A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

How Honest and Intelligent Criticism | is good reason to think that Washington will have a very strong and attractive lot of Does Good to the National

GENERAL BASEBALL PROSPECTS.

Efforts of Local Gun Shooters to Establish a Leading Gun Club in This City.

MORE ABOUT SLAVIN AND SULLIVAN.

Griffin's Desire to Pight Andy Towen and Other Leading Topics.

It is to some extent with fear and trembling that I venture to say a few words about the affairs of the national game today. All the harmony that we all thought had been established at that famous Indianapolis meeting seems to have been knocked inte oblivion, and as a result no matter what any one of us says it is sure to ruffle the serenity of somebody's mind. None of tleman at least in our fault-finding, and when insult is intended there is absolute evidence of a lack of intelligence and knowledge of the subject under discussion. For instance, a day or two ago my friend, J. B. Foster, of Cleveland, and myself were abused and grumbled at by a man who knows so much about baseball that he really cannot score a came. It really is people of that class who cause all the trouble and misunderstanding, because, being devoid of a knowledge and the question at issue, they only try to keep themselves before the publie by a species of blackguardism.

If there has been one thing more than another that has done the national game good, that has planted it deep in the public sentiment and that has purged it of all its most objectionable features, it has been public criticism. Men of intelligence, who have taken, from their boyhood up, a natural interest in the game, have pointed a defect here and a defect there. Methods that for the time being were considered good have been improved upon by real outsiders. Why, within my own personal experience, I have known in Pittsburg, lawyers, business men and newspaper men who have expressed original ideas regarding the betterment of the game at a time when nobody thought the ideas were worth listening to Some of these ideas are now in operation and are the good features of the game today. But in the utterance of these new thoughts there has always been a centlemenliness that demanded attention. I, therefore, repeat that a man who has an intelligence worthy the name and a new idea to express never expresses it by blackguarding everybody else who has a different idea Let us have all the intelligent criticism possible, but one doesn't need badinage, insulting talk and poll parrot utterances.

Disputed Claims, On Friday last I received a letter from a very prominent official of the-I was going to say National League, but it is the new League. I am not at liberty to make the letter or the writer public, but I can say that in the letter the writer said that a few the interests of their club by foolish, frothy and wild talk. The writer mentions two cases, viz., those of Lyons and Grimm, and goes on to say that where there was a great chance of favors being granted to Pittsburg these chances are now small, simply because one or two irresponsible people have made it their business to class everybody in "rogues and rascals." Unfortunately it is true that there is reason for an epinion of this kind, but the people who know Pittsburgers they are not vendors billingsgate talk and that we estimate the gentlemen of the new League as men who are beyond roguery and rascality. After do the harm. They want to be busy and they haven't any original ideas that can now, regarding the claims Pitts.

bure and other clubs have on Lyons and Grimm little can be said. In accordance with a rule of this paper, we never pronounce until both sides are heard. As far as known Pittsburg's claims for Lyons are strong, although President Young has within the last few days talked short an understanding" that was agreed to among the magnates of Indianapolis. It may seem standing" may cut a very great figure when
the final hearing of the question takes place.
I am inclined to think it will. But
There is less prospect just as sure as we live Secretary Scandrett

Louisville club for Grimm. True, Louisville may have something of which we in Pittsburg know nothing, but as far as known there is not the shadow of a reason why Grimm should not stay in Pittsburg and live up to his contract. Likely enough there would not have been any fight a beaten man. It is unfortunate that trouble at all about Grimm if one or two an argument of this kind has considerable trouble at all about Grimm if one or two people had not publicly abused everybody

The Year's Baseball Prospects.

It is not too early to form an opinion as to what the baseball prospects of this year are. In all directions there are indications that the season will be a very bright and busy one. The very fact of clubs all around fighting for this player and that player ness is. All these contentions now going on will have good results as well as bad ones. They will certainly arouse public curiosity regarding the players in question and will cause many people to read about baseball matters who otherwise would hardly pay any attention to the game at all for a

It this interest is sustained the year will certainly be a profitable one to those who have money invested in the business and this fact in turn will have its general good effects on baseball. To me, the great and only danger there is, seems to be, the experiment of 12-clubs. The new organization's own weight may kill it. That fact that everybody connected with it is so much in earnest about making it a success may go ng way toward smoothing down many

that it will soon be rent asunder.
Each club is now rapidly completing its quantity of players. Here and there a player is needed, but the various lists have all been so well filled up that we can form a good estimate as to the makeup of each to find that the Boston team are by far a more powerful looking lot than any other. Beyond all doubt the Bostons have as strong a team as there were ever gotten together. In every position they are strong, that is, taking past records for it. But as we all know, we have had teams that looked formidable on paper and that entirely col- rules. apsed when they got into actual contest. New York will have a good team, and nobody need overlook that fact, and so will Chicago and Brooklyn. How Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Cincionati and Cleveland will teams. They are not by any means showy

aggregations, but they give promise of being Time will have to tell how our four newcomers will fare. At present each seems to be well satisfied with the outlook and there

The County League. Everything is now going grandly along with the County League. They have made a good start for next season, and it is not too much to say that the prospects of the

League were never better than at present There will be a better class of players in the League this year than there has been here tofore, and this will tend to make the con closer and more exciting. The East End Gyms will have a much harder lot of opponents to face this year than they had last year, and I would not be surprised to

find Wilkinsburg making things very lively for the best of them.

