## HILL SECURITIES LEADING.

In Spite of His Bad Breaks and Loose Tongue His

METHODS ARE QUOTED VERY HIGH.

The Decline of Harrison and the Booming

of Elaine Also FURNISH PUZZLES FOR THE PEOPLE

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. NEW YORK, Jan. 8 .- The New York political market shows a good many fluctuations within the last two weeks. Hill stock has been on the jump one way or another almost every day of the formight.

Clevelands are weak. Plait securities fluttered, rose and fell, and finally tumbled to the Democratic situation at Albany. The bottom seems to have fallen out of the entire Platt-Hiscock system. This brings about a strong reaction in Harrison first ortgage presidentals and sends Blaine consols to the front booming.

The wild fluctuations in Hill stock are due to the success of that distinguished the State Legislature, to his Elmira free coinage speech, to its subsequent modifiestion, to his peculiar declaration of principles and the resultant tangle among his dmirers. Not even Senator Hill's worst political enemies in this State deny him the eredit of having obtained the key to the situation at Albany by his own superb sagacity, legal astuteness and a pertinneity of purpose obstinacy, and of havapplied that key with success. Hill's strength seems to lie in the direction which indicated the greatest need of a master mind. These complications ising out of the new ballot law muddled he cutire indiciary of the State. Laws of my kind are in a comparatively crude state until settled by repeated and uniform construction of the proper courts. When it is a ballot law and the result of these judicial decisions involves the political power, the excitement and unrest during their pen-dancy may be considered quite natural. While both parties hung breathlessly upon the will of the Court of Appeals, neither party left any loophole that could be stopped against failure. The entire Democ-

and enthusiasm. They now cheerfully credit him with the successful outcome. Bill a Winner From the Start.

racy of the State leaned upon Governor Hill. They accorded him the personal di-

rection of every detail and seconded every move of their wily leader with confidence

Pitted against the solid Hill formation stood Boss Platt and his broken machine. In every respect the contest was an unqual one. The deep-scated disgust felt by epublicans generally for the Platt dominaion made it impossible to bring the Re-ublican forces under control. With faconal entalty permeating every election strict in the State it is not surprising that the preliminary steps to the adjudication of the election cases lacked thoroughness, and hat these who had their management were ition of State Senator Edwards. It is most enous now from the practical conse ences to the party. Edwards is a Repub-He bas always been a Republican. But he was elected to the State Senate on the distinct issue of anti-Plattism. Now, it o happened that even with favorable de cisions of the Canvassing Board and Court of Appeals to the Democracy, Edwards be-Edwards the Republicans could in a measure dictate terms if they could not control entirely-without Edwards they were to lose the government they had continuously consnite of the Democratic majority of the state of New York. The Democrats did not necessarily require Edwards' vote—they only needed his presence. By siding with the Republicans even to that extent the anti-Platt Senator must have placed himself under the Platt thumb and done exactly what his Republican constituency elected him not to do. He bravely sed to stultify himself. He resisted apscale and threats and temptations from the boss, that might have reasonably moved other en. But they didn't move Edwards. He was in his seat and did his duty. And in doing it he knocked the already broken

Platt machine into smithereens. A Prestige That Is Formidable. The favorable prestige of this victory to Governor Hill, so far as New York is con cerned, cannot be over-estimated. For the time being he rises above even his own foolish utterances. Had he been satisfied abide for the present by the results of political eleverness instead of plunging into the national arena before he s Senatorial coat on and essaying to map out the work of the National Congress and lay down the complete platform for the national Democracy Mr. Hill would now be enjoying some rosy national prospects. The greatest of lost opportunities in politi-cal life are opportunities for keeping the Senator Hill has lost just such a golden opportunity. His most ardent friends here on every hand lament it. Not a few of them are surprised to discover now weak a strong man can be-in spots The fact that they will probably not admit is that Hill is strong only as far as to New York political affairs. He is fully learned in State methods and splendidly equipped for local political management. In national politics he is new, crude and wanting in the intellectual breadth that comes only of national experience. ng could more forcibly illustrate this than his queer jugglery with the silver question and his platform upon which he would have the Democratic House of Representarives go becore the country. The idea of setting the tariff back where it was before he passage of the McKinley act as a na-Democratic campaign sorthy of a Texas cross-road politician. The scheme of simply tearing down what the Republican party has built up without attempting practical relief for the evils and the unquestionable benefits that exist from former legislation is a scheme so stupid and narrow of conception that the wonder is that any man would have courage acknowledge his belief in it. From one whose name rises to every lip wherever the question of the Presidental ccession is discussed it seems incredible. is the proposition of "Repeal-Repeal" made any stronger by the reasoning stinguished author, namely: that the tionse can't repeal—it can only put the other side in a hole. These breaks of our sewly deaged Senator indicate that Mr.

com that into the Senate of the United states he was a dead duck.

