Our Senators Making and Losing

Fortunes in Gold and Silver.

SAWYER'S LUCK ON THE POTOMAC.

Sonanza Mackay's Unostentatious Life

the Capital City.

NEW STORY OF BOLD TOM OCHILTREE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27 .- The new gold

and silver mines which are being developed

in Colorado are creating considerable in-terest at Washington. A large number of

the Senators are interested in one way or

sporting matters is anxiously waiting the course of training for that battle, and of course won 25 sovereigns from the Collins Just fancy a battle like that for \$250 all

do, but who are always a-going to knock everything and everybody out of sight.

Probabilities of the Battle. But no matter how easily Maher may have stepped to prominence the fact re-mains that he is to meet Fitzsimmons next

fight at he should be heavy enough to tackle anybody.

But Maher may be a wonder and if he is my selection will be wrong. If he is as clever as Fitzsimmons I will be mistaken. The trouble is that we don't know sufficient about Maher and I content myself with the belief that he is not class enough to cope with Fitzsimmons. The betting on the result is sure to be heavy and those of us who make bad predictions need not blush, because the contest is certainly a difficult one to deal with.

Byan and Needham. The Maher and Fitzsimmons affair ha

Ryan and Needham are both good pugilists: they are much superior to the modern

Jackson's Departure. Peter Jackson quietly left our shores for England to get ready for his proposed con-test with Slavin on May 80. Peter's stock has gone wonderfully down in the United States during the last year or two. His star has been on the wane ever since he failed to defeat Corbett in their miserable affair and particularly since Corbett has made such particularly since corote in made auch poor efforts at fighting. For the life of me I cannot see how Jackson is going to defeat Slavin. The Britishers have a very high opinion of Jackson simply because they saw him at his best, and at that time he was a

good one and no mistake.

But time has not dealt with Peter as it does with wine. Peter has not improved and I question very much whether he could have besten Slavin when he, Jackson, was at his best. But I still have a notion that strong efforts will be made to stop the contest in London.

Pugilists in General. Mitchell and Slavin continue to dodge

round and make money. In this respect they are like all others of their class, only

The first porterhouse steak was so nam n New York City in the famous old tave

Where did James G. Blaine go then in Europe? Where did Senator William

Where did Mr. P. D. Armour

man or woman whose system wan rebuilding go or wish to go? I Carlsbad, where exists the greate health resort in the world, and he been known as such for centurie Because by a wonderful power builds up the body and renews th life quickly yet surely. Becaus Carlsbad has become a name signif cant of all that is best in renewin life. If, therefore, anyone is unabl to go to that famous resort, the ner best thing possible is to use its water at home. This can easily be don either by using the imported water of Carlsbad or by dissolving some of the genuine imported Carlsbad Sprt del salt in ordinary water. In the way the same effects are produced a if taken at the Springs. Carlsba can be brought into every home Buy the genuine imported Carlsba Salt only, which must have the sign: ture of "Eisner & Mendelson Co.,

bottle. Taking butter from milk was known in the earliest times. It was left for our time to make a milk of cod-

Sole Agents, New York, on ever

Milk, the emulsion of butter, is an easier food than butter. Scott's Emulsion of cod-liver oil is an easier food than cod-liver oil. It is rest for digestion. It stimulates, helps, restores, digestion; and, at the same time, supplies the body a kind of nourishment it can get in no

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 130 South 5th Avenue. New York,
Your druggist keeps Scott's Emulsion of oud liver
oil—all druggists everywhere do. \$1.

Pour a dessert spoonful of your Dressh into a saucer or butter plate, set it aside f a few days, and it will dry to a substance as hard and brittle as crushed glass. Cas

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25 square feet of Old Furniture with

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HALSTEAD IN BERLIN.

Pleasing Personality of Our Minister

HOW THE HUMORIST WRITES

to Germany and a Side-

Light on Mark Twain.

The Germans Can Give Us Pointers On House Heating and Their Stoves Are Artistic.

THEIR BEDS ARE NO GOOD, THOUGH.

Climbing States to the Fourth and Fifth Staries Is Kational Habit.

PRINTEN FOR THE DISPATOR !

LETTER NO. 8. The icy Elbe led the way to Dresden, and a city of many lights and spires was duly evolved. Dresden is famous for her picture gallery and her museum, the Green Vault; the latter has been for a long time undergo ing repairs and reorganization, and the astonishing array of curiosities are invisible. The glorious gallery is open, however. They say in Florence that, after Florence,

Dresden takes precedence in her art treas-

ures: but I should think Rome, Venice and Vienna were strong competitors. The Dresden gallery is, however, remarkable for the variety of splendid examples it contains, the most famous of which is the Madonna of Raphael, distinguished by the exquisite cherub faces. To this great picture is assigned an apartment. The only work of art in sight, as one looks upon the happy face of the mother and the divine innocence of the child, is a bust of Raphael. This room is a temple where the worship of art

I had the pleasure of meeting in Dresden the Hon. William Walter Phelps, Minister of the United States to the Imperial Court of Germany, on his way to Egypt, not so much to gratify himself by visiting scenes which he studied ten years ago, as to give attention to a flaw in his health which has annoyed him for several months. While he has not been quite well, he is looking better than when his friends in America last saw him. The improvement is in a fullness of the lower part of his face which brings it into harmony with the upper part. If one may be minute in such a matter, his broad brow has too much overshadowed his cheeks, and now the outlines are rounder.

In the Highest Sense Persons Grata, The countrymen of Mr. Phelps are well aware that his public services in the German mission have been quite important; that the treaty he has been foremost in negotiating is one of exceptional interest and value that it was a work of real difficulty and delicacy; that Germany, while most friendly to the United States, still is steadfast in self-assertion, and must be assured that at each step her own dignity and honor are absolutely safe from the suggestion of the slightest friction. Mr. Phelps, as Minister to Austria and Samoan Commissioner, had diplomatic training, and his keen faculties and conciliating courtesies of manner, and definess in methods, have furnished an admirable equipment, without which the clever work he has done would have been

The United States has had no more nonn The United States has had no more popular representative at Berlin, no one in a higher sense persona grata, than Mr. Phelps, and the list includes, in later days, George Bancroft, Bayard Taylor, Davis, Kasson, White and Pendleton. There is not a poor American boy or girl pursuing studies in Berlin—and they are often with resources. who is not sure of a good friend in Mr.
Phelps; and he is hospitable, abroad or at
home. Mr. Phelps in Dresden gave his aid
to a reading by "Mark Twain" on behalf of an American charitable enterprise. Mr. Clemens, with his wife and daughters, are spending some time abroad. His primary object is to rid his right arm of the rheumatism which has become quite a bore; and the public interest in this scheme is considerable, for he has not been able to train him-self to dictate, and his rheumatic arm grows weary and rebellious when he has been at work a little while—say half an hour.

