg. Nominations of Grand Lodge officers, to be voted for in June next, were made as follows: adelphia; Grand Prelate, R. H. Jackson, Pittsburg; Grand Master at Arms, Charles G. Freed. Philadelphia; Grand Inner Guard.

> > To Let-Rooms. One cent per word

because of their trailing skirts, which are said to jeopardize the public health by scattering and disturbing the disease germs in the dust! The trailing skirts will be worn, doubtless, in spite of all arguments to the contrary, until the agitation they have aroused subsides, and then they will die naturally and peaceably, after the fashion of the tournure and crinoline. Modes seem to thrive on abuse and ridicule. Once accepted they die of lack of animation.

BY A PEACEFUL SEA.

Wakeman, the Wanderer, Tells of a North of England Resort.

A RESTING PLACE FOR MILLIONS.

The number of new and beautiful toilettes The Resort for the Fashionable Folk and invariably displayed on the Paris race courses is, at all events, in the eyes of the fair sex, a great attraction in the gay scene, Toiling Miners Alike.

ITS STORY AND ITS VARIED CHARMS

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] SOUTHPORT, ENGLAND, Aug. 8 .- The estern coast of England, all the way north rom the city of Liverpool to the Solway Firth, which on the west marks the boundary between England and Scotland, faces an almost silent arm of the Irish Sea. The power of the tides in the North Channel light dresses and bonnets composed of one mass of flowers, look even yet unsuitable for the chilly air, and St. George's Channel is broken by the rugged shores of the Isle of Man; and with ne exception of the tides of Liverpool on the extreme south, and in the Solway Firth at the extreme north of this region, the waves of the sea reach the shore almost ceaselessly in murmurous ripples or dreamful calm.

Curiously, too, and as if notably illustrative of the seeming truth that nature ever fashions her forces to a nicety of fitting and balance, the entire shore line for all this distance-a shore line accounting for indentations of nearly 200 miles-is nowhere 50 feet above the sea level. The sea is ever asleep beside it. This is the Lancashire coast. It is a

coast of endless and measureless sand. Behind it, level reaches of reclaimed land, with dykes of sod and whitewashed peasants' huts, stretch far away to many towns clanging night and day with machinery, dense with human strivers, stifling with soo THE SUPPOUNDING LANDSCAPE.

To the east, a horizon line of chimney stacks. Then, nearer the ocean, a valley of truck farms. Then the shore line, a mass of ow, drear sand dunes, hiding an hundred sunny villages and towns; every one a nest of homes for those who strive in the inland cities, or the holiday place for those millons who change the clatter of the mine drill and spindle for the song of the sea but

one bright day in all the scourging year. Southport is chief of all the English west coast resorts. It is in fact the great north of England watering-place. Scarborough on the east coast directly opposite, drawing from the Yorkshire towns for visitors, has greater antiquity, some interesting history, and is altogether quaint and beautiful; but being only a summer watering-place it can-

not vie with Southport, Southport excels in the tenderness of its sea, the soft breezes of its coast and the transcendent splendor of its endless golden sands. Besides, there are 4,000,000 or 5,000,000 people so near it—in Liverpool, Chester, Manchester, Wigan, Preston, Burnley, Leeds, Bradford and scores more of crowded manufacturing cities—that they can get to Southport and home again the same day for a railway fare of from 2 to 4 shillings each. And about all of them do that very thing whenever the money can be spared.

NOT AN ANCIENT PLACE. Southport can boast of no remote an-iquity, though it forms part of the ancient parish of North Meols, in the Hundreds of West Derby. It is hardly a century old. Its founder was a Churchtown innkeeper, one William Sutton, "rosy-nosed Bill" he was called in the old days, because his own good cheer most prominently spoke its mer-its in his hearty old face. He was also called the "Old Duke," because of his lordly ways. At one end of the present splendid Lord street he built a huge hostelry among the sand hills. This was nicknamed "The Folly" by those who were not so far-seeing

the favorite shades. Inserted gores of puffed chiffon and frills of chiffon or lace are the invariable decorations of those means to the favorite shades. Inserted gores of puffed chiffon and frills of chiffon or lace are the invariable decorations of those means to the favorite shades. and good cheer; just as epicures will go half the length of our land for those glorious and the sea. It is the playground of big "planked shad," that can only be got as the shad was designed to be cooked, at a certain inn at Gloncester on the Delaware, hard by staid old Philadelphia. A little hamle ottages soon sprang up around "The Duke's in all the countryside, and one night when some roystering literary guests from Liver-pool had been reveling "lip and heel," in a convivial moment over a bottle of rare old port his house was named "South Port." And Southport the place, now of 50,000

souls, will ever remain WHEN IT BECAME PASHIONABLE. The salubrity of the air, the delights of the sands and the breezes from the sea soor drew residents to the quaint, wild spot, and handsome dwellings were erected. By 1820 Southport had become a place of fashion and favorite resort, the sands being in the summertime a place of great gaiety. ors then arrived by coach and by Visitors then arrived by coach and by canal packets, and holiday makers came by carts, or on foot with their bundles and hampers