Marrison's Ductine a Queer Feature. Another interesting feature of the recent ontest is the decline of President Harrison and the salvancement of Blaine in public opinion. I can scarcely account for this except on the general hypothesis that the

shout when he declared that Hill's Presi

ental strength lay in the Gubernatorial

hair of New York-when he stepped down

PRESIDENTAL STOCK Harrison and Platt machine in New York means to most New York Republicans about the same thing. The poil of the State Legislature made by the World shows a de-Legislature made by the World shows a decided preference for the man from Maine. The proportion would probably hold good throughout the State. The Presidental New York appointments have not been satisfactory to the Republicans here. This is not President Harrison's fault. No possible combinations or compromises could have been made by him that would not have left a bitter sting behind. The administration would be better off to-day, so far as the future is concerned, if it had no New York patronage whatever. What applies to this administration applies with equal force to the administrations of the equal force to the administrations of the past and will apply to those to come. The high federal officers of New York have split the party management beyond repair. A patronage which was important enough to cause Roscoe Conkling to resign his seat in the Senate of the United States is not unlikely to be a source of considerable irrifation to the smaller men who succeeded him. In Cleveland's hands this power was exercised and this patronage was distributed in a way that will never be forgiven by the Democracy of New York. He had the same extremes to satisfy that Garfield had. And the result killed him politically in New York and Indiana. Now comes Presi-dent Harrison, and he will in his turn feel the sharp iron of ingratitude and jealousy and factional rancor when it comes to making up the New York delegation to the next national convention.

Blaine's Popularity a Puzzle. Curious, isn't it, that James G. Biaine now overshadows Harrison in the public mind just as he overshadowed Garfield in 1881? Public opinion—Republican public opinioa-forced Blaine upon Garfield. The same power made Blaine a State necessity to Harrison. Nobody thought of the Garfield administration except through Blaine. And here he is now silently accepting the laurels of the Harrison administration where these rewards are won, and modestly declining the responsibility for questiona-ble policy. What is the secret of this magnetic human force? What has Blaine actually accomplished that has placed him cutleman's friends in getting control of the State Legislature, to his Elmira free personality upon the popular heart? What does he represent that Harrison does not represent? What could Blaine do as President that Harrison cannot do? Would Blaine step down from the Presidental chair at the end of four years as popular and great in public estimation as he is now; as he has been at any time dur-

ing the last two decades?
I doubt it. My own opinion is that Blaine is largely a sentiment. Put to the trying test of chief responsibility for the administration of the Government, and the ideal "Only living American" would probably crumble into ordinary dust. Blaine's post mortem greatness will perhaps depend on his declination of the Presidency when it is reasonably certain he could have been

Yet it really seems necessary for somebody's comfort that James G. Blaine should

be killed off again pretty soon. CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY. POWDERLY IS GREATLY WORRIED.

An Address From the General Master Work man on Chinese Immigration,

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—General Master Workman Powderly has just issued an address on the Chinese immigration question which is to be read in all district and local assemblies of the Knights of Labor. In the address Mr. Powderly says that had not the tide of immigration been checked there would not be a white laborer now at work west of the Rocky Mountains, while those east of that range would be retreating before the barbaric hordes who work almost for nothing... In speaking of the Chinese re-striction act, Mr. Powderly says:

On May 6, ISS2, that act was signed by President Arthur, it went into effect 90 days after he signed it, and after the 6th day of next May it will have expired and every barrier to the immigration and importation of Chinese cheap labor will be swept away. Wages reduced to a level at which manhood that these who had their management were wanting in the unity of jurpose which characterized the Democratic side. But the most conspicaous example of the abandonment of the bone for the street and slum, the prostitution of men and consequences of Republican misrule in ossibilities if Congress does not re-enact hat or a more stringent law for the prohibi-ion of this most servile of all races. Some of the most powerful influences in this nation are now at work on Congress in

the interceding for the Chinese. They are at work on Congressmen and Senators; their missionaries are laying plans for the con-version of the Presidento; the United States version of the President of the United States to their theories. Standing bound them are the Christian employers of this land, who would rather import a heathen willing to work for barely enough to sustein life than retain a brother Christian at a wage sufficient to enable a man to live as becomes a Christian. We do not want the opium or the Chinese who grow it; both are curses when planted where civilization bas a foot-

Mr. Powderly makes a strong plea for the restriction of immigration "of a kind that is scarcely any better than that which flows from China." He says:

I believe that the day has arrived for those who love humanity to protest against the further in migration of these people. The United States and Canada should no Sales and Camada should no longer constitute the salety valve of Europe. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, and the time has come to state fearlessly and unequivocally that the immigration of to-day is a curse to those who are here as well as to those to come.

In conclusion Mr. Powderly urges members of the order to work for the restriction of immigration and the election of United States Senators by direct vote.

MAIL is carried overland in Allegheny county, just as in the far West. Stofiel describes in THE DISPATCH to-morrow a trip with one of the star-routers. He travels 30 miles for \$1 44.

YELLOW JACK'S HAVOC.

Nearly 400 Deaths a Week the Record at a Brazilian Seaport City.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8 .- [Special.]-Nearly every vessel from Santos, Brazil, loses one or more of her crew by yellow fever on her voyage into the latitude of trost. The British steamship Ptolemy, which arrived to-day, left the stricken Brazilian port on December 5. Her chief steward, F. Richards, an Englishman, 32 years old, died on December 16, while the Ptolemy was on her way to Santa Lucia from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on December 10. She was detained at quarantine last night for fumigation. The steamship Plate was also detained because her fireman, J. Habison, a Scotchman, died of yellow fever on December 14, when the steamship was two days out from Rio.

