He says:

Sensational Proposition Made by the

IT CAUSED A LAUGH AT FIRST. But Recent Developments Prove That It Is:

a Serious Matter. WHAT BELLAMYISM MAY YET LEAD TO

A Boston letter to the New York Times gives an interesting review of the work of the Nationalists and their aims. The latest sensation there is a netition from the Bellamyltes to the City Council asking for the establishment of a "fuel department." They asked that the city should open a coal yard from which to supply all purchasers with coal at cost price. The public received the approuncement of the scheme with a general smile of incredulity. The Aldermen dis-

cussed the petition a little, referred it, and Probably few persons not directly interested in the matter imagined that the subject would ever be heard from again. The idea that the city should go into the business of buying and selling coal was, in the general public mind, too utterly absurd to seriously entertained for a moment. In fact, the suggestion was regarded as a hotwenther joke or a temporary plaything for impracticable reformers. But the Nationalists were in dead earnest. To-day the plan is no longer laughed at. It is seriously discussed, and even those opposed to it rec-ognize that its success is, at least, among

ne possibilities of the near future.
The events that have led to this latest sconomic agitation would make an interest-ng story if related in detail. It is less than two years since the adherents of the Bellamy creed banded thamselves together Nationalists and started in to reform the world, beginning with Beston and Massa-chusetts. They had the courage of their convictions, and they displayed a great deal of political skill and tact when they plunged boldly in, within a few months after organization, and demanded of the Legislature the passage of a bill giving any city or town in the Commonwealth permis-sion to own and to maintain its own gas or ctric lighting plant for the public use and for the service of its inhabitants. The seasure failed of adoption, but it cost the electric light and gas companies a pretty

SYSTEMATIC AND IN EARNEST. During the months intervening between this deleat and the opening of the next Legislature the Nationalists did much sysand energetic work. They canassed the State thoroughly, and from very town of importance they had a petiion of the most prominent and influential sidents in favor of their bill. The fight before the Legislature was a notable one, even in Massachusetts' annals. The opposand the Nationalists had at least sufficient tunds for car fare. No less than 30 public bearings were had over the hearings were had over the measure. Even on the result, but when the measure was pushed to a vote it went

through with a rush, more than two to one in its layor in the Senate and more than had been signed by the Governor, one town
—Penbody—was in a quiet way running its
own lighting plant, and to-day is proud of
the fact that it has the cheapest rates for
light of any community in the State. Shortly, the towns of Melrose, Wakefield and
Danvers fell into line. These are near
neighbors to Penbody, and all four are large
towns almost ready to burst the chryselis.

They do not expect that they can undertake at the
outset, and that if they hope to get that in
as an entering wedge they must not prejudice the public against them by exploiting
other issues too soon.

WHAT IS LOOKED FORWARD TO.

But the steps to this end have already
been clearly laid down by the reformers.

They do not expect that they owns almost ready to burst the chrysalis and become cities. Peabody and Danvers centers of the hide and leather indusries of the State, and Wakefield is a manuas is a pretty suburb of Boston and it is he home of some of the reformers. Other towns are agusting the question and are, perhaps, waiting to see how the experiment may work where it is being tried. But the total of definite results has not yet been

## SURPRISED AT THEIR SUCCESS.

Nevertheless, the Nationalists have resevertheres, the variouslists have re-judged with exceeding great joy over what they accomplished. They were probably even more surprised at their success than other folk were. Flushed with victory, active Nationalists the other day. He said to this end the leaders held several contenences. They felt that it was essential to the life of their cause that they should not delay in following up their first advantage. More than that; they determined that in their second contest they would plant themselves firmly and unmistakably upon the extreme Nationalist dogma—the care of the attemposable to purchase coal at the proper figure from mine owners and operators. In fact, I more that expect that such will be the case. It is, I believe, not possible for a man or party outside of her began to lay new plans for the future may to fix that point, but it was more diffi-

secting, harmonious, but earnest. They were hunting for an issue, and suggestions were plentiful, although no one had any particular scheme to exploit. A verbatim of the discussion on this occasion add make interesting reading. Plan iter plan was suggested, only to be rejected unfeasible. They thought of co-operative ores, but that was thrashing over old raw, and not Nationalistic straw at that, failure had too often followed this speriment to make it advisable to try it gain. There was a strong sentiment in plan was reluctantly abandoned as finan-cially unsound and as likely to arouse the antagonism of the conservative element in the community, which had been with them in their campaign for municipal lightning, and which they wanted on their side in the

ORIGIN OF THE COAL SCHEME. The discussion narrowed down to the proposition that the Government, State or weat, should be called upon to furnish to individuals as cost price some one necessity of life. Food was thought of and then clothing and then other staples, but the hands was accepted as an insuperable objection to taking any of them. Suddenly Nationalist Lemon spoke up

very thing," exclaimed another, and coal it was.

That is the true story of the origin of the municipal coalyard scheme. The suggestion of propagation, as already told, was mapped

On the face of it, this plan is simply movement to secure cheap coal for the peo-ple. To that end, apparently, it might as well have been secomplished by co-opera-tion with private coal dealers as by establishing a municipal monopoly. "Cheap coul" is the one and only thing nimed at, according to the manifestoes of the leaders of the movement, and the question of means to accomplish this result is merely one of opportunism. A prominent advocate of the measure sets forth the scheme in these

These coal owners and manipulators These coal owners and manipulators are making an enormous profit on coal. The poorer people suffer the most. They are suffer to buy coal by the basket, and, as is well known, they are forced to pay about truce what it brings by the ton. It is no use tasky that these people should buy it in the nature quantity. They cannot, and that set-

his measure should command the support nation has needed with a support of the wage workers but manufac-turers and merobants ought to join in the demand for municipal coal yards and cheaper fuel. Is will reduce the cost of man-ufacture largely. Every manufacturer

CITY COAL YARD.

