PITTSBURG DISPATCH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 20, 1892. THE



The Chaplains in Both Houses Ask That It May Be Continued.

PRAYING FOR PEACE.

MEXICAN AWARDS CONSIDERED.

Appropriation Bills for Fuildings Passed by the Senate.

THE FIRST BILL AWAITING SIGNATURE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The Chaplain had a somewhat larger audience of Senators to-day than he had yesterday and once more he thanked beaven for peace and prayed that it may be preserved to this nation and to the great family of nations.

The first paper presented was a report from the Secretary of State, in reply to a Senate resolution, as to the Mexican awards under the convention of 1868. Secretary Blaine's report gives the full amount of the awards as \$5,865,000, all of which had been paid by Mexico in 14 annual installments in perfect accordance with the terms of the convention.

Mr. Stanford gave notice that he would next Tuesday submit some remarks to the Senate on his bill to increase the circulating medium,

The Senate bill to change the times for holding the District Courts of the United States for the Western District of Missouri was passed.

Mr. Pettigrew, of the Indian Committee reported the bill to carry out in part the provisions of the bill for the division for the lands of the Sioux nation of Indians and to secure the relinquishment of the In-dian title. Placed on the calendar.

Appropriations for Public Buildings.

The Senate then began the consideration of business on the calcudar. The following of business on the calendar. The following bills were passed: Appropriating \$10,000 for a postoffice building at Mammoth Hot Springs in the Yellowstone National Park. To aid South Dakota to support a school of mines at Rapid City, Pennington county. mines at Rapid City, Pennington county, Appropriating \$250,000 for a public build-ing at Hasting \$Neb. Appropriating \$20,-000 to increase the accommodations of the Marine Hosnitai at Detroit, Mich. Appro-priating \$100,000 for a public building in Mansfield, O. Appropriating \$250,000 for a public building at Norfolk, Neb. Appro-priating \$75,000 for a public building at Jacksonville, III. Appropriating \$100,000 for a public building at Foregas Falls. Minn. for a public building at Fergus Falls, Minn. Appropriating \$100,000 for a public building in Zanesville, O. Mexican Award Bill Sent Over.

At 2 P. M. the consideration of the Mexi-can award bill, which was before the Senate yesterday, was resumed and Mr. Vest continued his argument against it. Mr. Mor-gan replied to Mr. Vest, and then the bill vent over till to-morrow without action. The enrolled House bill fixing the time

of the sessions of United States Courts in the Northern district of Iowa was signed by the Vice President and is the first get of the present session to go to the President for his approval. After a short executive ses-sion, the Senate adjourped.

THE HOUSE.

The Printing and Binding of Public Documents Made the Subject for a Long Discussion-A New Code of Rules to Be Considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- Throughout the corridors of the House wing this morning, the employes (most of them old soldiers of the Rebellion) engaged in an earnest argument over the prospect of war with Chile. This was also the topic of conversation in the press gallery and among the many spectators who occupied the public

galleries. In his prayer, the Chaplain, after his opening invocation, said: "Inspire, uphold flesh. On emerging they fall to the ground and direct Thy honored servant, the Presi- and form the chrysalis condition, come out dent of the United States, his constitutional advisers and members of the two Houses of Congress in this solemn crisis of our history. Let all that shall be advised, decided upon and done be for the safety, honor, dignity and welfare of the nation, in the spirit of justice and conciliation to all ther nations, and have the sanction and blessing of the Prince of the kings of earth."

the Attorney General and Mrs. Miller, the Postmaster General and Mrs. Wanamaker, the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of the Interior and Mrs. Noble, the Secretary of Agriculture and Mrs. Rusk, General and Mrs. Schofield, Commodore and Mrs. Ram-say, Senator and Mrs. Cullom, Senator Gibson, of La.; Senator and Mrs. Waithall, Senator and Mrs. Gallinger, Repre-sentative Herbert, Representative and Mrs. Reyburn, of Pa.; Mr. George W. Childs, of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. George B. Roberts, of Philadelphis; Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Dimmick and Mr. and Mrs. Russell B. Boberts, of Philadelphis; Mrs. Sheridan, Mrs. Dimmick and Mr. and Mrs. Russell Harrison. Secretary Blaine expected to attend up to the last hour, but was pre-vented from so doing by the prevalence of a heavy snow storm. Among others invited who were unable to be present by reason of illness wars Secretary and Mrs. Factor illness were Secretary and Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Wilmerding, Mrs. George W. Childs and Speaker and Mrs. Crisp.

