In other ways he

amiable and clean

of life, simple in

his tastes and de-

voted to the art of

sculpture. His

gave the artistic

world of London.

as well as the royal

family, a very

painful shock.

very sudden death

THE SAXE-MEININGEN THEATER.

The Way a German Duke Has Gratified

Passion for Dramatic Art.

VICTORIA WOODHULL BOBS UP AGAIN

Royal artists as a rule owe any fame they

may achieve more to their rank than their

ability, but Prince Victor of Hohenlohe,

who died the other day, really won on his

own merits a high reputation as a sculptor.

About his work the critics have spoken

very highly, and he was kept quite busy

supplying the demands for portrait busts of

notable people, in which branch of the art

he was most successful. One of his

lifesize figure of the Princess of Wales, in academical costume. It is said

that this rendering in marble of the beautiful Princess wearing the college cap and gown preserves the delicate charm of the

original in a high degree.

Prince Hohenlohe will be mourned by no one more sincerely than by the Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. The artistic tastes of Princess Louise naturally brought

her into warm sympathy with Prince Victor,

and she was a frequent visitor at his studio.

To almost all his royal relatives Prince Victor so endeared himself that they came to look upon him as a counsellor whenever they got into any trouble or difficulty. Somebody said with truth the day Prince Victor was buried, that with his body were intered more available to the prince victor was suried, that with his body were intered more available to the prince victor was suried.

interred more royal secrets than were known to any living man in England.

The Mirage, Aucient and Modern.

badly scared last Sunday afternoon by a

peculiar mirage which appeared upon the

porizon, and showed as clearly as could be

a battle between white hunters and Indians.

The spectators declare that they saw the

Indians finally kill or capture the whites,

and burn those taken subsequently at the stake. Mirages in midwinter are rare in

air strata, is exact, it not very lucid to the average lay mind. But to the au-

cients the mirage was a supernatural

manifestation productive of infinite alarm,

Even so recently as during Napoleon I.'s invasion of Egypt the mirage cause much

disturbance in the minds of intelligent men

The soldiers saw pools of water apparently ahead of them in the burning desert, only

to discover the vision to be a trick of the

eye when they drew nearer. But it was during this campaign that the true nature

of the mirage was discovered, for the scientists, whom Napoleon in his huge lust for glory took with him, investigated the phe-

nomena with greater care than had ever

been done before, and one of their number. M. Monge, established a definition of the

mirage that was practically that which we

A Princely Stage Manager.

Duke George of Saxe-Meiningen has

achieved more in the way of refining and

enriching the dramatic art than any theat-

rical manager, and what he has done has

has had a chance to admire the performance

of the Meiningen troupe, and some facts

may be interesting at this time. Duke

photograph is given here, comes of one of

the oldest and most illustrious of Germany's ruling houses. Since his boyhood he has

rections, as a painter and draughtsman es-pecially. When his father abdicated in his favor in 1866 he was

in his favor in 1866 he was enabled to carry out his ideas in the estab-

lishment of a theater and a band of actors who should make Meiningen a worthy

shrine of Thespis. The evolution of the present company has taken years, and over

every detail the Duke has expended money, research and thought without stint. He has

received the sincerest and ablest assistance

always from his wife, the Baroness Von

Heldburg, a lady of English origin, who was before her marriage the leading actress

directs the groupings upon the stage, and is ever ready to correct the smallest errors in

any department or to encourage an actor who shows originality or individual power.

This play-acting prince must be a picturesque figure. He has all the martial char-

of artistic taste, manliness, and gentle ways, whose energies for lack perhaps of more

urgent call in other directions have been

The Shrine at Meiningen. The organization of the Meiningen troupe

of the Meiningen Theater. It is she who of

late years has

trained the com-pany, individually

and collectively, and her taste and

knowledge have

been brought to

tumes of the act-

resses. The Duke also has put much

power in the hands

of Herr Chronegk.

the stage and busi-

ness manager of

the company. The Duke himself is

an enthusiast in dramatic matters, but

accept to-day.

The people of Lewiston, Mont., were

last and best sculptures was

A REVIEW OF SPORTS,

President Jim Hart's Objections to the Proposed National Agreement.

THE WESTERN LEAGUE'S SYSTEM.

Some Evil Tendencies of the Latest Legislation of the Baseball Magnates.

LATEST PHASES OF THE LYONS CASE.

A Prospective Football Game of Interest-The Callaghan and McCarthy Fight.

Everything that is done by the new basehall League points with an unerring finger to the fact that the organization as at present made up will not last. No matter what may have been the declarations of harmony at and since the Indianapolis meeting, there are already proofs of the strongest factional feeling among the magnates that we have had for many a long month. And let me say that just as sure as we are here, these feelings will be fanned into such a big flame that all vestige of harmony will be consumed and this year may not disappear be-

fore what I talking about comes to pass. The latest bone of contention among the magnates is the proposed national agreement which has been prepared by Colonel Rogers. That instrument, as suggested by the League lawyer, has brought forth the severest condemnation of Presidents Hart, Robison, Brush and Lawver Phelps. Mr. Hart is determined to get even for the way in which his famous charges against the New York club were received; Messrs. Brush and Robison are now of the majority-that Association majority who are running the new League, and Lawyer Phelps apparently has the innate idea that two attorneys should not agree. How plain it is to see that the genius and brains that have guided the old National League in the past are of little moment now; they