Of course, East Liverpool has been denied admission to the League. Those composing the organization contend that they sire to keep it strictly a county affair: in deed, that is the only argument that could be urged against the admission of the Liverpoolites. Now, this must be quite a new notion of the County League members, because it is not a long time since there was serious talk of having Greensburg and Beaver Falls in the League. There was no bjection then about going outside the ounty, and these clubs did not enter the eague because of other reasons entirely different from a desire to keep all the clubs Liverpool had been admitted to the League

Allegheny county. Certainly if East there would have been increased interest al there ought always to be a little of the gen-A Promising Gun Club,

> During the week the local gun experts have been very busy, and as a result we are to have one of the best gun clubs in the State. What is known as the Pittsburg Gun Club has been in existence for a long time, but for some reason or other it dropped from public view. A number of our best shots are now members of it, and they intend to develop it into something great. Mr. G. E. Painter is President and Mr. E. E. Shaner Sceretary of the organiza tion. I know of pobody who is more active and more enthusiastic in booming shooting interests than Mr. Shaner, so that he is certain to keep things going merrily along in

the Pittsburg club, But the members of the club state that they intend to make a stock company of it and have the organization run and managed on principles similar to the famous Hurlingham Club. If this is done then local shoeters will have nothing to complain of as there will be enclosed grounds and shoo ing centests just as often as two or three estants want to have them. We are sure to have lots of shooting this year, and we may expect to have the best shots in the country contesting in Pittsburg. There are more good shots in the United States to-day than ever before, and contests of importance are consequently more numerous. It is pleasing to find that Pittsburgers mean to keep up in the procession.

The Homewood Baces. Secretary McCracken, of the Homewood Driving Park, a few days ago gave an out-line of what he expects will be the pro-

gramme of the association during the spring and summer. During a conversation he told me that in all probability the association will have three stake races, two small ones and one of \$5,000 or \$10,000. The idea is a good one, and it is likely that it will be carried into effect, It is proposed that the two small stakes be

for slow horses. This will give owners a chance to have their "green" stock tried without much expense, as the entrance fee is to be comparatively light. The Secre-tary is also telerably confident that the directors will agree to have a \$10,000 stake race. If such a race is to take place it will much to advertise the Homewood track thoroughly throughout the entire country. It is a pleasure to note that the associ tion is in a good condition, and that the directors start off this year under much bet-Pittsburgers have done very much harm to ter circumstances than last year. Should the summer meeting be profitable the asso-

ciation will be clear of debt, and that is very encouraging to everybody concerned. Teem r's Latest Challenge.

John Teemer is again before the world with a challenge to scull Hanlan or Gaudaur or anybody c 10. These challenges appear with remarkable regularity and with the new League, except a few Pittsburg | result as for as a race is concerned. I don't mean to insinuate that Teemer is not six cere in his challenges. On the contrary, I think he is. But Hanlan, in all his talk, not sincere. The ex-champion of the world knows full well that he cannot defeat Teemer. The former's sun is rapidly on the wave and has been for a long time. Still daily declaring himself to the effect all it is the "firecracker" individuals who | that he'll row anybody. He knows he won't do any such thing.

But why cannot the leading rowers of the world get up a big sweepstake event, and contest one against the other to see who is the best rower? There is some talk of having such an event as that in England this year, and it is just the thing. Reports from Australia state that Stansbury is auxious to row anybody, so that it is really interesting to find three or four men anxious to row anybody else, and yet they never get a race. It is likely enough that Stansbury is the best rower in the world to-day, but he ought to be able to get a race or two if he would

About the Pugilists. There is less prospect now of a battle be-

tween F. P. Slavin and John L. Sullivan than there has been for a long time. The is henestly positive that no such "anderis henestly positive that the de'needfal," as his backer declines to put up
a forfeit at present for Slavin to fight in
America next winter. Much can be said in forfeit up for nearly 12 months. The Sullivan party also want it understood that if Jackson defeats Slavin any match that is made between the latter and Sullivan be declared off, as John L. does not want to force in it nowadays. It has become the custom to sink everything in the interests of what is termed "reputation." The lat-ter is the stock-in-trade of those glovists who are in the show business. Reputation and noise keep them before the public. Slavin cannot well find fault with Sullivan's demand in view of the fact that Mitchell declines to meet Fitzsimmons because the latter has not enough of "reputa-

One of these days Slavin will be looming up with plenty of money and ready to make a definite match with Sullivan, and then something else will occur to prevent any their friends are kept well before the world without doing anything but talk. This suits the show business exactly, and one party is just as bad as another. The great tject of all is to "catch" the public. of them have caught on very well, and quite a number are busy catching now, and long as they can make catches without fighting bona fide battles depend upon it

Mitchell and Fitzsimmons. An excellent offer was made the other day for a contest between Mitchell and difficulties that are sure to appear, but if ever factional warfare or contentions crop into the 12-club league we can rest assured that it will soon be rent assurder.

Alterial and Fizzimmons. The former declined the offer, and stated emphatically that he was done with finish fighting. I was somewhat surprised to find Mitchell declining to fight tall Australian, as, in my judgment, Fitz would come out second best against Charles Mitchell. The latter, of course, knows his own business best, and he may have had good reasons for declining the team. It does not require the second glance offer. But the remark of Mitchell, to the effect that he would not engage in any more finish fights, has caused any amount of censure to be heaped on the Englishman's head. This is not fair, and is not consisten with the many excuses that were made for Sullivan when he stated that he would not fight any more under London prize ring rules. Surely, if Mitchell's determination

is to be criticized, Sullivan should not But now that a contest cannot be arranged between Mitchell and Fitzsimmons, why not get the latter and Hall together? Ther turn out is very problematical. But I have much faith in Cleveland and the Pittsburg both Hall and Fitzsimmons who claim that Hall is the better man of the two. Whether or not this is true the fact remains that Hall is a very good man, and a contest between the pair of them would certainly be of great interest to patrons of the manly art. None of us can have an absolutely correct idea of the abilities of Fitzsimmons until he has met a good man someting like himself in build. His contest with Dempsey was no test at all, inasmuch as there was big difference between them in build and strength. It may be that a contest will be arranged between the two Australians before long, and if there is there will be considerable speculation on the result.