How Mark Twain Writes. He does not do the writing himself exact ly. His pen does it. He sits down and takes his pen in hand, and as he proceeds the pen gets the pull on him, and he just lets it go and the work is done. When this is interfered with by muscular rheumatism, a source of supply of that which the public has learned to prize is cut off, and hence the nas tearned to prize is cut on, and hence the relation of this case of rheumatism to matters and things in general. The treatment that Mr. Clemens would be most likely to bestow upon his rheumatism is the smoking of a cob pipe; but that has not as yet done its perfect work. I suppose I may say without offending any susceptibility that Mr. Clemens never looked so picturesquely handsome, never offered such blandishments to artists in his personal appearance never looked so intellectual, sagae shrewd, and gracious as now; and if he could be followed up by a photographer there would be no complaint of an omission to produce good things, for they abound in

his speech in greater measure than of old. Perhaps the rheumatism may be preparing the way for even better things. There has been a gentleness, sweetness and refinement and genial philosophy in some of his recent writings that speak of the influences recent writings that speak of the influences of the happy life and charming surroundings that are the brighter part of his good fortunes. No literary man ever had a more flattering reception than he enjoyed in Dresden. It was an ovation, and the amount of money gained for charity was astonishing. Of course the English and American colony in Dresden turned out in force; but the most impressive testimonial force; but the most impressive testimonial was in the throng of Germans who crowded to see the man. The works of Mark Twain have been translated into German-some of them several times-and they have had immense circulation. He is a celebrity in his own right among the lovers of literature in Germany, and one of the lions of the im-perial city. That confounded rheumatism, however, takes him away for a time, and

there is grief that he is going. Berlin's Keal Estate Booms. Berlin is devouring territory in her im-perial growth like New York, London and Chicago, and the Providence that has been said to provide great rivers for the great cities has neglected her. She does the ut-most with her small streams, and I have not managed all the time to tell among the water courses which is the river and which the canal. The country is flat and sandy, and seems well adapted to the growth of pine and white birch trees. I trust the drainage question will be competently han-dled in the administration of this great city. It is all-important. The water supply has a good reputation, and people who are fond of water may pariake of it without

peril of fever.

I have apprehensions that such is the demand for more houses that the construction is not in all cases as solid as it should be. The cheap and rapid methods are, of course not the most substantial, and I hear of thir partitions and houses that shake. Still, the partitions and houses that shake. Still, the material is good. The habit in the new part of the city is to build with rough brick, and plaster externally with a cement that soon becomes almost as good as stone, quite as good as much of our sandstone, and that lends itself to a style of decoration that is, in a sense, fictitious, for the superb facades are not real stone. Still, the stucco fronts are so like stone that it is not fair to say that they are of the gingerbread order of architecture. The new houses are not infiammable, and that is a blessing. The fire department is scoffed at by the young American, and that is a good sign. Our superb organizations for putting out fire are really advertisements of conditions of dan-

The City Has Good Pavements.

The pavements of Berlin are admirable and whether of blocks of hard stone or o wood, macadam or asphalt, their careful, honest construction makes them excellent, and there does not seem to be any difficulty in keeping them decently clean. The American who has not been away from American who has not been away from home long enough to forget just how things are in our streets, looks upon the broad, well-kept pavements of the noble thoroughfares of Berlin with something more than admiration—with surprise—and pride takes a tumble in asking the question, Why can we not do this sort of thing at home? We do not do it in any town on our continent.

They seem to wanness the telegraph wires

They seem to manage the telegraph wires in Berlin in a very sensible manner. Upon tall houses at appropriate intervals are erected frames of iron, and upon them are spun great numbers of wires, that are far out of the way and not unsightly. There is no tremendous array of polea. The telephone has entered into the life of the people, and the signs of public offices for telephoning are numerous. I had no idea until this journey revealed it that the telephone had so conquered Europe. I wonder what a sleet storm would do for the high wires!

I am a convert to the German system o house heating. The "Dutch stove" has been regarded as an expression so con-temptuous as to be derisive. It is an institution possessing the largest merits. The-usual stove in Berlin is a tower of porcelain, bound in brass, extending nearly to the ceiling, and an article of furniture pleas-ant to look upon. Stoves are artistic and

They get the most out of fuel and are clean. Within a few inches of the floor is a thin brass door, not larger than a page of foolscap paper. It has a light latch, and open discloses a solid iron door of the same size, and on a button hangs the key to a screw. Apply the key and open the door and within is a third door with air holes. Open that and there is a chamber for fuel. The Germans have kindling in small lumps, that makes a fire a sure thing, and little black bricks of compressed slack, stuck to-gether with a tarry paste. Start the fire and close the inner door, and when the bricks are glowing shut the second door, crew it up tight, swinging the outer door nto its place and you need no more fire for 24 hours. The porcelain tower becomes warm, but not blisteringly hot, and diffuses

warmth that is wholesome. It is magical that so much heat can be evolved from so little fuel, and that the process should be one of absolute cleanliness. I do not see why this stove would not become popular in the United States, and rid us of some of our terrors. Think of the effect upon consumption, and consuming smoke inspectors, of the general use of this simple stove, which can be furnished of plain material at a cheap rate! One thing is certain; it would not promote the profi-gate use of fuel, the dismal waste of our resources in that respect, and the horrid over-heating of our houses, which is so fashion-

Brds of the Triple Alliance. I am not, however, a convert to the Italjan, Austrian or German bed. The Triple Alliance style of beds does not commend itself to me. I do not object vehemently to a single bed, if one had room to turn over and pedelothing that would permit a change of position. The last time I slept in a good bed up to this writing, deep in January, was in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the night of Nowas in Brooklyn, N. Y., on the night of November 27. The beds on the ship were narrow, of course. One expects to sleep on a shelf at sea, and I became reconciled to sewing up the blankets in a copious sheet. I remembered, on landing at Genoa, the magnificent becs of Liverpool, and lamented their absence. The bed was narrow, and so were the bedclothes. I am sorry for the old Romans if they had beds narrow as are now in use in the Eternal City in the best hotels. The same is to be said of Florence, Venice, Vienna and Dresden.