on their backs and shoulders. Along in the fifties we hear of Hav thorne then our Consul at Liverpool, and his friend Henry Bright making the place, its beach and the far-stretching dunes their frequent haunts both for dreamful idling

and for literary work. Perhaps it is largely a fanciful association of person and place, but somehow with Hawthorne in one's mind the lovely, leafy city, as it is to-day, takes on the garb of our own delicious Salem. The trim, pretty yards recall it. 'The long, elm-shaded avenues, with a glint and shimmer of the sea through their narrowing vistas, bring it lov-ingly to the memory. The wide, clean, sun-shine-dappled yards, backed by prim, pre-cise houses, hint of it: Hundreds of "hipped" roofs, quaint gables and ivy-haunted dormers reproduce its sweet old nooks. The half houses, half shops where modern affairs and holiday makers' relentless needs have conjured perky shops in the fronts of stately mansions, gay as Fauntle-roy children in the laps of men or matrons of the old regime, are like the bright set-

tings peering out of many of the grim old house fronts of Salem. LIKE ONE AMERICAN TOWN. And one loves to trace the likeness further-in the hush of the by-streets, where even country birds trill summer time songs fearlessly; in the old, old folk who saunter about the town as though they had naught on their minds but the making of codicils, because of fancied slights, late meals or overdone grills; in the flavor and savor of olden seawise ways and memories not from rotting hulks and wharves as at Salem, but in the rich old sea captains who swagger here, when their gout and rheumat-ics will let them; and in the wild-eyed young and heartsome life that comes from the outer world to feel its pensive calm, staring at its dowagers and dreamfulness, as a cathedral pageant might be viewed, going away again all the better for the ruminative

reverence and rest.

struggle.

The curious thing about the place to ar American loiterer is the reversal of seasons here. To see the vast throngs at Southpor during June, July and August, the natural conclusion is that these months compris the season. On the contrary, the genuine season is during the remaining nine months The rich live here during that time in their own homes. They are usually invalids, or families some members of which require the soft and health-giving air that is said to prevail during the winter months. Who the summer comes the real residents leave the summer comes the real residents leave for the continental spas or for the Highland lochs and glens of Scotland. Then a population of at least 20,000 is entirely changed. Liverpool or Manchester shop-keepers or brokers, county curates on pinched allowances, and managing clerks with hollow eyes and chests "let" the houses deserted by the quality, and gain enough life and vigor for the rest of the year's struggle.

ENJOYING CAST-OFF PLEASURES These with the "trippers" and excursion-

BIG MILITARY MOVE. ists make up the population and crowds in the summer. The shopkeepers rather scorn-fully serve them. But these fine shadings

> An Effort to Organize the State Militia in One Great Army.

fully serve them. But these fine shadings of distinction are wiltingly recognized and borne by summer tenants, and are never seen by those to whom one day in the year at Southport is the sole inspiration of a twelvemouths' brave saving.

Scenically Southport is winsome rather than striking. It would be ranked beautiful in itself were there no added charm of shore or see. Its long cool streets reach. REGULAR OFFICERS WORKING IT.

The Entire National Guard to Be Under Control of Congress.

the shore, but shut away from it by a single great range of sea-view baths, pavilions and hotels, is one of the finest avenues in Europe. It recalls Princess street, Edinburgh, the Paris boulevards and the Prado of Havana. This is the great avenue of shops and bazars, of equestrian display, a sort of Rotten Row for brilliant equipages, and the grand promenade for beautiful and beautifully dressed women. With all its splendor it has a bushed and quiet air. In-PROPOSED PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] Sr. Louis, Aug. 21.-The officers of the army are endeavoring to consolidate the militia of the several States into one organization to act as an auxiliary to the regular army should occasion require it. This fact was made known at the encompment of the Missouri National Guard at St. Joe last week, but has been kept secret by the military men interested until to-day. A day or two before the tents of Camp Wickham were struck Colonel Milton Moore called together all the soldiers who were in camp and said that two officers of the army wished to address them upon a subject of prime importance to the militia. The officers were Lieutenant Robert E. Evans, of the Twelfth Intantry, and Lieutenant Joseph R. Batchelor, of the Twenty-fourth in England. Its winter gardens, open all the year round, and affording various forms

Infantry. The two soldiers broached their proposi-The two soldiers broached their proposi-tion with great enthusiasm. A constitution of the Association of the National Guard of the United States was produced. It was printed on long sheets, which were dis-tributed among the militiamen. Tho ob-jects of the proposition were declared to be "to provide for the defense of the United

NATIONALIZING THE GUARD.

managers of great resorts. There are variety and diversity in it. It minimizes the loafing tendency in huge crowds which begets rowdy sm. It pays because it attracts the same people again and again.