Griffin Is After Bowen. Griffin, the little fellow who polished off Larkin so easily, wants to have a go with Bowen. Referring to this match, a correspondent wrote from Bay St. Louis the

other day as follows: "There is a good deal of speculation in regard to the proposed match. Griffin is now the champion in his class, and Bowen, though again defeated, is looked upon as a good man. Every one who witnessed his contest with Gibbons declares that he yearly improves, and that his effort on the 29th was his best. Andy can stand a great deal of nunishment and can hit a terrible blow. He has a good strong right, and has been taught to use his left quite cleverly. Andy Bowen has more muscle than brain, and right there is where he gets left. It is told of him that he watches the spectators more than he does the man in front of him, and that when he makes what he thinks a fancy cut he eyes the people to see how they

"The New Orleans boy has pluck and never minds defeat. One of these days Andy will win a battle by main strength, and people will call him a great boxer. There was not a man in New Orleans who would have admitted that Andy would have lasted 48 rounds with Carroll and 28 with Myer, and if he gets a chance next time may do a great deal more. Carroll and Gibbons, who saw both Griffin and Bowen in their respective bouts, say that Griffin can defeat Andy." PRINGLE.

Literary People Don't Always Agree. Frank Leslie's Weekly, 1

Bronson Alcott, no mean literary censor, pronounced Walt Whitman greater than Plato. Mrs. Gilchrist declared that his words were like electric streams, and contained such wisdom, strength and sunshine that the soul bathes in them renewed and and in this time saved \$2,199. His brother strengthened. But a writer in the Contemporary Raview in 1875 declared that if anything was ever atrociously bad it was the poetry of Walt Whitman, and that it was the philosophy of bedlam. And Appleton's Journal in the next year arrived at the con-clusion that he was, in his literary life and methods, a mere trickster. Yet Joaquin Miller, about the same time, said in a lecture in Washington: "He shall live when the dome of your Capitol no longer lifts its rounded shoulders against the circles of

FASHIONS FOR MEN.

Clothier and Furnisher.] Underssed kids of a delicate pearl shade with self-stitching, was the rule, and inchwide cravats, tied to not manifest the wearer's handiwork, were unanimous BOUTONNIERES of white flowers elaborately

made, some of them five inches at their greatest diameter, was one of the special features of the Christmas dress parade. THE advance whispers of spring are being waited about the puritiess of high-grade tailordom, and tell a story of continued quiestude in cloth fabrics for every phase of

men's wear. THE opera hat is a foreign renalssane and a most praiseworthy one—that the American fashionables are slow in taking up. In London and Paris this feasible head-gear of evening wear is very prevalent.

THERE seems, by the way, to be a wide range of taste in the shapes of the tall silk hat. Some very fashionable men are wear-ing the pronounced bell-crowned English siik hat, a decidedly distinguished style.

New styles in gloves come out as the season goes on. The latest is a shade of cream gold, with spear head back and red stitching and one single large mother of pearl button. It is a stunning walking glove. THERE is a promise that some new ideas in underwear will be put on the market, not in

front undershirt and the under-knee-breeches, the success of which will un-doubtedly be marked from the ginning. It is said that there is a notir ble rush on which was unaccountable until it was discovered that the buyers were of the thou-sands of men whose best girl had given them a starf-pin, and as a result they were out looking for the best scarf to go with it. Tur latest full-dress shirt of swaggerdom is a perfectly plain, fine linen, open-front, wide-bosom affair. There are regular buttonholes for the studs, which are three in number and of the Shank type of mounting, for an edict has recently gone forth against the spirals as being in the nature of a subter-fuge.

Tux four-button, double-breasted white waistcoats were dominant, made in marseilles or other washable material, the cutout showing an unusual expanse of shirtfront. There were a few of the double-breasted cloth waistcoats, but the white waistcoat seemed to have been prearrangedly settled upon.

Wood trouserings in spring weights will have the lead. It would seem that the rough-faced fabrics, in well-defined stripings had proven an immediately successful venture in the fall when they were first intro-duced, and upon this premise large lines of goods are to be shown. For suitings the Scotch goods will have the call.

THE favorite high-class topcoat of the sea son is a heavy dull-finished black beaver, with velvet collar ample, but not too notice ably so. The lapel is made to roll quite low down, to admit the disclosure of a good-sized scarfing. The single-breasted style holds precedence. It is roomsome in it, and falls gracefully from the shoulder to the

THE list of shirts for men's wear has been largely augmented during the past few years. It used to be the rule that the wellyears. It used to be the rane ting the wen-to-do man bought each year a certain num-ber of white shirts. Now there are "shirts for day wear," "shirts for night wear," "shirts for evening wear," "shirts for outing wear" and "shirts for neglige wear," And these, you mind, all in a great variety of

THE boutonniere fad, which has reached its zenith, has developed another tangent in decoration, undoubtedly suggested by the showy effect of the bunch of flowers in the button-hole. Recently a well-known society and club man of this town made a publ and club man of this town made a public appearance wearing a miniature upon the lapel of his dress coat. It was one of those rare specimens about two inches in diameter representing some granddame of his family more than 100 years ago.

THE trouserings that are expected in the smooth" goods—as the cassimeres and worsteds are now designated-will be enlivened somewhat beyond those of last season, in contradistinction to the general outlook of mietude. The stripes in herring bone will be wider, and the bines that will prevail will be bluer than heretofore, but not to an ex-tent, in the boldest flights of the designer, to one under the category of loudness.

Ir would be a beneficent idea for the advo cates of the long-tail frock coat if they could think of some good name by which it might be distinguished from the Prince Al-bert. It is really a decidedly different gar-ment, its character being enauged by the rough-faced, pliable material used in its con-struction, the variety of colors in which it is made, the usual linishing in silk to the edge of the ispel and the short-waisted, long-tail effects.

