Peaceful Aspect of the Situation Among the National Amateur Athletes.

FEW WORDS ABOUT LOCAL MEN.

The Remarkable Activity Among the Baseball Clubs of the New 12-Club League.

SULLIVAN AND MITCHELL TALK.

Why the Champion Is Making Very Unrea Demands for a Battle.

The week just ended has been to a very great extent an important one to amateur athletes and to those who patronize the sports of amateurs. For a long time past those who seem to rule the destinies of amateurism on this vast continent of ours have apparently been living regardless of the admonition of Dr. Watts contained in the little verses beginning

Birds in their little nests agree. Although amateur athletes are more or less "children of one family," they have not been getting along well together for a long time, as far as the United States is concerned. They have really been acting like children in fact, and the simple though useful advice of the late lamented doctor might have been profitable to them.

Well, what seemed to be a sure breaking up of interests is very likely to be averted. The powers that be in amateurism have held a meeting, and as a result the horizon is much clearer and relationships are on a better rooting all round. Mr. Janssen and his proposed new organization have been removed into the remote background, and the probabilities are that they will stay there. For that, all of us who desire to see amateur sports grow and prosper, will be thankful, not because of a desire to have a huge centralization, but because it will tend to

The Board of Governors of the A. A. U. have, during the week just ended, decided that the Manhattan club shall have representation on the board, and that the quality and cost of prizes shall be broader and less limited than during the past 12 months. These changes are sure to be adopted generally, and it is well. When the limit we so tightly drawn on prizes I opposed the change, because there was nothing to show that it would be an improvement and there was much to show that it would be injurious. The trouble in modern amateurism so much as it has been in the clandestine maintenance of first-class performers by wealthy people or wealthy clubs. Prize rules of narrow limits have never stopped "unseen" methods of "keeping" good performers. The truth is that these u methods have been the cause of almost all the trouble in amateurism, both in this and in other countries, and even now, to some extent, makes amateurism a farce.

Local Features of Amateurism Of late I have devoted considerable space to the discussing of amateur athletics sim-ply because I would like to see them saccred here and at other places. This is the reason wby we feel pleased at the turn events have taken during the last few days. The prospects here are more hopeful than

There is now a very strong probability of championship meeting of the A. A. U. being held in this city. The statement made by Mr. Wells, and which appeared in this paper Friday last, is exceedingly encouraging on this point, and most certainly I repeat that the A. A. U. could not do anything better than hold one of their by the holding of such a meeting, that is if were not held too soon

The contest at the East End Gymnasium underlined for Thursday evening ought also to keep the athletic spirit active hereabouts. I am told that the contests are sure to be of a good kind and also exciting.

There is another question which is one of

the leading themes of discussion among local athletes at present, viz, the proposed clubbouse for the Allegheny Athletic Asociation. During the last few days I have been greatly surprised at the diversity of opinion among the members of that organ-ization on the subject. The idea generally has been prevailing to the effect that it was the unanimous desire of the members to have a five-story clubhouse. This idea is not correct, because a few of the principal sembers have been telling me that it would be tolly to undertake such a task in Bitts. burg at present. I confess that argument and business principles are against such an undertaking, and if the Three A's would get to work and erect a clubbouse adequate for the needs of their organization and nothing more, they would find plenty to do and they wouldn't require anything more.

Dodds' Challenge to McLaughlin. One of the most interesting things of the week has been the challenge of William M. Dodds, our local billiard player, to Edward McLaughlin, champion billiard player of the State. Some time ago McLaughlin won the title here and the trophy presented by J. C. Stroup. The trophy is a handsome one, in fact the handsomest in the country. The time is last approaching for McLaugh lin to have sole possession of the trophy and before that time comes the local veteran means to have another argument with

McLaughlin has been so long in the van smong State players and Dodds has been so long before the public that we must all admire the courage of the local man in throwing down the gantlet to the champion. Of course it is useless to deny that the general opinion will be to the effect that the Phila-delphia player will win, but there is never Dodds has sufficient faith in himself to tackle the holder of the trophy and back himself for \$150.

Of course McLaughlin must accept, and it is to be hoped that the contest will take place in Pittsburg. McLaughlin would probably be the gainer by playing here, and f he would consent to do so he would certainly be acknowledging the courage of our-veteran player. The tournament in which McLaughlin won the trophy here was such a successful one that the champion ought to be encouraged to play again here.

General Baseball Affairs. General Baseball Affairs.