Both men probably caught the disease

while on shore at Santos. The death rate there for the week ending December 31 was 39.7. The population of Santos is about 10,000. This means 397 deaths a week. Many of the victims are sailors from vessels in the harbor. There has never been such frightful mortality in the town. As the summer does not end until March it is probable that the death rate will increase within the next few weeks.

Miss Marlowe's Health Fully Restored

J. F. Durham, a former Washington correspondent, registered at the Duquesne vesterday. He was once connected with the Chesapeake and Ohio road. He is now advance man for Julia Marlowe, and was on his way from Cleveland to Washington. Miss Marlowe will appear at the Grand Opera House some time in March. Mr. Durham says she has fully recovered her health, and has lost none of her dramatic force. Typhoid fever either weakens the constitution or makes it stronger. Miss Marlow was fortunate, as the latter result

Pabst Blue Ribbon Beer. Parties wishing to get the Blue Ribbon should not be deceived by dealers who are

handling cheaper and inferior grades. None genuine without the blue ribl PABST BREWING CO.

THE NEW MUGWUMPS. Tariff Reform, Hard Money and

Abolition of Spoils Urged. FREE SILVER LAWS DENOUNCED.

Mr. Means Explains the Aims and Objects of the New Party.

HE WOULD VOTE FOR MR. CLEVELAND

BOSTON, Jan. 8 .- At a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Reform Club, Mr. James Means delivered an address in which he explained what the new party is. He said the party was formed on November 14, when a few men pledged absolute loyalty to each other and to the cause. A committee then appointed had since been busy in circulating documents and circulars, among which was the following address to the public:

"We maintain that political parties have no reason to exist, unless, for the general welfare of the public, they are devoted to the advocacy of clearly defined principles; we maintain that the Republican and Democratic parties of to-day have outlived their usefulness, and that they deem it more important to perpetuate themselves than to give to our country good legislation; we maintain that both of the existing parties have served "to make the public administration the mirror of the ill-concerted and incongruous projects of faction." We call upon every citizen of the United States who believes in the principles of the new party to take an active part in securing the enrollment of new members. We are ready to furnish documents and printed orms to those who are willing to undertake the work of organization in the different States. All who believe in our cause are invited to communicate with us. Address the Committee of Seven, Box 5234, Boston,

The Declaration of Principles.

"Mr. Means read a declaration of principles which were to the effect that every paper dollar issued by the United States Government should be redeemable in gold at the option of the holder; that there should be a tariff for revenue only, and the abolition of the spoils system was demand-ed. Finding no existing party which advocates these principles they enrolled them-selves as members of the new party.

Continuing, he said: "Whether or not we like to admit the fact, it is none the less true that the political affairs of our nation are not approaching a crisis, but that they have already come to a crisis. I have been looking over the files of the papers, and in fancy I have been again passing through the stirring experiences of those good old times of no longer ago than the year 1884. I have been reading the words which fell from your lips, gentlemen; the types were cold, but it required no effort to recall the carnestness and the passion with which those words were spoken, and as I read them I rejoiced to know that they were the utterances of men who always stand ready to help their country in time of need.
"In discussing the new party the question

we have to ask ourselves is this: Is the time fully ripe for it? The words I have quoted were spoken by Mr. Lowell to the New York Reform Club, April 13, 1888, At that time he thought that the old parties. "the very instruments of destruction," might possibly furnish the means of checking growing evils. Conditions have been changed since Mr. Lowell was taken away. Conditions have changed in the last few weeks. On the 19th of November one of the leading members of the club wrote to me as follows: "I think that the movement for a new party is premature. It may become necessary if the Democrats do not improve their position on the silver question. I think that there is good ground to expect that they will do so." Another of your leaders, who in November thought that the time for action had not come, said to me last week: 'I never knew political events to happen so rapidly as they have during the last few weeks.' Whatever your opinions are to-day, fellow-Mugwumps, are we not all agreed that our duty is now loudly calling upon us for prompt and vigorous action of some kind? Are we not all agreed on

that? Methods for Organization Reviewed.

"Now there is one fact which we must face. We Mugwumps have never been and never shall be as Mugwumps, popular or influen-tial in the great West. We are not understood, we do not have a chance to be, we do not go West often enough, we are not known; the only Mugwamp known in the West is the fictitious "cold roast Boston" Mugwump who was created by certain newspapers for purposes of their own. Now it is time that we have a kind of an organization as independents, but our doctrines did not take very deep root in the West in 1884, and it is of paramount importance that at this very time we should find out the reason