Tax distinction between the shirts for day wear and evening wear is one that belongs to the progressive spirit of the fashionable times. There was wont to be no difference betwixt the shirt worn in the day time and the shirt worn in the evening, save that the bosom of the latter must be immaculate. But it is readily apparent that the shirt for formal occasions where it is shown prominently should be in a finer grade, with a better and a wider bosom, than that of the worksday hours.

Tuenz were a variety of deviations the lapel and collar of the dress coats. One howling swell had a velvet notch collar with howing swell had a velvet notch collar with a regulation lapel covered to the edge with duli ribbed silk. Harry Le Grand Cannon wore a step-lapel and collar of duli-finish silk, the effect being quite chic in its dimensions, lesser than the usual cut. Indeed, the smaller lapel on the dress coat is to be the rule. Then there were step-lapels of cloth, with velvet collars, and the shawl collar of duli silk was dominantly worn.

Strong Men That Come to Congress From the Bleak Northwest.

THEY WON THEIR OWN FORTUNES. How Pettigrew Made Forty Thousand Dollars by an Engine Ride.

DAVIS' ADMIRATION OF NAPOLEON

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 .- The location of the Republican Convention at Minneapolis is the first recognition of the Northwest in national politics. It will be by no means the last. The baby States of the Union have some of the strongest men of the country. They come from a region which has everything to develop strong men and great men. Their muscles and their spirits are toughened by their continuous fight with the elements that oppose the settlement of a new country. Their blizzards are the strongest, their winters are the coldest and their air is the purest of that of any part of the United States, and their representative men have fought their way inch by inch to fame. There is scarcely a man of prominence in the Northwest in the Senate who did not begin life a poor boy, and there is not one who has not been a bread-winner all his life. Senator Sawver, of Wisconsin, worked on

his father's farm in New York until he was 17, and then bought his time of the old man for \$100 and started out to work for himself. His father was a blacksmith and a wood and anything he could turn his hand to for the next four years.

He Paid Twelve Hundred for One. He made enough to pay his brother the \$100 which he had loaned him to buy his

time, and he made a very fair living besides. He worked in New York ten years longer, made him a present of \$1 more, and with this sum of \$2,200 he took his family and went to Wisconsin. Out of his fortune he has enriched all his

relatives, and he made his brother a present of \$1,200 a few years ago, telling him that this was the legitimate interest on the \$1 he had losued him when he started to Wiscon-sin, and that he had made about \$1,200 for every one of the capital he had at that time. A large part of Sawyer's fortune came from his lumber investments. Shortly after his arrival there was a big auction sale of nine lands. Sawyer had a map of the district, and he figured out on what quarters the best pine was. In many cases three-quarters of a section would be swamp and the other quarter would be the

finest of timber land. Sawyer went to the sale with this map in his mind and the first day he bid upon the best pieces, but he found that a party of New York men were banking on his knowl-edge of the lands and were bidding against him. Whenever he wanted a particular section, these men would run it up beyond his figures and take it. He had a reputation for knowing the State and they were relying upon his judgment. How He Took in the New Yorkers.

The second day of the sale, Sawyer got one of his friends to bid on the pieces of land that he wanted and he himself bid up only the poorer sections. The New York men still followed him and every time he made a bid they increased it by a few dollars better. The result was that Sawver's agent got his lands for a song and that these New York men bought a great quantity of swamp and marsh. The day after the sale had closed they came around to call upon Sawyer and asked him what he thought their purchase. He replied that they had gotten two or three pieces of good land the first day, but, as for that they had bought during the rest of the week, they had bet fabric or make, but in the line of the open- | ter take a flatboat along if they wanted to get at them.

The history of Senator Pettigrew shows how they make men in the Northwest. Pettigrew came from Wisconsin to Dakota. He was born on a farm in Verment and at 6 years old was taken to Wisconsin, where his parents engaged in farming. The family was poor, and young Pettigrew worked his way through a two-years' college course and got his tuition for ringing the college beil and doing other chores of that sort. he went to Dakota to make a fortune he walked, and he traveled over a good part of the State carrying a chain for the surveyors.

Built His Own Log Cabin. He built the log cabin in which he lived Sioux Falls, and in the words of one o his friends, seeing that the place was a good one, he stuck in his toes and stayed there. He engaged in surveying and the real estate business, threw himself into the development of the Territory, and slowly but surely amassed wealth. He is now but a little over 49 years of age, but he has an independent ncome. He works, however, as hard as he did when he was at college, and you see plain, every-day common sense sticking out all over him. He is tall, angular and loosejointed. He weighs, I judge, about 150 pounds, and his long face, covered with a thick brown beard, is more like that of a good country grocer or drygoods merchant than that of one of the la-de-dah members of the Millionaires' Club. He dresses in business clothes, wears a turnover collar and is not horrified when he looks down and finds that the creases have come out of the front of his pantaloons and that the legs begin to bag at the knees. He is known in Dakota as the Pickerell Statesman, and he is considered one of the sharpest and shrewdest men of South Dakota. Some of his speculations have been peculiarly fortunate.

A Race for Forty Thousand,

He owned at one time the section upon which the best part of the city of Sioux Falls now stands, and he bought this with the first \$1,000 that he had saved, having to go \$4,000 in debt for the balance. Shortly after he had made the investment he foun that his title to the property was weak and suit was brought against him to recover three-fourths of the land. Matters were so fixed that he could perfect his title by going to Minneapolis and getting a man there who had some claim to the land to deed it over to him. He got this deed and had just started for the station when he learned that the other parties to the suit were in town after the same deed. He found sefore he left that they had gotten the deed, too, and the first deed that was recorded at ioux Falls would be the one which would

Both parties were on the same train and was a question as to which would get to e court house first. Pettigrew saw his rival get off and telegraph at the station and he found that he had telegraphed for a team of fast horses to meet him at the depot. He saw that his game was lost with out he could checkmate his rival before he reached Sioux Falls.