There is really nothing to grumble at regarding the outlook for the opening of the baseball season. Every club of the 12 in the new League is up and doing, and, what is more pleasing still, every one seems very well pleased with its men. As an illustration of this I quote a remark Manager Powers, of the New York Club, made to me the other day. Somebody was saving that the other day. Somebody was saying that the Beltimore team looked poor on paper, The New York manager replied: "Well, the Baltimore cirectors think they have a good team, I assure you." I suppose this is the teeling among all directors, and it is well that it is so. A feeling of this kind lends considerable enthusiasm to the entrance of the long battle, and if events come at all favorable at the beginning that enthusiasm will make things much more successful all

One remarkable feature of this period of the year is the fact that so many teams are far away from home practicing. This means that all are out to do the very best possible when the season opens in reality. It further shows that there is great hope among the magnates as to the financial success of the season. The present practice trips means a great outlay and no income

principle is ceasing. The time for theory has gone for a period and the time for good honest work is about here. From now on the talkers won't be in it; the performers will have the floor and their deeds will count. To be sure there are whisperings about a "Brotherhood" and all that sort of thing, but schemes and projects must now take a back seat for a time at, least until our new and big experiment is tried. Home Players Doing Well.

It must be gratifying to all interested in the local ball club to learn of the good work all the players are reported to be doing. True this is about the time of year that every player is doing great things and working hard for the opening time, and it often occurs that when that time comes misrepresentations are discovered. But al. often occurs that when that time comes misrepresentations are discovered. But allowing all this there is nothing to show that all the players of the local team are not working hard and working well. Certainly there cannot be any misrepresentation about Beckley because "everybody" says he is in wonderful form, and what everybody says must be true. If Beckley can regain his form of a year or two ago he will almost head the National list. As we all know he had somewhat of an off season last year, and there were reasons for it. But all will be as

pleasant as marriage bells if he can just come back to his old-time form. Hanlon, too, I am told, is in extra fine fettle, and if reports are true Mark Baldwin is in better condition than he was last year at this time. Ehret has been doing some good work down South, and Galvin is as hardy and lively as ever. Bierbauer is in as good condition as any member on the team, and that means a great deal. In short, as far as I know, every player is in good trim.

But still we must swait results. We have so often been deceived in Pittsburg that it is dangerous to hazard an opinio If Denny comes here in good playing form and Farrell goes to the outfield I will pre-dict that we will have a good outfield. We diet that we will have a good outfield. We are sure to have a good infield, and where I begin to hesitate is in the pitching force, simply because we can never tell what the pitchers are going to do. But there is one thing sure, and as the opening of the season approaches the Pittsburg public should not forget it. That is the efforts of the club directors to give the public a good team. More than once I have drawn attention to this, and I do so again. Their efforts are worthy of recogni-tion. They have expended time, money and labor with no lavish hand since last season closed, and if things do not come as anticipated the fault will not be theirs. They deserve good patronage and should

Local Amateur Leagues. Things are not going as pleasantly for the local amateur baseball leagues as was expected. But this ought not to ruffle the serenity of the minds of the leaders of these leagues, but only ought to make them work the more earnestly. It may be that the County League magnates came to conclusions on some things a little too soon Certainly some of the clubs rushed to the front without counting the cost. As a result we have Chartiers dropping out, and another club has to be looked up to take its place. The inability of the Chartiers club to carry out its promises ought to be a lesson to organizers of these little leagues. Every possible investigation as to the stability of a club should be made before it is enrolled as a member. No doubt the Chartiers club organizers felt sure of getting all the necessarv backing, but they were too late in finding out that they couldn't. It will be a pity if the County League is reduced to four clubs, as there are plenty of good local players for six clubs.

And the City League has been disappointed, but I am informed that matters will be all right soon. The trouble with this little organization is that there is a difficulty in securing suitabl, grounds for all the clubs. To get suitable grounds means to have money, and it is not to be expected that the City League members are men of wealth. This suggests that any help that can be given them will be welcome.

Maher's Former Friends. Victory makes many friends and defeat tries them. This is just as true in the pugilistic world as in the other affairs of life and Peter Maher knows it very well by this time. It is worthy of note that those wi had most to say in praise of Maher before he met Fitzsimmons are now his most bit-ter assailants. It is gradually becoming the custom among certain people who pre-dict this man or that man to win to condemn him as a cheat, a fraud, a cur and no good at all if he does not win. These censors do this I suppose entirely forgetful that it was their own bad judgment that led them astray. Maher has been a much abused man and unfairly abused since his recent deteat all because he did not fulfill the expectations of those who predicted him

a winner regardless of some very important Now I do not for one moment blame Maher. I blame those who urged him to meet a first-class man before he had even proven himself a good third-rate. This was the cause of the whole trouble. Because the inexperienced Irishman knocked a few the inexperienced Irishman knocked a few men down who did not get out of the way of a blow people very foolishly rushed to the conclusion that he was a great man, and in their gusto even offered to match him against Sullivan. Maher really was persuaded that he was good enough to meet anybody. The talk of his friends and the expressions of newspaper writers had a great effect on his docile and unsophisticated mind. He couldn't be expected to know better; but something better should have been expected from those who profess to have been taught by the lessons of experience. History repeated itself, and skill ence. History repeated itself, and skill and science triumphed over strength and inexperience. Those who layored Maher forgot all about this being likely to happen. They did not know that Maher only boxed two rounds against Jackson, and because they made errors of judgment they continue to abuse a man who, with little or no experience, was expected to defeat one of the