Institute of Boston.

Institute of COAL YARD.

Institute of COAL YARD.

Institute of COAL YARD.

Institute of Production.

POR THE BENEFIT OF EVERYBODY. H. R. Legate, President of the Second Nationalist Club, argues in the same strain.

This is a scheme for the benefit of all the people. We do not believe in any class leg-islation. The suggestion has been made that this should be restricted to poorer people. this should be restricted to poorer people. Nationalists object to such restrictions. We do not desire to label anyone a pauper. If the restriction proposed was adopted the industrious and respectable poor would shun it as they would a plague. Let every citizen who has the money to buy a small or large quantity be treated just alike in this matter. The scheme was proposed for all the people and not for any few of the people. A municipal coalyard for all or none is the ground we stand on.

That is the them

That is the theme running through all the discussion that has followed the introduction of this plan to the public attention; cheaper coal for everybody, and that end at-tained by the reduction of expenses of handling and the obliteration of individual

dealers' profits.

But the scheme goes further than that even. There is a large-sized African in the woodpile, but as yet he has not poked his woolly head out into sight. The Nationalists are not in the business of philauthropy for the fun of the thing. In the abstract they do not much care whether the single individual gets his coal 25 cents a ton cheaper or not, be that individual Edward Bellamy or plain Smith or McCarthy. It Bellamy or plain Smith or McCarthy. It may be well enough perhaps to show the people of Boston that they can save \$1,000,000 a year in the cost of coal, but it is much more to the point to show them that this can be done by having the State or the municipality run the business. Success in that line would be the biggest kind of an object lesson of the practicability and the advantages of nationalism pure and simple.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE MOVEMENT. This, then, is the first attempt that has been made to put into practical working shape the extreme Nationalist theories that the Government should take care of the individual. In the cases of municipal lighting and water works each community simply produces for itself and its individual members—that is, the interests served are those of a collection of individuals. In the coal yard scheme it is the individual alone who is considered and not the community at all. It is an example absolutely of paternalism of government to the indivi-dual in his individual capacity and not to him as a component part of a community Therein lies the real significance of th movement. Once let the principle be established that the government (in this case the city) can safely be the medium of supply, and there is no limit to which the scheme may not be logically carried. If coal can thus be distributed, why not beans and beer, shirts and sugar; in fact, why not hasten with rapid steps toward the realiza-

tion of Bellamy's Leoren? Familiarize the people with the benefits to be derived from this condition of things, say the reformers, and then they will be ready to follow us further when we point out to them other paths of pleasure and profit. They believe that in the coal yards they are planting the seeds for a tremen-dous economic and social revolution. Nor are these general results all that are

expected or aimed at. As a direct outcome of the new scheme, if it shall prove to be successful, the Government control of rail-roads and mines is looked for; indeed, that is really part of the plan, although it is not publicly acknowledged and has not yet been fully elaborated. The men at the re to one in the house.

It has not yet appeared that there was been fully elaborated. The men at the head of the new movement are inclined to any very spontaneous and widespread pop-move slow. They realize that the coal bus-ular demand for the law. Before the bill iness is about all they can undertake at the

They do not expect that their coal yards will be able to sell coal at a great reduction from current prices. But as soon as these institutions have been firmly established es of the State, and Wakeheld is a manu-turing town, so that their populations are and are demonstrating that the price of coal must be high anyway, there will be investinust be high anyway, there will be investigations set on foot to find out why it is that coal must cost so much. Statistics concerning the cost of mining, miners' wages, cost of transportation, water and will the cost of mining of transportation are completely water and will be investigated with the cost of mining. coal must cost so much. Statistics concerning the cost of mining, miners' wages, cost of transportation, speculating, watered rail-road stock, etc., will be collected. It will be shown to the people that their coal yards cannot sell their coal at reasonable figures because of the extortion of coal barons and railroad monopolists. Then will naturally come the demand for the Government to take control of the railroads and mines in

the interests of the people.

A hint of what is looked forward to was dropped in an interview by one of the active Nationalists the other day. He said: sensy to fix that point, but it was more difficult to decide upon the definite idea with
which to go before the public. There was
used anxious deliberation before this was
sertied.

There was a notable gathering of promiment members of the order at the headquarmers in this city several months ago. Accurding to all accounts, that was a lively
meeting, harmonious, but carnest. They
mere hunting for an issue, and suggestions not possible for a man or party outside o

NOT CONFINED TO BOSTON ALONE. It must not be overlooked that the idea is not confined to this city. The petition to the City Council here was put forward as a feeler, and it has accomplished the real purpose of its sponsors in precipitating a public agitation of the question and in interesting other parts of the State. Already in the cities of Haverhill and Lynn the enterprise is being pushed, while the matter will be brought to the attention of other municipalities during the next two months

Now the reformers do not expect favorable action upon their petitions by the city authorities, either here in Boston or elsewhere, and, in fact, they would be rather disappointed at that outcome of the affair. They want a grievance, not a remedy. It would stand for little to have their principles, as represented in the coal-yard plan, approved by a few municipalities; to have them indorsed by the State in a legislative enactment would mean a great deal, and they frankly acknowledge that that is what they are after. So we are having a fiery campaign for cheap coal in the middle of the summer in order that public interest in the subject may be thoroughly worked up before the political campaign opens in the

FICTION-Emma V. Sheridan's story, "Freda Sonaday," now running in the Sun-day issue of THE DISPATCH. Two charm-

Owns a Historical Mound.

