The Part Played by Company K. N. 6. P., of Waynesburg, Greene County, in the Outbreak of '77.

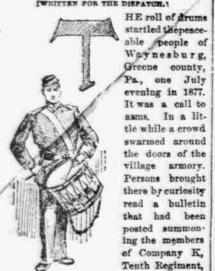
MADE TWO TRIPS TO PITTSBURG.

The First Time the Place Was Too Hot for Soldiers, So Discretion Was the Better Part of Valor.

A REVOLVER SCENE ON A STEAMBOAT.

How a Private Who Is Now a Minister Made a Genuine Snap Out of Guard Duty.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATOR.1



N. G. P., to assemble immediately at the armory, fully equipped, in heavy marching

orders, for active service.

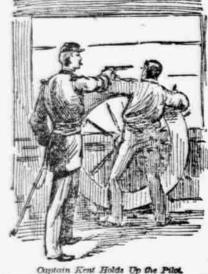
The news spread. Children ran home and repeated what the placerd said. Old men and women hurried up street to see if it was true. Excitement began to rise, and ere long the quiet old town was the scene of much bustle and confusion. Soldier by a much oustle and confusion. Soldier boys responded promptly, and soen they be-gan to drop back to the armory, uniformed, knapsacks on their backs and glistening, beyoneted guns in their arms. When 60 of them had gathered there the muster was complete. Though it all occurred in one or the most remote little towns of the State, it in nowise cominded you of the provincial musters of the old-time cornstalk militia. Not a bit of it:

A COMPANY OF GOOD MEN. There stood 60 of the finest specimens of manhood to be found anywhere, fully armed and brightly uniformed, as Greene county's contingent in the National Guard of Pennmander of Company K then. He had a reputation as a drill master and tacticion second to none in the guard. This stalwart body of men he had instructed and trained til he felt he had them ready for any test. Yet little did he dream of the terrible test they were to be brought to within the next few days! That afternoon the following telegram

from the Colonel of the Tenth Regiment had been placed in Captain Kent's hands: Assemble Company K at once, and proceed to Rice's Landing, on the Monongalela river, where a steamboat will be awaiting you. Proceed by this steamboat to Pittsburg, storping at Brownsville and Monongabela City to take on other companies of this regiment. Act quickly.

As the Tenth lies wholly in the country districts, it was known that it would be one of the last regiments to be on hand. The were moved out to the scene of the labor troubles, at Twenty-eight street. The fatal the Greene county boys were assembling at their little armory far away, Pittsburg was being ruled by blood, fire and outlawry. Rice's Landing was distant from Waynes

burg some 15 or 18 miles. Greene county was without railroads, and the march had to be overland. With drums beating and colors flying, Company K filed out Waynesburg, and cheers on all sides bid the members Godspeed. To facilitate matters, however, warrons were presently utilized nd in a short time the Monongahela was



reached. The steamboat took the company shoard and started down river. Delays were encountered from fogs and other ob-stacles, and the break of day found them still many miles away from their destination. This was Sunday morning—the same Sunday on which the fire started by the rioters in Pittsburg was steadily eating its way in from Thirty-third street to the

Union depot. LEARNING THE NEWS. The pilot whistled for Monongahela City during the morning. When the boat drew up there, an immense throng of excited people was found on the wharf. Soldiers mingled with civilians, and among both there sounded deep curses against the men who precipitated the public slaughter in Pittsburg the evening before. It was here that the Greene county boys first heard the details of the riot at Pittsburg. Captain Kent saw that indignation ran so high in Monongahela City that an attempt might be made to prevent the militia of that place om shipping for Pittsburg. The sympathy

of the populace was unquestionably in favor Two companies of the Tenth Regiment were to be taken aboard here, one com-manded by Captain Hazzard, and the other a company composed of colored soldiers. The latter came over the plank first. Then a movement began to accomplish just what was feared by Captain Kent-to intimidate the bont's crew from taking aboard the com-pany of white militiamen. Frightened at the show of firearms, and at the threats burled at him, the pilot and commander of the vessel cut loose from shore and were about to start on down stream again when Captain Kent dashed into the pilot bouse, and, presenting his loaded revolver at the head of the man at the wheel, compelled him to bring the boat around and return to the landing. Despite all other demonstra-tions the other company of militiamen were

then taken on. THE NEGROES WERE AFRAID. The steamboat had not proceeded far,

however, until it was found that a mutiny was to be feared from the colored troops. The threats of the mob sympathizers at negroes, who expected nothing less than instant decapitation upon reaching Pittsburg, that they became fairly frenzied. Some of them pleaded to be let go home, and this demoralized the rest. It became wisdom presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and set rid of the presently to put to shore and the Lieutenant in their enthusiasm to put to put to shore and the presently to presently to put to shore and get rid of the whole colored company, the few who were

power. Firemen, policemen and com-manders of the State militia had, at the muzzle of rifles and revolvers, been com-pelled to retire. Not a hand was being lifted to stay the tremendous destruction of property. From the deck of the Mononga-hela river pecket the little band of Greene county spidiers beheld, with dismay, the dense clouds of smoke that hang over the city. The boat landed at the foot of Wood street. Captain Kent sent out a courier to notify the Colonel of his regiment that he had arrived and swaited orders.