cleverest ring fighters before the world to-Those Extraordinary Talkers. It is safe to say that never in the history of pugilism, never since the lather of the fistic arena, Mr. Figg, downed an opponent, has there been so much talk, blow and bluster in one week among the pugilists and boxers as there has been during the week just ended. Each party must have week just ended. Each party must have had scores of typewriters engaged and all kinds of catching "devices" have been resorted to in order to gain favor in the public mind. Amid all the long effusions and harangues one feature has been notable, viz.: That the respective shows of the parties were being advertised. An-other feature has been more or less prominent during the controversey between Sullivan and Mitchell. Whenever Mitchell has had anything to say it has been termed "bluft," and everything that Sullivan has had to say has been accepted as if it were gospel. I intend to talk very plainly on this matter and I trust also fairly.

Just as sure as we live the great object of all the talk made by Mercally.

all the talk made by Messra. Sullivan and Harrison is to boom their very bad and profitless show. The leading theme of what they have sent to the public has been the abuse of foreigners. "Foreign blow hards" and "English bluffers" have been remarks used on every occasion. Emphatically I used on every occasion. Emphatically I say this is a degraded method of pandering to the prejudices of a certain portion of the public so as to boom one's own wares and to bring into disgust the wares of a rival. No gentleman would resort to such a low de-

gree of subterfuge.
I have read the "ultimatum" of the great boxers from, end to end, and while I have had on many occasions much to say against Mitchell, I do maintain that he has in this instance the best of the argument. I am not going to discuss the relative fighting merits of the two men, but only their propositions of matchmaking. Mitchell offered to fight Sullivan for a purse of \$25,000; bet him \$2,500 on the result, and put up a forfeit of \$2,500 as a guarantee that he would be on hand to fight. Mitchell allowed Sullivan his absolute. livan his choice of rules. Now, I sub and, therefore, good returns must be expected when the income time arrives.

There is still another good general feature at present, viz., that just as everybody is getting into line to work all the talk and

discussion about this principle and that be \$10,000 instead of \$2,500. I here make another statement: There is not on record a demand of this kind that has been made a demand of this kind that has been made by either a champion or anybody else of prominence. Good gracious, just think of it! Here is a club that offers \$25,000 to the winner, and a bet of \$2,500 more will yield the winner \$27,500 clear money, and John L. Sullivan deems it too small. Why, the thing is prepos-terous. The idea of anybody retaining a championship title under such conditions is absurd, to say the least of it. I question very much whether Mitchell can get \$10,000, and even if he could I don't think he would risk it on an almost sure thing. If there is risk it on an almost sure thing. If there is any real method of "blowing" it is that of trying to down an opponent by demanding big stakes.

More About the Big People. We should not forget that the proposition made by Mitchell, if acted upon, would yield the winner more money than has ever been obtained in stakes or a purse in the history of the prize ring. Supposing it took the extraordinary sum of \$2,500 to train Sullivan three months, he would get \$25,000 clear if he won, and why should he

or Duncan Harrison have the nerve to say that \$25,000 is too little? In all fairness, there is neither rule nor custom in favor of the extraordinary demands of Sullivan.

And Sullivan's career has not been of so wonderful a kind as to warrant any such demands. I have often said that as a prize ring champion he has one of the worst of records, and I am glad to find that he himself indorses my views on that point. Here is what he said during the week:

"I want to get this man Mitchell into a ring, and I want him to fight under rules under which he cannot run away from me. I met him in France in a mud lot, and I would have had him down and out in ten rounds if he had stood up and fought like a man. But he took advantage of the rules, like the coward that he is, and I was unable like the coward that he is, and I was unable to get near enough to him to whip him."

This is the most remarkable admission ever made by a champion pugilist, and it comes from one who is termed "the greatest pugilist ever born." Oh, tell me, some of you well-informed people of the champion, outside of John L., who would have ever confessed of his utter inability to fight under the recognized rules of the prize ring? In the long list there cannot be found one, except Sullivan. We know now, and on the admission of John L. Sullivan himself, that he cannot defeat Mitchell in a 24-foot

ring under the time-honored championship The Foot-Racing Evense Doesn't Go.

that he cannot defeat Mitchell in a 24-foot

"Because of foot racing" I think I hear somebody say. But like all other good men why does the "greatest fighter on earth" not stop the racing? Fitzsimmons earth" not stop the racing? Fitzsimmons stopped the racing of that very clever man Dempsey. And we must not forget that prize ring rules demand the contestants to toe the scratch at the beginning of every round. But even under Queensberry rules Sullivan did not stop Dominick McCaffrey from "racing," and a slow man like Kilrain "raced" in front of John for more than two hours. But the foctors in a course in two hours. But the foot-racing excuse is too flimsy to discuss. There have been too

for the excuse to have any force.