Colonel G. S. McFadden, ex-Warden of the West Virginia Penitentiary and proprietor of a large summer hotel at Moundsville, W. Va., is in the city. He owns a celebrated Indian mound at that place from which many hundred relics have been taken. The West Virginia Historical Socicty is trying to buy the mound.

Coens permanently and quickly cured by Daisy Corn Cure. 15 cents; of druggists.

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

Do you deal at a first-class grocery? If so, you can get "Table Belle" take no other.

Big reductions have been made in our stock of boys' waists-men's' furnishing de JOS. HORNE & Co.'s

LONG WAISTS AND SCANT SKIRTS. Celebrated Englishwoman Who Will Soon Be in This Country.

WHAT IS AND WHAT WILL BE WORN.

While you are fluttering from place to place in mad summer revelry and delight in your delight-

fully cool and easy serges and wash silks the powers that work in the mantua makers' shops are designing the instruments of torture for your winter's penance. Be prepared, first of all, then, to lace your bodice in a little tighter, says the New York Sun's fashion writer.

Make the stays a little more nicked that they may press down a new length of waist a narrower girth of hips, for

the dominant note

of the new fall gown is most emphatically slinkiness The skirt will be a little longer, decidedly more scanty and as much closer as the ingenuity of dressmakers can smooth it. A silk stocking fit on an attenuated woman is the ideal of all dress artists. The coat bodice will prevail, but it will be cut longer than in the summer, its seams will follow long sweeping curves and be out-lined with jets and gimps in decided lineal

The sleeves will be long, too, rising high on the shoulder and nearly covering the hand with their deep cuffs and frills of rare old lace. It must be ever remembered that the desired clinging effect is incompatible with laundried petticoats of muslin, and only possible with undergarments of softest silk. The fashionable woman wears first of all a combination garment of silk webbing, over that one silk petticoat if she is stout, two if she is thin, very much gored at the top, very full at the bottom, and covered at the hem inside and out with frills in "penthe hem inside and out with frills in "penwiper fashion." Some dress skirts of soft material have a facing of mohair about the bottom in addition to the frills with which it is always completed. The skirt is not draped upon a foundation as formerly, but is lined throughout with silk, which insures the bell-like sweep and swing at the bottom. Additional slenderness of effect is given by covering the eight or ten seams of the gored skirt with gimp in a contrasting shade to the dress. The deep festooned flounce has become too common for elegance, and been supplanted by mon for elegance, and been supplanted by these tiny ruffles, one above the other, around the edge of the skirt. These ruffles reveal daring bits of color combination when emanting from Parisian hands. Picture a vivogue gown in pale doeskin with a band of galloon, from which fall a frill of doe color, one of green and one of pale shrimp pink, all rippling together with wondrous sheeny effect. Ever remember that there isn't any such thing as dress braid, or, if there is, that it has fallen into most hopeless desuetude.

(33)

Here is a word of warning to the wise and sensible women. Save your strength. The most vigorous women do not have any too much vitalrance or the care-细哥 lessness of parents, much vitality is lost in childhood, never gained. to be regained. Therefore, what strength you have, be it much or little, take the best care of it, and do not waste it. Neverdo

anything in a hurry. If possible, allow vourself plenty of time to accomplish For a Little Miss.
anything you may have undertaken, but if For a Little Miss. you find that your task cannot be finished to-day, resign yourself to letting it wait until to-morrow. Do not fret and worry about it. Do not work too many hours a day. Be

sure and take plenty, not only of rest, but of recreation as well. You will often find it difficult to do this in this nervous, energetic country of ours, where there is always so much to be done, both for the house and the children; but remember there is a certain duty you owe to yourself as well as to Others.

Do not deprive yourself of sleep. There is no such restorative in the world. See to

it that you have all the sleep you need; if you cannot get it at night, take it during some part of the day.

Do not fret yourself-or anybody else with imaginary woes, and try not to indulge your grief too much over real ones. Be self-controlled, calm and brave. Only try, and you will be surprised how often you will find a silver lining in your dark cloud, no matter how black it may seem.

value of a mantalet. The prettiest kind of a mantelet is one



which consists of Let one side, for example, be of dovecolored woolen ma-terial, the other of a brown frieze-like texture. The garment can now be worn with either side out, just as one desires. If thrown open when one is traveling, it is just as pretty on the in-side as on the outside. The comfor of having a garment that is sure to look pretty whether it is rolled up as a pillow for one's head, or is thrown

back over the car Very Serviceable. seat, or is used as a robe can only be appreciated by a woman who possesses such a wrap, and who has trav-eled a couple of months in its companion-ship. A hood is a very pretty accompani-ment to the mantelet, and it is likewise a very useful one. In cases of emergency it can be drawn up over the hat, to protect the latter from a sudden shower. It can also be worn on board a ship, should the breezes be so strong as to prohibit the wear-ing of a broad-brimmed headgear. It is ing of a broad-brimmed headgear. It is good when the cold winds blow to protect one's neck from neuralgia, and wh duty it looks very pretty hanging in the back of the garment to which it belongs. By all means have a hood to your mantelet, and make it up in as pretty a shape as yo

If women smoke much nowadays, says the Tribune de Genere, they can at least plead that the example is set in high circles. The Empress of Austria smokes 30 to 40 Turkish cigarettes every day. On her writing table there is a silver box with fine relief work filled with cigarettes, and a gold ash tray. The Tzarina also yields to the passion for nicotine, but she only smokes in her boudoir, a copy of one of the prettiest rooms in the Alhambra, filled with palm trees. Her anxieties may plead her excuse; but Queen Marguerite of Italy, whose life is freer from care, smokes also, and smokes much, but always in solitude. The Queen World Beyond This.

much, but always in solitude. The Queen
Regent of Spain consumes Egyptian cigarettes in large quantities, Queen Nathalie of
Servia has a wonderful store of cigarettes
of every kind, the Queen of Roumania
carries a little golden box filled with the
same means of delight, while the Comtesse
de Paris appreciates only the tobacco of
Havana, and her daughter, the Queen of
Portugal gets her gigarettes from Dresden. Portugal, gets her cigarettes from Dresden. It is said that the ingenious Mr. Nave SOME MYSTERIES OF SPIRITUALISM

mura Sakusaboro, the Japanese druggist, has made excellent success of his experiment of converting wild hemp into a textile impossible to distinguish from silk. Many trials were made at first of the hempen thread at various silk-weaving manfac-tories in Kioto and elsewhere, and the re-ports were that "the web had a luster, beauty and softness, and more than the durability of silk, while the plant as it grows is much cheaper than the slow and expen-sive product of the silk-worm.