UNIFORMS WEREN'T SAFE. That messenger returned very quickly, because a man in soldier's uniform was not safe on the streets of Pittsburg that afternoon. Another was dispatched in citizen's clothes. Whether he found the Colonel of the Tenth or not is something that has never been fully determined, but certain it was that within an hour Captain Kent received orders from some source high in com-mand of the N. G. P. that it was not advisable for the soldiers on board the vessel to

remain in Pittsburg, and that Company K.

was to return home immediately and await further orders. The pilot did not dare to blow his whistle, but silently pointed the

prow of his vessel up stream and left the helpless city. So brief had been the stay of Company K in Pittsburg that perhaps it was never known that during the midst of the reign of terror a handful of soldiers had arrived at the foot of Wood street from the extreme southwestern corner of the State, ready for work. That little fact having been overlooked in the great con-fusion of the day, this narrative of thrilling events has, until now, remained unknown

to the people of Pittsburg. RECEIVED WITH STONES.

When the steamer reached the dam at Port Perry a lot of the employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Railrond, who lived there, were found apparently waiting for mis-hirf. Everybody who lived in that section was put down as sympathizing with the mob, and there were some indications that the main mob itself had outposts stationed here to prevent the approach of troops by way of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. As the vessel steamed into the



excitement was found not to have subsided much. The boat lay long enough at the wharf to permit some of the Greene counts, company to escort the Monongahela City boys through the streets of their town. Returning to the boat, Captain Kent faced attempts to form a "hollow square," the unfriendly people with two revolvers, mobbing of the sold ers, and the awful voiobbing of the sold ers, and the awful vol-r of musketry followed, and by the time e Greene county boys were assembling at learned that the sympathizers of the mob who lived at Bellevernon had rigged up a cannon on the river bank and proposed TO BOMBARD THE STEAMER

as it passed up. Of course everybody up the river knew the soldiers were aboard it. Captain Kent believed this report to be true, and as a consequence when the vessel passed Bellevernon that night every soldier was out of sight. The captain believed it unwise to incite unnecessary bloodshed and took this plan to avoid it. Somebody from among a suspicious group of persons on the shore at Bellevernon might have hailed the captain, and putting his hands to his mouth he would have bawled back: "Very dull trip up to-night!" The ruse was suc-

cessful.
When Company "K" got home to Waynesburg the boys were pretty well worn out, but they were doomed to greater trials yet. They were only permitted to be at home that night, for another telegram to Captain Kent ordered him to take his company overland to Greensburg, Westmoreland county, where he would find transportation on the P. R. E. awaiting him to Pittsburg. So at last they made a safe entry into Pittsburg. One of the best men who performed the hard work of this forced march the most cheerfully, named Jamison, was killed within an hour or two after the con pany arrived in Pittsburg. It was a sad unish of the plucky band's great detour

around Pittsburg. BEDS ON THE BENCHES

Company "K" was assigned guard duty along the tracks of the Pennsylvania Rail-road in the neighborhood of East End station. For weeks the only beds the Greene county boys knew were the benches in the waiting rooms of East Liberty station. Every night a couple of men were detailed to go down the tracks as far as Shadyside station and act as pairols all night and the boys would grumble whenever they were ordered to Shadyside. One member of Company K, whose name was W. H. Glad-den, however, thought he would like a trial at Shadyside. He applied for the job and got it. The night passed off quietly, the only thing he had to guard himself against being numerous freight trains. Day dawned and as usual rations were missing. The sun heightened, but no rations arrived. At last

it was high noon.
"Here, we'll stop this," said Gladden, "Here, we'll stop this," said Gladden, and taking his partner he opened the gato into the handsome grounds and residence nearest the spot they patroled. They knocked at the kitchen door. The colored cook opened it. They told her who they were and what they wanted, but the sight of their uniforms scared her and she was about the heart who they wanted. to heat a hasty retreat, when a white gen-tleman, evidently the master of the premises, looked over the cook's shoulders asked what the men would have? Gladden re tated the case, to-wit, that his superiors had forgotten to send them rations and after being on duty all night they were nearly

"Come right in, gentlemen, and make yourselves at home," exclaimed the gentleman, quietry. "My name is Robert Pitcairn; I am Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and you two soldiers are protecting the property of my company. You are welcome here every morning for

breakfast."
So Gladden and his comrade lived on the fat of the land after that.

THEY TOOK IN A BALL GAME. In the course of three weeks, however, this routine at Shadyside grew intolerable. Private Gladden made up his mind to allp away from the monotonous railroad tracks at Shadyside and see a game of ball. He induced his pariner, who at that time this routine at Shadyside grew intolera-ble. Private Gladden made up his mind to slip away from the monotonous railroad tracks at Shadyside and see a game of ball. He induced his partner, who at that time

was the First I. was the First I utenant of the company, to go along. He satisfied him that they would not be missed from their post for a

presently to put to shore and get rid of the whole colored company, the few who were brave enough to remain consolidating with the two white companies.

Pittsburg was reached Sunday afternoon. The Union depot, grain elevator, and other large pieces of railroad property were in flames. The mob was in the zenith of its power. Firemen, policemen and companies.

THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE was now quartered. There was Governo Hartranft's private car; on each side of it were picketed armed guards, and the space



The Fight at the Locks

roundabout was peopled with newspaper reporters, telegraph messenger boys, railroad officials and brigade officers of the N. G. P.

officials and brigade officers of the N. G. P.
It was a seene of military activity.
Of course, official inquiry was made into the absence of the two soldiers, but Gladden, by a straightforward course, succeeded in clearing the Lieutenant of blame, and retaining for him his straps. The matter was eventually dropped, as both men were good seldiers and the company couldn't afford to lose them.

SEQUEL OF THE STORY. Fourteen years have passed. The Second Brigade, N. G. P., held its annual encampment at Kensington, on the A. V. R. R., last mouth. Camp Kensington was but five miles distant from Tarentum Methodist campmeeting ground. The religious

meetings there were being conducted by an evangelist from Ohio. When he heard that the military encampment was in such close proximity he remarked: "I think I will visit it and hunt up the quarters of the Tenth Regiment. Before I became a preacher I belonged to the Tenth. I was a member o Company K."