The culmination has come in Berlin. The

The culmination has come in Berlin. The beds are narrow and short, and there are no bedelothes. You do not call putting the blankets next to the mattress with a sheet over them, and a feather bed on that, bedclothes, do you? The German bed is not a delusion, for it is a dreadful reality. It is not a snare, for that deceives, and you are not deluded in your German bed. You know misery has a lien on you the moment you discover the bed. I do not know but I should have perished but for a nice, broad, long, thick, warm blanket of my own, which has become my best friend. I understand now the rugs with which an Englishman sets out on a continental tour. What he sets out on a continental tour. What he means by the thundering loads he carries in shawl straps is that it is necessary to go armed with bedclothing. The German pillow is a limp, lank, fluffy bag of feathers. I suppose and hope these bags are filled with feathers. They never wear out, because they always give way to the least

A Thing That Always Crawls. The covering—the "kiverin" as it were is another and bigger and limper bag, a regular fuzzy, guzzy of a bag, and the more huge it is, the more hideous it must be; and it has a queer sort of intelligence. As soon as you fall asleep it crawls to the floor, a as you fall asleep it crawls to the floor, a noiseless, creeping thing. It dodges you like a shadow. What a blessed variation it would be to sleep on a bed of straw, or on a carpet before the fire, with a buffalo robe over you, or in a sheepskin bag!

If the German bed meant, in its narrowness and fluffiness and inadequacy, economy, I would be willing to say nothing about it, but it must be a national passion. I have been knocking around in some of the

been knocking around in some of the balaces, and where there is more room than he royal folks know what to do with, still the narrow bed prevails. I was shown where several royal and imperial and historical personages, men and women, have slept, and they were subjected to the narrow bed. In an investigation carried on at Pots-dam I saw but one double bed, and the guide said Napoleon slept there one night in 1806. The beds upon which royalties have died have been of the narrow pattern. The Emperor William died in one of these beds, according to engravings at the time, and he surely deserved all the comforts a faithful old man should have. Frederick the Great, however, died in a chair drawn up to an open window on a fine day, looking

out upon a beautiful park. Wilhelm Invests in English Beds There is reason to fear the living Empero of Germany is a believer in the narrow bed. His favorite apartments at Potsdam, very His favorite apartments at Potsdam, very simply and handsomely furnished, contain no other beds and I presume there is no hope of a reformation. I have just heard from a mutual friend that he recently bought some bedsteads in England. That implies broadguage blankets, quilts and sheets. But this is so revolutionary it is almost elements.

lmost alarming. Our European cousins, of all nations, so ar as I am acquainted with them, persistently subject themselves to a strange privation, that is a perpetual surprise, in the matter of light in their houses. They may orighten the streets and shops with peculiar uplendors, but it is the custom to dwell in comparative darkness at home. Of course, this is not universal, but it is prevalent. Why, two candles are an illumination and an extravagance! I called upon American friends. It was just in that hour when solid midnight sets in here (6 o'clock), and when, in response to a ring, the heavy iron door opened with a soft click, there were revealed a few steps, and beyond them was darkness. I did not know on what story my friends dwelt, having only the number of the house. After striking several matches it appeared that those sought did not dwell on the first or second floors. More matches were floors. More matches were struck, and at last the name appeared. There was nothing to say about so strange an adventure. It is the way of the town. One has to get the bang of of dark stairways, or stay in first-

A friend related a similar experience. He was making a call in a fashionable quar-ter, and after lighting his way to the fourth

story of a large house, and he counted the steps—there were 103 of them—he entered an apartment that was brilliantly lighted and found a charming circle of ladies in and found a charming circle of ladies in
lovely evening costumes. He expected
some explanation of his passage up the
stairway 103 dark steps, but it was not regarded as remarkable in any respect. The
people upon whom he was calling were
Americans with a superfluity of money,
and abroad for personal repose and educational facilities. The people are used to
the climbing of stairs, and regard it as a
form of necessary exercise.

form of necessary exercise.

A residence is not a house, but a series of A residence is not a house, but a series of apartments, connected and separate from others. There is a common stairway, and it is guarded by a porter, who watches the one front door, behind which, at various elevations, are half a dozen well-established families. There are probably four floors, with room for a family, perhaps two of them, on each floor. You come to an iron and glass door, say 15 feet high, and ring a bell. You are at once under inspection from the lodge of the invisible porter, and if he regards you as eligible he pulls a lever or turns a crank, and the spring-latch is withdrawn. Then you ascend to the is withdrawn. Then you ascend to the floor where your friends are at home, and ring another bell, and you can enter a pri-vate hall, though often on this hall there are several parties who merely know each other as neighbors. This is the way to concentrate population and encourage architecture. I know a young man who has not been in Berlin long, and has a tancy for counting the steps he climbs to see his friends. The number of steps ranges from 53 to 111. The average height of eligible apartments is about 70 steps. There are fine accommoda-tions in abundance at the height of 125

steps.

The Germans picked up the old Roman ways of preparing food, and have grafted upon it notions of their own. Other folks think they spoil much that is good with their queer cooking, but it must be admitted they do have correct notions of the value of salads and the excellence of sweets. If they managed the sours as well as the If they managed the sours as well as the sweets, the general result would be im-

The Living in Germany. The meats displayed in the German mar-kets are of the best quality, especially the beef; but they use a larger portion of veal than we do—that is, they take their beef younger than we particularly relish it. They have a good deal of game, many birds, They have a good deal of game, many birds, and a large supply of rabbits and hares. There is no lack of fish, and the German lobster may be recommended. The German system of courses runs very readily into elaborate and elegant dinners. The American idea of beginning the day with a square meal is not as severely discountenanced in Germany as in France; but coffee, with bread and butter, and two soft boiled eggs are the regular breakfast; and with this start, of course, luncheon is of importance. Breakfasting in bedrooms is the style that goes, but I believe in a change of air before

Breakfasting in bedrooms is the style that goes, but I believe in a change of air before coffee, and that it is almost as refreshing as washing the face.