"People may talk about sectionalism: sec-People may talk about sectionalism; sectionalism, which, though waning in the South, is said to be growing in the West. But why should we fear this thing when we remember that it is based upon nothing, that under fair legislation we should all be in the same heart, and that the socionalism. in the same boat, and that the sectionalism of to-day, worked up, as it is, by the worst politicians of both parties, is nothing in the world but a manufactured article, the product of a too thriving industry which will soon perish for want of our protection. "There is another point; in carrying on the work of reform to which, as a club, we are committed, we cannot get the thousands recruits whom we want unless we have a drum and a fife and a banner. I think the experience we had in '84 teaches us that the average American voter wants a party of his own all the time; that he would rather go into a new party than go into a party which he himself has been long in the habit of thinking to be in the wrong; that he doesn't like to seem to be guilty of the disloyalty which is implied in going over to the enemy; that he doesn't like to change; that when he does change, he wants to be

that when he does change, he wants to sure that he will be suited; isn't it so? "Is the time ripe for a new party? Can any powerful new party be formed unless there is a great moral question like the slavery question, upon which men may unite? Yes. A new party can be formed whenever conditions are favorable, and to-day the political atmosphere of this country is in a state of unstable equilibrium, and when you, gentlemen, send forth the electric spark the precipitation is sure

Disaster Would Follow Free Silver "I do not believe that this country could

escape general disaster under a free silver law, as it has so far escaped it under the present tariff law; I believe that if a bill for the free coinage of silver should become a law, for a short time, we should have what would be called a time of unexampled prosperity, and after the period of inflation had reach its fated limit the silver bubble would burst, and then would come the dire day of reckoning when the rich had run to cover leaving the poor to pay the score. Now what shall we do about it? How shall we what shain avert the danger? How can the people be assured of honest money unless they are educated up to it? How can this be done unless the matter is kept constantly before them by the new party?
"I think that nearly all of us were glad in

'84 and '88 and would be glad in '92 to vote for Grover Cleveland, but Clevelandism and Democracy are two distinct things.
That has been fully proved by the very recent inexorable loxic of events. Of the
the first, Clevelandism, we, the members of the new party, want as much as we can get.
Of the second, Democracy, we have become
so distrustful that we want to leave it free to follow its own bent. Perhaps some you are saying to yourselves, Cleveland would not accept the nomination of the new party; true, very true; of course he would not accept the nomination of a little struggling band of men such as we of the new party now are, but fellow-Mugwumps you have it in your power to revolutionize for all lung complaints.

the politics of this country. If you will join this party, and work with it in the months to come, if you will work until the month of May, you will then have built up a party which will give Grover Cleveland the support he needs, and whose nomination he will be thankful to accept, knowing that he will have a party behind him which will hold up his hands and will not try to orag him down. I base that assertion upon my belief in Cleveland as a patriot and a statesman first. last and every time.

statesman first, last and every time. A Word or Two for Democrats. "Now I have just a word to say to the honest money Democrats who are holding office. Most of them are men of integrity and ability, and yet they do not have half a chance to be themselves, because they are weighted by the same fiendish party pressure which Cleveland knew, and at present it is a pressure which most at a present it is a pressure which the most at the control of the contro

present it is a pressure which mortals can-not withstand. Wouldn't common sense

seem to dictate that the best thing a man

can do under such a pressure is to stand from under and let the whole concern drop? "Now a word or two to those voters who are faint-hearted. What is it to throw away a vote, or to "vote in the air," as it is sometimes called? Isn't it to vote with a party you don't believe in? If the American people are satisfied, year after year, with a choice between two evils with a choice between two evils, never ask-ing for anything better, they are sure to have evil as the result of their choice, are they not? What does loyalty to an old party mean? Doesn't it mean that voters sur-render their rights as private citizens into the hands of the political managers? Can our statesmen be expected to trouble them-

selves about the general welfare of the pub-lic if the voters say to them, 'Do as you-please, we are loyal to our old parties?

"I have not much more to say. We have started on our course and we will not turn back. I wish to repeat the words of the revered Lowell, which I have aready quoted: "It is time for lovers of their country to consider how much of the success of our experiment in Democracy has been due to such favorable conditions as never before oncurred to make such an attempt plausible: whether those conditions have changed and are still changing for the worse;

far we have been accessories in this degen-eration, if such there be."

"This club cannot rest upon the laurel it won in '84; we have a yet greater work before us, and those who come after us will take note of our deeds. When the years have passed by, what shall our grandsons have to say of us? May they not say, my grand-father was a member of the Massachusetts Reform Club, and the Massachusetts Reform Club was the alma mater of the new party.

Keep Politics Out of the Silver Question. Yesterday Mr. Means issued a supplementary appeal to the members of the club, in which he said:

"The Democratic party is all right now on the currency question. Do not say 'Keep the silver question out of politics,' but say rather 'Keep politics out of the silver ques-tion.' It would kill Cleveland politically if he were to accept the nomination of a party formed especially for the purpose of advocating the principles which he stands for. The anti-Cleveland Democrats will have no use for Cleveland if they are not left at liberty to treat him as they have in the past. The Columbian party ought not to hurt the feelings of the anti-Cleveland Democrats by taking upon themselves the task of nominating so prominent a Demo-crat as Cleveland. We do not need a new party, 'rah for Cleveland. These utterances are all very well as free expressions of opinion, but they have no reference to the arguments which were presented for answer.