For the time being the friends of Sullivan are in favor of brutality, not scientific pugilism. If Sullivan and his opponent could be gotten into a four-foot ring it might suit the big man's friends best. But that style of fighting has gone generations ago, and a more scientific style has been evolved by men like Randall, Jem Ward and Jem Mace. This style aids a little man to cope with brute strength, and at the same time can combine strength, activity and skill. Champions like O'Baldwin have all three qualities, and if Sullivan has them why does he refuse to do what neither O'Baldwin nor any other champion who has pre-oeded Sullivan would have declined to do? If a match is made between Sullivan and Mitchell under Queensberry rules of course the chances would be very much in favor of Sullivan. But Mitchell is willing to fight him under these rules for the largest amount of money ever fought for. The question is a very plain one, indeed.

Sullivan and Corbett. before August. And what is more, he declines to meet Slavin until the latter defeats Jackson. All this is trickery, depend upon it. But although our champion declines to fight a colored man, he is willing to meet a man who could not defeat a colored man. Sullivan is willing to fight Corbett and the latter is willing to fight the big man. Each of these boxers are in charge of show man-

of these boxers are in charge of show managers, bear in mind, and at best the proposed contest looks very fishy to me.

If they should meet and everything be all right I wouldn't be surprised if Corbett gave Sullivan the chase of his life. I use the word chase because when it comes down to toot racing in the ring Corbett is a champion, as we saw in his contest with Jackson. If Corbett could move about in front of Sullivan as he did in front of Jackson, why Sullivan would be beaten, and son, why Sullivan would be beaten, and that's all there's about it. He would beat himself. He has never been a success in "chasing" a man in a ring and only been a terror when men were foolish enough to stand up against him to be knocked down. His record bears me out in this. Corbett, who

In this instance the request will be granted but we cannot make a practice of retelling the stories of old fights. Some day we may,

when it is more opportune, discuss one a week of the famous old-time contests.

Sayers and Jones met in January, 1857.

Jones was 5 feet 11½ inches tall, weighed
172 pounds and was 26 years old. Sayers
was 5 feet 8½ inches tall, weighed 148
pounds and was 31 years old. They fought
62 rounds, lasting about 3 hours, when darkness stopped the fight. Jones injured his
hand badly early in the battle, and in consequence the fight was not resumed until
about five weeks later, when Sayers won in
85 rounds, lasting about two hours. In the 85 rounds, lasting about two hours. In the first fight Jones looked like a sure winner in the first hour, but he was noted for lack of staying qualities. That was Jones' last fight in England and he came to this country in 1858 to train Heenan to fight Morrissey. In 1867, when Jones was nearly blind, he fought Mike McCoole and was beaten.

TOTAL ABSINENCE NEWS.

THREE months until the Scottdale conven

THE Labor Bureau will meet next Sunday INSTEAD of having a rally, Father Lambing of Scottdale, will send a total abstinence pircular to his parishioners.

THE Father Mathew Association will send in a protest to the court against increasing the number of saloons in the First ward. THE pledges for Catholic school children are now ready. Rt. Rev. Bishop Phelan is in hearty accord with the work aimed at through them.

Miss Corrigan, Secretary of St. John's, Scottdale, reports an enthusiastic meeting last Sunday, at which several new members

were received.

The March Bulletin speaks of a general increase in total abstinence sentiment. It calls for a census of the membership of the union. Each secretary should respond THE Board of Government of the union met last Sunday. It was decided to abandon

the field day proposed. As a substitute for raising funds, each society will be asked for a donation. WE pack, haul, ship, alter, repair, refinish and reuphoister furniture.

HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water at

CROSS OF COPPER That Binds the Mound Builders to

ploration is costly work. In this case \$300 was expended before there was found anything justifying the expenditure of a single dollar, and the total expense to the finish will, in this case, probably amount to a round \$1,000.

Nearly all of the mounds, except those which cover altars or those obviously built as "signal" mounds, or, as is evident occasionally, as the foundations of structures which have long perished—contain human skeletons, accompanied by a few simple objects, but so many of the latter have been exhumed that they are now practically without value. the Races of Old Mexico. VALUE OF CHILLICOTHE FINDS.