The big dogs of Berlin are a feature, and you hear their music nearly as often as that of your neighbors' pianes. It is some of your neighbors' pianos. It is some com-fort that the dogs of Berlin are big ones, and a pity that such fine fellows have to go always muzzled. The Berlin big dogs are decorative. I have not seen them hitched to carts as in Belgium and some of the

Rhenish cities.
The Christmas and New Year's festivities of the Germans are carried on with astonishing thoroughness and earnestness. Every one, from the Emperor to the schoolboys and the servants, participates as though all earthly good understanding depended upon it. Cards are sent by the million, and they are illustrated to suit all grades of senti-ment and satisfy all tastes.

MURAT HALSTEAD,

DANGER OF POLE-HUNTING Those Who Have Perished Have Made Blunders Hard to Explain.

The popular notion is that Arctic explor ing is a very risky pursuit, but in reality it is not so. Fishing on the Grand Banks is much more dangerous. As Mark Twain says, "The greatest peril which people encounter is not met with in traveling on the railways, but in going to bed. Most people die in bed." Only three expeditions out of the many which have been made have in-

Franklin's party starved to death mainly because there were too many in it, where Schwatka traveled 3,000 miles away from any base of supplies, living off the country. Greely, whose subordinate officer, Lockwood, attained the furthest north ever reached, beyond 82° north latitude, was subjected to awful sufferings, many of those with him dying, merely because of too much red tape in Washington. If the Navy Department had kept the appointed rendezvous at Cape Sabine, where it had agreed to have a vessel with provisions at a certain date, there would have been no trouble. It is the whalers who encounter most serious perils in the Arctic Ocean. Hardly a year passes when some whaling vessels are not lost. In 1871 only three ships were saved out of a fleet of 22. No Franklin's party starved to death mainly ships were saved out of a fleet of 22. No lives were lost, but the natives on shore have been using chronometer cases for brass kettles ever since.

FOOD AT THE NORTH POLE.

The Eskimo Never Steals Anything an

Provisions Are Safe, There is no trouble about living in the polar regions except lack of food supply. No danger exists that the provisions once placed would be disturbed. Among the people who dwell in those frozen regions a cache is sacred. Nothing short of starvation will compel a native to interfere with one, and even in such a case he leaves payment behind for what he takes. Snow shoes and extra clothing are hung up in the open air in summer, and are as safe as the accoutrements which city persons "hang up" at their uncle's during the warm sca-

Seal oil is buried in the ground in bags of skin. Meat is heaped upon platforms built among trees, which are peeled of bark in order to keep bears from climbing up them. Little sticks with sharp points upward are buried in the ice to distract the attention of buried in the ice to distract the attention of the bears from the provisions overhead. Another kind of cache is in the shape of a strong pen, the main supports of which are standing trees, with brush and logs piled on top to keep out wild animals. During the salmon-catching season in Arctic Alaska the heads of the fish are cut off and put into a hole in the ground. When they are half putrified they are dug up and eaten, being esteemed a great delicacy.

CATARRH AS A CAUSE

Of Nervous Debility-An American Majady Debility of the nervous system from in-temperate habits of any kind, or exposure to cold, are quite likely to cause a condition of the mucous membranes of the nose and throat so nearly resembling catarrh that they are practically identical. Also chronic diseases which depress the nervous system will produce the same result notably female weakness. They cause a flabby, pale condition of the mucous surfaces, with a sticky, stringy mucous secretion, which produce much hawking or coughing, generally called catarrh, but the whole trouble is caused by nervous depression, pure and simple. Benervous depression, pure and simple. Besides the usual symptoms of catarrh, the
patient has brown specks before his eyes,
slight dizziness, roaring in the ears, attacks
of nervous headache, palpitation of the
heart, flashes of heat, followed by slight,
chilly sensations, faintness, depression, despondency, foolish fears, and many other
similar ones. In such cases local treatment
can do nothing but harm, the only hope of
cure being the internal use of Pe-runa, according to the directions of the bottle.

Every one beginning treatment for Every one beginning treatment for catarrh in any of its many phases or complications should send for a free copy of The Family Physician No. 2. Address:

The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Co.,

another in mining and there are a baker's dozen of them who have financial ventures out on gold or silver seas. Senator Sawyer is still working his gold nines near Washington. These are about 15 miles up the Potomac, where the Sens or owns about 400 acres of land, and where ne has a little stamp mill which runs along counding the quartz to pieces, but which, up to the present writing, has not made a ortune for its owner. Some large nuggets have been found and some of the quartz is very rich, and for a time the average of the tamp mill was \$33 a ton. On the whole, owever, I understand that the mine ha

ione of these mines were valuable enough to pay for working them. Spooner's Nuggets From the South. Still a number of the Senators are invest ing in North Carolina mines, and Senator Spooner and the late Senator Hearst had what they considered a very valuable lead. Spooner had a number of large nuggets of Senators when they visited him. There were enough of these nuggets to have filled a quart measure, and they were of all shapes and of different sizes. Senator Plumb had some interests in the South, but he owned

tory of Southern mines. I interviewed

of North Carolina and he told me that,

Thomas Edison last summer on the mines

some very valuables mines in Colorado, and he was, I think, interested in the Little Pittsburg and other mines at Leadville. I chatted with Senator Teller last night about the Colorado mines. He says that a great deal of fine gold bearing rock is being gotten out at Cripple Creek under the shad-ow of Pike's Peak and that this promises to be one of the great gold camps of the fu-ture. People are coming in from every-where to prospect and speculate and two railroads have been surveyed which will open up the region. As it is now, it is only 18 miles from the railroad and there will not be much trouble in connecting it with the rest of the world.