Lady Henry Somerset, the President of Woman's Temperance Association, will proba-bly be in this country somewhat sooner tha she was expected. She is to attend the National Temperance Conven-November, but a private letter resays she will be in New York in the early a u t u m n. Lady Henry Somerset is Margaret

ssor in the office she holds. She is the Castle, near which is the quaint old town of Ledbury, where John B. Gough spoke for temperance 30 years ago, and wife of Lord Henry Somerset, second son of the Duke of Bedford. Eastnor Castle is beautiful in situation, historic in surroundings and set on a pinnacle in the hearts of the London poor, for into it and its surrounding cottages are received every summer scores and hundreds of waifs from the slums of Soho. Lady Henry Somerset is a fresh-air-mission all by herself, and Eastnor, sun-crowned, heavenkissed, with its terraces and gardens and conservatories, is as hospitable to sad-eyed women and forlorn children, used only to feted air and filth, moral and physical, as to the beautiful woman who counts it her an-cestral home. Within a few months Lady

What Is and What Will Be. DIAGONAL effects are seen in the faste of bodices and draping of skirt fronts. PLAIN skirts for autumn wear will not be nade so extremely closefitting as they now

Henry Somerset has organized an English branch of the King's Daughters.

PANIERS, suggested and actual, are to be worn in house and evening gowns next sea-SILVER gray and light straw yellow glace

buttoned gloves with black seams are much THE "dip" in the back remains a feature of the fashionable skirt. The severely plain skirt, however, is gradually superseded by those with "broken" fronts and panels on side and front.

MAUVE, gray and green in medium tones

are most fashionable in Paris. It is consid-

ered in better taste to have the hat and wrap to correspond in color, and the gown of a lighter harmonizing shade, than to have these articles in contrast. For out-of-door festivities the light sheet materials are much worn. French organdy veiling and China silk are favorites for such

costumes, which necessitate suede or can-vas ties, suede gloves and large picturesque lace straw or leghorn hat, with parasol to A PRETTY house costume is of dark brown velvet and light biege brown wool com-bined. The jacket is of the velvet and has half length hip pieces. It opens in front over a draped vest of cream colored crepon with velvet standing collar. The sleeves are of the velvet. A jabot of cream colored lace finishes the front. The skirt is of the wool and has a short plaited train behind while the front is plain, covered with stripes

of velvet. THE question as to the styles of wraps for outside wear to be worn next winter is already being discussed, and dealers are be rinning to bring out their designs. The ginning to bring out their designs. The cape promises to be as much of a favorite as ever. For autumn wear long capes reaching to the knee are seen, as well as short double shoulder capes. The longer capes are frequently padded, and have a vest and patelot sleeves. Short capes are edged with fur, and have passementeric epaulets. Loose upper sleeves falling in folds, a Stuart collar of fur-corded embroidery and feather trimming are also seen on those short wraps.

MOORHEAD-Ex-Chief Clerk Clinton loyd's letter for THE DISPATCH to-mor row is on Congressman James K. Moorhead, who represented the Pittsburg district so ong and so faithfully,

TWO STITTS POR DAMAGES

One Against a Railroad, the Other Against a Traction Company.

Attorney James M. Cooke yesterday filed a precipe in a suit for damages by Theodore Havekotte and others, heirs of the estate of Julia C. Havekotte, against Allegheny City, the Ohio Connecting Rallway Company and the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company. The plaintiffs are the owners of property which, it is claimed, was damaged to the extent of several thousand dollars, caused by raising the grade of streets to make the approach for the Ohio Connecting Rallway bridge.

Harry J. Ulam yesterday entered suit against the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company for \$1,000 damages. Ulam alleges that on July 14, 1891, he was a passenger on car No, 135. As the car rounded the curve at the corner of Anderson and Lacock streets it was driven at a high rate of speed, and Ulam, who was standing on the rear plat-form, was thrown off. His arm was broken and he was otherwise severely injured.

## DIRECT TO CHICAGO.

The Baltimore and Ohlo Road to Enter the Windy City Over the Northern Pacific. The long talked about project of the Ba timore and Ohio to enter Chicago by a direct route will, it is now reported, find effect as soon as President Mayer of that

effect as soon as President Mayer of that road returns from Europe.

Arrangements have been completed whereby the road will enter the Windy City over the tracks of the Northern Pacific, utilizing the new depot recently erected by that company. The contract will be signed, it is said, when Mr. Mayer returns, and the first train run within two months from now

Rare Opportunity To secure a bargain in a pretty summer dress. All India silk, challi and cotton dresses at half price.

LADIES' SUIT PARLORS, TTS Parcels & Jones, 29 Fifth avenue.

We offer 100 all-wool blazers, tan or blue, at \$1 68; a regular \$3 50 article. Come quick if you wish to get one. ROSENBAUM & CO.