Long Differed On. without value. The Problems of Archmol EVIDENCE OF AN INDIAN LEGEND

(WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.1 eries among the works of the Ohio
Mound Builders
will lead to considerable enlightenment in regard to
that most interesting race. The finds
will also help to will lead to considerable enlightenment in regard to that most interesting race. The finds will also help to complete the ex-

hibit now being

Typical Square Mound. prepared by Prof. F. W. Putnam, of Harvard, for the World's Fair, in the Department of Ethnology, of which he is super-intendent. The exhibit is in good hands, for since the time of Squier and Davis Prof. Putnam has done more than anyone else in the exploration of earthworks. Through his influence Harvard purchased the colossal serpent effigy in Adams county, Ohio, and he has written a masterly description of it.

One Article Settles a Point Archæologiste

The recent Ohio discoveries were made through the efforts of Prof. Putnam and Mr. Warren K. Moorhead. The expense of the excavation was borne by the World's Columbian Exposition Survey and Mr. Moorhead and Dr. H. G. Cresson superintended it. The peculiarities of the articles found indicate mo re clearly and dennitely than any before laid bare the identity of the Mound Builders with one of the ancient Mexican races, probably the Nahuas. This theory of identity was generally entertained by the earlier investigators, but of late years scientists have leaned to the belief that the Mound Builders were the fore-fathers of the American Indians.

The King of the Mound Builders, The former theory is supported by the unearthings at the great effigy mound near Chillicothe, O. There the skeletons of a man and woman were found, the skeleton of the former so covered with copper plates as to be practically enclosed in armor. . There by many good men and true beaten in the ring for the excuse to have any force.

For the time being the friends of Sullivan are in favor of brutality, not scientific pugilism. If Sullivan and his opponent could be cotten into a four-foot ring it might suit the birg many's friends best. But that style of all previous finds. The head was surmounted and enclosed by a copper helmet, from which arose widespreading deer anticrs, not of the natural material, but formed of wood, very true in shape to nature, and covered with closely fitting hammered copper

sheathing.

So far did the pomp of sepulture exceed that revealed by all former exhumations that, when archæologists were satis-fied of the authenticity of the wonderful refied of the authenticity of the wonderful reports that came from Chillicothe, they said:
"The Mound Builder King is found at last." Great, from an archæological standpoint, as was this buried treasure, it was, however, only the preliminary of a far more important discovery in the same mound. A few weeks later—only a month or two ago—the same explorers, delving deeper in the mound, came upon three more skeletons buried at its base, thus indicating that they were the personages in dicating that they were the personages in whose honor the tumulus was originally built—personages greater in prestige and power, if the honor paid them in mortuary rites are any evidence, than the supposed "King" himself. Here was greater geld of art objects than in the first grave, pearls by housands, copper galore, in a hundred

The Cross in Ohio and Mexico But the most important article of all was the form of the cross, what is known as the Swatiska cross, very similar to the early Greek cross, and like that which is found in the ancient works of Mexico and Yucatan,



record bears me out in this. Corbett, who is not a fighter, may by his active style of boxing be able to weary the very life out of Sullivan. But if there is no contest resulting from the vast amount of talk that has been going on, one thing is certain, and that is Mitchell, Sullivan, Corbett and Slavin will all be benefited by it, as they are all in the show business. Probably that is all that any of them wants.

An Old-Time Battle.

A correspondent from Venetia asks for a short account of the battle between Tom Sayers and Aaron Jones to "decide a bet."

Sayers and Aaron Jones to "decide a bet."

Sayers and Aaron Jones to "decide a bet."

Sayers and Aaron Jones to "decide a bet." climax in the line of corroborating evidence to that conclusion; and it will be accepted by a majority of archeologists and Ameri-

canists as satisfactory.

The cross has been nowhere else found, in The cross has been nowhere else found, in unequivocal form, among the art objects of the Mound Builders' sepulchres, though a mound of that form appears in Pickaway county, Ohio, and here it occurs in an incontestibly "original burial" (as distinguished from an "intrusive" burial, such as the Indians sometimes made in the mounds).
The cross of the Swatiska type occurs several times cut from hammered sheet copper, the design being most clearly defined and worked with delicacy and precision of a higher artistic order than those heretofore revealed outside of the Mexican and Central American antiquities. The other copper objects, considerably more than 100 in rumber, exconsiderably more than low in number, ex-hibit a greater variety of forms and better execution than any of former "finds," though few of them are unique, and, of course, none compare in scientific value with the crosses.

The Other Finds in the Mound.

They include discs, breast plates or gorgets, totems, forms of fishes and leaves, bracelets and anklets, pipes and objects which are conjectured to be combs for the hair. Large discs of copper as big as dinner plates were found having inner decorations in the form of leaves and the conventional heart shape, the metals between the designs and the outer rim, supporting or framing them, being cut away, as in stencil plates. them, being cut away, as in stencil plates them, being cut away, as in stencil plates. A flooring of sheet copper covered the skeletons, and about the latter were traces
of woven fabrics such as enveloped the
crumbling bones of the "King." Pearls
were here too in profusion—the fresh water
pearls probably—such as are found to this
day in the clam shells of the Miami and
various other streams in Ohio and the
West.