OFFICERS PROMOTED.

Nominations Sent to the Senate by the Pres-

Ident. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Henry E. Kryger receiver public moneys at Neligh, Neb.; Captain E. B. Mosely. Assistant Sergeon, to be Major and Surgeon; Lieutenant Colonel John J. Upham, Third cavalry, to be Colonel; Major Upham, Third cavairy, to be Colonel; Major Eugene B. Beaumont, fourth cavairy, to be Licutenant Colonel; Captain Sanford C. Kellogg, Fifth cavalry, to be Major; First Lieutenants Robert London, fifth cavalry, and John G. Ballauce, Twenty-second infan-try, to be Captains; Second Lieutenants E. L. Mitchie, Second cavalry, Arthur T. Cur-tis, Second artillery, and William S. Pierce, Second artillery, to be First Lieutenants.

ANIMAL PARASITES.

A RECENT DISCOVERY GIVES SCIENCE ANOTHER START.

The Department of Agriculture Trying to Find Means to Fight Them-It Has Made a Great Discovery-A Work of Interest to AlL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- A recent disovery to the effect that the triching of pork, which caused the American hog to be shut out of Europe so long, are from rats has given new impetus to the pursuit of a line of investigation which has been claiming the attention of the United States Govment. Dr. Leuckhart, the great Leipsic professor, who made the discovery, ascertained by the dissection of rats that 40 per cent of them were infected by triching. Rats are cannibals. They eat their own offspring and each other, and spread the in-fection. Whether they ever die of trichinosis is not known, although it makes them lame sometimes. Pigs devour them and contract the complaint. Human beings in their turn eat the pigs, and the triching develop, with fatal results frequently.

The Department of Agriculture is at pres-ent giving earnest attention to the study of animal parasites, with a view of finding out methods for fighting against some of them which cause a loss of many millions of dol-lars yearly to farmers. It has made a big discovery recently in relation to the fatal disease of cattle called Texas fever, which is caused by a minute animal called a proto-zoon, that feeds on the red corpuscies in the blood and destroys them. Recent develop-ments of knowledge reveal the protozoa as producers of morbid complaints. It has been ascertained that the cause of malaria is a protozoon which feeds on the blood cor-puscles, and another microscopic foe of like description is responsible for certain forms of dysentery. Undoubtedly many disorders not now understood will eventually be re-ferred to a similar origin.

The department is trying to discover means for combatting another parasite, which causes a loss of nearly \$3,500,000 a year in cattle slaughtered in Chicago. It is the dreaded heel fly, which lays its eggs on the backs of the animals, the worms hatched from them boring through the skin and re-maining buried for several months in the as perfect flies, ready to lay their eggs on the backs of other cattle, that being their only method of reproduction. Another insect, known in the West as the gadfly, attacks horses, laying its eggs on the animals. The horse licks itself and conveys the eggs to its stomach, where they are hatched, the worms clinging to the stomach walls. Very often they bore through the stomach and kill the horse. A parasitic worm known as the liver fluke at-taches itself during a certain stage of its being to the liver and lungs of cattle. During its early growth it goes through a series of autonishing metamorphoses, devel-oping a new self inside of its old self in a different shape several times. Finally it leaves the body of the beast, and what becomes of it is not known precisely; but there is no doubt that it is transformed into a species of snail that lives in wet places. It certainly must lay its eggs in such spots, where the cattle lick them up, thus com-pleting the cycle of its being. Only a beginning has been made by the Government in the work of fighting the parasites of animals. By always condemning the pigs which are infected with triching the disease will be rendered less common. Heel flies and gadflies are com-batted successfully and destroyed by spreading tar ointment over the bodies of the beasts attacked. In its labors the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture devotes its attention first to studying the life history of each parasite, in order to find out at what stage of its existence the enemy can be attacked to the best advantage. Having procured a full knowledge of the habits and manner of existence of the adversary, it is comparatively easy to interfere with its operations.