One afternoon, between the hours of prayer meeting and regular preaching, he drove down to Camp Kensington. He found the Tenth Regiment without difficulty, and was introduced to Colonel Hawkins. Rev. W. H. Gladden, of East Idverpool,

as his name.
"Ah, yes," sighed Colonel Hawkins, as "An, yes, signed Colonel Hawkins, as they went over the lively episodes of '77, "I wish we had companies like old K."

Rev. Mr. Gladden found but two men in the present company from Waynesburg who were with it in its memorable march on Pittsburg. They are James E. Leonard and G. A. Stov.

G. A. Stoy.

A night or two after Camp Kensington broke up Rev. Mr. Gladden related the above story to me. The clergyman was resting under the trees preparatory to delivering his evening sermon, and reminiscences of his amusing connection with the National Guard was like so much mental recreation to him now. At last the hell for

L. E. STOFIEL. ART IN DECORATION.

Regard for the Angles Will Produce Wor derful Results in the Home. St. Louis Post-Dispatch.1

man.

When arranging the movable articles of a room-bric-a-brac, pictures and the likepeople should keep in mind "the theory of arrangement." The human face preserves certain definite rules of expression which can be followed in



home decoration. Thus: When the lines home decoration. Thus: When the lines which form the mouth and eyes are parallel with the lines of the nose the face is said to be in repose. When the lines are lengthened to form downward angles the face expresses joy. When lengthened to form upward angles it expresses grief. Now apply these principles to your house decorations and note the result. Straight and curved lines produce the effect of dura-



Dignified and Severe. bility and repose. On this principle, which has always been recognized, wainscotings, doors and mantels are built in straight and curved lines. But it would be inartistic to



Irregular and Graceful.

would give a sounding of straight effect un less you want the room to look prim and stiff. The poplar tree with its upshooting branches looks cheerful, while the willow with its drooping branches produces an op-posite effect, and the willow typifies sadness and grief. If in the putting up of decora-tions we see to it that lines from the tops of the different objects with which we are to decorate a mantel form angles pointing downward then the effect will be cheerful. If the points are upward the effect will be

opposite.

And we must avoid arithmetical progression pictures of sion. Suppose we hang tree pictures of equal width, but of unequal height. The first



one foot long, the second two, the third three. We must not hang them according to size because the line would not be a

A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

Leading Features of the Contest for the League Pennant, THE SUCCESS OF THE CHICAGOS.

POOLSELLING AT THE COUNTY FAIRS

Fighting Talk of Mitchell and Corbett and

Sullivan and Slavin.

There has been a deal of humdrum during the week as far as baseball has been con-cerned. The interest that had been centered in and the curiosity that had been aroused by the wonderful peace conference has all died away, and there has been nothing for us to notice but the race for the National League pennant. And even the pen-nant race is becoming less interesting; in-deed, it is much less interesting now than it has been for a very long time. It is, therefore, safe to say then that baseball during the week just ended has not been fraught with interesting features at all. The end of the League struggle for 1891 is almost within sight; one can now get glimpses of it, and truly these glimpses show us many sur-prises. Every day is strengthening the conviction that the Chicago team are going to capture the coveted pennant, and I know no more deserving people, except it be our club in Pittsburg. When the season started few people indeed thought that the Chicago team would finish in first place; few thought that the New York team would be below first place, and scarcely anybody thought that the Pittsburg team would not be in the first three But there have been two leading elements that have contributed to the success of the Chicago team, viz.: Its good management, and the misfortunes of other teams. In tak-ing a retrospect of the season as far as it has gone we can easily see how game after game has been won by Anson's good management; has been won by Anson's good management; that is by his excellent judgment of using the right men at his disposal just at the right time. There have been times when Auson's team have been considerably handicapped because of disabled men, particularly pitchers. But he manipulated the good ones he had in a way that won many a victory when ordinary people would have suffered defeat. I heartly acknowledge the very good qualifies of Anson expenses. victory when ordinary people would have suffered defeat. I heartily acknowledge the very good qualities of Anson as a manager, and I believe that those abilities have to a very great extent assisted in placing his team where it is. But, as I have remarked, the misfortunes of other teams have helped him and his team. For instance, I cannot for one moment believe that the Chicago team would have been where it is had the Kew York team remained all right. I think there will be few if any patrons of the game who will question this assertion. And besides, the New Yorks and Anson's team have on several becasions met opposing teams when the latter were completely demoralized. I point this out to show that the success of the Chicago team has not entirely depended on their own merits; but while I do this, I certainly do not wish to detract in any way from the not wish to detract in any way from the good work of Anson and his team.

The collapse of the Giants has been one of the surprises of the season. I say collapse, because the recent work of that team has been so miserable when compared with their work of an earlier period of the season that they have made a com-plete downfall; indeed, I do not now expect hem to land higher than fourth. There has been much written regarding the downfall of the Giants, and almost all kinds of causes have been pointed out. On this matter I prefer to speak very plainly, and I make the statement-that, just as good management and the mismanagement of other teams have helped the Chicago team, faulty management and their own misfortune have contributed to the downfall of the Giants. There was a time this season when the Giants were barely superior to any other team in the country, but burg, stopping at Brownsville and Monongabela City to take on other companies of this regiment. Act quickly.

The great railroad riots were raging in Pitsburg. The Commander of the Tenth Regiment had sent dispatches to all his rural companies in accordance with the movement of the Adjutant General of the State to mass all the militia of Western Pennsylvania in the city.