But certainly the proposed national agreement is the most important thing of the week. A correct outline of it was given in THE DISPATCH a few days ago, and the question is of so much importance that it would seem advisable to give the objections to it. President Hart has summurized these objections and claims to speak in behalf of a number of other

Mr. Hart's Objections. In objecting to the proposed agreement

Mr. Hart says: The first and principal reason is that I Western League will not become a players and equalize the playing strength of their teams. This they propose to accom-plish in the following manner: Their Secretheir teams. This they propose to accomplish in the following manner: Their Secretary will contract with fie players direct to the league. These players will be divided by a committee late eight teams of equal strength. The teams will then be submitted to the league for changes and approval. After they are declared as nearly goal in playing strength as it is possible to make them, they will be distributed by lot to the eight chais of the league. Should the "drafting" system prevail, it would entirely disarrange their plan and compel its alundour purpose of the plan and coupel its alundour purpose as they think (and rightfully in my opinion) that their plan will prove a my opinion) that their plan will prove a ass, they have no desire or intention of adming it without first giving it a fair They will, if compelled to make retain it and forego the protection of by the national agreement. I am ly informed that the Eastern League ill organize on lines identical with those the Western Learne, and the two will act til the season is well opened. narmony. I am sure the Enstern League and follow the Western if compelled to

nake a choice.

I deem it most important and desirable to be important these leagues be always to consuct their affairs on the plan aroposed by them; consequently I shall not aver an a recepted to which they will not become parsies. I also disapprove of the experience of the experi pprove the payment of any salary whatso-wer to members of the board, as that should be an honorary body. The Secretary of the Board should be raid a nominal salary as Secretary of the Board, and should be paid an additional sum by such leagues as required to keep the records of their players.

What Shouldn't Be Done. The Chicago President continues: In short, my ideas of the changes which

should be made are as follows: The Eastern and Western leagues should not be required to pay more then a nominal sum, say \$250 per to pay more than a nominal sum, say £250 per league, for protection. But should either require the Secretary to keep the records of the players they should pay the Secretary in additional sum of \$500 for the work.

The Zastern and Western leagues should not be subject to the drafting system during their playing sensons, out should be between sensons, and the price paid for the release of a player by a cinb of the major body between sensons should be nil, or at most a nominal sum. This in justice to ambittons and deserving players. The drafting system should prevail at all times with respect to leagues whose players are engaged by the clubs and not by the leagues. The board should be nil or at hoorary body and should consist of even members, two from the Eastern section and two from the Vestern section of the Major body, with the President of the National League as ex-officio member and and League as ex-officio member and Chairman of the board; one member these changes I should be glad to record my vote in favor of the adoption of the docu-ment as submitted to me by you. Yours re-

What the Objections Suggest,

While it is not for me to enter into a deposals before that gentleman has fully explained them I can fairly point out one thing, viz., a very important truth emlatter tells us in very plain terms that the great desire of some people at present is to according to the New Orleans report, that improving features of competition that have done more for it in the past than efforts in trying to down McCarthy with his efforts such an old fogy and fossil-Hart defends such an old fogy and fossil-ized principle as that adopted by the West-

lots business, a remnant of the days of present I confess that the proposed contest Joseph, by the way, each club can make its looks funny to me, but there will be plenty team as strong as it desires. But if this is to be the method what in the name of common sense is the use of casting lots for teams at all. To operate this Joseph period principle honestly all players added to L. himself thinks he can defeat Mitchell the Western League after the lots have been cast must be doled out by a power who is supposed to know what team needs the new men most. This is the real logical outcome of it, and this is the principle that President Hart wants the baseball world to the principle that the princi

defend and support. But if a national agreement is modified to suit these very crude methods of baseball organization—indeed, bovish methods what about it if the system won't work? Will another national agreement have to be

Let me ask another question. If taking a player from the Western League will dis turb the equilibrium of the teams will not adding one do the same thing? If there is power to add can there not be a power to in vain, and this consideration leads me to take away? Common sense would prompt believe that his engagem us to answer these questions affirmatively club would be a good one. and then the "drafting" system is not an evil at all. If we cannot answer these questions in the affirmative then the only

Still Another Bad Tendency. It must not be forgotten that a national greement is nothing more than a vow made by a certain number of persons in the base-ball business. It will only hold so long as a majority, at least, is powerful enough to This means that it may last for a year, a week, a day. In short, a national agreement only exists so long as self interest prompts people to support it. If then a national agreement is to be

founded on the principle adopted by the Western League the self-interest of the player will cause him to approve it and I will be very much mistaken if the self-interest of baseball patrons are not similarly influenced. It is unfortunate that the great tendency of baseball legislation since the spirit of consolidation has been abroad is toward taking all option from the player. It is just as plain as the nose on one's face that the tendency is to send a player, not where he wants to go, but where somebody else wants to go, out where somebody else wants to put him and at a remuneration entirely fixed by the somebody else. This is a bad tendency and if it does not work an injury on baseball then there is no truth we hear about the benefits of freedom and the good results of a contented mind. It is that hope of betterment that makes all of us put forward our best efforts and the more we take away the inducements of hope the less energetic will baseball

More About the Lyons Case. During the week the directors of the ocal ball club have caused quite a stir among patrons of the game by threatening to court if Denny Lyons was not allowed to play in Pittsburg. The threat, I believe, was made in good faith, but since it was made Lyons has declared that he has signed a contract with the New York club. This, of course, puts a new phase on the matter, although I fail to see wherein Pitts-burg's claims are injured one whit by

Lyons' latest signing.