"The Copper Cross Mound" is one of a group of more than two score mounds lying within a space of a few acres. More propwithin a space of a few acres. More properly, it is, or was originally probably, a collection of three mounds merged in one (and with possible significance as indicating a relationship or equality of rank of the personages entombed there). Considering it as a unit, it measured about 500 feet in length, 200 in breadth and was 28 feet high. Work is still progressing upon its excavation, but it is probable that its greatest treasures have now been laid bare.

it is probable that its greatess are now been laid bare.

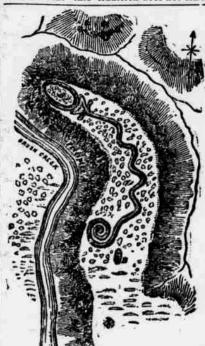
En passant it may be said that mound ex-

HE GIVES HER A CHANCE TO ARGUE.

Again With a Vengeance.

Contemplation of such vast work as this the complicated system at Newark, O., and the profusion of varied remains in the region like the Scioto.Valley, provokes in

resistibly the queries, who were this great semi-civilized people? Whence came they? Whither did they vanish? Unanswerable, all! The last less so than the others. Evidence accumulates that they emigrated from the country in which little more, perhaps, by the traditions of the Nahuas. The only Indian tradition touching the Mound Builder race in a gen-eral way, gives indeed a scant, and of course, not perfectly trustworthy, account of the ancient race, but it is the earliest informabonds of matrimony. tion we have and is very plausible. It is notable that this tradition does not claim



The Great Serpent, Adams County, O. the Mound Builders to have been the Indians' projenitors, but on the contrary pro-nounces them a distinct people.

The tradition is handed down by the Lenni Lenape, or Delawares, who at the beginning of the historic period occupied a region about coextensive with the present State

about coextensive with the present State of Pennsylvania and some contiguous territory in New Jersey and Delaware. They claimed that they were not aborigines of this region, but that ages before they had been created and dwelt upon the shores of that great sea in which the sun sank at night—the Pacific. That many centuries before the white man came they had journeyed eastward in search of a favored land of which their wise men told them, and at or near the Father of Waters they had come in contact with the Iroquois, destined to be for ages their chief enemy. The Iroquois, like themselves, were journeying eastward. like themselves, were journeying eastward.

A Battle at the Mississippi. Upon the eastern side of the Mississippi Upon the eastern side of the Mississiphi they came upon a powerful race, who contested their crossing that stream. But by joining forces with their future enemies, the Lenni Lenape battled successfully with the strange people and passed through their country to the promised land of the Lenape, the shores of the Delawere. The ancient tradition of the Delawares says that their forts and temples, and they called them-selves Aliegewi. So the Lenape gave to the stream which marked the easternmost ndary of the strange race the name Allegewi sipu (stream) or Allegewi hanne (hanne also meaning stream and being gen-erally applied to the lesser ones while sipu was reserved for the greater, as the Mississippi, of which name it indeed forms a part.

And Allegewi haune becoming by easy linguistic evolution Allegheny, we have to-day, perpetuated in the name of one of our nost romantic rivers, the name of the mysterious race and perhaps the oldest of

American words.
The destiny of the Mound Builder race its ultimate outcome with the other actions into the clear daylight of history—perhaps we may never know with absolute certainty, nd still there are many Americanists who

believe that we already do know.

That the Mound Builders journeyed southward and finally into Mexico, gaining power and civilization as they went, is indicated by many details, among others by a marked and constant increase in the size and conformation of the crania found by the explorers as they pass southward. Then the character of the earth and art works which remaining alike in kind, steadily improve in quality going to the south, indicate development. Just as the simple tunuli of the North became the teocalli of the South, and finally appear temple crowned in Mexico, the race reached the zenith of its civilization that ts civilization there.

Conclusion of Close Students. ch evidence as this (and there is a vast deal of it which cannot be here adduced) is added much in the way of con-firmation by the books of lifelong students of Mexican antiquities, like Lord students of Mexican antiquities, like Lord Kingsborough. His work, of which the present writer has seen a copy in a Philadelphia private library, and which, by the way, cost its wealthy author his life, and was otherwise one of the costliest books ever issued, the expense of its publication being not far from \$300,000—throws a vast deal of light on the general subject. It perpetuates copies of mysterious Mexican hieroglyphics, which may yet be deciphered, and throws immeasurably greater illumination upon the early history of the people who he thinks were the descendants of the Ohio Mound Builders. Among those who regard as already demonstrated the identity of the Mound Builders with one of the Mexican races, are the learned Dr. Faster (in his "Prehistoric Races of the United (in his "Prehistoric Races of the United States"), and the late Rev. John T. Short, of the Ohio State University, of Columbus, O. Both point to the Nahuas as being the O. Both point to the Nahuas as being the particular race into which the ancient Mound Builders developed, and they adduce evidence from Mexican history to show that this people who became incorporated with the more ancient Mayas, lived long in a land to the northward which they called "Hue-hue-Tlapalan." Prof. Short going further than some other writers says that he found ground for believing that this region in which they had traditionally dwelt was the country of the Mound Builders and even sets down on the authority of Nahua hissets down on the authority of Nahua his-tory and a comparison of their calendars, the year of the Mound Builder exodus from "Hue-hue-Tlapalan," as A. D. 241 or six-teen and a half centuries ago.