24 Louvre, 24 The first glove sale of the season—suede mousquetaires, all colors and black, at 75c a pair. A real bargain. 24 SIXTH STREET, opposite Bijou Theater. Those Who Wear the Stag's Head Know

That the Stag's Head White unlaundered shirts Are the best \$1 shirts made All the points of a perfect shirt.

Jos. Horne & Co.'s Penn Avenue Stores Spook Messages From Denizens of the

A LETTER WRITTEN BY BEECHER.

Spirit Telegraphy Between a Husband and Departed Wife.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. LILLY DALE, N. Y., Aug. 28,-As Hon, J. H. Osmer, of Franklin, once remarked to your correspondent, "Cassadaga is a great place to make a man think." He had reference, when speaking, particularly to W. J. Colville, a little, dried-up, sickly looking man, who would not attract attention anywhere either from his appearance or conversation, and yet when upon the platform discourses so eloquently and learnedly upon any question of philosophy, political economy or social ethics that may be suggested to him by anyone in the audi ence, that the most profound listen with

interest and wonder. But there are many other things to make But there are many other things to make a man wonder; many things that make him stop to wonder whether all these people who talk so constantly and confidently of sceing, hearing and talking with their friends who have passed out of earth life, are practicing for the insane asylum, or whether they have really been granted the coveted privilege of holding communion with those whom we have been taught to regard as dead until the trumpet shall sound on the great ressurrection morn. LOTS OF CRANES THERE.

There are many cranks here, of course, to disgust not only skeptics, but intelligent spiritualists with their continual babble about being controlled by some of the Pharaohs or Julius Cæsar, Empress Josephine, George Washington or some other of earth's great historical characters. There are, on the other hand, a large pro-portion of liberal, sensible people, with some who would feel at home in a company of scientists, or who could honor a constit-uency in the halls of Congress, yet every last one of them believes essentially of spiritualism all that is claimed by the ranks. If an ignorant woman, claiming to good Queen Bess, they do not think she is falsifying, but blame it upon some lying spirit, which they say is personating Bess and making the deluded woman believe that she is spokeswoman for royal spirits. Speakers came upon the platform, and through their spirit control advocate sentiments contrary to their personal opinion; so they say two things are depended upon to establish the proof of spiritualism; the philosophy and the phenomena. Some of the more scholarly and intelligent ones declare that they could be fully satisfied of the truth that they could be fully satisfied of the truth of their doctrine, if they had nothing but the philosophy to depend upon, and in fact they regard it as the better and stronger proof. But the majority are satisfied with the phenomena and have neither the inclination nor ability to delve very deeply into the mysteries of the philosophy.

THE BETTER COURSE. Your correspondent is of the opinion that an intelligent investigator would better ar interingent investigator would better first study the philosophy to some extent, at least, and be better prepared to study the phenomena. If they get intelligent com-munications on slates held in their own ands, signed by the name of some departed friend, or have their alleged spirit friends come and speak to them in a materialzing seance, it will so contradict their reason

scance, it will so contradict their reason and experience that they will doubt the credibility of their senses.

After studying the matter with more or less care for a month and talking Spiritualists of all grades and skeptics of all varieties, your correspondent has concluded that converts to spiritualism as a rule are not made at hig camps like Cassadaga, and if there were no better evidence on which a man could base an opinion than that obtained at paid seances, held in partial or tained at paid seances, held in partial or presence, and whose signature the gentletotal darkness, he would likely remain a

But here are men from all parts of the country—sensible, successful business men whose word is good for thousands of dollars -who claim that they have all the evidence in their own homes that can be obtained at these seances; that there, where no charge or suspicion of imposture can be made, they converse with their dear ones on the thither side of the dark river. They have no right to disbelieve them or to think they are either deceiving themselves or trying to deceive others. These men afford the strongest proof of the truth of the fundsmental doctrine of spiritualism, and it is through them that most intelligent, thought-

SLATE-WRITING PROOF. Slate-writing affords perhaps the most convincing proof to the average man of a force and an intelligence manifested from beyond. The writing is done in the broad light of day and the cases are so numerous and so well attested that it seems folly to doubt that some superhuman power does the writing. An interview with the wellknown slate-writer, W. A. Mansfield, does not throw much light on the subject, for, as he says, he himself knows very little of it, except that sometimes an unseen intelli gence answers questions. He says he has what may be called a spirit guide, or messenger, to call for the spirits from whom communications are desired. His guide's

name is Phil Hughes.

Sometimes the guide brings a spirit too weak to write, but with a word for the friend through the guide and medium. Mr. Mansfield's opinion is that he is a sort of battery, through which the spirit is enabled to write, as he feels a peculiar sensation as long as the writing continues. Sometimes he is enabled through his control to read the questions when in the hands of the ques-

A lady one day came into his room and he "Good morning, Mrs. Hall." lady was surprised, as she had never seen him, and said: "Can you give my maiden name?" He almost instantly replied, "Crabtree," which was correct. She received a slate-writing with scarcely any effort on his part, and after reading it started out. His guide called to him to tell her to come back. Mr. Mansfield followed her down stairs and overtook her between his room and the Grand Hotel, and putting the slates together received two more messages. TIRED OF SLATE-WRITING.