Fixed It With the Engineer.

At the next water tank he got out and dipped around to the locomotive and was soon riding with the engineer. After a few moments' conversation the engineer de-tached the locomotive from the train and it steamed on ahead into Sioux Falls which was three miles away, leaving the train with Pettigrew's rival in at the water tank. Ten minutes later the engine moved back and a half an hour after Pettigrew's deed was in the hands of the Recorder, a chrringe dashed up to the court house and Pettigrew's aval rushed in and said that he wanted a deed recorded immediately. The Recorder looked at the paper he handed him and replied that he had just finished recording a deed for that property to ished recording a deed for that property to Frank Pettigrew, and the man knew he was beaten. Pettigrew, by that day's operation, made \$40,000 and this formed the basis of

his fortune.

Both of the Minnesota Senators are selfmade though Washburne comes of a noted family, and all of his brothers have made

fortunes and fame. Old Israel Washburne, of Maine, had seven sons, and the cradle in which the hovs were rocked is kept in the Norlands Library in Maine. It is made of pine boards so inch thick, rudely dove-tailed together, and its solid pine rockers are shaped like half moons. It is painted a dark green and has been browned by age. It has held four Congressmen and two Gov-

ernors. Almost Ben Butler's Donble.

Senator Cush Davis, the other Minnesota representative in the Upper House, is the direct opposite of Washburne. Senator Davis looks like Ben Butler. He was taken for Ben Butler's son not long ago when he and Butler were stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel together, and it is said that when he was courting his wife, with whom it seems he fell in love at almost the first sight, she insisted that she had a photograph of him taken when he was a soldier. He told her that she must be mistaken, and asked to see it. She then brought out a locket in which there was a photograph of Ben But-ler taken when he was in the army, and it looked in fact very much like the picture of Senator Davis as he is to-day. Senator

Davis was born in New York.

He went into the army as a private and came out of it as a lieutenant and after the war was over he went to Minnesota to practice law. He was Governor of the has had for years one of the biggest law practices of the Northwest. His practice is said to be worth from \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year, and he might be a fich man if he cared anything for the saving and accumulation

As it is he spends as fast as he makes, and in 1881, when he withdrew from the firm of Davis, O'Brien & Wilson, he was \$20,000 in debt. Since that time he has paid off this debt and has made enough to buy himself a comfortable home and to make a little nestwhether he knows actually how much he is worth and doubt whether he cares. He is farmer and Philetus did day's labor, hauled a student and a lover of books more than a lover of money. He speaks and reads two or three languages and is to some extent a hero-worshiper. One of the greatest men who ever lived is to him Napoleon. He reads everything he can get about Napoleon and has a large collection of pictures of him. He has 300 books relating to him and his time, and he says his collection will not be complete until he can go to Europe and pick up about 300 more.

Another man of culture among these Northwest Senators is Senator Casey. He is a farmer and has the management of a hundred thousand acres of land or so in Dakota. A self-made business man, he talks several languages, has traveled widely in Europe and looks more like a New York club man than a farm manager.

Two Fighters in the Senate. The Northwest has two Senatorial fighters. These are men whose lives have been spent in the wildest parts of the frontier and who have grown strong with fighting among the Indians and the desperadoes. I refer to Senator George Shoup, of Idaho, and Senator Wilbur F. Sanders, of Montana. Shoup is a tall, straight, broad-shouldered, blue-eved man. There is no hair on the top of his head and he has not even a scalp-tock. He lost his hair naturally, however, and he has had a number of scrapes where he might have lost it from the Indians. Born in the East, he started out for Pike's Peak when he was 22 years old, and during the war he was one of the independent scouts of the Colorado volunteers. A large part of his career during the war was as a scout, and he has been conneeted with all the Indians and the desperadoes of the West. He is now at the head of the Indian Affairs Committee, and he has been Governor of Idaho and left the executive chair to take his seat in the Senate.

Senator Sanders is noted as having rid Montana of the noted gang of ruffians which overran the Northwest some years ago. He was at the head of the Vigilantes, and he has a number of times looked death in the face.

A Revolver as an Argument,

At one time, when he was trying a case in a Montana courtroom, the opposing coun-sel, who was sitting behind him, found fault with the way he was questioning the witnesses and jerked out his revolver and said. is he looked along its barrel at Sanders: "If you put that question again to my wit-ness I will shoot you."

Young Sanders turned coolly around, and, looking into the ugly pistol barrel and over it at the lawyer behind with a most contemptuous smile, said: "It would be just like you to shoot a man in the back." He thereupon turned around and asked the witness the same question over again, and the counsel, strange to say, did not fire. Had he done so the feeling against such a cowardly act would have been such that he would have been surely killed. Sanders is one of the finest lawyers of the Northwest. He makes at least balf the President's yearly salary during the recesses of the Senate at the law, and he is said to have much of the sarcastic power of ex-Senator Ingalls. He has been rather quiet in the Senate so far, but during the coming session

he will probably make some speeches which will astonish his fellow Senators. Keep Your Eyes on Them.

There are a score of other prominent men from the Northwest at Washington. Every-one knows the resord of William F. Vilas, who, cold and clean-cut, is considered one of the finest orators of the country, and who is bound to make a great reputation in Congress. Vilas is in his prime. During his whole 51 years he has never wasted a penny either financially or intellectually, and he has the accumulated savings of a lifetime to use in his political and forensic struggles. He will probably be a leader of the Demo-eratic side of the chamber, and he is enough of a politician to know that he has to take care of his State and his section.

There is a large Norwegian element represented by a number of Norsemen in the Lower House of Congress which will in time make itself felt.