If the Pittsburg club desire it, the case is still one for the directors of the League to determine, because if, according to baseball law, the contract between Lyons and Pittsburg was legal, the contract with New York must be invalid. This being so, the case can still be argued by the League directors, although the chances of their awarding Lyons to Pittsburg are exceedingly remote. I have argued this from the beginning, but of course there may be satisfaction in testing the opinion of the wise-acres. It might do no harm to put them on

Of course, the signing of Lyons with New York will knock on the head all notions of appealing to law. It that player prefers New York to Pittsburg it is more than likely that the courts would sustain his preference, besides a decision would be so long coming that the legal fight would probably do Pittsburg no good no matter what

the verdict was.

Doubtless all of us are glad that Lyons has acted in a way that retires the court-room from the scene. While the declaration of fighting the matter to the death may be acted as the country of the co have been patriotic enough, I cannot help thinking Pittsburg would have taken the worst of it. To go to court at the present juncture would mean expulsion from the League almost to a certainty. But there is another consideration. When a number of club; band together and append their names to certain rules and conditions, not recognized by civil law, they should stick to them or retire from the organization. If this is not to be the way it is useless to adopt baseball laws and regulations, be cause if courts are to be appealed to, that end the matter of confidences.

The Local Ball Club. Everything is going nicely along as far as the home baseball club is concerned. President Temple and Manager Bucken-berger are extremely delighted with the prospects, and not withstanding the fact that Grimm and Lyons will not be here the team. in the estimation of the club officials, will be much stronger than the team of last year. During a conversation with me the other day Manager Buckenberger stated that he always has fears about the pitchers. They are such an uncertain quantity that he never knows what they are going to do un-

The manager's notions on this point are quite true, and he is leaving no stone unas possible. In his efforts President Temple is assisting him materially. The latest addition to the pitching staff is a young man named Camp who played in the Portland, Ore., team last year. It is said he is a very promising young man, and it is only fair to Manager Buckenberger to say that the pitcher is to be engaged only as a promising young man. The manager does not claim that he is a wonder, but has hopes that he will soon become a very good pitcher.

The directors of the local club have also

decided to retain "Pop" Corkhill. This is a wise move, for while there are many better hitters, there are no better fielders than Corkhill, and I am glad that the few kind words said in this paper in behalf of Cork-hill have helped to get him here.

It may be taken as a fact that the patrons of the local club will have nothing to complain of this year as far as energy on the part of directors is concerned. As noted in this paper Friday, they have deposited \$15,000 in the name of the club during this week, and this certainly shows they mean business, and it further shows that they expect to do business. Now, when gentlemen are as game and as plucky as all this, why the very least we all can do is to try and help them to success.

Purillam of the Week.

And little Tommy Callaghan didn't defeat Cal McCarthy, and I thought he would. Well, well, Callaghan is still a good little man for all that, and I am still of the opinion that he is a better man than McCarthy. The contest between them was a "rattler, and it was remarkable that Callaghan, who went into the contest with only one hand, should make such a stand. For the first nine or ten rounds Callaghan had much the While it is not for me to enter into a de-tailed discussion of Colonel Rogers' pro-use his right hand there is no doubt whatever in my mind but what McCarthy would have been knocked out. Fighting with one z., a very important truth em-hand is a distressing thing and nobody by Mr. Hart's objections. The knows better than those who have been get baseball down to a merely mechanical Callaghan is a cleverer man than McCarthy, level; to strip it of all those exciting and that the former was only defeated

which means that another defeat is in store ern League he is certainly aiding in the accomplishment of the mechanical. Why that principle; that system if such it can be called cannot do other than kill all indi-Outside of the contest just referred to there has been of importance. Of course, has made baseball so successful; that spirit which which prompts the proprietors of one club among the "show" boxers and Corbett, or to have a better team than another is at least his manager, has had a big share of dormant. I may be told that after the casting of definitely matched and are training. At

> out of Mitchell. If the two men were to meet right away Suliivan must he careful under any rules.

The Effort to Get Kelly.

While there can be much said against M. J. Kelly's coming to this city, there can also be much said in favor of it. The "Only Kel" has had quite a remarkable career and believe that his engagement by the local

There was a time not long ago when Kelly's presence would not have been desirable on a team, at least that is my opin conclusion we can come to is that the teams | ion of it, but there are strong hopes of his must go through the season as the casting | trying to redeem it. If an engagement can of lots ordained. This is really such an ab-

surd conclusion that none have nerve enough his doing his best, depend upon it he will A

The Strong Men. Our places of amusement are furnishing us with the most of our sporting events just now. During the week just ended we have had the strong fellows Cyclops and Sandowe, and this week we are to have the rare thing of a barbers' contest. But I have only a few words to say relative to the per-formances and feats of the strong men. The wonderful feats of strong people have been the rage in England for quite a while, and the rage more or less still exists. While there is something to admire in these won-derful performances, I am free to admit

that there is not much of an instructive kind connected with them.