The city faces the sea to the west. For three or four miles along its front runs the Marine Esplanade. The great hotels, the most imposing private residences, the grand baths and pavilions, extend to the north and south along this, forming an almost unbroken facade of great beauty and interest.

National Guard and a means of maintaining for it a high standard of efficiency.

"To transfer the responsibility for the maintenance and efficiency of the National Guard from the various States to the United States Congress, where it properly belongs, so that the source of its vitality hall him the Congress at Washington shall be in the Congress at Washington and not in the Legislature of the separate States which may at any time, through hostility, parsimony or neglect, destroy their quotas of the national forces—in short, to lay for a most important particular that the control institution one broad naportant national institution one broad na-tional foundation instead of attempting to maintain it on 44 separate ones, as at pres-

PLAN OF ORGANIZING.

The slips then gave the plan of organizing the association. Whenever any company of not less than 60 men want to join the association they may do so by forming themselves into an infantry company, cavalry troop or a battery and reporting to the Governor of their State. The Governor forwards their application to the Secretary of War, who cannot be secretary of

wards their application to the Secretary of War, who enrolls them.

Each cavalry troop will be paid \$5,000 by the Government the first year it is organized and \$3,000 every year after that. The artillery gets the same pay. Each infantry company will get \$1,000 a year after the first year. The cavalry and artillery, in order to draw their yearly pay, must own their own horses. Whenever a State has got 200 men or more enrolled in the guard, the Secretary of War. enrolled in the guard, the Secretary of War is to detail an officer of the regular army to establish headquarters in the State and act as inspector of the forces, but without com-

READY FOR THE FIELD.

The companies will draw their yearly apbecomes the duty, according to the laws of its command like regular troops, and their

Lieutenants Evans and Batchelor said the organization was to be effected by a bill which Congress was to be asked to pass at the coming session, and they wanted the Missouri militiamen to get up petitions for its passage. Quiet and effective work was being done in all the States, they said, and

NOT SUICIDE, BUT HEART DISEASE

CHICAGO, Aug. 21 .- The Coroner's jury impaneled to investigate the cause of death of Clark Woodman, the linseed oil magnate of Omaha, who was found dead in his room at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterhas returned a verdict that the death was due to heart disease.

Want Advertisements

Son. "Mother, do you never weary with all your correspondence?" "No, my son, these letters of confidence bring to LYDIA PINKHAM. me the joy that a mother feels, whose daughter throws her arms around her neck and cries, 'Oh, mother, help me!' The women of the world

Son. "Yes, mother, and they love you."

average one hundred per day, and truly has she been a mother to the race. Suffering women ever seek her in their extremity, and find both a helper and a friend. Correspondents will receive prompt and

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VECETABLE

Is the only Positive Cure and Legitimate Remedy COMPOUND for the peculiar weaknesses and allments of women.

It cures the worst forms of Female Complaints, that Bearing-down Feeling, Weak Back, Falling and Displacement of the Womb, Inflammation, Ovarian Troubles, and all Organic Diseases of the Uterus or Womb, and is invaluable to the Change of Life. Dissolves and expels Tumors from the Uterus at an early stage, and checks any tendency to Cancerous Humor. Subdues Faintness, Excitability, Nervous Prostration, Exhaustion, and strengthens and tones the Stomach. Cures Headache, General Debility, Indigestion, etc., and invigorates the whole system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex, the Compound has no rival.

All Druggists sell it as a standard article, or sent by mail, in form of Pills or Lozenges, on receipt of \$1.00.

Lydia E. Pinkham MED. Co., Lynn, Mass.

"To that end to actually and practically nationalize the National Guard of the various States in such a manner that the companies, troops and batteries thereof, as such panies, troops and outeries thereos, as such may, on their application, be enrolled in the National Guard of the United States, remaining during peace under State control, being in war immediately available for national defense upon the call of Congress recognishes them. Congress recognishes financial ceiving from Congress reasonable financial support at all times to secure uniformity in the arming, equipping and training of the National Guard and a means of maintaining

propriation from the Government upon the report of this officer. After a formal annual inspection they are in condition for efficient field service. In time of peace the forces shall be under control of the State, but when war arises and it Congress, to call out the armed forces of the United States it shall first put these armed guards on the field. They shall be under pay and rank shall be the same as that of the Regular Army.

all the reports were encouraging.

Is the Coroner's Jury Verdict in the Case

For Sale Advertisements. Other than real estate, One cent per word In THE DISPATCH hereafter

in THE DISPATCH now.

are my daughters, dear."

Lydia Pinkham's private letters from ladies in all parts of the world

conscientious answers, and the sympathy of a mother. Send stamp for "Guide to Health and Etiquette," a beautiful illustrated book.

GRAY A CANDIDATE

For the Presidency Next Year. According to Senator Voorhees.

A WESTERN MAN WILLWIN

The Democratic Nomination Over Both Cleveland and Hill.