Both of the Wyoming Senators are men and Senator Carey is one of the finest looking men in Congress. Warren has made a fortune in the West and he is still under 50. The prospects of young Dubois, of Idaho, are good, and the same may be said of his colleague, Senator Shoup. All told, you will not find in Congress a set of men who will average up better than these Sen-ators from the Northwest, and it will pay the people of the United States to keep their eyes on them.

FRANK G. CARPENTER.

REAL ESTATE IN NEW YORK. The Soil on Which the City Stands No. Brings Prices That Astound,

Harper's Weekly, 1

A chronicler of the days of the good Haroun-al-Raschid, seated on a minaret of his paradise, with a list of New York real estate quotations spread out before him, would be seized with an impulse to write the story of our prosperity in jeweled character on cloth of gold. And if he should describe Manhattan as an island overlaid with precious metals and incrusted with diamonds

there would be little fault to find with the metaphor beyond its audacity.

In a downtown district but a short time ago land sold for \$20,000 per frontage foot, the entire lot, 20x100 feet, bringing \$400,-000. Uptown, in a choice neighborhood, about the same time, \$50,000 was the price paid for a frontage of 20 feet by 100 in depth. Thus have the inexorable demands of traffic and the needs of huddling thousands for sleeping room and shelter trans-muted the soil beneath the New Yorkers' feet into agriferous strata, whose value stated in figures becomes almost too dazzting We have all but reached the condition when only two classes can exist in New York-the extremely rich and the very poor.

Smoke Consumers Needed.

troit Free Press.] Hunker (reading)-A locomotive is running on the Chicago and Alton road which

consumes its own smoke.

Miss Flypp—If we could only make you digarette fiends do that !

WOMEN IN PARADISE.

There Is Going to Be a Big Surplus From France and Spain.

NOT ENOUGH MEN TO GO 'ROUND.

How the Sex Is Suppressed From the Very

A DIFFERENCE IN CHURCH DUTIES

Cradle to the Grave.

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. As orthodoxy goes, nothing seems more certain than that the heaven of the future will be peopled with women by a very large majority, while the great mass of men will go to the other place. In his essay on French women, Jules Simon makes it very clear that Frenchmen hold that religion is a matter for women. France, he maintains, remained a Christian country after the revolution, and since the establishment of the republic, only through the women, who are in that country the defenders and supporters of the faith. A constant effort is being made by those

in authority-the Socialists, the politicians, the philosophers-to abolish all laws based upon the union of Church and State, or, as he puts it, "combining divine with human legislation, or uniting earth with God." To the furtherance of this end they are taking the schools out of the hands of the clergy, they are driving the chaplains out of the army, they are forcing the Sisters of Charity out of the hospitals. They are determined to have no God-in-the-Constitution, and to thoroughly break up the union of Church and State.

Checked Only by the Women.

They, in short, go as far in this matter as the women will allow them, If the good sisters would let the men alone, we are told, not a man would be married in church, nor accept the bonds of marriage at the hands of a clergyman. If the women did not insist upon it there would be no religious rites at funerals. In deference to the women, men vield so far as the forms of religion go. To preserve peace in the family they dare not, says Simon, go too far in op-position to the Church. Louis Philippe, as the story is told, in endeavoring to settle one of the fights with the Jesuits, told his Cabinet that he cared very little what was done as long as they "did not get him into hot water with his good Queen."

From this picture of France, presented by an able writer, it looks very much as if the French heaven-beyond the skies-will be given over mainly to the women, while the fathers, husbands and sons will spend the countless ages of eternity amid the quenchless fires of hades. This scheme of future happiness—with the men mostly left out-will hardly commend itself to the good sisters who are fond of the beloved brethern and desire their company, but if the condi-tion of things in France is such as represented, it would seem as if there could be no other orthodox or logical outcome. Spanish Men Will Be Broiled, Ton

Another able writer on the subject of the "Women of Spain," says that religion in that country is largely confined to the women. Men there, it is said, claim freedom of choice. They are free thinkers, materialists, skeptics, what they will, but they insist upon it that their wives, sisters and daughters must be pious and attend to all of their religious duties regularly and faithfully. The brethren there feel themselves privileged by virtue of their superi ority to break down the barriers of to throw off the restraints of religious duty to arrange their lives to suit themselves by an "elastic moral system" of their own devising, but the ideal woman of Spain to her countrymen is "pious, docile and ignor-

During the last century is was considered dangerous to permit a girl to learn to read and write, on the score that if able to do so she might peradventure correspond with a sweetheart. A salutary ignorance, absolute submission to father or absolute husband, devotion to the practices of re-ligion, self sacrifice, self effacement were considered the highest virtues of women. the prayer book and the catechism. This was the "classic type" of the eighteenth "classic type" of the eighteenth century, and the men of to-day, says the writer, have not become resigned or reconciled to any change or evolution in women. "The model wife of to-day is the same as she was 100 years ago," notwithstanding the changes of laws, manners and customs. However radical a Spaniard may be him-self, however much he may have changed with the temper of the times, however reve lutionary in sentiment-he hangs on de terminedly to the old ideal woman who must be ignorant, obedient and pious. Men -and not a few there are-who have not been to confession themselves for 30 years would be greatly shocked if their wives did not faithfully attend to this bounden church duty.

Men Are Tricked Into Church.

Only women, says our writer, assist at the religious exercises, such as "novenas" and celebrations. While the women are inside taking part in the services of the church the men loaf around the outside. To such an extent have they abandoned the field of religion to women only—says this writer upon the women of Spain—that the clergy have invented a trick when they wish to secure a male congregation. This is done by announcing a lecture for men only, because the subject, as to science, or morals, or philosophy, is too profound for the women to comprehend. Thus delicately flattered, and tickled by their vanity of super-

being pious, they do not want them too much so, for many of them are jealous of the influence of the clergy, and to this cause is owing much of the domestic intelicity of 'Only two professions are open to women

in Spain-that of tobacconist and queen." To these have recently been added those of telegraph and telephone clerks. The mid-dle class women, like those of France, have an undying desire to be ladies, and an ambi-tion to do nothing at all in the way of mak ing a living. Labor for money is by them considered degrading and disgraceful. However poor they may be, the daughters would lose caste if they should go behind a counter or engage in any employment outside of the home.