Senator Wolcott's Good Speculation Senator Teller says that the new silver Senator Teller says that the new silver mines which have been opened up at Creede, Col., are of wonderful richness and that the indications are that this locality may become a second Leadville. It is here that Senator Wolcott and his brother Henry have a mine which they bought last fall in connection with two other parties for \$100,000. They paid \$30,000 cash and were to pay the remaining \$70,000 by the let of 000. They paid \$30,000 cash and were to pay the remaining \$70,000 by the 1st of next June. Their mine has paid from the start and they had gotten enough out of it by the middle of January to pay the \$100,000 for which it was sold to them and all they get now is pure profit. The mine has turned out thousands of dollars a day, and during the month of January it turned out more than \$67,000. The mine cost Senator Wolcott a cash pay-The mine cost Senator Wolcott a cash payment of only \$7,500, and, if it lasts, it will make him rich. This will, however, not be the first time he has made money in mines. He made, it is said, between \$100,000 and \$200,000 out of a mine he bought in Lead-ville, and his brother and himself are said

to be among the shrewdest of investors and The Man the Robber Bulldozed.

with this in one hand and a bottle of some kind of liquid in the other which he said was nitro-glycerine, threatened to blow Moffatt and the bank up unless he would write out him a check on the bank for \$20,write out him a check on the bank for \$20,-000 and get him the money on it. Moffatt looked into the shining barrel of the re-volver. He glanced with terror at the curi-ously shaped bottle of curiously colored fluid and seeing that there was nothing at his hand with which he could defend himself, he wrote the check and accompanied by the man with the dangerous bottle in his hand, he walked with him to the cashier's desk and handed over the check to the cashier, saying in a low tone, "This man is robbing me."

A Great Bluff With Sweet Oil

The cashier, however, thought he was referring to some new mine he had bought, and his mind went at the time to this \$70,000 mine which was then though to have turned out badly, and he handed the money over to Moffatt. Moffatt gave it to the man and he rushed from the bank and though Moffatt raised a hue and cry, he was able to escape. He threw off his coat in doing so and in it the bottle was found, and the supposed nitro-glycerine turned out and the supposed nitro-glycerine turned out to be sweet oil. This thief was never dis-covered, but the \$70,000 mine speculation which promised so poorly and which in-directly aided the villain, has since paid several times as much as Mofiatt's loss by him.

Ex-Senator Tabor, of Colorado, was in Washington a few days ago, and during his stay here he said that he was going to make a big fortune out of his Mexican mines, his suits concerning which have just been settled in his favor. These are old mines which are being reworked, and Tabor paid, I am told, \$90,000 for his interest in them, and he contracted at the same time to put up stamp mills, and to build such machinery as would enable them to go in at the side of the mountain and get right at the great vein of ore in that way. Tabor became a million-aire in a month once, but it is said he made \$1,300,000 out of the Little Pittsburg in four

The Great Sepatorial Scandal

Senator Tabor might have had a fair reputation as a business man and as a practical millionaire had he kept out of politics. But he lost his head when he politics. But he lost his head when he made his millions in less than a month and nothing but a spick-span new wife and a famous position would satisfy him. The story of his divorce from the woman with whom he had lived and worked all his life, of his marriage in a justice-of-peace's office in St. Louis to a divorced woman and the joke which he perpetrated upon President Arthur and Washington society when he brought this woman to Washington and here married her, as it was supposed for the brought this woman to Washington and here married her, as it was supposed for the first time, would make one of the most interesting plays that could be based on American history.

And what has become of the first Mrs. Tabor? In the suit for alimony which she entered against Tabor she was granted with her divorce something like \$400,000-worth of Denver real estate. This was deeded over to her and with the growth of the city it has so increased in value that she is now

Columbus, O.

Firs—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great
Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and 20 trial bottle free by Fit cases. Dr. Kline, 201 Arch st., Phila., Pa. su

A REVIEW OF SPORTS.

Speaking of mining kings, the greatest of them has been spending the past week at Washington. He has lived quietly at Chamberlain's and has not tried to pose as a Chamberlain's and has not tried to pose as a social figure, nor as one of the little great men who hang about Congress and the White House. This man is John W. Mackay, who now at the age of 57, is as active physically and intellectually as when a boy of 17 in 1852 he sailed around Cape Horn to try his fortune in California. He had a remarkable series of ups and downs, and he had made several fortunes and lost them before he was 30 years old. About this time, in connection with Fair, Flood and O'Brien, he struck the Big Bonanza, and since then he has been one of the great millionaires of the world.

There are a few mines in the world which paid so large an amount in so short a time as the Bonanza mines. In four years the Consolidated Virginia, in which Mr. Mackay was one of the partners, payed 51 dividends, aggregating more than \$42,000,000, and the California, another of his mines, paid at this same time more than \$31,000,000. Some time ago Mackay said to a friend that he took \$150,000,000

took \$150,000,000

Out of a Single Hole in Virginia City, and no one but himself knows just how much he has made out of mining. He has invested his money and he has kept his millions moving. One of the greatest cable companies of the world is largely due to his pluck, brains and business tact, and the story of his investments and his enterprises would fill columns. He is a man of fine culture. A lover of paintand his enterprises would fill columns. He
is a man of fine culture, a lover of paintings and thoroughly simple and unostentatious in all his ways.

Speaking of Mackay, reminds me of a
new story I heard of Tom Ochiltree not long
ago. Ochiltree has been for years connected with Mackay as one of his agents,
and at the time the following incident occurred he was in Lendon trying to place not paid, and it is a repetition of the old

curred he was in London trying to place some bonds of a railroad which Mackay had some bonds of a railroad which mackay had in Texas. Judge Normile, of the United States District Court of St. Louis, tells me the story. Normile and Ochiltree crossed the ocean together, and when the ship arrived at Queenstown, they telegraphed to the four or five principal hotels in London asking them to reserve rooms for Spooner had a number of large nuggets of them and to answer at Liverpool. At Liverpool they found that every one of these hotels was full. It was the last of May, the time when Loadon is most crowded, and they found when they ar-rived in London that accommodations could

Tom Ochiltree's Great Bluff. Tom Ochlitree's Great Bluff.