SCIENTIFIC ODDITIES. An Ancient Process of Glass Making

Brought to Light Again.

TUBING FOR ELECTRIC CONDUITS.

The Vast Power That Is Stored Up in the Falls of Niagara. A NEW USE IS FOUND FOR BROWN COAL

During the year that has just closed there has been perfected an invention at Pendleton, Ind., about which but little has been said, but which is destined to prove of inestimable value in the commercial world. In searching the ruins of ancient Pompeii some years ago the searchers came across glass or porcelain tubes, and with this discovery ended all knowledge of a lost art until some three years ago, when a New York man conceived the idea of manufacturing glass into tubes and pipes. Going to Pendleton to gain the advantages of the deposits of glass sand and also of natural gas, he set to work to develop the idea he had conceived to give to commerce an article hitherto unknown. Success has crowned his efforts, and within the next two months glass molded

in various forms of pipes, jars, vases, etc., will be on the market. The invention includes the making of

glass into electric conduits, gas and water mains, sewer and closet pipes; also into fruit and butter jars, vases, tombstones, statuary, and various other articles for ornamental uses. The first-named, however, is meant to be the principal article manufactured, and its mode of manufacture is both simple and unique. The glass is first melted in an ordinary tank furnace, from which it is removed in ladles to the molds. These consist of an iron tube, whose inside diameter is just equal to the outside diameter of the tube desired to be cast; divided perpendicularly into two equal parts, and joined by hinges on one side and a latch and handle on the other. The mold is closed and the latch fastened, and then molten glass is poured in at the top until the mold is full; plungers, the size of the bores desired, are now applied from above and below simultaneously, and the bore forced into the mass of glass; there being no avenue of escape for the glass forced out of place by the plungers it is compressed into the barrel of the tube, giving it a remarkable degree of solidity. The plungers are with-drawn, the mold opened, and the glass tube mond is the tempering over where it is moved to the tempering oven, where it is carefully tempered, according to the use to which it is to be applied. Tubes ranging from 2 inches to 4 feet bore

diameter are cast in this same manner, in sections varying from 2 to 3 feet in length. The other articles are cast in much the same way, differing only to suit the shape of the desired article. The uses to which these are applied are various, but the main object is for conduits for placing electric wires under ground. Glass being the best non-con-ductor known, and also impervious to the action of acid or the elements, is cminently fitted for the use to which it is to be put.

New Plan of Flectric Transit, A new plan of electric transit, which does away with the trolley wire and poles—and which is pronounced as cheap of construc-tion and of operation as the trolley system -is to be tried in St. Louis. The following description of the method of operation is found in the Brooklyn Eagle. The current is earried by an insulated wire in the conduit, connected with a series of pendant switches 12 feet apart. The switches are inswitches is need apart. The switches are in-sulated when they hang vertically, their natural position. Underneath the car, at-tached to it by thin metal posts running through a slot slightly narrower than that in a cable road, is what is called a shoe. This shoe is a thin piece of metal with an inculated by them 12 feet long about 8

were far behind the European engineers in their ability to transmit such power to a long distance. Buffalo is the largest town within easy reach of Niagara, being some 18 miles away. This was where the power company wished first to get, but by any of the methods used in America the loss of power was so great that it would not pay. In this emergency Dr. Coleman Sellers, of Philadelphia, was asked to visit Europe and see what he could learn there that would enable the company to do what it wished. He found that the Swiss were transmitting water power very cheaply and effectively, and that in Paris and Birming-ham compressed air was being used with

enectively, and that in Paris and Birming-ham compressed air was being used with great satisfaction. But even after seeing all that he could, he did not feel scorel THE OBLITERATION OF A SQUATTER.