I watched Cyclops very closely. While there is undoubtedly a deal of art in his feats, there is unquestionably an extraordinary amount of strength. I am not ready to believe that he was here in any way to deceive, because there was nothing to show that he did not do what he claimed he would do. What he did do here makes him a very remarkable man, even though there was an exceptional may be more art connected with his efforts Prince, for he was than any of us imagine.

Harry Hutchens' Challenge. Doubtless everybody interested in foot racing will take a deal of interest in the challenge issued by Harry Hutchens, the famous English sprinter. Hutchens offers to run Collins a series of three races, viz: 50, 100 and 150 yards respectively. If there was nothing more to make this challenge interesting and important the fact of Hutchens' long career does. He certainly has been a remarkable man on the cinder track and has maintained a quality of speed that is extraordinary longer than any other man I know of. He won a Sheffield handicap 14 years ago and ever since has been among the foremost sprinters in the world. His challenge to Collins, assuming everything is all right, means that his backers

think him champion still.

Were Hutchens as good now as he was only a tew years ago he could beat Collins beyond the shadow of a doubt at any distance from one yard to 300 yards. who know anything about sprinting well know that Hutchens was and may still be the most remarkable finisher in a race of from 100 to 300 yards that we have ever known. I have seen him gain six or seven vards on tolerably good runners in some-thing like the tast 25 of a race. If he is anything like what he used to be he is superior to Collins, though the latter is a

But the series of three races does not seem very attractive. We can all remember how George and Myers worked this "series" business, and so did George and Cummings. Already Hutchens, to say nothing of Collins, has been before the public in a questionable light, viz, in his races with Ghent. The series of races then may mean nothing more than a joint effort to secure gate money. I would not be sur-prised, if such was the case.

The Proposed Football Contest. For some time past the members of the Pittsburg football team have been trying to secure a game with the best team in the West. It had been thought that the Thistles of Chicago were the best lot, but it now turns out that they are not, as the team of the Chicago Football Club came to the front and showed how they have a right to first honors. This being so the Pittsburg kickers have signified their willingness to meet the Chicago team in Pittsburg on Washington's Birthday and it is likely that the Chicagoans will be here. Whether or not it can be fairly claimed

whether or not it can be latriy claimed that the contest will be for bona fide honors, it certainly cannot be doubted that the contest will be of the utmost importance. There is throughout the country a great diversity of opinion as to where the best team of football players, Association rules, are. It is only by getting teams from East and West to compete against each other that we will get to know where the best lot are to be found. It may also be that after a few contests have taken place we'll discover that the American-Canadian team recently in England are not the best association we have. I trust the contest will go on and that the weather will be fine. If it is, there ought to be a large attendance.

About the Cricket Prospects. Speaking of Association football reminds formulate their plans for the fear has come. For quite a while back many local admirers of the old game have been talking about the great things that are to be done during the coming season. If there is anything to be done at all, it is time a commencement was made. Many of the cricketers are association football players, and as the football season except one or two games is done, there is nothing to prevent their getting together and discussing the matter as soon

One of the great drawbacks to the success of cricket playing in and about Pittsburg has ever been the lack of enthusiasm among the players themselves. If the cricketers would just watch the energy and enthusiasm displayed by the promoters of our amateur baseball leagues they would see something worthy of emulation. Taking everything into consideration cricket playing in Western Pennsylvania ought to go better this year than it has ever done before. There are more players and more fore. There are more players and more clubs, and there are other teams in Eastern Ohio. Now that the subject has been introduced, it will be very foolish to allow it to be put to one side by default. It is worth

THE PLUNDER FITS THE CRIME



Lawyer Bleedum-Ah, my retainer-thanks. Now to business. Tell me plainlydid you rob the bank or are you innocen and sinned against? Cashier-You have your fee, haven't you?

Is the size of it such as an innocent man would pay?
Lawyer Bleedum-Well, it would make an alibi defense uphill work

HAD TO THINK FIRST.

Lines That Are Indelible.

Youth's Companion.] Stotbard, an English painter, was noted for his certainty of hand. An anecdote related by Leslie, a brother artist, shows how he acquired the sureness that gave him

Stothard was showing some early drawings from the antique, made while he was a student of the Academy. They were begun and finished with pen and ink only, and Leslie remarked "that they looked like beautiful line engravings."
"I adopted this plan," replied Stothard,
"because, as I could not alter a line, it
obliged me to think before I touched the

Almost Impossible.

L. Joseph Daily News,] Novice—I suppose it is very hard to get to the fore in society? Allvice—The four! Great Scott, it's hard enough to get to the 4001

ROYAL

is as interesting as its patron. It is re-cruited from all Germany, and there is salaries may be paid at other theaters in Germany, the thoroughness of the training to be had on the Meiningen stage and the fame attaching to its diploma so to speak.

Joseph Daily News.]

A Frenchman predicts that by the year 2000 there will be no poets. But what good is that going to do the people of to-day?

are strong enough attractions to draw the very best talent. The pay is very fair, moreover, and after ten years a member of the troupe becomes entitled to a pension. When a new actor joins the Duke says to him: "If you wish to become a Meininger, you must hold the Institute in such respect that you will sacrifice everything personal to contribute to the glory of the whole, and you will act as a stage supernumerary." Victor of Hohenlohe's Accomplishments Were Many and Great.

you will act as a stage supernumerary."