STRENGTH OF INDIANA'S CHOICE.

The Tall Sycamore Talks About Silver and the Ohio Campaign.

HE THINKS HARRISON WILL BE NAMED

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.-Senstor Vor. hees, who is making a flying midsummer trip to the capital, was asked by the correspondent about political affairs in Indiana. The Senator has been traveling through the West and knows what he talks

about. He said: 'We are very quiet and comfortable, politically, in Indiana at the present time. The Democratic party was never more harmonious and never stronger. On the other hand, our Republican friends are in a state of internal strite. There is much deepseated and angry opposition to Harrison and his methods, while the support given to his administration is cold, formal and perfunc-

"All the warmth and enthusiasm in the Republican party at this time in Indiana is divided between Blaine and Gresham. Harrison, however, will undoubtedly be renominsted. Blaine cannot for many reasons allow his name to go before the convention, nor even accept the nomination if it be thrust upon him. Aside from the fact that his health is uncertain, the relation which he bears to the administration, to my mind, utterly forbids his candidacy. Harrison, too, has carned well of the men and measures which will control the Republican nomination next year. He has aided all he could in giving the fatness of the land-the hard earnings of labor-to the plethoric, fulfed monopolies of the country.

GRAY A CANDIDATE. "It is too early to be in any way positive on that subject. I have great respect for every gentleman whose name has been men-tioned in that connection, but as Indiana will bersell present a candidate, I have reason to believe his chances for the nomination will be equal if not superior to any one in the field. Much is being said and written at this time about Gov. Isaac P. Gray, and the fact that within quite a recent period I have noticed a most deter-mined effort on the part of certain writers to place him in a false position by bold, systematic and audacious falsehood reconciles me to a brief political talk. It would seem that a sort of bureau of unlimited mendacity has been organized at Indianapois for the purpose of flooding the eastern cess with entumnies against Gov. Gray, our showing the dread which the leaders of the Republican party in that State have of seeing him placed on the Democratic Na-

has been called to a long and carefully pra-pared article in a leading Eastern journel, he Washington Post, and emenating from Indianapolis, which for rank, gross and trop ical lying in regard to the public men and Indianapolis, which for rank, gross and trop lead lying in regard to the public men and a lairs of Indiana breaks all the records I have ever seen. The object of this modern Ananias is plainly apparent. He seeks to impress the country with the fact that Goving the laid down in the next National Convention of the laid down in the next National Convention. the State, conspiring at every turn for their everthrow, and ready to betray his word and break faith whenever his selfish ambition required him to do so. So far as slanderers of this kind make use of my name I care nothing, but I feel it to be duty to those with whom I am politically ociated throughout the country and to

Governor Gray himself to expose such grotesque and outrageous falsehoods. NO CONFLICT BETWEEN THEM. I know Governor Gray intimately well and have known him many years. My relations with him are most kindly and have never been broken. I have received his cordial, frank and open support for every election of the Senate with which Indiana has honored me. His aspirations and mine have never conflicted in the least. I can say also that Governor Hendricks never had a more loval or faithful supporter than Governor Gray. To my personal knowledge, Hendricks estimated him as a man of high shility, perfect integrity and as his friend. Anything and everything said or written to the contrary I know to be false. It is tru that during the last ten years the relations between Governor Gray and Mr. McDonald were unfortunately strained, but not in such a way or from such causes as to impair the stidence of the Democracy of Indiana in

either one of them or to lessen the respect and esseem in which they were held. "Governor Gray presents many of the forequalities required for an available candidate for the Presidency, and for the necessful administration of the great office, should be be elected. He has an executive talent of the highest order. He is prompt and decisive in action, and proverbially faithful to his word. If he was ever acfaithful to his word. If he was ever accused of being unfaithful to his party or to his friends, I have never heard of it. he was ever ac-

"If he were in the White House there

would be a straightout Democratic administration, without guile or deception. GRAY AS A FORMER REPUBLICAN. "If it be said, as it sometimes is, that 20 cars ago he was a Republican, I can only say that, if such a fact is an objection to him, it would also apply to many others of our strongest, ablest, bravest and best leadto such men as General Palmer,

Governor Boies, of Iowa, and Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and to others whom I There is nothing in such a point; the fact is that the wisest and most valuable men of the world are those who have changed-progressing according to events and informa-tion from darkness into light—from error to

the embrace of truth. There are still other considerations, lowever, which necessarily render Governo Gray a prominent factor in the approaching Presidental contest. With him at the head of the ticket, the vote of Indiana, as against Harrison or anyone else, would be abso intely assured for the Democratic party. Our friends throughout the United States may settle down on that fact. Nor can I see any reason why Governor Gray would strong a vote in the State of New York. New Jersey, Connecticut and in all the other states as any other candidate that ould be named. He made an able, clean irreproachable administration of affairs

of Indiana, and he will have no weights to carry growing out of his official mishaps or short-In fact, it can be said with truth that the financial credit of Indiana was never quite so high, as shown by the sale of her bonds, as it was during his administra tion. This of itself is a full answer to all necusation against his official career. It shows him to be, what in fact he is, a prusafe, strong man in the conduct of