But even after seeing all that he could, he did not feel equal to making plans with which he was entirely satisfied. He, there-fore, at the expense of the company, organ-ized an international commission, with Sir William Thompson as Chairman. On this commission besides Sir William were Dr. Sellers, representing America; Colonel Turrenttini, Mayor of Geneva, representing Switzerland; M. Marichas, of the French Institute, and Prof. Unwin, of London. This commission received plans from all the greatest electrical engineers in the world, and awarded prizes aggregating \$25,000. These plans showed that to take the power to Buffalo was entirely feasible, and that while the power could be sold at a great profit on the spot at \$10 per annum per horse-power, it could also be sold in Buffalo at a price very much under the cost of steam at a price very much under the cost of steam generated there in the usual way.

New Tunnel Under the Thames.

The London County Council have signed a contract for the construction of the muchdebated tunnel at Blackwall. In three years the completion of this work, which will be of incalculable value to that busy will be of incalculable value to that busy and populous portion of the metropolis which lies east of London Bridge, may be looked for. When the Metropolitan Board of Works received its quietus, the County Council began de novo to consider the best means of communication across the river. They consulted Mr. Wolfe Barry, who recommended a bridge; but, after a thor-ough examination of all the pros and cons, the decided upon a tun-nel 27 feet in diameter. Mr. Binnie, he chief engineer to the County Council, has prepared the plans and specifications. On the north side the entrance to the tun-nel is in the East India Doek road, quite in nel is in the East India Dock road, quite in the heart of a busy and densely populate district. On the south side it will debouc pulated on Greenwich Marshes, about a mile and a quarter from Greenwich Hospital. The heavy traffic from the docks will be able to reach Greenwich, Deptford and the popu-lous districts of South London by way of the tunnel, instead of making the circuit of London Bridge, a main of a locat to Lohdon Bridge-a saving of at least ten miles. The gradient, of which so much has been made, will not be a serious obstacle. It is less than that of the roadway at St. Martin's Church, leading from the Grand Hotel to the corner of the National Gal-

BE KIND TO HORSES.

erv.

C. W. Bolton Says a Few Interesting Words About Man's Friend.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19 .- [Special.] -Charles W. Bolton, an agent of the Women's Branch of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, delivered a short talk about the "Rational and Humane Management of Horses," in Natatorium Hall, on Saturday night. His lec-

ture was illustrated with a docile white horse. The lecturer, in a practical manner, showed the cruelty which is sometimes un-wittingly practiced on horses. This, he wittingly practiced on horses. This, he said, began almost as soon as a horse was foaled. The majority of horses are put to work too early. They should not be har-nessed to a wagon until they are between four and five years old. Kindness, rather than a whip, is more effective in educating a horse. "Fondle him," said Mr. Bolton, "tell him and show him what you want him to do, and he will do it."

Chris Gottschalk, with whom I went, leav-ing his place about noon, to where 'Dutch Fred's' house had stood. We took boards and carefully scraped the snow from the part of the house where he had lived and found nothing but some pieces of the stove, some charred pieces of meat and the barrels of his double-barreled rifle. The high wind Teel him and show him what you want him to do, and he will do it." The cruchties of the check rein, the curb bit, blinkers and the whip were touched upon at considerable length. Docking horses' tails, and the clipping of horses in winter were also spoken of, and the audience asked to do what it could to have them of the night before had partly blown away liscontinued. "Of all the horse in the city," the speaker declared, "fully 75 per cent are lame, and in a majority of cases this lameness can be traced to imprope shoeing. By placing hot shoes to a horse' foot the natural oils are dried up, and it is only a matter of time when the horse will become lame." Mr. Bolton also spoke in become lame." Mr. Bolton also spoke 1 favor of "a change in diet for the horse, contending that "it is just as necessary for a dumb animal at it is for man."