Marriage the Pursuit in France, Nothing is open to the girls of this class

but marriage, and if the "coming man" does not appear their hopes lie dead and dire misfortume marks them for her own. Mar-riage being the only pursuit open to them, and with no aspiration beyond, the whole and with no aspiration beyond, the whole family engage in the work of getting the girls off their hands. Meals are stinted, and all manner of pinching economies are practiced in order that they may dress handsomely and appear at the opera, and go into society in such style as will best aid them in securing headands. There some the handsome in the society in the style as will best aid them in securing headands. ing husbands. There seems to be none of the independence munifested in this country by women, who take as much pride and pleasure in the exercise of their talents as

do men. But to reach the end of their troubles in marriage, it is a disadvantage for girls to know much. Spaniards look with much suspicion on any learning for women that is not mainly a sham. A little smattering of music and drawing and daubing, and talking of French, to which their education is largely confined, is all very well, but anything more is not desirable. Thus educated it is hardly surprising that the comen of prefer the old ignorant ideal in many ways, solvice is this: Get a bottle of Pe-ru-na, yet that some of them are beginning to read the instructions on the bottle until

think that wives should know a little of the practical details of housekeeping at least. The Relations of Man and Wife.

home and only go out to church, the stay-at-home man is rather regarded with coutempt. His days are given to business and his evenings to his own amusements, in which his wife has no share. For them to appear upon the street arm in arm in the intimate habit of the English and American people is considered very had taste.

But while middle class women devote their small minds and talents to an imitation of the nobility, and would think them-selves disgraced if they carned a salary, the Spanish women of the lower classes are condemned by poverty to labor of the hard-est kind. They till the fields, sow the crops and cut the grass in addition to their household toil and nursing of children, but there is no "howl" raised as to their being out of their sphere. When women desire places as bookkeepers or doctors, or engage in any business on their own acthat home is the place for women, and that their sole business in life is to be wives and mothers, but here as in Spain, when they are forced by stern nec ssity to the most laborious drudgery, there is no mosn made over them as to usurping a man's place. Poor women always have the tough end of the row in Spain, and everywhere

else for that matter. · Her Whole Training Is Bad,

By the author of this study of the "Women of Spain" the faults and shortcomings of the Spanish woman are imputed mainly to the man, who models and gives form to her character. She is trained to his traditions and ideals. Marriage being the one business held up for her ambition she is educated to suit the musculine views and prejudices. Submission, obedience, self-sacrifice are drummed into her by the clergy as a duty. She is debarred from all share in public affairs. All treedom of thought for her is frowned upon. It would be shocking and dreadful for her not to go to church and be devoted to religion. The man claims freedom himself to be the wildest radical, the most ardent Nihilist, the reddest of republicans and the most un-orthodox of Christians, while at the same time he is unwilling that his wife should be otherwise than superstitious, narrow-

This being the case here below, it becomes evident that Spain is another country in Europe where the women, being mainly strictly orthodox in their belief, will fine "Jerusalem, the Golden, the Sweet and Blessed Country," their home to all eter-nity, while the men will be "walked off" to endless fire and chains. Truly this picture of the Spanish heaven, as told of in Spirit World," will be something wonder-ful to contemplate with its millions of women and sparseness of men.

That some American men are like unto the Spaniards in their estimation and judgment of women cannot be denied. Many well educated men have difficulty in getting rid of their prejudices in this resp Even some of the school princi-pals in this enlightened city of Pittsburg cannot conceive how it can be possible for a school, under charge of a woman, to carry off the honors. For a roman to manage a school as well as a man is to them something they cannot understand. Ratner than admit such a fact, they prefer to "Doubt truth to be a liar." there's Brother Buckley. He cannot be persuaded that the best Methodist woman alive should be allowed to speak from the pulpit. He would not let Susanna Wesley speak out in church if she were on earth to-

Women's Sphere in America.

Plenty of others too are to be found who, like the Spaniards, are fain to hold on to the ideal woman of a century ago. But these grow less in number as every day goes by. The one drawback or danger that may be feared is that the hordes of ignorant that are landed upon our shores in every ship bring their prejudices with them. However, with the pulpit of a free press, with the awakened intelligence of women, and the love of fair play and equal rights budding in almost every man's soul such a condition of affairs as exists in Spain will ever be out of the question of progress in England or America.

It is a matter of some moment perhaps to those who puzzle themselves about the 'great hereafter' to know how things are to-day before your system will breed to be conducted in heaven with not enough men to go round. Will it be like the while the great majority of women are mum in the pews? One of the authorities on the "spirit land" says that those who missed their "kindred souls" upon earth will find fnem in heaven. This seems a little dubious under the circumstances as related. BESSIE BRAMBLE.

A GRATEFUL MOTHER.

HER SON'S LOATHSOME DISEASE RE-

MOVED. Boy Only Twelve Years Old-Chronic Ca tarrh-Great Discharge From Nose and Throat

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL

CHIPPEWA FALLS, WIS., Dec. 4, 1891. The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.— Gentlemen: It is with great pleasure that I write of the benefit derived from your remedy, Pe-ru-na My little boy, about 12 years old, has always been with catarrhy very bad several years, and I had great tears of his going into consumption. He had a bad cough that I could not check, and his head was in a terrible condi-tion. His head discharged so much for years that it was a charge on my mind to keep him supplied with handkerchiefs. I had to use every rag that I could get at hand. It was astonishing how he could discharge so much from his nose. I commenced to give him Pe-ru-na about a month ago, and the tered, and tickled by their vanity of super-ior intelligence, the men are inveigled into church occasionally, and thus get a taste of church occasionally, and thus get a taste of to use a handkerchief at all. The Peru-na-to use a handkerchief at all. The Peru-naas if I cannot find words to express my grat itude for the medicine; but I do regret that I never tried it before. I thought there was no cure for him, and had given up trying to have him cured; but when I saw the disease so thoroughly explained in the paper by Dr. Hartman I thought I would try his medicine. I never will be without Pe-ru-na in the house, and I will recom mend it to all my friends.