Mr. Mansfield says that he shall give up writing after this season. He can do nothing else while practicing slate-writing, but lives in a half dreaming condition that he dislikes. When he is following any other profession he cannot do slate-writing. He is a very sensitive gentleman, as all slate-writers seem to be, and on meeting a person he feels either an instinctive friendship or a similar dislike. When he feels a repulsion toward any one he seldom succeeds in geting such a one any writing. He will engage in teaching after the season closes. A gentleman related to me a day or ago the strange experience of Frank Ran-som, of Buffalo, proprietor of the extensive medical establishment of Dr. D. Ramsom & Son. The gentleman who tells it says that Mr. Ransom and his wife, who died five years ago, "were mated in heaven and were perfectly congenial and happy." She died in Rome, and Mr. Ransom was distracted

in Rome, and Mr. Ransom was distracted with grief. Before the day of telephones he had a telegraph line erected between his office and home in order to make communication easier, and both he and his wife learned telegraphy. He tried several times to secure slate writings from her, but failed. Something suggested to his mind the idea of trying the telegraphing instrument. He invited Mr. Mansfield to his home, and four members of his family, with Mr. Mansfield, formed a circle, taking one another's hands. He held Mr. Mansfield's right hand with his left and another member of the family held Mr. Mansfield's other hand; Mr. Ransom held the sounder in his right hand.

SPIRIT TELEGRAPHY. After sitting a few minutes he asked whether his wife could communicate with him, and immediately his call, "f," was made on the instrument, and question after question was answered and signed by that which had been his wife's call when working the instrument in the instrument in the life. To be another life.

ing the instrument in her earthly life. It would work when placed in any part of the room, but instantly ceased when the circle was broken. Mr. Ransom was hunted up, and confirmed all that has been said, and much more. He is a very pleasant, intelligent gentleman, and, while not wishing to have his name mentioned, finally consented when the argument was made that unless names were mentioned people would blame the re-porter for drawing on his vivid imagination. He mentioned the following among many other incidents: When they were in Rome he left her there six days while he went to Naples, the longest time they were separated during their married life, and he received four or five letters during that time. He had them in his pocket after coming home, and after he had brought the body of

his wife home and buried it.

One evening when in a circle of three or four of his family and a medium, whose hands were held as usual, in the darkness a hand reached into his pocket, took out the letters, carried them across the room and opened them. He cautioned the power to be careful of the letters. Finally the hand came back, replaced all the letters but one and placed that one on top of his head. On striking a light, he found the last letter that she had written him was the one placed on his head on

A STANGE MEETING. On another occasion during the sitting of the same persons in a circle, a pad and pen-cil were laid upon a table and a request made that a message be written upon it. The room was totally dark. Soon writing was heard for some time, and then the sound of the pencil as if drawn rapidly and promiscuously over the paper. When this ceased a light was brought and a message was found upon the tablet and marks drawn all over the paper in every direction, but with-out crossing a single word of the message. Mr. Ransom gives many such instances of

Another peculiar case of slate-writing came to light this week. A promient business man of Philadelphia was here last ness man of Philadeipnia was nece how week. His very appearance indicates thorough honesty and intelligence. On inquiring of some Pittsburg merchants, who know him, I find that in his case appearances are not deceitful; that he is an honest, upright gentleman. He is so modest, howver, that his name does not appear in one

of the large Market Street stores owned argely by him.

Before coming here he went to a bright Before coming here he went to a bright medium in Philadelphia, who will not give a sitting for money, and hardly for friend-ship's sake. At this sitting, the medium announced that Henry Ward Beecher was present. This gentleman spoke, saying: "I am glad to know it, for I once heard him say that he always wanted a new subject." He then asked: "How do you find it over there?" The answer was: "When in earth life I was a man of words: now a man of there?" The answer was: "When in earth life I was a man of words; now a man of works." On coming here the gentleman works." On coming here the gentleman went before Slate-writer Keeler, and among the questions he asked was this: Will the minister who purported to come to me at the last seance here identify himself?" This question or no other contained any reference to Mr. Beecher. On opening the slates he found the following: LETTER FROM BEECHER.

"DEAR SIR—There is a difference between what preachers say and what spirits here say. The motives of the preacher, not what he preaches, are what effect his own soul. The preaching and not the motive are what effect his heaven. Hence it behooves an honest prracher to teach only what he means and is firm in his conviction of. I greet you from a land that is freeing a despotic world from its benighted ecclesiastically blind conditions.

"I am, dear sir, yours truly, "Henry Ward Bezcher,"

The objection may be raised that Mr. Beecher would scarcely have used effect twice for affect and ended a sentence as one

man says is that of his spirit friend. CHILE-Fannie B. Ward's letter to THE DISPATCH for to-morrow deals with social customs. Both amusing and instructive,

ONLY THE NEGRO LYNCHED. Five White Murderers Whose Crime Worse Get Off by Begging.

GEORGETOWN, KY., Aug. 28.-About 1 o'clock this morning, 125 masked men marched into town on horseback, and the ail, where were confined Frank Dudley, the negro who killed farmer Hughes on Monday night, and also the Kendalls, iailed for killing the Jarvis brothers on the streets of that city, yesterday. Some of the cooler headed members of the mob were selected to go into the jail and bring out Dudley and the five Kendalls, father and four sons, but the latter begged piteously and were allowed to remain in the cell. Dudley was found crouched down in one corner of the cell. He was hurried out into the streets, and the mob took him to a small woods half a mile this side of Georgetown,

and swung him up to a limb. The members of the mob then dispersed.

A great crowd of negroes went to the scene and made many threats of vengeance, but the authorities are prepared to preserve order at any hazard. The women were par-ticularly demonstrative, some declaring that their husbands had no spunk, and that they ought to burn every house in town and kill every white man. Milton Kendall, Sr., has applied to Judge Bates for a transfer of himself and sons to Lexington jail, and this will probably be done to-day.

A BANK ROBBER'S BRUTAL CRIME. Because He Falled to Find Plunder He Had

Hidden He Kills His Wife. PEORIA, ILL., Aug. 28,-Nell Isgo, the alleged wife of Louis G. Bottenheim, was found in a deserted house yesterday covered with bruises and blood. She had been there for three days without any medical aid whatever, and was at the point of death when officers removed her to a hospital. She related a romantic story. Her supposed husband assisted in robbing a bank in Sedalia, Mo., several years ago, when \$43,000 were secured. Of this sum \$20,000 were hidden in a stump. The men wandered around in a dense log all night and reached Sedalia the next morning,

when they were captured.