All of this is arrived at not by any wild

plunge in the dark, but by careful, labori-ous comparative studies and computation upon the basis of ancient Mexican data and dates. If this be fact, as there seems the best and most substantial reason to believe it elevates the Mound Builder race to a high plane of civilization for the Nahuas, as they ame to be called in their Southern hor were so well advanced in astronomical science as to approximate the true length of the year within two minutes and nine nds at the time Cortes came among them, thus closely rivaling the astronomer of Europe.

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CENTURY BEHIND.

Bessie Bramble Discovers a Preacher Who Just Suits Her.

Woman's Progress Straw Threshed Over

SIDE LIGHTS ON MATRIMONIAL WOE

PWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE. The illusions concerning love and marriage that are so strong in young people are loubtless due in large measure to the influence of poetry, plays and novels. These deal in romance to such an extent that they convey false ideas of life and too exalted views of happiness. "Experience is a dear school, but fools will learn in no other," is true with regard to most of the world, and especially as to women. A woman usually gives more play to her imagination than a nan. She pictures pleasure as something that is surely to be grasped when the demigod set apart by high heaven for her soul's mate comes along and with her enters the

In the novels, that is the end of trouble and the beginning of bliss. All through the exciting scenes are crosses, vicissitudes, threatening tragedies, misunderstandings, and troubles of all sorts and sizes. If cruel parents do not frown and threaten, and nake the course of love as rough as possible, false friends, mean rivals, heavy villains can always be counted upon to interfere and cut up rough, and make things look dark for awhile. But in the end the obstacles have all been surmounted, the opposing circumstances have all been smoothed out, the cruel father gives way, the treacherous rival is removed, the maneuvering mother is beaten at her own game, and the lovers enter upon marriage as a haven of bliss to be happy forevermore.

The Ideal Is Set Too High. But then comes the dissolution of the ideal. After the pleasure of the courtship, the excitement of the wedding has passed and the lovers have settled down to the realities of life, they will likely agree with Pliny when he says: "No mortal is happy, for even if there is no other cause for dis-content there is at least the fear of possible

misfortune."

There would be less disappointment and less of the bitterness of shattered hopes perhaps if men and women knew a little more of philosophy and were able to learn something from the experience of others. The troubles of life come to each and to all in some shape or other, and they cannot be dodged. Those blessed with fortune, love and friends have their trials as well as those and friends have their trials as well as those less fortunate. A little of the doctrine of Epicurus would not be a bad thing to teach and preach to the people of to-day. He was a pagan philosopher, who held that pleasure was the chief good in life, but that pleasure was the chief good in life, but that was to be obtained only by simplicity in living, morality, temperance and the exercise of the virtues. He taught his scholars that to enjoy all there was in life required a cultivation of calm repose, cheerfulness of mind, and health of body. His diet and that of his followers was bread and water, with an occasional bit of cheese and glass of wine to celebrate and emphasize high holidays and fast days. What a load of care and worry would be taken out of the world by the adoption of such simple living, to and worry would be taken out of the world by the adoption of such simple living, to say nothing of the banishment of the pains of indigestion caused by rich food and over-eating! Prudence was his prime virtue, temperance in all things his rule of life, a quiet mind and peace with all men a ruling

Hot Shot for a Poor Preache In one of his sermons for Lent, a clergy-man makes bold to say that, for all the man makes bold to say that, for all the reckless extravagance, the rage for wealth, the lack of serious views, the degradation of marriage made so plainly manifest in this age, women are to be held responsible. He declares they are lowering themselves to the baser level of men. They are "abdicating their thrones and going down into the ring, acting unseemly parts, and laying their honor in the dust." The chief sin of women at present—married women, of women at present—married women, of course—is the habit of gadding—neglecting the home. The mothers in fashionable life are full of a desire to be conspicuous. They train their daughters to be debutantes and to achieve success in society by marriage. They hold markets for them and teach them

They hold markets for them and teach them the art of leading a vain and empty life.