THE GREENE BOYS WERE LAST.

Livering his evening sermon, and reminiscences of his amusing connection with the National Guard was like so much mental recreation to him now. At last the bell for evening worship rang, clear and sweet, across the grove at twilight.

They Prightened the Servant.

They Prightened the Servant. this supply, limited as it might have been, had been properly used the Giants would have been a little more successful. I am not one who finds fault with the release of Keefe. It may have been a mistake to release him, but his work had been so bad for such a long time that it was reasonable for the management of the club to think his day was past. Since his release he has done fairly well, but it is by no means an established fact that he is all right. But it is somewhat of a costly experiment if a player has to be retained at a good stiff salary until September, before he is ready for use. Buck Ewing is another unfortunate feature in the New York team, and many people are wondering why the

Something About the Giants.

unfortunate feature in the New York team, and many people are wondering why the club kept him doing nothing and released Keefe because the latter was "off." But altogether the fortunes or misfortunes of the New York team remind us strongly that, the star players have their day. "They have their day and cease to be." An Important Feature.

While I am talking of these stars, these bedimmed stars, I am reminded of a very important feature of the baseball business. Its significance concerns everybody interested in the game. I refer to the great financial risk that club stockholders run every year in getting together, or trying to get together a team of first-class players. These risks of late have become so common and even have became so requisite and so costly that I predict a half will be called. Now do not for a moment think that I am going to hold chib stockholders up as martyrs. I am not going to do that. They are not absolutely forced to act as they do; but I am going to point out that on almost all occasions at the stock-holders of clubs are the victims If there are any victims at all. They run all the financial risks and indeed it has almost become proverbial that the paying of extraordinary salaries is a risk that is not at all profitable. It has not been profitable and we cannot get beyond that fact and when that is the case we ought to be frank enough to acknowledge it. If my readers will just run over the list of players who have this year been receiving the fancy salaries they will soon silscover who the victims have been. What I contend then is this: That risks of these kind are harmful to the game in general. They are costly. The stockholders pay out their money and get no return. The public sees nothing extra, in fact sees nothing up to the common standard. The enormous cost wearies the stockholder and his interest in the business dies. It is a fact that high priced ball players are no guarantee of success; if it were otherwise Anson's team would not be "in it," and indeed I am beginning to think that those extraordinarly high salaries are more certain of producing bad results than good. True, there is a certain amount of heroism about a club that puts np an enormous sum. but as a rule there is little into the intimate relations of professional and public life.

"But the noblest natures are those which are seen to the greatest advantage in the close communion of home, and here Mr. Gladstone is pre-eminently attractive. His election into the mobile of home, and here Mr. Gladstone is pre-eminently attractive. His election is pre-eminently vigor and youthfulness of mind and body, his unbroken health and buoyant spirits, form an atmosphere of intraction in the close communion of home, and here Mr. Gladstone is pre-eminently attractive. His election is pre-eminently attractive. His election is pre-eminently attractive. His election is pre-eminently a almost become proverbial that the paying are more certain of producing bad results than good. True, there is a certain amount of heroism about a club that puts up an enormous sum, but as a rule there is little good business judgment. We never see Anson buying costly players or paying fancy salaries. I firmly believe that if these fancy salaries were abolished it would be better for the players generally, and certainly better for the stockholders of a club. I am aware that some high salaries are being paid in our local club, but our club was an exception last winter and spring. Its ranks were almost depleted of first-class men, and Pittsburg that so little charms for good players that financial inducements of an extraordinary kind had to be made. Besides there were many other clubs wanting. Pittsburg got them, and that fact at least shows that the stockholders of the local club were brave enough to produce the money to any amount. The cry was, "Put up the cash and you'll get good men." Well, the cinb did put up the cash, and if the men have been disappointments in any way in the name of fairness do not let us say the directors would not, or will not, fork out the money. As far as putting up the cash is concerned the local club deserves success if ever a club in Christendom deserved it.

Inconsistency at Country Fairs.

Inconsistency at Country Fairs. It is amusing to find the many gross inco as a horse race. I have long held the opin-ion that the strongest opposition to public betting comes from people who oppose it only because it is called gambling, and that innately they cannot or dare not tolerate gambling even though the gambling of other people does not affect or injure them. In our rural districts there has for a long time been a very strong opposition to poolselling on the horse races in connection with the country fairs. In many instances poolselling has been prohibited. Well, now when one hears of poolselling being vetoed at a country fair one would think there would be no possibility of visiting that fair and "getting action" for one's money in anything of a betting kind. When the promoters of these fairs are so watchful over and so much concerned about the public morals and the safety of the public's money as to keep pool selling away from them it would seem that all would be safe at such innocent gatherings. But all is not safet, everything is not based on good morality. On the contrary this Pecksnifflan flaunting of morality, etc., is all a humbug, because these very fairs abound with the most fraudulent games and are run by the west swindling characters that it is possible to see at a public gathering. And let me say these swindlers are there by permission of the authorities of these fairs; nay, these authorities receive money to allow these thieving games to proceed. Let me further say that these very authorities decline to permit public pool selling. Now was there ever such a gross inconsistency as this? While I won't contend that the public at all stages has the best of it in the pool box on a horse race, I do argue, and emphatically argue, that the public never has the ghost of a chance at the "skin" games we see at fairs, etc. It is hypocrisy and inconsistency of this kind that is indulged in by country fair authorities who oppose public pool-selling. And still, unfortunately, this kind of opposition is a power.