"I notice that the scandal-mongers and disseminators are again resurrecting the old, stale, worn-out falsehood that Governor Gray was once a Know-Nothing. When a candidate for Governor in 1844, and in joint debate with his competitor, Major Colkins, phia; Second Vice President, George H.

that accusation was once, and but once,

POPULAR AT HOME. "It was met with such crushing and overwhelming denial and refutation that it was never again repeated by his competitor, and the people passed upon that, as well as all the other points at issue, with a majority of 6,000 in his favor. The confidence thus expressed in Governor Gray by the people of Indiana was fully justified and retained by him, as was shown by the action of the united Indiana delegation at St. Louis in 1888 in presenting his name for the Vice Presidency. It will be found, I think, that he has still further grown since that period in the esteem of the Democracy of Indiana, and that the delegation from that State in 1892 will be instructed to vote for his nomi-

nation as a candidate for the Presidency "Now, in what I have said in behalf of Governor Gray, I must not be supposed to be guided by hostility toward others. I simply intend that Governor Gray shall have fair play in the field, and that his detractors and calumnintors shall not have the ear of the public all to themselves. I inear of the public all to themselves. I lu-tend, also, to assure our party friends, wherever they may be, that Indiana will present next year a candidate fit and quali-fied to fill with honor and usefulness the ofned to fill with nonor and usefulness the of-fice of Chief Executive of the Government. I feel this to be a duty, while inviting the Democracy of the country to give Governor Gray their support."

"If you fail to secure the nomination of Governor Gray, whom do you regard as the next most available candidate?"

"Of course, I cannot answer such a question specifically. It seems to me very desira-ble, however, to take a candidate from the West, and in that connection the names of Governor Campbell, of Ohio, and Governor Boies, of Iowa, naturally suggest them-selves, in the event that they should carry their States this fall. General Palmer has shown himself a great power in Illinois. But neither Illinois, Ohio nor Iowa can be counted on for the Democratic party in a Presidental year; Indiana can be."

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN. "What do you think of the political outwhat do you think of the political out-look in Ohio this fall?"
"Governor Campbell has fully equal chances for election. He is a superb fighter, and with the issues shaping themselves as they are in that State, I would rather have

they are in that State, I would rather have his chance to win than McKinley's. The laboring masses, whether in Farmers' Alliances or labor organizations, are mov-ing against the agents and representatives of the monopolies. McKinley and Sher-man both are in far greater danger than they are willing to admit they are willing to admit.

"As to the political issues of the present and of the future I have nothing new to say. The overthrow of the present horrible system of tariff taxation is absolutely essential to the liberties of the people. Taxation of the laboring masses for the enrichment of the protected and privileged few is a re-enactment of slavery in this country more odious and abominable than African bondnge when it existed. This issue is to be ight out to the bitter cud, and I have faith that sooner or later the people will triumph over the ruins of the plutocracy. There are other issues also which must take

their place in the national Democratic plat-

SILVER AND DEMOCRACY. "I am a Jeffersonian Democrat, and believe that Thomas Jefferson was right and wise when, in 1783, in the Continental Congress, he devised and secured the adoption of the silver dollar of 4121/2 grains as our unit of account and payment and the stand-ard of values. I believe also in the wisdom of Washington, Hamilton and Madison and the other great fathers of the Republic, who established the free and unlimited coinage of ilver. For 90 years of American history the American silver dollar in every instance held its head as high as gold, and sometimes higher, and in spite of all the as-saults made upon it in these later years, \$100 in silver, or in paper certificates based upon silver, will now purchase just the same as \$100 in gold, and will purchase the gold itself. It is a waste of breath to denounce such a currency as dishonest money. In Indiana, and in fact throughout the Mississippi Valley, there is really but little, if

There ought to be no sectionalism on the silver question. The laboring masses, the wage workers, the farmers, the mechanics of the Empire State of New York, of the great State of New Jersey and of the manufacturing State of Connecticut are just as much and as deeply interested in the use of silver money as the people whom I represent on the other side of the mountains. We are willing for tariff reform to be foremost in the fight, but we are not willing for any one

party to be dropped in the coming contest any more than the church would be willing to have a portion of the Ten Commandments "The force bill, too, that monstrous menace to free government, must never be lost sight of. The scheme is not dead, but waits its opportunity. So great was the joy over its temporary defeat that the Democracy of ih: South and West, and indeed of the whole country, will not be slow in rallying to the support of the Senator from Mary-

land, Mr. Gorman, as a candidate for the

Presidency if the nomination should be made from the Atlantic coast." THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE "What do you think as to the present and future prospects of the Farmers' Alliance?' "I have a very great and sincere respect for an an association of farmers. The ends they aim at are honest. If they are unwise or mistaken in some of their methods, other parties and associations have been, and will continue to be, the same. The farmers in the country are struggling in the right direction. They are struggling for relief against the most outrageous and oppressive

financial and economic measures ever in flicted upon a people even pretending to be "There is another feature of the Farmers' Alliance movement which greatly com-mends it to me. It is national in its organization, scope and purposes. It avoids all sectionalism, and brings the farmers of the South and of the North and of the East and of the West face to face together. Future success and development of the Alliance as a controlling power will depend upon the course pursued by the two old parties. the Democratic party is true to its principles as the party of the people as against the protected and privileged classes, the Alliance organization will not be recruited

of our opponents."