This equality is essentially practical and

This equality is essentially practical and universal; the actor who plays Julius Caesar to-night may be one of the mob to morrow, and a visitor to Meiningen relates that the actress who was to have taken on a certain occasion the part of the Maid of Oriems in Schiller's great play appeared as a mere servant because she was a little hoarse. The Duke's motto in all that pertains to his actors is esprit decorps, and it is undoubtedly the subordination of the individual that has produced the finished performance as a whole upon which the Meininger's fame rests. The company when at home consists of about 36 men and 25 women, and for background work in heroic and historical drama, where large numbers are needed to produce the air of reality, the soldiers of Meiningen's garrison are called in.

To the foreigner who visits Meiningen the To the foreigner who visits Meiningen the surroundings of the theater make its artis-

tic supremacy appear all the more wonderful. Meiningen is a town of not more than 12,000 inhabitants in Central Germany, upon the right bank of the river Werra. It is a pretty little place; but its charms are of the quiet and unobtrusive order, and far removed from the theatrical in any suggestion ts placed life may offer. A funny thing is that lew of the inhabitants share their Duke's enthusiasm for the theater, and even the nobility turn up their noses at the player folk with whom Duke George spends most of his time. The Duke doesn't appear to mind this aristocratic indifference to his pursuits, but superintends rehearsals day by day, and for three months in the year gives Meiningen drama on a metropolitan scale, while ngen drama on a metropolitan scale, while for the rest of the season he lays Germany and foreign countries under deep obligations to him by sending his troupe on tour, or as we should say, "on the road." In the scene hall and property rooms is accumu-lating a great store of priceless stage treas-use, all of which is the direct outcome of the Duke's labors, for he is particularly clever in architectural drawing and figure painting, and designs, and often executes all the scenery and costumes used in his theater. The impetus of the Meiningen theater's example may undoubtedly be traced in the Wagnerian splendors of Bayreuth and the advance of scenic art,

Victoria Woodhull's Reappearance

stage setting and integral performance in America and England.

Among the resurrections which are alfeeling of shocked expectancy Victoria Woodhull's return to the lecture platform in the near future. She announces that she will pitch into established institutions, specially marriage, with all her old time bandon, and her friends promise for her that she will be as strangely charming as ever. Her chief topic is to "The Development of the Human Race," and only those who have heard calmly before a

Montana or anywhere else, and perfervid imaginations are blamed more than the Indians for the scene of butchery said to have been enacted in the air. No such audience of things that a man would not like to whisper to outrage has been reported in fact, and the mirage, if it was made out aright, must another man, can realize how much have been the work of the Evil One.

But such mirages have been seen in other impropriety and lands and since the earliest times. Diodorus Siculus has described in fabulous ism she can pack away under that apstyle the awful apparitions to be be seen on the African desert, and in the Koran the mirage is alluded to specifically as if it were a well-known phenomenon, in these terms: "The works of the incredulous are clude a lecturing toria does not inlike the mirage of the plain; the thirsty man takes it for water until he draws nigh to it, and then he discovers that it is nothtour in America in her programme at With her ing." Of course, nowadays the mirage, whether it occur by sea or on the land, is well understood, and the scientific explanation of the manner in which the phenomenon is produced, namely, by the deviation of the luminous rays, through which we see objects, owing to different densities of the sister she has revis-

Victoria Woodhull. ited this country more than once since they married wealthy and influential Londoners, but for some o cult reason, but possibly not unconnected with advice from distinguished police efficers, they have shown no disposition to reappear upon the lecture platform here. The measure of her success in England may decide whether we are to hear this ex-traordinary Malthusian evangelist again. Music Is a Hard Taskmuster.

The English composer, Cellier, who died recently, was a Cockney in the exact sense of the word, that is he was born in London and within sound of Bow Bells, but his mu-

sical gifts probably came from the French His untimely death and the popular suc-cess of his last work his name with a glamour of fame that time is likely is remembered at it will be by his songs, in the com-

been for love alone. Pittsburg this week happy. His career illustrates in some Alfred Cellier. illustrates in some measure the vicissitudes which even a about its formation and its royal patron talented musician is tolerably sure to encounter. From the time that he acquired sufficient skill as a performer to make his bread by music, which was early in the sixties, he led the uneasy life of a church organist. He made long jumps, too; George, whose portrait from a very recent for now he makes a start at Blackheath, a he is an artist of great ability in other disuburb of London, and the next time we hear of him he is pulling out the stops of another church organ in Belfast. It must not be taken as the inevitable fate of the man who tries to pound out a livelihood in holy places, but it is a fact that Cellier never had any success to speak of till he described the church for the theater. His fortunes even after that were not wonderfully golden till he wrote "Dorothy," which tickled London's palate so well that it ran into a thousand nights before the tale was told. Before fame and a degree of fortune came Cellier wielded the baton over a half dozen theatrical orchestras in succession That he survived first of all a varied expe rience of the tortures to which all church organists, especially in England, are doomed and then the hardly less rasping rigors of conducting before the footlights, to write a couple of comic operas and innumerable songs rich at least in melody and delicate phrasing, is a good deal of a wonder. But he died untimely all the same, for he was a good piece this side of 50 when the grip claimed him. JOHNS-KAUFMANN.