Mitchell and Corbett. During the week just ended there has been quite a frank and free exchange of opinions between Charles Mitchell and James J. Corbett relative to a battle between them. Matters have progressed so far that Mitchell has put up a forfeit to fight Corbett. The latter has declared himself to the effect that the only thing he wants to do before he dies

latter has declared himself to the effect that the only thing fie wants to do before he dies is to meet Mitchell, give him a good thumping and knock the conceit out of him. In this kind of talking Corbett has been materially aided by a man named Brady, who is in the theatrical business, and who has Corbett engaged to appear in his show. But amid all this talk and "bluff," I don't think Corbett and Mitchell will ever fight. The Englishman wants to fight under prize ring rules with bare fists, and Corbett wants to fight under Queensberry rules and before a club. I will be the most surprised man in America if ever Corbett were to consent to fight any good man under prize ring rules. He knows better. And I will be considerably surprised if Mitchell ever consents to meet Corbett in a glove contest under Queensberry rules. In almost all respects Corbett has the advantage of Mitchell. He is heavier, taller and longer in the reach, and therefore would be almost as clever in a glove contest. Taking everything into consideration, Corbett would have have much the better of the bargain were he and Mitchell to meet under Queensberry rules. But why should Corbett refuse to meet Mitchell under prize ring rulest corbett's reason is that Mitchell would not stand up and fight. That is his stated reason: but his real reason, though, not stated, is that he dare not meet Mitchell with bare Corbett's reason is that Mitchell would not stand up and fight. That is his stated reason; but his real reason, though, not stated, is that he dare not meet Mitchell with bare knuckles in a 24-foot ring. Corbett is now in the "show business," and will certainly talk as much as possible, but nobody can convince me that he dare meet Mitchell in a 24-foot ring under prize ring rules. It is the veriest nonsense for anyone to talk about Mitchell's "running away." Goodgracious, are not the two men within a 24-foot ring and will not Mitchell be compelled to get near enough his man to his him and of course get away without a return if he can, and he would get away all right, and it is just this fact that causes Corbett to decline a prize ring rule contest with Mitchell. But isn't it amusing to find Corbett talking about Mitchell not standing up to fight when we recall the Corbett and Jackson affair. Surely it could not be possible for Mitchell to show more cowardice than Corbett displayed in that contest. But Corbett is like many more big men. He and his boss Brady would like all little men to be forced to stand still within arm's reach and batter away until one was knocked out. I have often had much to say against Mitchell, but I have never said he is a coward, and a man who says he is does not say what is true. Mitchell did what Corbett would not have done for a million dollars, viz., face Sullivan in a bare fist fight.

Sullivan and Slavin. There is not much space at my command

But I want to say a few words about the taking down of the forfeit that was up in behalf of Sullivan to fight Slavin. In taking it down the friends of the former have tried to make considerable capital out of it. The to make considerable capital out of it. The statement has been made more than once that Slavin dare not face Sullivan, Somehow or other this statement has always been made about anybody or everybody who has ever been matched against Sullivan. Just as sure as we live Slavin dare fight Sullivan, and put a pin in this opinion. There was no necessity whatever for Slavin to cover Sulanxious to meet Slavin why didn't he make a match with the latter when he followed him, Sullivan, to St. Louis? The forfeit was simply a business scheme, and nobody knew it better than did Slavin and his friends.

The Lightweights. Before I shall have anything more to say Jack McAuliffe and Austin Gibbons will have settled their argument. I am informed that both men are in good trim and if they meet Friday evening in their best form I ex-pect to find McAuliffe the winner. If he is ceaten one of two things will be the cause beaten one of two things will be the cause. He will either be below his previous form or Gibbons will be a much better man than I think he is. True, Gibbons is a good man, but he has not so far shown the ability as a fighter that McAuliffe has displayed.

Parson.

GLADSTONE AT HOME. Pretty Tribute From the Sta

Friend, G. W. E. Russell. St. Louis Republic.] In the biography of Gladstone just written by the great Englishman's friend, G. W. E. Russell, the author remarks: "In order to form the highest and truest estimate of Mr. Gladstone's character, it is necessary to see him at home. There are some who appear to the best advantage on the distant heights, elevated by intellectual eminence above the range of scrutiny, or shrouded from the close observation of the misty glamor of

great station and great affairs. Others are seen at their best in the middle distance of official intercourse and in the friendly but not intimate relations of professional and

A FLAG ON CLUNY CARTER

Mr. Carnegie Tells 18 Story and Provoke Cheers for Mr. Blaine. Illustrated News of the World.

On the occasion of a recent fete at Cluny Castle, Mr. Carnegie referred in sympathetic terms to the loss which the family of Clunw has sustained by the deaths of Captain Gordon Macpherson and Captain Fitzroy. He sincerely sympathised with their families and relatives in their bereavement. With regard to the late Captain Fitzroy, he stated that the American flag which that day floated from the eastle along with the British ensign was not their own, but had come to them last year from Captain Fitz-roy, with a request that it should be un-furled on the Fourth of July asia token of the heart-union of the British and American

sistencies among that class of people who oppose betting simply because it is betting. Cluny Castle, and read Captain Fitzroy's I mean betting on any public contest, such note. The act of delicate courtesy touched note. The act of delicate courtesy touched Mr. Blaine and himself greatly at the time, and a gracious incident of this kind sometimes has far-reaching consequences, for great events often spring from causes that seem very trifling. [Cheera.] Perhaps even this incident, small though it may have seemed, might not have been absent from the American statesman's memory when he consented recently to submit the Behring Sea dispute to peaceful arbitration. [Loud cheers.]

Trouble May Result From a Regency in Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

TALK ABOUT THE NUMBER SEVEN.