NO FALSE ALARM! One Weird, Wild Spot in Colorado In ours, but a REALISTIC SCENE of genuine, unheard-of Where Mysteries Abound. bargains. NO FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS PUT IN PRINT for the unthinking to nibble at. The announcement of LATEST IN DEVIL'S HEAD ANNALS

A HOT-BED OF CRIME.

of an Old Trapper.

DENVER, Jan. 19 .- Devil's Head is a

onely spot about 35 miles southwest of

Denver. In this quiet sequestered nook

returned after an absence of three weeks

and found that the staple which fastened

his cabin door had been pulled out and

Polsoned by New-Made Bread,

He found everything as he had left it ap

could be done in the matter.

then replaced ..

some form.

this special **OF BOYS AND CHILDREN'S** Barn Burning and the Attempted Poisoning SUITS AND OVERCOATS

> Was first made known to the public last Sunday through the leading newspapers. Monday morning the building was crowded with ladies and children, all taking advantage of the

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



REDUCTION

From the already marked-down price. The administrators insist upon an immediate settlement, consequently every Overcoat, Suit of Clothes and Pantaloons will be SACRIFICED at the



The Time for Holding Court.

Mr. E. Taylor, of Ohio, from the Com mittee on Judiciary, reported a bill fixing the time for holding terms of the Circuit and District Courts for the Western district of Wisconsin. Passed.

Mr. Watson, of Georgia, asked unani-mous consent to discharge the Com-mittee on Judiciary from the further consideration of the resolution instructing that committee to investigate the organization of the Pinkerton Detective Agency. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, objected.

The House then resumed consideration of the bill providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents. Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, op-posed the measure and moved that it be referred to the Committee on Printing. After considerable debate Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, moved that the further con sideration of the bill be postponed until Friday next, pending which Mr. O'Neill, of Missouri, moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to-yeas, 137; nays, 102.

Public Document Bill Killed.

Mr. O'Neill moved to reconsider and law this motion on the table, pending which Mr. Springer, of Illinois, moved an adjournment, which was lost-89 to 112, amid laughter on the Republican side. Mr. O'Neill's motion to table the motion to reconsider was agreed to. This defeats the bill.

The new code of rules has been practically decided upon, and will probably be sub-mitted to the full Committee on Rules to-morrow with a view to its report to the House on the following day.

CHANGES IN THE RULES.

Filibustering to B. Prevented and Speeches

to Be Cut Off Short. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-It is now known that there will be only a few changes made in the rules of the Fiftieth Congress. The modified Holman rule of the Forty-eighth Congress, under which legislation was permitted on appropriation bills when germane and in the line of retrenchment in expend itures, will be readopted. A rule will also be added limiting to one hour the call of States on Mondays for the introduction of bills, the object being to prevent filibuster-ing on suspension days by wasting time in

the introduction and reading of long bills. It is also likely, although this has not yet been absolutely decided upon that a rule will be framed to prevent prolonged filibustering by enabling the House to bring to a vote any measure on which it desires to close debate. This rule will probably give close dense. This rule will probably give the Rules Committee authority to bring in a special order fixing a time at which de-bate on any specific measure shall cease, the approval of the order by the House, of course, being necessary.

HARRISON'S STATE DINNER.

It Was Attended by the Members of the

Cabinet and Their Wives.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19 .- The President and Mrs. Harrison gave the first state dinner of the season to-night in honor of the Cabinet. The White House was brilliantly illuminated and handsomely decorated for the occasion. The table decorations were violets in various designs, the centerpiece being a floral representation of the national coat of arms. The ladies' favors were Watteau bows of violet colored ribbons with the guest's name painted on one streamer and a picture of the White House

THE WORLD'S FAIR TIED UP.

Another Unseemly Squabble Delaying the Work at Chicago,

CHICAGO, Jan. 19.-All the signs indicate a deadlock over the question of hand-ling exhibits. President Baker, of the Local Directory, summoned all the department chiefs to appear before his new Committee on Rules and Regulations yesterday. Each department was catechised concerning certain changes in the existing department and general rules which it is proposed to make. Director General Davis, representing the National Commission, denies the right of President Baker to summon the chiefs to a conference of any official character whatsoever, saying he should have been called in if a Directory Committee purposed to suggest any change in the rules which had been made by his departto carry away the smaller particles unment chiefs.