"Within a very few days a member of the Reform Club told me that Cleveland had said to him personally that he (Cleveland) couldn't work any more reform than he did in the civil service without breaking up his

orty.

"Of course that fact has long been known, but it is interesting to know also that Cleve-land had been brought by party pressure into a frame of mind which made him will-ing to make this plaint to a member of the Reform Club.

"Perhaps it ought to be considered an appeal rather than a plaint. The way to respond to this appeal is not to put him under his former handleap, but to give him a party which will support him. It is impossible to get away from the fact that if he is not supported by the Columbian party he will have no support at all. It would be simple irony to call the backing of the Democratic party 'support.' Possibly in their present straits the Democrats might be coerced into nominating Cleveland, but it is one thing to nominate a candidate and ther thing to support him if he is elected. The Columbians have made a good choice in naming their party. For one thing, the name means that they will not turn back. "It is a name especially proper for the year 1892, and it suggests struggles, disappointthe lot of our undertaking."

world for the past few days will be a feature of THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

STUDYING THE LABOR PROBLEM. The French Government's Agent Confer ring With Gompers Upon It.

NEW YORK, Jan. 8.-M. Paul Deschanel who has been appointed by the French Government to study the labor problem in this country, called on President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday and asked him a number of questions. M. Deschancl's first inquiries were: "Are the public authorities of the United States induced, through public opinion, to interfere, either by law or any other means, in the regulation of social questions? If so, in what way and how far do they act, and what is the prevailing sentiment among Ameriena statesmen concerning the pres-ent and future of labor?" He also asked how the disputes of employer and employes were settled, and if arbitration was compulsory.

President Gompers replied that the labor-ers relied principally upon their own organ-ized efforts to secure favorable conditions. In some instances States had regulated the hours of labor for men, especially on State work, and the hours of females and children in factories. There was a growing feeling, he said, in favor of securing the advantages which legislation offers in this direction. The sentiment among American statesmen, he thought, is growing in favor of arbitra-tion, and it is advocated by the best organ-

CHASED BY FOOTPADS AT BELLEVUE. Two Men Attempt to Hold Up John Loeffler at the Station.

It would seem that the East End having become somewhat warm for burglars and tootpads, they have removed their base of operations to the other end of the city. John Loeffler, a clerk in the engineering department of the Fort Wayne Railway Company, called on his lady love in Belle-Wednesday evening, and after taking leave of her went down to the station to flag a train. Here two men came to him and asked the time. They were tough look-ing customers and Loefller having a valuable gold watch in his pocket feared to take it out, and so told them he didn't know. They then demanded tobacco and as Loeffler was not disposed to be communicative they made an attempt to examine his pockets. He broke away and they chased him all the way to Jack's Run, throwing off all disguise and letting him know that they meant to go through him for all they could get. Finally, Loeffler, winded and almost exhausted, made a show of resistance, and putting his hand to his hip-pocket, faced about. The thug were cowards and fled at this demonstration and Loeffler finally got a train. His pant-aloons and coat-tails were frayed by contact with briars until almost unpresentable.

An ugly cough, even when it appears deep-seated, can be alleviated, if not immediately removed, by Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, a popular and long-established remedy for bronchial and asthmatic affections, and for 50 years an approved helper

A TRAMP IN PORTUGAL.

LISBON WOMEN AND MANNERS,

man's New Sketches of Travel.

With Something Incidentally About the Men and Their Ways.

THE WATER CARRIERS OF THE CITY

LISBON, PORTUGAL, Dec 26 .- There is hardly another city in the world where neatness in attire is so general as in Lisbon. You cannot find an uncleanly or a slovenly person in the city outside of beggars, who are numerous, licensed and therefore professional, and who all affect both rags and filth. The middle classes and the aristocracy are faultlessly dressed, and spotless linen from nobleman to lighterman and fisherman is here as delightful a universality as in that other elysium of the lavendera, fair and brilliant Havana.

With men, throughout the various ranks of the aristocracy and among gentlemen of leisure, gallants, merchants, professional men and even with clerks, the normal condition seems to be one of faultless dressing. It is also observable that no one seems gotten up for any occasion, or as if only occasionally gotten up. You can never surprise these Portuguese gentlemen, or discover them, out of good form as to their attire. They are never overdressed; but they are always well dressed. It is difficult to say now much of this is the result of national good taste. But it is certainly more possi-ble with Portuguese men, where a finger is never lifted in manual labor, than with Englishmen or Americans, to whom the idea of helping one's self and others, or performing any duty necessary to the furtherance of business is not repugnant.