They went to the Langham, but found every room taken, and they were in despair. Going into the wine room they sat down, had a brandy and soda and discussed the situation. Both were terribly blue, and for a time said nothing. "At last," said Judge Normile, "I was surprised to see Ochlitree jump to his feet. His complexion became redder than his hair, his swagger was overpowering, and he cocked that left eye of his as he looked at me, and in a yindictive and excited tone said: vindictive and excited tone said: "'Normile, why don't you get us a room? Blank it, why don't you get us a room? Why don't you tell them who I am? Go and say that Tom Ochiltree is here and they

will give us a room!"
"I looked at Tom's red face and I thought he was crazy. He sat down and ordered another brandy and soda. While we were drinking this I concluded there might be something in his scheme. He had letters from President Arthur and I thought I letters from President Arthur and I thought I could impose on the ignorance of the clerk. At the close of the glass I went out to the office, and, waiting until there was no one at the little door in the grating, I stepped up and, begging the pardon of the manager, asked him if I could have a word with him. He replied: 'Certainly,' and asked me to come in. I went in and, put-ting an indignant look on my face, I said:

A Picture of a National Hero. "Sir, I have just passed through the wine-room of your hotel. You pretend to be an American hotel and have the patronage of Americans. But I saw in that room a sight that surprised me. I saw there one of the greatest of America's military heroes one of the bravest and noblest of our great generals, sitting alone and neglected with-out his supper, and he told me he had been refused a room in your hotel. I refer to Gen-

" 'General Ochiltree?' said the man, General Ochiltree? I never heard of any General Ochiltree. "'What, never heard of General Ochil-tree?' said L 'Have you never heard of General Tom Ochiltree? The close friend of President Arthur? He is one of our most noted social figures, and he is one of the greatest Generals we have ever had. Never heard of General Ochiltree? Why, man, have you never read what your poet laureate, Mr. Tennyson, says about him in that poem in which he speaks of our great men? You must remember the lines-

Grant and Lee, Great Ochiltree, Mighty Ministers of Mars. "'Yes, yes,' said the man, 'I remember it.
Where is he? I don't see how it could have
happened, but I'll tell you how we will fix it.
There is a young married couple from the country who have just gone up into one of our best rooms. I can tell them that the room was given to them by mistake, and I can let you have it. Take me in and introduce me to the General, and I will make it pleasant for him.

pleasant for him."
"Well," concluded Normile, "they bundled the bride and groom out of that room and put Ochiltree in it, and I got Ochiltree to let me have a place on a cot as a friend of his. We received the best of treatment during our stay, and the Langham Hotel man shows Tom's autograph among those of his most distinguished guests."

FRANK G. CARPENTER. ELECTRICITY IN RELIGION. A Decision as to the Ancient Law on

dling Fires on Sunday. A curious point, involving an important Church rite has just been discussed in Eng land. A strict Hebrew will not kindle s fire on the Sabbath, although sometimes he has no objection to allow a Christian to do it for him. But the question arises: May he turn on an incandescent lamp? This puzzling query has been put to Prof. Will-iam Crookes, who, after pointing out that the sacredness of fire and flame in the old Eastern religions was always intimately connected with combustion, has decided that

connected with combustion, has decided that
the glow of the electric lamp does not come
within this description.

This is an ingenious way of getting out of
the difficulty. An obstructionist might say:
"How if the lamp derives its incandescence
from a dynamo, which is worked by steam,
which, in its turn, is produced by the combustion of coal?" None the less is humanity
at large indebted to Prof. Crookes for his
solution of the question.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE NEWS.

WHERE is the Public Meeting Committee? The Labor Bureau is expected to make a glowing report to-day. MASTER HARRY E. WALTEN, of Monongaheli City, is trying hard to organize a cadet soci-ety at that point. BISHOP PHELAN in his Lenten pastoral ad-

vises everyone to abstain from intoxicating drinks during Lent except when ordered by a physician. THE monthly meeting of the Union will be held to-day at the cathedral in the old Episcopal residence. Among the important matters to be considered will be the Labor Bureau report, the massmeeting and railies.

The first cuchre of the T. M. A. was so great a success a second one was held at the residence of Miss Dougherty, on Negley avenue, last Friday evening. Six tables were filled and the guests were all highly pleased with their entertainment.

Sunday. In the absence of the regular Secretary, Miss Mary McNells, the President, Miss Elia Wilt, appointed Miss Regina Maloy to act as Secretary pro tem. Two new members were received. WE pack, haul, store, ship, alter, repair refinish and reupholster furniture. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water street.

result of Wednesday night's battle between Fitzsimmons and Maher. It is wonderful the interest there has developed in the affair, and only shows what skillful advertising can de in bringing latter day boxers, to the front and getting for them as much money for a big glove contest as would have kept old-time pugilists going for a life time. I was just reading the other day about the efforts necessary to get together 25 sovereigns as a stake to match Tom Sayers against Collins. It really took seven persons to contribute to the stakes before the famous champion's portion was complete. And he went into a severe

told and nowadays a couple of youths who were only selling matches on the street the other day would be insulted were they asked to fight four or six rounds for a \$1,000 purse or anything like it. Here we have Peter Maher fighting for a purse of \$10,000 and he has never fought anything like a real battle in his life. I don't mention this in disparagement of Maher, not at all. I only mention it to point out that he is a very fortunate man to be living among those who are deemed the pugilists of today. I know of no man who has come so rapidly into prominence without doing first-class work as Peter Maher. He has suddenly jumped out of obscurity and leaped into an arena to contest for the big sum of \$10,000. When such inducements are held out who can blame "managers," schemers yr whatever they may be, for misrepresenting, blowing, defying, or in short anything that will bring their proteges prominently before the public and make that public be-lieve a veritable fighting wonder has finally landed among us. If the public is willing to pay the piper of course we will never be short of those wonders who seldom