BOILING PEOPLE ALIVE

Items of Expense Connected With the Old-Time Method of Punishment. Pearson's Weekly.] A deal of talk is being made about a cer-Duke of Saze-Meiningen. ing genius of his court theater. He designs the scenery, furnishes the historical data for costumes,

tain Governor of a Persian province, who is of many ailments peculiar to women. said to have been boiled, alive by order of the Shah. It is not so very long since all the nations of Europe practiced boiling alive-commonly in oil, which was thought to impart a finer brown to the person so unlucky as to be in the cauldron.

In England boiling was the legal punishment for prisoners for a long time, begin-ning in 1531, in the reign of Henry VII. Among those who suffered this discomfort was a man mentioned in the chronicle of the Grey Friars, who was let down into acteristics of a typical Saxon prince, is over 6 feet in height, and in the Franco-German war proved that he was a brave soldier in more than looks by leading his own Meiningen regiment every time it went into battle. He seems to be a rare combination the kettle by a chain until he was done. He, however, was not boiled in oil—only plain. Some of the items of an expense acbent principally upon the dramatic fad which has made him famous. Stone at Cantebury, are interesting in their

THE CAUSE OF COLDS.

Doctors Now Agree That the Trouble Originates Internally.

UNLESS THE SYSTEM IS CLOGGED.

Exposure to Draughts, Etc., Will Not Be Followed by Ead Results.

GERMS DISTRIBUTED BY TOWELS

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. 1

"It is nothing but a cold." Thus urged the late Duke of Clarence, the eldest son of the Prince of Wales, when the first symptoms of the fatal illness manifested themselves after his day's shooting. Deluding himself with this belief, he insisted upon going out with his party the following morning; but before midday, made to realize by increasing distress that his attack was not to be ignored, he was obliged to give up and return home, which he did. At once on reaching Sandringhum he took to his bed, and never left it alive. It might have been, and yet is no more,

The dream of life which opened out so fair, When skies, once cloudless, slowly shaded

o'er, And hope's bright future melted into air. More than likely had the Duke not treated his "cold" with indifference, but, instead, applied some simple remedy, and especially guarded himself against exposure for a few days he would have been alive and well to-day. Many diseases and derangements are directly caused by "colds," and there are many others that they induce indirectly. Moreover, not a few affections find those who have met with these accidents their readiest victims, for their systems are then in a condition that urgently invites their attacks. Take pneumonis, for in-

The Causes of Colds.

The question as to the causation has of late been much discussed by physicians, among whom there is still a diversity of opinion. A score of years ago they were wont to attribute them solely to sudden changes in the weather-with a rapid fall in temperature-to exposure to draughts, cold and damp, especially while the body was overheated. Facts, however, accumulated most novelties London contemplates with a | that seemed to indicate that these were not the real causes, but were simply what are termed predisposing causes; or, in other words, were influences that increased the liability to "colds," but did not actually ex-

cite them.
One such fact was brought out by explorers in the Arctic regions. The Greelev party, for instance, encountered the most terrible hardships that the weather can impose, and yet it is authoritatively stated that "colds" never occurred among its members, nor was there a single case of fever, pneumonia, bronchitis or other acute disease that is generally supposed to be caused by "taking cold." This and various facts have led many physicians to believe that the true cause of "colds" exists within, not outside of, the body, and unless the same is present, exposure to inclement weather, etc., is not likely to be followed by such unpleasant results. In some respects the body resembles a furnace. It must have fuel, and it must be kept free from ashes, otherwise the fire within will from ashes, otherwise the fire burn low or go out altogether. We Are Poor Firemen.

It is a notorious fact that the majority of mankind take in too much fuel in the form of food, and a companion fact is that they allow the "ashes" to accumulate. These are made up not only of refuse food that the system does not need and cannot assimilate, but out of minute dead particles of organic matter, the products of tissue and other changes and vital account. ese waste matters. The lu carry off carbonic acid and watery vapor, or, as it were, the gas and smoke from the fire. Equally as important parts of this is solely limited to the part or parts which sewerage system are the bowels and kid-newerage system are the bowels and kid-hold to his theory treat every case of ca-

come loaded with impurities and poisoned by its own decay. The signs indicate that these waste matters play an important part in the causation of colds. When a person becomes chilled blood in unusual quantity is driven to "the weakest part," carrying with it its waste that might have been thrown out but for the chill. How much of the trouble that follows is due to the "rush of blood" and how much to its impurities is not known, but there is reason for believing that the latter deserves a large share of the blame.

Efficient Means of Prevention. This theory has much to support it. Mer who labor hard with their hands and are long in the open air seldom take cold, no matter how inclement the weather to which they are exposed, doubtless for the reason that they keep the body well freed from waste. Exercise in pure air is their measure of prevention, and it is the most efficient of all. In fact it is termed by physicians the "grand eliminator of waste.