The bank people recovered \$23,000, and the bank people recovered \$23,000, and the two men were sent up for five years. Bottenheim's partner died in the peniten-tiary, and his remains were shipped to this city under an assumed name and buried at night only a few months ago. Since Bot-tenheim has been out he has been searching for the money he hid in the stump, but the locality has changed so he cannot find it. Returning from one of these fruitless searches he went on a spree and kicked and beat his wife nearly to death and left her in the room where she was found. He was placed under \$3,000 bond to await the outeat his wife nearly to death and come of her injuries.

A Baltimore and Ohio Train Derailed. East-bound passenger train No. 6, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway ran off the track yesterday morning at Cambridge, O. The locomotive, baggage car and several passenger couches were derailed. Passengers were badly shaken up, but no one was seriously injured. The train was eight hours late.

Special Cable Correspondents for DISPATCH. EUROPE-All the capitals covered by

Keystone Plan of Lots. Crafton. Public sale next Tuesday. from Jas. W. Drape & Co., 313 Wood street.

Rumors of Frost and the Breaking Down of Grain Speculation.

A MODERATE TRADE EXPANSION.

Larger Sales and a Somewhat Better Demand Is Noted in Iron.

BRADSTREETS' AND R. G. DUN'S REVIEW

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Special telegrams to Bradstreel's report a moderate expansion in the demand for seasonable staples among manufactured products. Relatively less of this is reported from Cincinnati, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Memphis and New York City than elsewhere. There is increased activity in wool and worsteds, clothing, lumber and rubber have declined heavily on the failure of the syndicate which has been in control of available supplies. Products of woolen varn mills are not as active as expected, and vegetables (except potatoes) and fruits are exceptionally abundant and

New England cotton goods mills make encouraging reports, and domestic wool markets present a feature of the week. Agents generally consider the position of taple cottons as satisfactory, although there s not much new business. The print cloth narket has declined again, and sales have een slow. The fall trade in clothing is enerally better than was anticipated.

PAILITEPS AND STOCK BUSINESS Business failures in the United States umber 186, against 181 last week and 134 this week last year. The total from January 1 to date is 7,915, against 6,797 last

the crop situation, has shown a further inrease of activity with growing public paricipation and liberal purchases for foreign count. At the close of the week the narket reacted somewhat on reports of damage to Western crops by frost. Prices of the Grangers, Vanderbilt and other groups nave, however, advanced sharply, and there has been unwonted activity and interest in great variety of railroad specialties. A feature was the large trading and advances in a number of low-priced and income bonds. Foreign exchange has declined 14@ 1c on free offerings of bills against securities with a better supply of commercial draw-

The New York money market is steady, and rates for all time transactions are still on a 6 per cent basis. Call loans are still 21/4@3 per cent. In spite of heavy losses of surplus reserves by New York banks through the Western movement of funds, the tone in financial circles shows a decrease of apprehensive sentiment. BANK CLEARINGS AND GRAIN EXPORTS

Bank clearings at 58 cities this week mount to \$905,016,167, a decrease from the week last year of 13.3 per cent. At 57 cities, New York's total excluded, a decrease of 3

per cent is shown.

The export movement of wheat and flour from both coasts of the United States equaled 6,348;000 bushels this week, 587,000 bushels more than in the preceding week, and more than 1,200,000 bushels in excess of the total for the Second week in August. In the fourth week of the month, 1890, the total exported was 2,562,000 bushels, including Montreal. In 1889 it was 3,088,000 bushels; in 1888, 2,983,000 bushels, and in 1887, 4,010,000 bushels. The approximate total exported during eight weeks ended August 27, including flour as wheat, is 31,228,000 bushels, against 17,764,000 bushels in the like eight weeks of 1890, including Montreal's shipments, and as compared with 15,-736,000 bushels in a similar period in 1889, and 17,772,000 bushels in 1888. San Francisco is shipping flour to China.

SPECULATION BROKEN DOWN. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review will say: The speculation in breadstuffs has broken down. The failure to export at more than about \$1 10 for wheat has admin-istered the corrective which this trade greatly needed. The threatened withdrawal of the crop by the Farmers' Alliance amounts to so little that receipts were 11,-400,000 bushels for the last week reported,

against 4,900,000 for the corresponding week last year, while receipts of other grain slightly decrease.

Money is moving rapidly to the interior, but the Treasury has been strengthening itself, adding \$2,800,000 to its gold for the week, and also taking in \$900,000 more treasury notes than it has put out. By re-quiring deposits of gold at New York against shipments of currency to the country banks, the Treasury has somewhat increased its gold reserve, but the main fact is that its receipts for the past week have exceeded its payments of all kinds by

about \$1,200,000. CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

Crop prospects are in all respects exceedingly bright despite reports of injury by frost. Hog products are somewhat stronger in sympathy with corn, but oil is lower and also coffee. Cotton has advanced three-sixteenths. It would be a good thing for producers, in all probability, if a consider-able part of the forthcoming crop should be

cut off by unfavorable weather.