All the work of the several departments is tied up pending a settlement of the ques-tion. The City Council took a hand in the fight last night by passing a resolution de-claring that under the agreement between the Local Directory and the National Com-mission forming a Board of Control, the Director General is the representative both of the local corporation and the nation and of supreme authority, and calling on the Local Directory to take measures to put au end to the conflict so highly detri-mental to the interests of the fair. Director General Davis says there is no trouble between himself and the directory, but that the conflict arises wholly out of the position taken by President Baker without authority.

GOLD-PLATED QUARTERS.

A Dangerous Counterfeit on \$10 Coins Now Circulating in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 19 .- Although the new silver coins have been in circulation only a few days, an attempt has already been made to swindle people with the 25-cent piece by gold-plating it.

bons with the guest's name painted on one streamer and a picture of the White House on the other. The guests were: Vice President and Mrs. Morton, Secretary and Mrs. Elkins,

insulated bottom, 13 feet long, about 8 inches wide, and with the insulator 1/4 inch or less thick. As the forward end of the shoe touches the bottom or brush of one of the pendant switches it pushes it out of plumb, and in that way establishes a connection through the switch with the insu-lated current-bearing wire.

The switch is kept pressed at an angle allowing a free flow of the current as long as the shoe touches it. When the shoe passes the switch falls back by its weight and the current is cut off. But the switches are 12 feet apart and the shoe is 13 feet long, so that before it lets go of a switch behind the forward end has caught another, thus supplying a continuous current through the shoe up to the motor in the car. The St. Louis road will be done and cars running on it by March 1, when Brooklyn and other Eastern street railroad men will be asked out to look it over. One element

in the cheapness of the new scheme, as elnimed by its promoters, is that there is practically no loss of current in transmis sion, while with overhead wires an allow ance is made for a leakage of 10 per cent in ordinary weather, and in wet weather and fogs the loss is much heavier, as everyone knows who has tried to talk over a telephone on a rainy day. Burning Brick With Browncoal.

In Germany and Austria browncoal in raw state is used for burning brick, stone-ware and drain tile, for which purpose it is preferred to any other fuel. Brick clays and fire clays are often found in close proximity to the browncoal, and the manufacture of brick, fire brick and tiles, at an extremely low price, is thus rendered practicable, and a great number of mines have brick yards in

connection with them by means of which they are enabled to make use of all their coal, even what would otherwise he refuse At one of the large brick works on the Rhine the experience of several years trial proves that a firing with a mixture of browncoal briquettes and raw brown coal gave better results in actual work than stone coal alone, stone coal with briquettes, or stone coal and raw browncoal, and at the time of my visit works were just being completed for briquetting their browncoal for use in this manner.

this manner. this manner. In using this earthy. browncoal for such firing purposes, or under steam boilers and elsewhere, due attention is given to the ar-rangement of the fire-boxes and grates to suit the tuel. If a flat grate is used the grate bars are made vary narrow and with small intervals between each. The favorite grate, however, is called the "treppen rost," and is a grate arranged in a series ot steps by which the air gets proper access to the browncoal without need of a blast sufficient

ourned

The Power of Niagara.

The public has heard much of the progress of the work at Niagara Falls, on the canal of the work at Niagara Falls, on the canal and tunnel which are in progress of build-ing by the Niagara Falls Power Company. The canal above the falls and the tunnel which takes off the water after it has per-formed its service will be finished next fall. About these there are no particularly new engineering problems to solve. But it was a serious problem how to utilize the power -120,000 horse power-developed by these works. It has been reckoned that one horse power can keep two men busy; that is in a machine shop employ-ing 1,000 men a power of 500 horses will be needed. Therefore it will be seen that to attempt to use this great power horses will be needed. Therefore it will be seen that to attempt to use this great power immediately at Niagara would involve the building of one of the very largest cities in the whole of the United States. But great cities do not spring up at command, and the projectors of this enterprise, while bearing in mind the value and making provision for the use of a great deal of this power on the spot, have found that even then there would be much more to spare than had been used.