Exercise acts favorably in many ways; it quickens circulation and the action of the ungs, also stimulates all other important organs to do more and better work. or those who take cold easily, a brisk walk of several miles every day, or other active exercise out of doors, is the first measure of prevention to be applied. They who are given to overeating should bear in mind the fact that one penalty of this fault is a choking up of the system with waste. It follows, therefore, that it increases the liability to "cold." It is scarcely necessary to urge that cleanliness of the skin is another important essential in the way of preven-

Ladies especially often fail in the matter of clothing, and as a rule their undergar-ments are much too thin. The specious reasons advanced for this need not be dwelt apon. Woolen next to the skin should be the invariable rule in winter. Many pre-fer silk, but for cold weather it is clearly inappropriate. If woolen causes irritation of the skin then the innermost garments may be of silk or cotton, but these should be covered by a thin set of woolen gar-ments. The stockings should be of a like material, and thick enough to afford ample protection. Unless the boots are large and roomy and have thick soles cold feet are in-evitable, and this is one of the most potent contributing causes not only of "colds" but

Dressing the Neck and Head, Faults in the neckwear are also common among ladies, in consequence of which they are easy victims to "colds in the head," sore throats and bronchial attacks. Uni-formity in such wraps should be observed throughout cold weather, for even trifling changes made on mild days are hazardous. In the matter of bonnets and hats worn by ladies, there is much deserving of severe criticism, but for every apparent reason it would be well nigh purposeless. One truth, at least, should be impressed upon the gentle sex, namely, that when hoods or other comfortable coverings become fashion-able for winter wear, there will be much

able for winter wear, there will be much less neuralgia and far fewer other infirmities due to exposure than now.

As soon as the first symptoms of cold in the head are detected a hot full bath, or at least a foot bath should be taken by the patient on going to bed. A laxative the following morning will afford considerable relief by diverting the blood from the head to the abdomen. It matters little the form of the remedy, provided it acts quickly and freely. Seidletz powders and "Hunyadi water" are among the popular and efficient laxatives. Contrary to the general belief that one should "stuff a cold," the diet should be extremely spare, and to forego

food altogether for from 24 to 48 hours is much the wisest course. The "stuffiness in the head," due to the swelling of the lining membrane of the nasal passages, can generally be considerably relieved by the use of a snuff composed as follows:

tablespoonfuls before each meal. In this and all other chronic diseases, should the bowels be dry or constipated, take a sufficient dose of Man-a-lin at bedtime to produce one natural passage of the bowels each day.

If "a pinch" of this is snuffed up every two or three hours it will have an immediate and pleasurable effect, also do much to shorten the run of the attack. En passant, it is well to say that very many cases of cold in the head are caused by germs; hence they are contagious. Oftentimes if one member of a family is attacked, several others in turn fall victims. In many such instances the first transmits the by the means of kissing or otherwise. It follows, therefore, that in all cases of "cold in the head" this danger should be duly recognized, actual contact with others be guarded against and the handkerchiefs, towels, etc., used by the patient be speedily boiled for the purpose of destroying all germs with which they may be contami

Bronchitis very generally follows attacks of "cold in the head," the inflammation quite rapidly extending downward. The first marked evidence that the bronchial tubes are involved is a "rawness" in the middle of the chest just below the throat. There is also a dry, hard cough, which the victims are wont to say is so painful that it seems as though it was "tearing open the chest." During this stage the lining membrane is reddened, somewhat swollen and dry. In about 48 hours, however, its natural secretion reappears, and with it there comes relief, and the sufferer begins to "raise" freely.

Treating Pain in the Chest.

The painful sensations in the chest call for the use of mustard pastes, twice daily. If the patient is confined to his room, after the pastes are removed, a towel rung out of warm water should be spread over the enthe front of the chest. Over this should be put a dry Turkish towel; and the same, in turn, should be covered by several thicknesses of flannel. This is an old-fashioned method of treatment, called "wet packing the chest," and it is one of the most effications known. To "sees the cough" symptoms cious known. To "ease the cough," syrup cious known. To "ease the cough," syrup of wild cherry bark will suffice. One teaspoonful should be taken every three or four hours. If, after the soreness in the chest has subsided, expectoration is not as free as it ought to be to afford relief, one-third of a teaspoonful of the syrup of squill may be taken with every dose, or every second dose, of the wild cherry.

To some this treatment may seem far too simple to be effective. They should know the simplier applied the better. Cough mixtures as generally made up are largely responsible for tardy convalescence from bronchial attacks. The most of them contain opium, which checks the cough, it is true, and affords some temporary relief, but in the end it usually does more harm than good. The cough is a salutary symptoman effort on the part of nature to free the bronchial tubes of the mucous secretion, which if allowed to accumulate would cause much discomfort, even if it did not threaten life by preventing the incoming and out-going of air. If medicines are used they should be such as merely modify the cough and render it less painful. The syrup of wild cherry bark will generally do this. Flaxseed tea will also act well to this end; and it should be taken freely and often. I these measures do not bring relief, then the services of a physician should be sought. DR. FRANK.

DOCTORS DISAGREE.

THREE THEORIES ABOUT CATARRH. ISCATARRH A LOCAL, CONSTITUTION-AL, OR SYSTEMIC DISEASE?

Discussed in a Lecture by Dr. S. B. Hartman at the Sargical Hotel, Columbus, O. REPORTED FOR THE PRESS.

There are three distinct theories held by he medical profession as to the nature of organic matter, the products of tissue and other changes and vital processes that are constantly going on within the body. There are a number of avenues for the expulsion as the medical profession as to the nature of the disease known as catarrh. Each of them is believed and taught by different physicians of eminence and equal learning. Briefly stated, they are as follows.

the draughts to the inward combustion and ease. This theory denies that catarrh is goodly share in the indispensible clearing out of the body. They receive the waste directly from the blood, and should any of them stop in their work it must soon bechronic catarrh. The various kinds and modes of local applications, such as sprays, atomizers, douches, inhalants, fumigations, creams, ointments, lotions, gargles, etc., etc., have in many cases a soothing effect on the inflamed surfaces, and are sometimes useful to assist a cure; but neither of them nor all of them together ever did or ever will cure a case of catarrh These things may give temporary relief, but it is useless to expect a cure of them. Ca-tarrh is not a local disease, hence cannot be cured by local treatment.