Dangerous Waves at Sea That Have Never Been Accounted For.

THE WEALTH OF THE DUKE OF NASSAU

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburgchwerin is really a king. In his small but important do-



main his powers are almost equal to those of the Kniser or the Czar. He is also proud of his claimed, is the oldest sovereign house in Europe. Early in the twelfth century the present

dynasty had its The Dying Monarch. origin and has ex-

tended down to the present time without a break and through 25 generations. Yet, with all his pride of blood and power Freidrich Franz, the last successor to Henry the Lion has for years past been bowed down by illness and is now, they say, a mere skeleton physically and mentally unfit to transact the most trivial business. His condition long ago suggested the advisability of appointing a regent to take charge of his affairs, but, no one cared to shoulder the responsibility of proposing the matter, knowing how violently he would resent it. Something will have to be done and that shortly as he is now and for a long time past been but little better than a dying man. It is reported the matter is causing considerable anxiety in parts of Germany, it being feared that it may lead to serious results in the event that either Germany or Russia feels slighted in the arrangements to fill the present ruler's shoes. Although Mecklen-burg-Schwerin is a German province, Russia insists on having something to say in the matter, through the Grand Duke's wife being the daughter of Grand Duke Michael of Russia. Freidrich's brother Paul has been suggested for regent but the Czar objects on account of Paul's ultra German sympathies. It would not be surprising if this province should be the cause of serious trouble between the two great countries.

The Perfect Number Discussi

I observe considerable interest being taken in the discussion of what is called the "Perfect Number," in which the number seven is referred to as having special significance and virtues. Numerous instances in which the number occurs and combinations resulting in it are cited. They are all very interesting, but not any more so than those formed by the numerals preceding the one mentioned. Take for instance, the number three. It occurs in the scriptures, history, etc., as often and sometimes in a more curi-ous manner than does seven. It only requires patience and a little arithmetical knowledge to make figures do almost any knowledge to make figures do almost anything. George Canning, the eminent English statesman, once said: "Nothing lies more than facts, except figures." The expression was used during the heat of a debate, but, all the same it comes as near the truth as anything could. Figures can be made to tell either a whole truth or a half truth as the case may be. Everybody knows what lengthing could, songhit to prove what Ignatius Donnelly sought to prove and did prove to the satisfaction of some, with that Shakespeare-Bacon cipher of his. All of his results were reached by an Inge-All of his results were reached by an ingenious manipulation of numerals. It is admitted that Donnelly's figuring was apparbut with the exception of a few, wh were really willing to accept anything tend ing to substantiate the Baconian theory, is could readily be seen that the deductions had been brought about after running through a bewildering mass of figures, which beyond anything else amply proved that any result could be reached if one only figured long enough.

Tallyrand's Pet Theory. The attempt to make out that the figure seven has a special significance is almost as ridiculous as Tallyrand's theory concerning the letter B in connection with men's names. The great diplomatist held that men whose surnames began with this letter were, as a rule, mentally, morally or physically defi-cient. In proof of this he usually cited 75 or 80 individuals whose names began with that letter and whose careers in some way or another bore out his theory. Nothing is so convincing of the utter aburdity of this idea than an examination of the ordinary city directory or encyclopesia. It will be found that the letter B largely preponderates and under the circumstances should exceed any other letter in its comprehension of not only bad, but good or indifferent individuals and things. And yet Tallyrand found many be-lievers in his theory, even in this country and to this day, one writer a few years since endeavoring to prove its truth in an essay on the subject, containing a long list of names, apparently convincing enough, until the pretensions of the other letters of the alphabet were considered and compared with the one in question.

The Good Duke of Portland. There are people in this world who are lucky enough to accumulate large amounts

of money who do good with it by contributing to and founding churches, colleges, scholarships, institutions of benefit to the community, etc. Individuals of this kind are "few and far between," but it is a good thing for

this world that it Duke of Portland. has that few. It is but right, too, that the institutions founded should bear the founders' names as lasting memorials to their beneficence. There are other individuals again who do not erect edifices or buildings to be their own memorials, but who will nevertheless have monuments in the memories of others that will last longer than the staunchest granite. Of such is His Grace the Duke of Portland. Here is a young man from whom most people would expect little in the shape of real goodness. He is a horse owner and racer and a betting man from the boots up, who thinks nothing of betting and losing \$100,000 in a single day. I suppose a great many church people would refuse to accept his "blood money" were it offered them. However, the Duke has found a way, and such a way as will do a world of good for the poor people who will benefit by his kindaess.

Portland has immense estates in Scotland, in fact is one of the largest landholders in the kingdom. Of course, under the circumstances he has a large tenantry. A week However, the Duke

the kingdom. Of course, under the circumstances, he has a large tenantry. A week or so ago he filled all these people's hearts with yoy by voluntarily reducing all rents 35 per cent, and in the cases of widows and spinsters 80 per cent. That is what I call practical as well as lasting philanthrophy. It is pleasing to know that he has already in a manner found an imitator in Germany. Readers of last Wednesday's papers will have noticed that Baron Stumm, one of the largest employem of labor in the country, has decided to raise wages during the prevalence of the food famine and to increase the pensions of widows of employes. The the pensions of widows of employes. The above examples can be safely recommended

GOSSIP OF THE DAY. to those desiring to do good in a practical ELECTRICITY IN WAR

Philadelphia Gets a Move On

in the front rank, but, when it comes to matters concerning human progress, science, etc., they are simply lost. Sometimes the newspapers do no publish a news item until 20 years after its origin. Whether their service does not supply it sooner, or that they favor the theory that age adds richness, I am unable to say. Again the publication of new-old matter, coming when entirely unexpected, acts like a shock on the nerves of the quiet citizens. Only a few days since for instance on the company of the New Welding Process. nerves of the quiet citizens. Only a few days since, for instance, quite a number of gentlemen, including a newspaper man, while looking at the laying of an artifical pavement, were startled out of their wits nearly by the observation of one of those present that he believed the Egyptian pyramids were built with just such material. The mere suggestion of this theory fairly took the breaths of the crowd. A lively discussion followed, that is lively for the Quaker Cityites, while the newspaper man got up a case of heart disease, running to his office to write a display head on the subject.

family, which, it is ject.