Very sincerely yours, Mrs. A. E. ACRERMAN, E. Grand Ave., Chippewa Falls, Wis. PE-RU-NA AS A FAMILY MEDICINE.

Used according to the directions, Pe-ru-na will secure the family against catarrh, colds, coughs, pneumonía, pleurisy, bron-chitis and consumption. It is a fact of ever-increasing astonishment that so many otherwise sensible and provident people will, for the neglect of so simple a precaution as to have a bottle of Pe-ru-na at hand, bring upon themselves the needless suffering and foolish expense that a professional man is forced to witness every day.

A cold in the head, which a single bottle

of Pe-ru-na will cure, soon becomes a case of chronic catarrh, which will require many bottles to entirely cure. A sore throat, which one bottle of Pe-ru-na will cure, soon becomes chronic pharyngitis or enlarged tonsils, which will require many bottles. A slight cough, which, without a vestige of doubt, would soon disappear with the use of Pe-ru-na, becomes chronic bronchitis, which will require a persistent use of Peru-na for some time. Every practicing physician sees many cases of consumption each year due directly to neglect of coughs, colds, etc., which, if Pe-ru-na had been kept in the house and used according to directions, would have been prevented. In no other department of domestic m rangements is there such stupendous disrigard of the welfare of the family as guarding against the common ills of life by the use of effective and reliable family remedies. If the following advice could Spain are kept in submission, exhibit so little energy and display such narrowness of mind. But as a small mark of progress the author notes that while husbands still that would be difficult to exaggerate. The

they are thoroughly understood, do exactly as they direct, and no catarrh, cold, cough, sore throat, bronchitis, plurisy, pneumonia, or any other climatic disease will disturb the peace of the household so long as this But while the wife is expected to stay at is continued. To have this remedy at hand before the attack comes, to become intelli-gent as to its use, is only the most common foresight used in all other departments of

ordinary business. Send to The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company of Columbus, Ohio, for a free pamphlet on the treatment of Catarrh, La Grippe, Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and all the climatic diseases of winter.

ARRITRATION WITH CHILE

We Had Trouble Once Before and the King of Belgium Settled It. "It would be no cause for surprise," said Government official in New York, the

other day, "if the questions pending between the United States and Chile should be submitted to arbitrators and thus adjusted satisfactorily. This course has a precedent as to the two Governments. The 'Macedonia Claims,' as they were called, were thus settled over 30 years ago. These claims grew out of the seizure of a lot of silver on the order of Admiral Cochrane, of the Chilean navy in 1821. The silver was on board a merchant ship and was the property of citizens of the United States. This Government demanded indemnity, which was refused, for reasons I now do not remember. There was a long diplomatic controversy. In those days the communication was alow. At any rate it was not until 1858 that the two contesting Govern-

ments got together.

They finally agreed to submit the facts of the case, with the necessary briefs, to the King of Belgium as arbitrator. This convention was ratified by both countries and was proclaimed by our Government in 1859. The matter in dispute was thus disposed of in a sensible way without a resort to arms. Arbitration has since then been accepted by all civilized nations as a perfectly fair and honorable means of maintaining national dignity and individual rights and there is no reason why it should not be applied in this case. There is no reasonable excuse for war between nations honestly entertaining a mutual desire for peace.



Procrastination breeds. Did you ever meet the two old women who met in the street, one with two rabbits in a backet, the other with a pair of canaries in a cage. They talked-talked-talked. See the result above.

The results astonished even these old gossippers. Don't talk, but act.

You have heard on good authority that the Carlsoad treatment has for the past 500 years been Europe's first health resort.

The Carlsbad Sprudel Salts you can buy at any drug store. This means to take the Carlsbad

treatment at your home. These Salts are a standard remedy for Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all stomachic diseases, Gout, etc. Don't talk about trying the Carlsbad Spru-

Write to "Eisner & Mendels Co., Sole Agents, New York," whos signature is on every genuine bottle for illustrated pamphlets which wil thoroughly explain the action of these

Salts on the system. A pleasant remedy.

We Can't do it but are willing to pay for learning how to

make as good an article as WOLFF'S ACMIN

BLACKING of cheap material so that a retailer can profitably sell it at 10c. Our price is 20c.

The retailer says the public will not pay it. We say the public will, because they will always pay a fair price for a good article. To show both the trade and the public that we want to give them the best for the least money, we will pay

\$10,000.00 Reward

For above information; this offer is open until January 1st, 1893. WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia

Pik-Ron is the name of a paint which loes work that no other paint can do. New rood painted with it looks like the natural rood when it is stained and varnished. PAINTERS AND BUILDERS

will find it profitable to investigate. All paint stores sell it:

Beauty often depends on plumpness; so does comfort; so does health. If you get thin, there is something wrong, though you may feel no sign of it,

Thinness itself is a sign; sometimes the first sign; sometimes not.

The way to get back plumpness is by CAREFUL LIVING, which sometimes includes the use of Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil.

Let us send you-free-a little book which throws much light on all these subjects.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 132 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver
oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

CONSUMPTION.

Thave a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long

standing have been cured. Indeed so strong is my faith in its efficient, that I will send Two BOTTLES FIELD, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this discusse to any suf-ferer who will send me their Express and P. O. address. T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Peuri St., N. Y. de2144-wksu