The second theory of the nature of catarrh is, that it is a constitutional or blood disease. Those who believe this theory to be the true one treat chronic catarrh only with blood medicines, hoping, by cleansing the blood, to eradicate the disease. Thus it is that we find a certain class of physicians hoping to cure catarrh by the use of sarsaparillas, alteratives, and various other compounds to cleanse the system. While it is no doubt true that many cases of chronic catarrh are associated with or complicated by constitu tional diseases, such as scrofula, erysipelas, syphilis, etc., vet catarrh is distinct from them and cannot be cured by blood medi cines. Of course, it is sometimes necessary in cases where the catarrh is complicated by constitutional disease to first cleanse the system; but even after this is done tho oughly the catarrh remains the same as ever unless some specific for the catarrh itself is used to complete the cure. Catarrh is not a blood disease, hence cannot be cured by blood medicines.

The third theory is, that catarrh is systemic disease, and therefore requires per-sistent internal treatment, sometimes for many months, before a permanent cure is effected. I believe this theory to be the correct one. The mucous lining of the cavities of the head, throat, lungs, etc., are made up of a net-work of minute blood-vessels called capillaries. The capillaries are very small clastic tubes, which, in all cases of chronic catarrh, are congested or bulged out with blood so long that the elasticity of the tubes is entirely destroyed. The nerves which supply these capillaries with vitality are called the "vasa-motor" nerves. Any medicine to reach the real difficulty and exert the slightest curative action in any case of catarrh must operate directly on the vasamotor system of nerves. As soon as these nerves become strengthened and stimulated by the action of a proper remedy they restore to the capillary vessels of the various mucous membranes of the body their nor-mal elasticity. Then, and only then, will the catarrh be permanently cured. Thus it will be seen that catarrh is not a blood disease, as many suppose, but rather a disease of the mucous blood vessels. This explains why it is that so many excellent blood medicines utterly fail to cure catarrh. The only hope of success in the permanent cure of a case of chronic catarrh is to devise

some remedy that will stimulate the nerves which supply the capillary blood vessels. I know of but one remedy that has this most desirable effect, and that remedy is Pe-ru-na. This remedy strikes at once the root of the catarrh by restoring to the capillary vessels their healthy elasticity. Pe-ru-na is not a temporary palliative, but a radical cure.

If the chronic catarrh be of a mild char-

Menthol, 3 grains; powdered boracic acid, 1 drachm; subnitrate of bismuth and powdered benzoin, of each 134 grains.

Anyone desiring further parametering fu mirable treatise on acute and chronic catarrh, coughs, colds, is grippe, and all other climatic diseases of winter.

\$500 Reward For any trace of antipyrine, morphine, chloral, or any other injurious compound in Krause's Headache Capsules. All druggists.



A few hasty words before break fast spoils the entire day.

It may be you can see in the above a decided misunderstanding between the twain that should be as one.

Do you ever arise with an extremely bad taste in your mouth? It may be you are severely constipated, troubled with indigestion. No appetite for breakfast. Feel

hot and flushed. You feel either lowspirited, or you display a nasty temper. Destroys the good feeling of your home.

These are different ways that Nature has to tell you that she has been outraged. Nature gives you fair notice that

she requires assistance. Read what the renowned Chemist. Baron Von Liebig, says:

"It is more than probable that the main specific and most important action of Carlsbad Sprudel Salts, the so-called solvent and liquifying action is dependent upon the alkaline constituents. We know the bile to be a saponaceous, that is an alkaline, combination, and that the physiological use of the bile is to free the system from its superfluous fats. Now, what Nature accomplishes in its normal state, we produce artificially by the use of Carlsbad Sprudel Salts."

This remedy is sovereign. It has been used in its original shape by emperors, kings, statesmen, poets, etc., for 500 years. Every drugstore has them. The genuine has the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," on the bottle. Begin to use them to-day. Pleasant to take.

We Can't do it

but are willing to pay for learning how to make as good an article as WOLFF'S ACME 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

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

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

Babies are always happy when comfortable. They are comfortable when well. They are apt to be well when fat; they worry and cry when

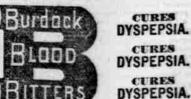
They ought to be fat; their nature is to be fat.

If your baby is thin, we have a book for you-CARE-FUL LIVING-free.

Scott & Bowns, Chemists, 232 South 5th Avenue, New York.
Your druggist keeps Scort's Emulsion of cod-liver oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

CONSUMPTION. ding have been cured. Indeed so strong is my fait in its efficacy, that I will send Two BOTTLES FREE, with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this discrete to any suf-

T. A. Slocum, M. C., 183 Pearl St., N. Y.



erer who will send me

DYSPEPSIA.

PROMOTES

Having suffered from Dyspepsia for three years, I decided to try Burdock Bloom Burkers, and after using one bottle found myself so much better that I was encouraged to use another; after taking this, I find myself so fully restored that I do not need any more medicine, feeling stuly grateful to B. B. B.

Mas. G. C. White,

Tabers, Oneids Co. E. E.