There is really no occasion for excite-There is really no occasion for excite-ment, good people. If you had taken care to keep up with the times you would have been aware that the theory you speak of is as old as the hills. It has been broached often in exactly the same way, particularly about 20 years since, when Coignet, the French scientist, proved after 15 years' experiment that he could make a very good quality of stone of compressed sand. The matter was very exhaustively and generally discussed at that time, one magazine, and that an important one, giving a long illustrated article on the subject.

Investigating a People. I have before me the picture of a man

who has contributed more to ethnological knowledge of this country than any for that matter, at

Cushing have to be perman-ently abandoned, for they knew, aside from Mr. Cushing's peculiar fitness for the task before him, it might be a long time before another would be received into the confidence of these people to such a degree that they would impart the secrets of their history which they so carefully guarded until Cushing undertook to learn them. To gain this information he abandoned all the com-forts of civilization, joined the Zuni tribe, dressed as they dressed, lived as they lived, in fact, became a full-blooded Indian in everything except color. For years the value of what may be termed his sacrifice has become more and more apparent. Theories held for years became certainties or were wiped out of existence altogether as the case might be. The sites of the famous Seven Cities of Cibola were established at last. Facts about the movements, history and languages of the pre-historic aborigines were learned that cleared away doubts. And all through the quiet, unassuming efforts of Mr. Cushing.

It is a pleasure under the circumstances,

to learn that he is now almost fully recovered from his long and painful illness and may shortly resume his investigations among his chosen people.

Strange Waves of the Sea. The mysterious wave which did so much damage to life and limb and to the steamship Etruria last week, properly belongs to that class of physical phenomena, for which there is as yet no satisfactory explanation, check until the guns or movable torpe less it be that of submar Whatever the cause, certain it is they have taken place time and again and always caused much damage on account of their andden and unexpected appearance and the awful power wielded while they last. One of the worst known occurred in the year 1869. It was the first day of November and the people of Oran, Algeria, had been ex-periencing beautiful weather. No breeze was blowing and the harbor was stirred by scarcely a ripple. Even after it was all over, mariners on vessels lying a few miles out from shore, said no storm of any kind out from shore, said no storm of any kind had been experienced, yet the people on shore suddenly noticed the approach of a tide of unparalleled height and violence, which submerged the coast-line far beyond the ordinary mark, and destroyed in its course much valuable property. On the tide's ebbing, when the danger was supposed to be over, great submarine billows broke over the harbor and coast each best furiously against the splan.

coast and beat furiously against the splen-did new mole, lately constructed for the pro-tection of the port, for the space of 36 hours. Receding, the immense waves uncovered the foundations of the mole to the depth of eight yards below the ordinary water level and, advancing, broke high over the vessels within the harbor, some of them sending their spray clean over Fort Lamonno-that is to say, more than 100 yards high. These terrible shocks, repeated with regularity every minute, soon racked and rent the pier on the sea side; in the space of a few hours great fissures on the top and on the side next the town became visible, and its total destruction was seen to be inevitable. Before evening scarcely a vestige remained of the once splendid mole, which, on the morning of the same day, measured 900 yards in length and seemed well able to resist the storms of many centuries.

One of the World's Rich.

Adolf, Prince of Luxemburg, Duke of Nassan, etc., is a man whose wealth is attracting the attention of the world at present. He is a member of the ancient house of Nassau, of which the reigning family of Holland are members. Although a wealthy man when

merely Duke of Nasan, it can readily be Prince of Lan understood that the acquisition of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which took place last November, on the death of the King of Holland, did not curtail his riches or of Holland, did not curtait his riches of lessen his chances for accumulating them. The Duke of Nassau bears also the old feudal title, of Count Palatine of the Rhine. A Count Palatine was, in olden times, a feudal lord who had supreme judicial authority in his province. I believe the title first became known under the Merovingian bines of France who at first applied it only hirst became known under the Merovingian kings of France, who at first applied it only to persons high in authority, but, after the time of Charlemagne, to any lord who controlled a province. England has had three counties palatine—Lancaster, Chester and Durham; Germany two, the upper or Bavarian Palatine, and lower or Ehenish. The latter was founded early in the eleventh century, and is the one to which the Nassaus are heirs. It is these valuable possessions and their long retention in the family that has made them so wealthy.

The Duke has a son, a handsome, soldier-

ly fellow of 39 years, of whom I spoke some time ago as being in England in search of a wife. At latest accounts he had as yet not WILKIE.

Elsie-I declare, if Eunice's hair doesn't get lighter every week since she was en-gaged to Will.

Josephino-Yes. He hates dark hair and he's just dyeing for love of him.

In baseball Philadelphians are away up | Experience of an Expert in the Late Unpleasantness in Chile.

FACTS ABOUT COAST DEFENSES.