from our ranks, but rather from the ranks

EIGHT DEATHS IN A MINE.

Four Victims of Suffocation Recovered, but Four Not Accessible, BURKE, IDAHO, Aug. 21.-Two hundred pounds of powder exploded at the mouth of the tunnel of the Black Bear mines, near here, yesterday, with terrible effect. Four men were imprisoned at the breast of the drift by the rock which caved and were suffocated. Four other miners have not yet been found, but all hope of finding them

alive has been given up.

Last evening the rescuing party recovered. the bodies of the four men who were suffo-cated—G. M. McNeill, General Manager; John Jense, Assistant Manager; Robert Blackburn and John Barrows, miners. It is feared that the bodies of the four missing men were blown to atoms. Just how the explosion occurred cannot be but it is supposed that a lighted candle or fire from a pipe dropped into the box con-taining powder by some one passing was

THE FEDERATION NOT IN POLITICS. It Decides Not to Recognize the Social

the cause.

the Labor Party or the Alliance. LANCASTER, Aug. 21.—The Federation of Labor has elected these officers: President, Charles A. Miller, Harrisburg; First Vice President, John H. Driver, Philadel-

Ullrich, Philadelphia; Third Vice President, W. A. Johnson, of Punxsutawney; Secretary and Treasurer, J. S. Johnson, Al-

Chester was selected as the next place of Chester was selected as the next place of meeting. The Federation decided not to recognize the Socialists, the Labor party or the Farmers' Alliance, and declared themselves opposed to affiliating with any political party as a body. The Federation adjourned finally, after approving the course of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers

WOMEN-Margaret H. Welch gives so fads and fancies for women in THE DIS-PATCH to-morrow. Letters from Ellice Serena, Mrs. Sherwood and others.

WIPING OUT ENMITY. An Interesting War Reminiscence-A Cap tured Confederate Revolver to Be Returned in State to Its Original Owner-

The Chasm Again Bridged. Captain D. R. Rodgers, of Butler, a popular as well as one of the most enthusiastre Grand Army men in Western Pennsylvania, is in the city, the guest of William J. Runn, the oil broker who resides at Hazelwood. He brings with him a very interesting war story, worthy of a place in history. It is a bright gem from the cruel battlefield of Gettysburg, where the slaughter of July 2,

1863, appalled the world. A few days ago Captain Chalfant, of this city, received a letter from Colonel R. M. Powell, of the famous Fifth Regiment of Texas Volunteers, U. S. A., inquiring for the address of Captain Rodgers, of the Eightythird Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, who had taken him prisoner on that fatal day. The letter was turned over to Captain Rodgers, who answered it in person. He told Colonel Powell that he yet had in his possession a Confederate revolver, still loaded with the powder, wads and bullets which it contained when so gallantly surrendered at the end of one of the most desperate military encounters which the

perate military encounters which the vorld's history records.

Yesterday Captain Rodgers told a Dis-PATCH reporter that he was having the old shooting-iron beautifully ornamented for presentation to the Texas Colonel at the coming reunion of the Eighty-third Regiment, to be held at Corry, September 23. He is having a gold plate put upon the handle, on which will be engraved a record

of the date of capture and return of the colonel Powell has promised by telegram to be present at the Corry reunion of the "blues," and, in presence of the hoary heroes of the Eighty-third, will receive back the souvenir. Captain Rodgers says it will be the greatest pleasure of his life to present the weapon to the gallant Colonel, and he anticipates a warm and lasting friendship between "enemies," as that word goes in war times, as a result of the

AT THE HEAD OF THE LIST. Pittsburg Not Surpassed by Any City in Street Improvements-Chief Bigelow's Observations After a Western Trip-The

Outlook for Schenley Park. Pittsburg's rapid strides in street and park improvements during the past few years have placed the city equal to all and far superior to many places of similar size. Chief Bigelow, of the Department of Public Works, returned yesterday from a three weeks' vacation tour, during which he visited the lake cities from Cleveland to Minneapolis. He devoted most of his time

studying public improvements. "As a result of my trip I am better than ver satisfied with Pittsburg," said he. In the matter of either pavements or parks we compare favorably with any of the cities I saw. Detroit has a couple of very handsome streets, wider than any of ours, but not any handsomer than Highland or Ellsworth avenues or the east end part of Penn avenue. Most of those northwestern cities have one, two or three handsome thorough-fares, but that is all. We have a number of streets developing that will be as handsome as any of them, though on account of our prographical conditions they will probable not show off to such good advantage. Our city is, in the main, better paved than any pavements in Detroit, St. Paul, Duluth and