Best Served Men in the World. The men of Lisbon are the best served men in the world. More than 10,000 Spaniards are practically their slaves. These are my old friends the Gallegans, from the North of Spain, among whom I wandered two winters ago. They are most docile of all servants, and the best. For the value of an American 5-cent piece they will go any-where and perform miracles of services. They are not usually attached to a single individual or household. They are everywhere and are anyone's porter, servant or valet at a moment's warning. The magical hissing sound, "Sh-s-s-s-!" uttered any-where in Lisbon, will bring one instantly to your side. And so the poorest clerk may have his valet, seamstress—for he will mend your clothing with the dexterity of a tailor -and all, in one, as much or little as he

likes or can afford. As much cannot be said for the women. Their street appearance is not so character-istic nor so graceful as the Spanish women. The beautiful mantilla is less worn here han seems fitting, or as one would wish. One feels, when a group of senhoritas are met in the pracas or seen in costly equip-ages on the Campo Grande, that unlike all other women of the Latin races they possess no distinct air or style or presence of their own. In dress they are in fact composite; and like Bayreuth architecture which is in Europe the universal simile for every manner of style incongruously composed, a Portuguese lady often presents startling combinations of date and style in her most prized and sumptuous attire. She still pos-sesses a fine carriage and figure, and, as I have previously stated, a certain honesty and wholesomeness of face and look, and particularly an ever glowing radiance of eye and smile, which command the best sort of liking and respect.

Not Much of the Rhapsodic,

The artist and sentimentalist in general will not find the poetic and rhapsodic type so frequent here as in Spain, Italy and Algiers; but the compensation is at hand in a better type of womanhood. In what may be termed the middle classes there are few ravishingly beatiful women. They are often tall and angular or short and stout, in either of which cases the rather small and oval face has not the same attractiveness as with daintier women of petite and sym-metric figure. Women of the latter type are oftener tound in Lisbon in the tw farthest removed classes, among the nobil-ity and peasant and servant classes. The latter are most invariably beautiful in face

So many of the female servants as may be seen upon the streets can always be readily bserved at the fountains, where with the Gallegans they perform the duties of water carriers; while they often to the number of two and three accompany their mistresses for promenades or to the shops. Then the flower market is full of beautiful girls; the daily procession of the fish-women from Belem contains many extraordinary types, though painfully straight from always car-rying their fish upon their heads; and the peasant women who come with flowers, butter, milk, eggs and cheese from the outlying farms are almost invariably wenches of

graceful carriage, perfect figure and piquant and often lovely face.

No kinder-hearted, more hospitable or polite people exist than those of Portugal. Politeness here has not the flippancy of the French nor the unmeaning pretense of the Spanish. It is more redundant and opulent than with either of the former, but it possesses genuine sincerity. The effort to please comes from right feeling rather than through form and custom, with cold-hearted calculation of profit behind. This extends to, and is even most marked among the lowly, who seem to be the most sunnyaced and kind-hearted people who live. A Chivalry Seldom Seen.

Among every manner of city serving men and women there is a chivalry and apparent earnestness in interchange of greeting and commonest civility which often reaches the ludierous to brusque Americans. Their gravity and dignity in this regard are really wonderful. The camulative adjectives applied to intensifying the formal expression of mutual regard and leading up to those highest titles of respect, senhor and senhora, never are less expressive than "most adored," "truest regarded," "most heart-thrillingly beloved," or "exceeding and

Even the beggars speak to each other in precisely these courtly terms, and if you should refuse them alms with the customary phrase, "Pardon!-in the name of God!" they will follow you only to bless and shower benedictions upon you You can never tire of the street scenes

of Lisbon. From Belem, nearer the sea, every morning comes the processions of every morning comes the processions of fish women. They are most picturesque in their blue kirtles, huge black felt hats, bare feet and legs, massive gold earrings, complexion brown and eyes as piercing black as Spanish Gipsies, and their beskets of white and gleaming fish. They remind one strangely of the same class of women who come up from the Claddagh every morning in Galaway. But the lives of the former are sunnier, and they are a genial, kindly lot, without a vulgar word on their endlessly chattering tongues.

Over from Seixal, Aldea Gallega and Alcochete every morning come boat loads of market stuff and peasantry, while down from the mountain villages behind the city, stream the peasant men and women. The women among these bring along,

women among these bring along, with every manner of small produce, some of the prettiest feet and ankles the bare-footed habits of many, and the short-skirted etticoats of all, ever give unconscious Necks Developed by Burden

The crates, casks, pouches, baskets, ewers and wheel-like and gigantic wooden platters these women bring with them, carrying nearly everything upon their heads, are of incredible size and weight. Thick, gottre-like necks are the result; but their grace and brightness as beasts of burden are winsome surely. In-termingled with all these during the morn-ing market hours are capote-hidden

women from the hills, smart city servanta with their endless castanet-like clinking of wooden shoes upon the pavements; grim men from the fields, leaning upon their huge ex-goads which in Portugal always become the traveling staffs; noisy youths hawking fighting crickets in cages scarcely two inches square; all manner of men, many of whom have fallen out of the ranks of the aristocracy, and boys selling halves, quarters and eighths of lottery tickets, for ever in Lishon it is a true saying that "To-morrow the wheel goes round;" important and waspwaisted military attaches dancing here and there in blue, bluff and green; grave and comfortable padres, impervious to forgivable chaffing and badinage; half naked urchins with wonderfully bright faces; beggars with piteous though sunny looks, as Second Letter of Edgar L. Wakegars with piteous though sunny looks, as cheery over rebuff as reward; and a hun-

These and ox-carts, each with a box like a half section of a huge wicker basket, and solid wooden wheels with iron-spiked rims, which creak and shriek like a Red River

train on its way to Minneapolis and St. Paul in the sixties, are ceaselessly wending their way along the thoroughfares to and from the country, the only means of freight-age; while each donkey and cart is accom-panied by more able-bodied, ever-yelling muleteers and cartmen than necessary to convey every ounce of produce and mer-chandise thus disposed upon their own

MARK TWAIN'S great story, "The Amer-

DEATH OF MRS. MARY YOUNG.

ne of the Best Known Women in the County Passes Away. Through the exemplification of the character of a virtuous woman described in the Proverbs of Solomon, chapter xxxi, Mrs. Young had always an earnest desire after knowledge, and Rev. Dr. Beacom states that she knew the contents of his library as well as he did himself.