It was found in endeavoring to solve the

It was found in endeavoring to solve the problem of how best to utilize this surplus that while American engineers had shown I great skill and ingenuity in the use of water power where it was generated they

MORE TROUBLE AT DEER ISLAND.

More Than 100 Prisoners Refuse to Work and Make a Big Racket.

BOSTON, Jan 19.-[Special.]-The prison-ers at Deer Island have been rioting again. Signs of an outbreak among them were observed yesterday, and the officers of the institution were not surprised this morning when 125 of the prisoners not only refused to begin their different tasks, but set up a systematic racket-making that was deafen-ing. The officers tried to restrain the pris-oners, but failed, and, as a very last re-source, the news of the riot was telephoned source, the news of the riot was telephoned to the Board of Directors of Public Institu-tions, with a request that the Commission-ers go at once to the island. Therefore, at 11 o'clock this morning Chairman Jenks and his companions boarded the steamer J. Putnam Bradle, and soon they were at the scene of the trouble and did everything in their power to quiet the disturbing ele-ment. The racket was continued most of

ment. The rather the afternoon. The racket was continued most of It was only a few weeks ago that a simi-lar trouble occurred at the island, the men claiming that they were brutally treated by some of the officers. The Commissioner gave car to the grievances of the prisoners on that occasion, but nothing came of it exxcept a warning to one of the efficer to be more careful in the future. In this con-nection it should be stated that for a long time there has been trouble among the officers themselves, and this trouble was re-cently the subject of the formal considera-tion of the Commissioners; but so far as the public knows the Commissioners failed to make any radical changes of men or policy.

DIFFER WITH DR. KEELEY.

German Physicians Don't Believe Asafortida Will Cure the Grip.

BERLIN, Jan. 19 .- A statement was put lished here on Friday that Dr. Keeley says he has found a specific for the grip in asafortida. A correspondent has interviewed some physicians on the subject. While they acknowledge that they have not used this remedy, they think it will be found in practice to be scarcely all that is claimed for it. One save:

"Asafeetida has long been known to us as "Asafetida has long been known to us as possessing certain anti-spasmodic proper-ties, and nervine-alterative qualities have been claimed for it. Its use has, however, been greatly restricted, partly on account of its objectionable odor, and partly, if not chiefly, because such properties as it does possess are not marked to any great extent. Still, its stimulant effect may be beneficial in certain cases in certain cases.

"We must remember, too, that, as far as our experience teaches, climatic influences bave something to do with what I may call the virility of the disease, and this it would be well for physicians who see many cases of influenza to study."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE For Night Sweats Of consumption, gives speedy benefit.

Ulsters and Overcoats

The low prices at which we sell men's ulsters and overcoats bring the crowd to our store. Every minute we give away \$14 ul-sters for \$7 and men's \$12 overcoats for \$6. A big variety to choose from and a money-A big variety to choose from and a money-saving sale for you.
P. C. C. C. Pittsburg Combination Cloth-ing Company, corner Grant and Diamond streets, opp. the Court House.

snow from the ground where the stabl had been, leaving parts of the dead horses exposed. This was the first we knew of the horses having been burned. There seemed to be the bodies of six or eight horses, and

A Region of Desolation.

this is all I know." Daniel Ecker, whose barn and house were burned, corroborated Mr. Myers' story. Since these things have been known no effort has been made to clear up the mys-tery of "Dutch Fred's" disappearance.

Engineer for the Valley Road.