The market for iron shows somewhat larger sales and a better demand, though new brands of Virginia ore are still offered at low prices. A little improvement is seen in bar iron, and plates are more active though prices are very low. Structural iron is in fair demand but not stronger in price. The demand for rails is stagnant, the combination having succeeded in so far maintaining the price that buyers are disposed to wait as long as possible. In the minor metals no change is seen in prices. Coal is weak but there is a better feeling in

FROM THE BIG CITIES. A slight improvement is seen in leather at Philadelphia, though buyers are cautious but lumber is quiet, the building trade being stagnant, and orders for woolen goods are backward. Trade at Cleveland shows some gain over last year, and at Cincinnati a fair improvement in groceries, while at Chicago receipts of wheat are in-creased four-fold and of wool two-fold compared with last year, and an increase seen in flour, cheese and in sales of dry-goods, clothing and shoes; but a decrease of one-half in cured meats, a third in lard, and some decrease in butter, hides and oats. A heavy increase is seen in trade at St. Louis country merchants buying liberally, and trade is improved at Kansas City, Minne-

apolis and St. Paul harvest prospects being the brightest.

As much depends upon the balance of As much depends upon the balance of foreign trade, it is highly important that the imports for July exceed the exports by only \$3,800,000, instead of \$23,000,000 last year, and for August thus far the increase in exports at New York is 13.6 per cent while in imports there is a decrease of 1 per cent. Prices of all commodities have leclined 1.3 per cent for the past week.

RELIGIOUS-In his sermon for THE DISPATCH to-morrow Rev. George Hodges speaks of the three great eras of history and

You cannot be sure that you will run the summer through—free from all attacks of gramps, cholera morbus, diarrhea or dysenetc. Prudently provide yourself, tery, etc. Prudently product therefore, with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, a perfectly safe medicine, and a

Over the Heads of Many. Over the heads of a hundred competitors is Pilsner beer always. It has no equal, as the thousands of Pittsburgers who drink it thow. IRON CITY BREWING COMPANY.

GEOLOGISTS ON A JUNKEL

Many Foreign and American to Start on a Long Journey Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—The Geological Congress will adjourn Tuesday. Wednes-day a party of some 60 foreigners and 20 Americans will start west. In each region of special geological interest the party will be guided by a geologist familiar with the 

sion is more than 6,000 miles. It crosses 20 of the States and Territories and a Province of Canada. The route will be from this city westward over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, passing through Harper's Ferry, Cumberland, and the famous Cheat River mountain region; crossing the Ohio River at Bellaire; thence to Chicago and the Northwest, along the Northern Pacific and the Yellowstone Park, where a stay of six the Yellowstone Park, where a stay of six days will be made. Leaving the park the parky will go to the headwaters of the Missouri river, and spend a day at the mines in Butte City, thence southward through Idaho and Utah to Salt Lake City. The journey will then be through the canons of Colorado. Manitou Springs, the canons of Colorado. Mantou Springs, the Garden of the Gods, Denver and other points will be visited. Chicago and Niagara Falls will be stopping places on the homeward trip, and on September 26 the party will reach New York city.

MEXICO-There are fortunes to be made from new industries in Mexico. Carpenter gives enterprising Americans some advice in THE DISPATCH to-morrov

FOR UNIFORM STATE LAWS.

Important Action Taken by the American Bar Association.

Boston, Aug. 28.-President Baldwin opened the forenoon session of the American Bar Association by calling for the report of the Special Committee on Uniform State Laws, which closed with the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Association recom-Resolved, That this Association recommend the passage by each State and by Congress for the Territories and the District of Columbia of an aet similar to the acta passed by the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey and Delaware for the promotion of uniform State laws, and pledges itself and members to a healthy co-operation both in the creation and work of the commissioners agpointed.

The report was adopted. The matter of the award of the medal provoked a great deal of discussion. Finally the report of the committee recommending that two medals be struck off, one for the Earl of Selburne and the other for Hon David Dudley Field, was adopted. Among the Vice Presidents chosen was Benjamin Har-rison for Indiana.

HUMOR-Bill Nye talks agriculture to Grover Cleveland, Joe Jefferson, Edwin Booth and other notables at Cape Cod. See

Preparing for the Convention. The regular meeting of the County Democracy will be held Tuesday, September 1, at 7:45 P. M., at the rooms on Smithfield street. Deputies will be chosen to represent the organization at the State Con-vention of Democratic Societies, to be held in this city Wednesday, September 30. Committees will also be appointed for the entertainment of visitors and other duties.

An Electric Car Disaster NEW YORK, Aug. 28 .- By a collision between a beer wagon and a car on the Bath Beach and Brooklyn Electric Railway this

morning Gavin Roe, of Brooklyn, was fatally injured and three persons slightly An Actor Crippled for Life. BELIOT, WIS., Aug. 28.—G. W. Sparks, of the "Fast Mail" Dramatic Company, fell down the elevator shaft of the Goodwin

House last night, breaking a thigh and elbow joint and crippling him for life. Would one of the handsome Italian silk slumber robes be nice and useful for son or

daughter going to school? \$1 50 to-day. Boogs & Buhl

FINE neckwear, new and nobby, at James H. Aiken & Co.'s, 100 Fifth avenue. Be Sure You Have It. There are many brands of beer on the narket, but none to compare with that

brewed by the Iron City Brewing Company. Try it. Telephone 1186. Slik Waists. Choice variety of silk waists at a sacri-ice. Come early for choice.

LADIES' SUIT PARLORS,

TIS Parcels & Jones, 29 Fifth avenue. Keystone Plan of Lots, Crafton. Public sale next Tuesday. Plans from Jas. W. Drape & Co., 313 Wood street.

24 Louvre, 24 Grand clearance sale of real kid gloves; \$2 gloves, button or laced, reduced to \$1 a pair; must have room for fell goods.

24 SIXTH ST., directly opposite Bijou. THE best always the cheapest. Use none ut "Table Belle" flour.

"That Man is wise who does everything in its proper time."

When you are suffering from constipation, sick headache, dyspepsia, or any stomachic or liver troubles, you will do well by using the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt, which is imported from Carlsbad. It is Nature's own remedy. Be sure to buy the genuine article, which must have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Agents, New York," on every bottle.

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