She has two sons both engaged in this city. A. B. Young in the agricultural implement and seed business, and Joseph C. Young an attorney. Quite a number of years ago, A. R. Young made an arrange-ment by which his mother was to have the use of his share of the family estate in Robinson township for life, the arrangement being that under no circumstances could it be alienated until after her death. It proved a very profitable thing for Mr. Young, as about three years ago a 1,600barrel well was struck on the farm and oil was worth producing then. The well's production is still worth \$20 a day even at the low price of petroleum.

Via the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, Thursday, January 14. Round trip tickets 89, and good for ten days. Trains leave B. & O. station at 8 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Through parlor cars on the morning train

and nourishing as bread can be made. The gluten is not all milled out of it as it is in so many fine white flours. Underwear Department.

24-Louvre-24. Attend this glove sale-10 dozen odds and

ends in kid gloves reduced to 25c a pair. LOUVRE, 24 Sixth street.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE

able to make the necessary journey Spit itself,"
NONE genuine without the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co.," Sole Agents for the United States, New York.

DISSOLUTION OF FIRM. dred other folk and factors so touched with the semi-barbaric and oriental, that one

awakens from the weird fancies conjured by sight and scene, in a sort of half dismay that in this spot, where our own wondrous civilization had its very beginning, everything seems a thousand years behind even the drowsy progress of the Europe to-day. Antics of the Cocheiros, Here and there throughout the streets bevies of giggling senhoritas, never alone and always convoyed by some bright-eyed old diffensa, pass from shop to shop, ever seeming to avoid, but ever in reality compelling most ludierous antics on the part of all males from 18 to 80. Roaring and tear ing down the heights as if pursued, comes one of the cocheiros of the town with his one of the cocheiros of the town with his ramshackle baronche, to which are often harnessed three donkeys abreast. He has been nowhere. He is going nowhere. He lashes and screams and vents maledictions upon his beasts. Suddenly the outlandish outfit comes to a halt. In an instant the violent cocheiro is asleen on his box, and violent cocheiro is asleep on his box, and the donkeys' head droop dolefully between

Now and then a strange horse and rider will be seen. The horse is a piebald. The rider is a gentleman farmer; "morgado" he is called in Portugal. He sits upon his beast in a semi-military and semi-cowboy style, holds his bridle reins high in air, wears a spur and mustachios of wonderous dimensions, and ambles through the change ful scene like a hesitant, humble Quixote. Everywhere are little donkeys carrying fat people; burdened with furze, brushwood, charcoal, dried corn leaves and stalks, rushes and straw, completely hiding them; packed wifh twice their own weight in packed with twice their own weight in merchandise going to or coming from the quay; or driven double with great timbers across their backs. "Ande!—Ande!" their drivers shout, as they prod them with blunt, irod-pointed pikes as long and as heavy as our own pitchfork handles.

The Only Means of Freightage

Water is brought into Lisbon in one of water is brought into Lisbon in one of the world's greatest aqueducts, the aque-duct of Agoastiores, from the mountain vil-lage of Bellas, ten miles distant. It extends across the near valley of Alcantara upon a series of 30 arches, 107 feet from pier to pier, the point of the highest arch rising 264 feet above the valley bed. The water is poured from this aqueduct into an immense covered reservoir, and is from this conversed. poured from this aqueduct into an immense covered reservoir, and is from this conveyed to the many chafariz or public fountains of the city. From these fountains, since the time of Joao V., nearly all private houses, public buildings and shops have been supplied by water carriers, men and women. Most of these, particularly the men, are thus solely employed. Many of the women are simply house and shop servants of the pensant class; and probably the most interesting studies for tourist, writer or artist are to be found among these lowly folk beside the fountains.

are to be fountains.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

Forest Grove suffers a great loss in the death of Mrs. Mary Young, who for 70 years has been a personification of all the virtues that go to make up the good citizen, mother and Christian. She was a woman who might have shone in a more extended connection, on account of her mental acquirements, but had no desire for notoriety and rounded out her career as a pattern of all that is excellent in woman. She was 84 years of age and resided in the same house she entered as a bride 67 years ago.

IT does not pay to let a cough tinue. Stop yours now with Piso's Cure for Consumption. 25 cents. All druggists.