Charles T. Manning, one of the Baltimore and Ohio engineers in the Pittsburg office, has been appointed engineer maintenance of way for the Valley road. He will leave tor Akron to-day. Mr. Manning is a brother of W. T. Manning, who formerly held the same position on the Pittsburg division. were \$15 to \$25, all at



What a blessed thing is memory! How it brings up the pleasures of the past, and hides its unpleasantnesses! You recall your childhood days, do 3 lots, to be sacrificed at you not, and wish they would return? You remember the pleasant associations, while the unpleasant ones are forgotten. Perhaps to your mind MILITARY CAPES, Jet or Passacomes the face of some friend. It was once a pale, sad face. It showed menterie and Feather edge trimmed, \$45 and \$50 garments, at marks of pain, lines of care. It seemed to be looking into the hereafter, the unknown future. And then you recalled how it brightened, how it recovered its rosy hue, how it be-WRAPS-odd assorted lots-without came a picture of happiness and joy. capes, that were \$20, \$25 to \$35, Do you remember these things? Many people do, and gladly tell how the health returned, how happiness came back, how the world seemed bright. They tell how they were once weak, nerveless, perhaps in pain, certainly unhappy. They tell of sleepless nights, restless days, untouched food, unstrung nerves. And then they tell how they became happy, healthy and strong once more. You have heard it often in the past, have you not? You have heard people describe how they were cured and kept in health? You certainly can remember what it is that has so helped people in America. If not, listen to what Mrs. Annie Jenness Miller, who

CAPES, Tans, Greys, etc., that were \$18.50 to \$25, all put in at one price, Ladies' Elegant MILITARY CAPES, Tans, Greys, etc., were \$25 to \$42, all one price, Three long center tables, several hundred LADIES' REEFERS, lackets, Fur-trimmed, Plain, Silklined, etc.-Blacks, Blues, Tans, etc., at \$4.50, \$5, \$7.50; \$8.50 and \$10, is known universally as the great that are new and desirable, will clear dress reformer, says: "Six years this Cloak Room faster than any cloak ago, when suffering from mental care room was ever emptied.

and overwork. I received the most Ladies' Bedford Cord Reeferspronounced benefit from the use of Tans and Greys-sizes only 30, 32 that great medicine, Warner's Safe and 34, Moufflon trimmed, \$33 Cure." Ah, now you remember. goods, now Now you recall how many people you have heard say this same thing. Now you recollect how much you have heard of this great Cure. Now you are ready to admit that memory is usually pleasing, that the highest pleasure comes from perfect health, moved regardless of loss. and that this great remedy has done more to produce and prolong health **BOGGS & BUHL** than any other discovery ever known in the entire history of the whole

world.

1a19-56

Cleared This Week.

Reduced from \$1.25 to \$1. The important part, and what will interest the people, is that it's all our LADIES' NATURAL WOOL UNDERWEAR, medium and fine garments that are



\$7.50.

\$5.

\$3. \$5 and \$7.50.

Ladies' rich Black Silk Plush

\$25.

Ladies' Fine Long BLACK

\$7.50 Each.

\$10.

\$15.

Rich and handsome MILITARY

Misses' Assorted REEFERS, Fur-

Trimmed all the way down front with Mink Sable, Black Marten, Wool LADIES' CAMEL'S HAIR UNDERWEAR. Seal, etc., 14, 16 and 18 years, that

Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.

Reduced from \$1 to 65c.

LADIES' SCABLET WOOL UNDERWEAR.

Reduced from \$1 to 75c. Reduced from \$1.25 to \$1. Misses' LONG GARMENTS-and Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1. a large stock of them-assorted into

LADIES' SWISS RIBBED WOOL VESTS.

Small Sizes Only,

Reduced from \$1 to 50c. Reduced from \$1.25 to 75c. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.

FLEISHMAN & CO.,

504, 506 and 508 Market St.

TUMBLE IN TROUSERS.

We make Pantaloons to Order that cannot TO be surpassed. We have ORDER, taken our entire stock, and make just two prices on them for the month of

January. All of our \$7, \$8 and \$9 grades down to \$6 per pair.

All of our \$10 and \$12 grades down to \$8 per pair. We ought to do the Trouser business of the city. The quality of our goods is untouched although the prices are squeezed down. P. S.-Look in our windows



Space prevents mention of hunand see the high class goods redreds of other items in medium and fine garments in these Cloak and Fur duced to \$6 and \$8. Departments that are going to be