Tuesday evening. The question is what will he do? A correct answer to that is what we want, and I suppose is what we'll not get until Tuesday's contest is over. Three weeks ago I had much to say as to the probable outcome of the contest. At that time I was inclined toward the chances of Fitzsimmons and after thinking every-thing over as carefully as I can I am still ad inclined. It is quite true that many of the ablest judges of pugilistic matters think otherwise, but despite that fact I cannot avoid the conviction that Maher does not know sufficient about fighting to defeat the very active and trucky Australian. If the context was soing to be one in which Maher contest was going to be one in which Maher could always be within reach of Fitzaim-mons the Irish champion couldn't well lose. But what I rely on most is the fact of Fitzsimmons' activity. We know that he is a very clever fellow and has good judgment. He displayed both against Dempsey, and we also know that many very clever men often tried to corner Dempsey and couldn't. Fitzsimmons did it in very short order. Well, then, if the Australian brings into play his eleverness Maher may be bothered much more than he is anticipa-ting. His calculations may be all upset, and when this is the case in a prize ring the disappointed man very often gets "muddled." I have seen it happen often. If this difficulty should overtake Maher he will be beaten. Regarding the respective weights of the men I have little to say because I do not think that the difference is of very much importance. If the Australian is in good condition at the weight he will fight at he should be heavy enough to tackle

taken almost all interest out of the Ryan and Needham contest which is to take place tomorrow evening. It is extremely pleasing these two welter weights had contested in opposition to the Digger attraction they would have had a very slim patronage; certainly a patronage much below what they

lists; they are much superior to the modern glove boxers whom we know as "great puglists," and they both have fought some very hard battles. They have met before, and then Ryan was halled the victor after an argument of 76 rounds. Needham complained that lack of condition lost him the battle; but the centest was really too long for that excuse to have much weight. He is reported as being in very good condition this time, and so is Ryan. This is satisfactory, and, both men being all right, I want to put myself on record as saying that Ryan will win.

Jackson's Departure.

A PLEASANT meeting of the St. John's Ladies' Society of Johnstown was held last

of a contest between Fred Johnson and George Dixon. But things begin to look un-certain aguis. If these two champions are in earnest about a battle it really is surpris-ing that they cannot come to terms. I'm sure purses quite big enough have been of-fered them.

Quite an interesting boat race took place on the Tyne, England, about two weeks ago. It is interesting, because it to a great extent explodes the notion that the London people had a coming champion in Haines. Readers of THE DISPATCH read a few days ago about a letter Billy Spencer, of London, and

about a letter Billy Spencer, of London, had sent Wallace Ross, remarking that Haines, of Windsor, was the "coming man." When Wallace told me that, I ventured the opinion that two youngsters at least on the Tyne could beat him.

The match race above referred to was won by Ralph Carr, who is quite a powerful rower, but not a coming champion, I fear, because he has been too long out. The tace was in "working" boats, and the betting was because he has been too long out. The tace was in "working" boats, and the betting was heavy at 3 to 1 on Haines. They rowed two miles and Haines was very badly beaten. They are to row again in best and best boats over the full championship course, and this may be more favorable to Haines.

If Carr wins again then we may fully expect to get him and East matched to row for the English championship. There are scores of runners in England, and it is really remarkable that no real champion sprinter springs from the lot.

A Worthy Amateur Athletic Club. The local public seldom hears about the West End athletes. What I mean by the West End is the vicinity of Saw Mill Run. In that locality there is an amateur athletic club, and it has a good roll of membership. But the club has at various times met with

difficulties, and while the difficulties have not been fatal they have been very disdifficulties, and while the difficulties have not been fatal they have been very distressing.

But those West Enders are plucky fellows, and they are still to the front and they mean to make themselves more prominent than they have ever been. They are going to have an indoor athletic entertainment at which some of the best local talent will perform. I am also informed that the club contains some material that can be developed in prominent competitors in almost all the branches of athletics. This being so, these very promising members of the West End Gymnasium should make their minds up to have a try for everything in sight. They must never be afraid of being defeated. No good club was made in a day or even a season. Many good athletic clubs that stand high to-day had to stringile long and arduously for their laurels. Let the West Enders come before the public and make a beginning. Other clubs will help them. By all means let them enter all the local contests when field meetings are held. When they are known they may make progress, but when nobody knows of them at all their chances of success will be very small indeed.

Quite a Hopeful Sign.

Quite a Hopeful Sign. On several occasions I have had a few words to say about the trouble among the amateur athletes. I am now very happy to say that there is a very hopeful sign of the trouble being smoothed over. At least the Manhattan Club officials are wishful for a conference to see if the A. A. U. cannot come to some understanding that will put things to some understanding that will put things in the right way again.

The turn affairs were taking were indeed very threatening to the stability of the A. A. U., and the proposed meeting of the malcontents would doubtiess have been held had the Maniattan Club not hesitated until all efforts at reconciliation, but been rehausted.

the Manhattan Club not hesitated until all efforts at reconciliation had been exhausted. The M. A. C. did a very manly thing, and the club officials deserve credit for it. Without doubt the big athletic organizations have had reason to rebel on more than one occasion, but to try and break everything up without trying to mend matters is a foolish way of procedure. It may be that the meeting of A. A. U. governors, which is to be held on March 8, will bring about a satisfactory termination of the uppleasantness. The Manhattan's Complaints It will not be out of place here to give the

Manhattan side of the case, Mr. Hughes, ecretary of the club, says:
"Yes, I have asked for a special meeting to consider our propositions. The Manhattan A. C. does not seek to displace or force out Mr. Curtis Treasurer. But the club does want what is due to it. It is one of the largest clubs in the country, and yet it is not represented on the Governing Board of the A. A. U. For two years this has been the case. Let the A. A. U. change its constitu-tion and by laws so that each association shall have four delegates, with a tacit under-standing that the New York and Mahattan Athletic Clubs be represented, they being the two largest clubs in this association."

"Then let there be legislation whereby there will be a Long Island and a Western New York Association, and a compromise New York Association, and a compromise with the Western Association of Amateur Athletes and the Seventh Regiment A. A.; in fact, bring all athletic bodies under one governing board and do away with all existing difficulties. It can all be done by a

ing difficulties. It can all be done by a proper revision of the union's constitution and by-laws.