THE CURRENT USED AS A DETECTIVE

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) A foretaste of the extent to which the work of the electrician will enter into the

war operations of the future is given in the lively times through which the representative of a prominent electrical firm has just been passing in connection with the polit, ical struggles now waging in Chile. Being stationed at Iquique, the great nitrate port in the possession of the Congressional party opposed to Balmaceda, he was called upon to furnish a light for a lighthouse on an island about 1,000 yards from the harbor shore. The means available were limited. Eight arcs of 1,200 candle-power were first put inside a parabolic reflector 6 feet in diame ter and eight feet in length, but the effects were not satisfactory. Then an old mirror was borrowed from the engineer of the Cochrane, one of the insurgent ironclads, that had done service in her searchlight.
This was fixed up with a 1,200c. p. light, put
in a box, and tried near the dynamo house, steam being got for the engine from the local fire brigade house. The result was brilliant and a beautiful ray was thrown across the harbor.

Now, however, came the question of getting a circuit to the island. There was about 1,200 feet of copper wire available in various sizes, but there was not enough of No. O to make an ordinary stretch. After other within the engineer found an old rotten cylinder in a last generation, or, wrecked steamer. He knocked off the head for that matter, at and put-in a big pole, which was steadied

last generation, or, for that matter, at any time. Many persons heard with sorrow nearly two years since of Mr. Frank H. Cushing's serious illness and the probability that his researches among the interesting Zunis of the Sierra Madre would have to be permanthey knew, aside from ar fitness for the task se a long time before ived into the conficted into the conficted into the conficient with the secrets of their historical the secrets high the sec

The Defence of New York.

Taking as his text an extract from a speech of Admiral Walker, to-wit: "It would be an easy task for five well-armored ships to steam up the North river and force the payment of \$100,000,000 from the city of New York," Lieut. Col. W. R. King has written a suggestive article on the necessity of effectually providing for the safety of New York in time of war, in which he also shows how anch provision can be made. One of the greatest dangers heretofore has been that an enemy in swift armor-clad ships would disregard the forts of the defenders of the entrance of the harbor, and rush past them. This is now provided against by the use of fixed torpedoes, which hold the enemy in can get in their work. The torpedoes should be planted, if possible, under the guns of the forts, so that their removal by the enemy would require him to come within the effective range of the batteries. The exact location of the torpedoes would, of course, be unknown to the enemy, and the mere suspicion of their existence would inspire due caution on his part. It is pretty well settled by the best naval as well as military authorities that no commander of a ship of fleet would be justified in disregarding a torpedo blockade, or in attempting to remove such obstructions, as long as their shore connections are held by the defense. It is upon this fact that Lieutenant Colonel King lays particular stress. He insists that the honor and dignity of the country demand that our sea coast defenses should be put in such a state of efficiency as to discourage rather than invite attack, and he maintains that it is perfectly fessible to place all our important scappers in such a secure condition of defense that no attack will be made upon them, and this at a cost far less than the cost of pensions resulting from a war forced upon us or rather invited iar less than the cost of pensions resulting from a war forced upon us or rather invited by what he characterizes as "our penurious and short-sighted policy." In other words, in war as well as in peace, "a stitch in time saves nine."

An advertisement in one of the daily papers gives in detail the many advantages possessed by a new range of flats for which tenants are desired. In addition to the ordinary attractions of such a building, it is stated that "the doors to each apartment are connected by special burglar alarms, with switchboard and gong in lower main hall; first of its kind ever put in a flat building." There is no doubt that this sdaptaing." There is no doubt that this adaptation of the electrical alarm bell will soon be regarded as indispensable to the fitting up of a modern house. The police department is beginning to realize the extent to which their own efforts in the detection and prevention of crime may be supplemented by the use of electrical devices, and only a few days ago one of inspector Byrnes' men made a clever capture by means of an electric alarm. Small sums of money had for some time been constantly missed from a lawyer's safe, and no trace of the thief could be discovered. When the matter was reported to the police department, Inspector Byrnes had an electric wire attached to the safe door, connecting with a bell in a has store on the ground floor, where detectives remained secreted. About 5 o'clock in the evening the bell began to ring, and the officers, hurrying up to the office, found the porter of the building riffing the money drawer of the open safe. Unfortunately for him, he had found a key of the safe, and thought there was nothing further to prevent his making a haul.

Sermons by Telephone.

The transmission of sermons by telephone to those who, from various causes, are un this to attend church service, which was experimented with in England last year, has turned out so successful that steps are being taken to extend its use on a large scale. Provided with the receiver specially used, it is said that invalids can hear perused, it is said that invalids can hear perfectly while in bed. In a quiet room the tolling of the bell before service is distinctly audible, the prayers can be followed, the responses emphasized, and every word of the sermon distinguished; while solos in the anthem are heard as distinctly as in the church. Twenty-four calls were recently received at the telephone office for connection with a local church in an English town, and as the number of subscribers to are numbered not more than 60 it is evident that the privilege of hearing the sermon without going to church for it was appreciated. In many of the large towns in England, especially in Manchester, Nottingham, Staffond, Wolverhampton, the church telemany of the large towns in England, especially in Manchester, Nottingham, Stafford, Wolverhampton, the church tele phone service has come to be quite an insti-tution. It has, of course, been common in America for a number of years.

Saw Mending by Electricity. A radical change has been effected in the practice of saw mending by the introduction of electric welding. Formerly it was necessury to cut down to a smaller size any saw from which one or two teeth had been broken, and thus not only was the difference in price etween the two saws lost, but also the price etween the two saws lost, but also the
extitution of the labor in cutting the original saw. Now, when a tooth is broken out,
a new tooth is fitted in and electrically
welded into place, and a drop of oil applied
afterward effectually restores the temper
of the saw to a serviceable point. The process is used in the regular work of making
the joint in continuous band saws as well as
for replacing broken teeth in finished saws.