Minneapolis to a large extent, though De troit is also putting down some asphalt streets now. Our experience with wooden payements has convinced us of their in-"As to parks all the cities I have mentioned are pretty well supplied in that respect, Detroit particularly. Belle Isle Park in Detroit is being made a very beautiful place. But when we have expended half as much money on Schenley Park as has been spent in beautifying Belle Isle we

will have, I think, a much more beautiful and attractive place. I don't think the Cleveland parks are superior to Schenley Speaking of Chicago Mr. Bigelow said it was the busiest city in the country to-day, chiefly on account of the Columbian Expos tion preparations, but no other city he seemed to be half as busy as Pitts-

burg, and the working people seemed less prosperous than in the Smoky City.

DOINGS AT THE DEPOTS.

Trains Generally Late Last Night-Large Sleeper Berth Sales Made. Trains on all roads were delayed last night. On the Pennsylvania road No. 13, the Philadelphia mail, due at 8:10 o'clock, arrived at 9:40 o'clock, owing to a freight wreck. The Brownsville accommodation was 45 minutes late, and the limited was delayed on account of a hot box. The Eastern express, No. 6, due at 6:55 o'clock. came in at 8:30 o'clock via Mingo Junction

and Wellsville, on account of the fire at McDonald. On the Lake Erie road the Youngstown express due at 10:05 o'clock was three hours late because of a landslide. Ft. Wayne No. 6 hauled in the privat car of C. E. Perkins, President of the Chi-

cago, Burlington and Quincy road, who is in Philadelphia. The car was transferred track No. 8 and in running down the brakes did not work, allowing the car to run into the wooden buffers, smashing them Traffic on all trains was light. up. Traffic on all trains was right.

The largest sleeper berths sales made at the Union depot were on Thursday, when \$500 were received from this source

city ranks about fifth in the sale of Pullman sleepers.

NOT DIRECTLY AFFECTED. Pittsburg Art Dealers Taking Little Interest

in a New York Postoffice Order. New York importers of music, pictures, etc., are considerably worked up over the order issued by the Postoffice Customs Department, to the effect that all music, pictures, photographs and so on, coming from abroad by mail, are to be confiscated, and in future they must be sent by express company and regular custom entry, and duty paid as on other imports going through the United States Stores. It is said that since this order took effect the customs department at the postoffice has been doing a booming business. The goods taken are to a great extent pictures and music. These have been stopped on their way to the dealers and sent to the Custom House to be redeemed under

> Want Advertisements One cent per word in THE DISPATCH now.

A DISPATCH reporter called on some of the officials of the Pittsburg Custom House

yesterday and learned that the trouble rould not affect the merchants in this city,

as the greater number of them received their goods directly from New York. The

local postoffice authorities had heard nothin

Forcibly Brought Out in Hair Dress-

ing and Headgear Notions.

Chivalrous Respect Shown Ladies Traveling

and, says the Season, we are glad to be able to give our readers a description of some of those which appeared to us most worthy of note. As we have before remarked, the The dominant note of the fashionable once famous Longchamps meeting has been quite thrown in the shade by the Concours coiffure is tangled simplicity, careless order quite thrown in the shade by the Concours
Hippique, where fashion now reigns supreme, and consequently the best view of
all that is new and pretty is there to be obtained. The majority of dresses were evidently made with set on basques, either
plain or fluted. The late spring and constantly inconstant weather, often make
light dresses and bannets compared matters not at all what style of ar-

rangement is desired, the essential and fundamental principle is fluffiness. How this much desired re-

woman to whom the gods have been kind and have given wavy hair needs only to wash her soft tresses in pure soap every week, twist them with the simplest kind of a knot wherever it is most artistic on her own head, for the mode is kindly lenient as to the location of the coiffure, and she will have most enviable results. But the woman not thus favored must twist and torture her straight locks into such imitation of nature's handiwork as she can best accomplish. The electric curler, the French frizz importations, the ordinary steel curler, all are brought into active service now, particularly on rainy days and by the sad sea waves which are most ruthless destroyers of

brush it back in smooth waves to a catogan loop of twisted strands pinned closely against the head. Only the exceptional woman dares wear her locks smoothly braided or coiled now. I saw this exceptional woman in a ballroom not long ago. Her dress was of crepon in soft cloud-like gray. The draperies fell simply about her with no flutter or flounces or ribbons. Her dark heir as smooth and closers as a rayon's