"Athletics are in a position where they should be fostered and nurtured. Harmony is needed. The Mills reorganization scheme has been tried and its strong and weak points shown. Let the weak parts be eliminated and the whole athletic world made stronger. By so doing Mr. Sullivan would be stronger in his office and Mr. Curcis in his. I think that what the Manhastan A. C. asks is nothing if not fair, and it is hoped that the A. A. U. will recognize its claim, inasmuch as there is not a large athletic club in the organization which is not represented on the Governing Board."

Some Grasping Magnates.

Some Grasping Magnates. But those Western magnates are so grasp-

ng as to be extremely inconsistent. While they have resolved to value the services of their players at a very low estimate as far as paying salaries is concerned, they have de-cided to put a much higher value on them cided to put a much higher value on them when anybody else wants them. They want the major leagues to pay \$1,000 per player for every man taken from the minor leagues, and further, those players can only be taken between November I and February I. Did ever anybody hear of such a monstrously unfair proposition. Why, these Western magnates are almost getting down to the level of a Simon Legree. Their aim is to knock all individuality out of a player, and the next thing we'll hear of a move to keep the players as old-time apprentices were kept, viz.: Give them nothing but board and lodging and a suit of clothesin the year. After keeping them this way they can be sold for \$1,000 per head. If the new League encourages any such squeezing, cheap-jack and greedy methods as proposed by the Western League, it may live to see the day when it will regret it.

A national agreement should have for its object the welfare of the ball player as well as the welfare of anything or anybody else, and any agreement that indorses the plans of the Western League as voiced by President Williams will be unfair and unjust, and will eventually lead to a dissatisfaction that will bring trouble as serious as we have already had. It is a pity that in formulating plans of organization by that prize-package method, the Western League magnates apparently did not take the interests of the players into consideration at all. Every new feature is more or less opposed to the players' interests, and this is a foolish policy. when anybody else wants them. They want

policy.

I am giad to find that there are some of the new League magnates generous and fair minded enough to stick up for the players' side of it, and I trust they will fight for the players' side of it, and I trust they will fight for the players' statem as proposed by

fair minded enough to stick up for the players' side of it, and I trust they will fight for it. The "drafting" system, as proposed by Colonel Rogers, is nothing more than a fair treatment of the player. While it would probably be a temporary inconvenience to a club for the major League to take a promising player, it would be a greater injury to the player to keep him working for a pittance when he was worth and could get a good salary. When the players' side is presented matters are different, you see. But there is another inconsistency among the Western retrenchers. They have stated that the great object of their lottery bag system is to equalize the teams. Now when a pitcher, for instance, develops into such form as to down all opposition, his team must get away beyond the line of equality; the equilibrium will be knocked on the head. Then there will be two very undesirable and unfair conditions existing. First, there will be a good pitcher being robbed of money that he could otherwise get as salary, and, second, there would be that equality of team destroyed. This is the logical result of what the Western graspers are contending for. Their propositions and demands are so palpably unfair and unreasonable that it will be a pity if they are granted.

The Big Meetings.

round and make money. In this respect they are like all others of their class, only Mitchell is much shrewder than anybody else. Their appearance at New Orleans will be deserted the appearance at New Orleans to down all opposition, his team must get away beyond the line of equality; the equilibrium will be knocked on the head. Then there will be two very undestrable than a business engagement to make money. Whoever they meet will amount to very litted. And I am fully persuaded that they will leave this country without meeting any body except on purely "business" terms. They would be foolish to do anything else when they can obtain lots of money without fighting for blood.

It looks certain that Joe McAuliffe and Goddard will meet, and it is a pitty that better material than the "Missouri Boy" could not be had to put against Goddard. He has done great things in Australia.

There is one man who remains idle that doubtless all of us would like to see get as thorough testing. I refer to Jim Hall. He has been in this country quite a while, and has never yet had a good opportunity to show us what he can do. I am inclined to think that Hall is a better man than Fitzs is simmons. He is a stronger man, and from what some excellent judges tell me, he is in not anxious to fight strictly at weight, and it is to be hoped that he will get a real engagement one of these days.

Everything is quiet among the little fellows. There was a likelihood the other day

there is a vast amount of suspicion of ing many of the new League magnat such "diplomatic" gentlemen as (Byrne must set very carefully or els Byrne must act very carefully or else the will be an explosion.

And the Pittsburg officials mean to fit for Lyons; that is they mean to have the cargued so as to see wherein they erred they erred at all, in signing Lyons. T is a very wise resolve, as it will be put record as the ruling in a case that has causely much discussion. Local Club Affairs. The local players continue to work hi and they are rapidly getting into condition Good accounts are coming from those w are at Hot Springs, and we know that the who are at home are doing well. It will well for all the players to get into as go

pend on their early work regarding whest or not they will be retained. Manager Busenberger's confidence in the team is increing daily and President Temple is more he ful now than he ever was.

The indications are that there will be wast amount of enthusiasm here in the earpart of the season, and as soon as it is termined what players will compose o team we will be able to judge as to how lot that enthusiasm will last. It would hard be fair to speculate as to who will and will not be retained, but I may fairly a that if we get one good pitcher besides o tried men we will be lucky. I mean that either Camp or Woodcook turns out right the club will be in luck, because, as rule, lots of youngsters have to be tried tore a good one is secured. The pitchi element is the most uncertain, and when get satisfied as to the quality of our pitche a great source of anxiety will have been moved.

A Curious Story of How the Favorite Cur Beef Got Its Name,

of Martin Morrison, at No. 327 Pearl stre-This was a favorite resort of scafaring me A steak being called for by an old pilot o night, Morrison said he had no steaks, b would cut and broll for him a thick sli from the sirloin which had just been pr pared for coasting the next day. Morr son's place was known as the Porter Hou in the neighborhood, and its frequente soon got to telling about the Porter Hou steaks. Morrison finally told Gibbons, h butcher in the Fly Market, to cut up si loins into steaks for him thereafter.

WHERE THEY ALL GO TO

Evarts go to?

Where does every well-informe

liver oil.

other way.

Right

or

Wrong:

mace restore the send at the send a

preserve the softness of the leather. LADIES will the Dressing you ar using do both? Try it!

such a Dressing be good for leather? Wolff's ACME Blacking will stand this test and dry as a thin, oily film which is as flexible as rubber.