To the mother who bakes for her little children—use Minnehaha flour for your bread. It makes bread that is as wholesome

Winter underwear for ladies, gents and children in scarlet, camel's hair, natural wool and merino. Closing out cheap at H. J. Lynch's, 438-440 Market street. Thssu

NATURAL wool and Scotch wool under-JAMES H. AIKEN & Co.,

ays in the Journal of Laryngology, Noven says in the Journal of Laryngology, November, 1887: "Compressed Pastilles of Soden water are now an article of commerce as well as the mineral waters. These are made from two of the well waters, and containing a large amount of chloride of Sodium, are particularly serviceable in pharyngoal caturrhs, and may even in some degree be used where it is desired to obtain the effects of the Soden treatment in persons who are unable to make the pressays journey to the NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

## GOING OUT OF BUSINESS. CLOAKS! CLOAKS! GLOAKS!

25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN!

SAMPLINER & RICH.

It Means That There Is to Be a Dissolution of the Firm of

CLOAK MANUFACTURERS. 819 LIBERTY STREET, - - - PITTSBURG, PA.,

And that we have purchased their entire stock at one-quarter value, and we shall use this immense bargain, not to make extra profits, but as an advertisement to crowd our store during January.

BLACK BELGIAN CHILDREN'S LONG COATS. LYNX CAPES.

Children's Plaid Beaver Gretch-en Coats, with NOW \$7.50 military capes; former price, \$6,

Misses' Plaid Beaver Gretch-NOW \$3.50 Long and Full; Former price, en Coats, extra heavy and fine, with military capes; former price, \$7.25,

Misses' Plaid Beaver Jackets, extra fine quality; former price. ity; former price, \$7.50,

Ladies' Reefer lackets in black diagonal cloth; former price,

Ladies' Long Cloth Capes, newest and best; former price, \$15.00, Cloth Capes,

Astrakhan) Long and Full; Former price.

NOW \$8.00

Rock Marten Fur Capes, Splendid Values At \$18.00,

That have

Been Selling

Readily

Capes,

\$9.98,

Ladies' Plush) Jackets in sizes 32, 34 and 36; NOW 58.0 have been sell-

ing at \$18.00,

Ladies' Long)

EPPS'S COCOA

BREAKFAST.

"BREARYST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural lays which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tenarticles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle insladdes are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame. "-Unit Service Graette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelled thus: only in half-pound tins, by grocers, labelle JAMES EPPS & CO., Homosopathic Ci

EE'S BULLETIN

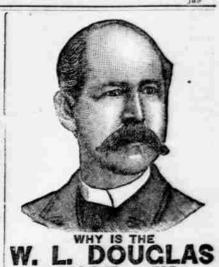
These are the dark, dull days of Christmas, and, just to stir up things a little, I have con-cluded to sell for a little while as prices away down. Just think of California Apricots at 10c per can; California Egg Plums, 10c per can; Columbia River Salmon, fresh pack., only 100 per can; California Bartlett Pears, 3 Ib can, full weight, only 20c; 3 cans Apricots for 50c. Corn and Tomatoes, all cut prices. How does 3 lbs California Dried Apricots for 25c strike you? You can get them at McKee's, but nowhere else, Large California Ruby Prunes only 10c and some 3 lbs for 25c. need the money and you need the good: Let us get together and make the exchange 5 lbs Evaporated Raspberries for \$1. For 50c we will sell you a fine Celon Assam Tea that has not been in this market before. All lovers of fine Assam should have at least one ound, just to try the noveity. Money reunded if it does not please. Get up clubs and bny \$5 worth and get 5 per cent off. Goods seut as far as 200 miles, freight free,

on purchase of \$10 worth and apward. Send for circular and order inclosing P. M.

JOSEPH M'KEE,

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

In the Kitchen for Soups, Sauces



\$3 SHOE CENTLEMENT THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MORE It is a semiless shoe, with no tacks or wax thread to burt the feet, made of the best fine calf, stylish and easy, and because we make more show of this on their merits, as the increasing sales show.

Ladies \$3.00 Hand-sewed shoe, best Dongola, very stylish; equals French Ladies Dongola, very stylish; equals French imported shoes costing from \$4.0) to \$5.00. Ladies' 2.50, \$2.00 and \$1.75 shoe for Misses are the best fine Dongola. Stylish and durable. Caution.—See that W. L. Donglas' name and price are stamped on the bottom of each shoe.

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. 41 W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by D. Carter, 71 Fifth avenue; J. N. Frohring, 3s avenue; H. J. & G. M. Lang, 4501 Bather a Pittsburg, Henry Roser, No. 108 Federal s E. G. Hollman, No. 72 Rebecca street, Allegi

> ESTABLISHED 1876. BLACK GIN

KIDNEYS, Is a relief and sure cure for the Urinary Organs, Gravel and Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder. The Swiss Stomach Bitters

The Swiss Stomach Bitters are a sure cure for Dyspepsia, TRADE MARK Liver Complaint and every species of indigestion.

Wild Cherry Tonic, the most popular preparation for cure of Conghs, Colds, Bronchitis and lung troubles.

Either of the above, \$1 per bettle, or 6 for \$5. If your drurgist does not handle these goods write to WM. F. ZOELLER, solo Mirr, Pittsburg, Fa.

TAILORING. Correct Winter Sultings and Overcoatings H. & C. F. AHLERS.