The accompanying characteristic bonnet,



Handsome lace is now much used, espe

The woman wanderers are returning from away lands with glowing accounts of the chivalry of the natives toward the woman traveler. Mrs. French Sheldon, after her six months' ramble "in darkest Africa," tells of the great kindness and at tention she received from the native chiefs and people, and brings many valuable testi-monials of their appreciation of her pluck. Mrs. Bishop, after her Turkish Kurdistan trip, says that a woman meets with less inconveniencies than a man, and that in all countries she found that her sex commanded the most chivalrous respect. "I have been once attacked," she says, "but never in-sulted, and even in Mohammedan countries no one has ventured so much as to raise the curtain of my tent." These enterprising women explorers are not the first, for they are antedated by Lady Barker, Mrs. Livingstone, who is buried on the Shire banks; Mrs. Hore, who carried her baby in her arms to Tanganyika, and Mile. Tinne, who

Fancy a tax being imposed on Viennese ladies by the Supreme Sanitary Committee

ouctoo from Tripoli.

reaching up to the neck. The Manette hat looks rather like a reversed flasket in shape; it is brown straw trimmed with corn flowers of a deep violet shade. The second lady years a gray and black horsehair hat with the crown entirely covered with velvet Parma violets. The bodice of her dress has a set on basque and is cut low enough to al-low the chemisette to reach to the very waist. The bottom of the skirt, the corsage, the basque and sleeves are of gray velvet, embroidered with oval discs of mother-of-

but still as the season advances, warm things

must be discarded. Yellow seems to be the dominant color both for flowers and jabots

dominant color both for nowers and jabous of crepe lisse, and gold embroidery and large colored stones partake of the same fashionable hue. One very stylish toilet consisted of a princess robe of gros grain heliotrope silk with demi-long train cut on the cross. The bottom of the skirt and the

neck of the bodice are trimmed with helio-trope and gold passamenterie dotted with small amethysts. With this is worn a small

open work passamenterie jacket, held in with ribbon. The sleeves of the latter deserve attention on account of their novel make,

out in autumn costumes, only instead of crepe de chine China silk or chiffon ladies cloth or some of the heavier silks will be used in accordance with the requirements of the senson. For skirt bindings, velveteen is used in preference to the stiff mobair braid which was so trying to shoes. A knife plaiting about three inches deep is also frequently used as a substitute. It is put between the foundation skirt and its facing.

New Novelties and Notions

THE idea of brightening up a dark gown by a vest of some bright color will be carried

THE bodice of a light foulard or surah gown has a pointed front and round back and is shirred at the top to give a yoke effect. Gathers at the waist take the place

Shapes of heliotrope and lavender, which have held the first place in popular favor this season, are beginning to give way be-fore the various shades of green. VERY high collars are still seen, but the reaction has set in in Paris, where the bodice is frequently out low in the neck and fin-ished with a turndown frill.

carried on dressy occasions.

ular glove will be a four-button glace, in tan, fawn and gray, with back stitching. THE gaunlet promises to be a very popula effect in gloves for next season, and will be found in both suede and glace kid. White and yellow chamois and sued gloves, both in gauntlet and mousquetaire shapes, are much worn.

A small hat, with almost imperceptible

brim and large caplike crown, is the latest design in millinery.

For street wear next autumn, the most non-

promise to continue so throughout the CHIFFON is quite as popular as ever and t some extent has supplanted lace.

he newest shades of navy blue. STRIPED cheviots are preferred to thos with plaid or mixed designs. Narren beavers are spoken of as probable favorites for next season. SATIN ribbons are becoming very fashion able in millinery.

CLEAR tints, without any purplish cast, are

MEXICO-Frank G. Carpenter's Mexican letter for THE DISPATCH to-morrow de scribes how young men go a-courting. Humorous phases of wooing.

THE WHEEL COMPANY'S CONDITION.

JET beaded embroidery is not so commo

as cabochons.

It Will Continue in Business Under th Receiver's Direction. CHICAGO, Aug. 21. - Receiver N. C. Butler, of the American Wheel Company, has filed his bond and begun the work of disentangling the affairs of the corporation. Attorney Morris said this morning that creditors of the company would undoubtedly be paid in full. He also asserted that an investigation will show the concern to be

in a better condition than first statements "The total assets on August 1, 1891, he says, are shown by an itemized statement of that date to have been \$4,074,353. Of the \$1,800,000 liabilities, \$1,000,000 is in the form of promissory notes and accepted drafts. The rest is in open accounts. Within the past three months the indebtedness has been reduced over \$350,000." The officers say they have already contracts for wheels for delivery during the next season amounting to \$1,000,000. Other contracts beyond year and within three years, ame \$900,000. After appointing a receiver each court entered an order allowing the receiver

to continue business so that all contracts may be carried out. THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ADJOURN.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 21. - The Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias adjourned at

Grand Chancellor, John Davis, Pittsburg; Grand Vice Chancellor, John Stratton, Philbout 20 nominations, including Colone. George Sewell, of Pittsburg.