The reverend brother says he doesn't want to throw stones at women—that men are bad enough, heaven knows—their sins are rank, their follies without number. But after this admission, he proceeds to throw stones with a vengeance. After piling reproaches upon the fashionable mothers and their heartless daughters, he goes for those he calls the "humbler classes." These he says are full of a fata ambition, and are straining every nerve and power of mind to help their children to a higher social rank than that they were born
to. Poor fond mothers whose hopes are
bound up in their danghters—how roundly
they are abused for the endeavor to make
happiness tangible for those they lovel
"My daughter shall never drudge and slave as I have done if I can help it," is their thought, never dreaming that, acc the reverend brother, they are thus inspiring hopes that can only end in bitterness.

The Old Fashioned Sert of Women. The dear brother has the old-fashioned patient Griselda sort of wife stuck in his mind. He holds by the old ideals and despises the march of progress. He hankers after the old style that has gone out. He is of the sort of men who hung on to wigs and shoe buckles and ruffled shirts when fashion had given them the go by. But he should know that eighteenth century girls and wives have given place to their successors of the nineteenth. His great regret is that the women of to-day are not like their grand-

of the nineteenth. His great regret is that the women of to-day are not like their grandmothers. We may pause here and tell him they never will be.

But oh, how he does go for the women of society. He throws stones at them with what would seem to be the courage of desperation. They marry for an establishment, for freedom, to do as they please, for anything but the proper motive. If their venture in matrimony turns out to be unfortunate they simply get a divorce and go on as before. This he deems one of the darkest evils of the times, and his great horror is, that disregarding it, people desire to gad in the sunshine, to forget the dark side of life, and to enjoy all there is going. He evidently takes no stock in the philosophy of Epicurus.

It is somewhat hard to know what the dear brother wants to get at in the way of a remedy for this shocking state of affairs. He seems to want to jam women back into the old grooves at all hazards. To them he imputes the march of socialism and communism, the growth of nihilism and the organization of dynamite fiends. If such talks were not the fashion it would seem as if he were terribly alarmed at the idea of woman's advancement. It is a comfort to

woman's advancement. It is a comfort to assure him that nothing dreadful is going to happen. The home is not in jeopardy. Women Have Better Chances Than Men. It seems to be a grievance to the reverend brother that "women with much more time to read and study are actually gaining on men." Thrown together, he tells us, that it is often found that the sisters know more than the men, they are more cultivated, bet-ter read, better informed. Men are behind ter read, better informed. Men are behind them because they are grinding everlastingly in the mill of business, read nothing but the newspapers, and know hardly anything beyond the range of monotonous mechanical existence. "Much might be said," he continues, "in proof of the rapid advance, the actually achieved intellectual superiority of the woman of to-day."

Whether this is the reason he throws stones at them is left to interence. What

he asks in mournful numbers is: Why do they sin as they do? Why do they desire to live in pleasure, sud enjoy the world? Why do they spire to freedom? Why do they kick against the restraints which were humbly accepted by their grandmothers. Why do they want to go to colleges set apart for men and mix and meddle with his affairs? Why should they assume to write books, or edit papers, or serye as doctors or lawyers when men can do such work better? Such things are shocking for the dear brother to contemplate. He sees no end for such doings save "destruction and unhappiness." He, moreover, announces that the Church and the Bible are, and always will be, dead set against free thought and

will be, desd set against free thought and equal rights for women. The Minister's Gloomy Picture. It will be sad for many to know that by the testimony of the reverend brother the devil has a double propaganda at work in America to-day. Owing to his handiwork the condition of the country is alarmingly depressing. Mark you, this is what he sees

depressing. Mark you, this is what he sees in America:

"The public journals pandering to an unwholesome appetite by feeding the public mind with the filthy details of criminal and licentious deeds. We see a popular school of fiction, the plots of whose books are mostly adultery, murder, seduction and suicide; whose heroes and heroines lead immoral lives and make a jest of purity. We see a poetry which seductively stimulates animal passion; dramas which whet a sensual appetite and glorify murder and shame; salacious and licentious figures used on every hand as advertisements, and pictures imported from a foreign school and pictures imported from a foreign school and produced by a growing native school, I am ashamed to say, of a shockingly lascivious

That is a picture of the state of affairs, as That is a picture of the state of affairs, as the reverend brother sees them, in this country. The papers and books and poetry he reads gives a startling view of his taste in literature. The dramas and pictures and posters he sees exhibit a measure of his mind that rather suggests the old story of the garter at the bottom of the proverb, (Fril to him who avii thinks." He talks "Evil to him who evil thinks." He talks like a regular old Blue Law bogie man. What concerns all of us is that the woman is to blame for all of the miseries and horis to blame for all of the miseries and hor-rors of this life in his opinion. Mark the consistency: The chief sin of the woman of to-day is to gad about instead of staying at home. Then he tells us that she reads and studies so much that she is actually gaining upon man. What he seems to want her to do is to stay at home continually and let begin and pages along. let books and papers alone.

To Him All Thines Are Blue. His mind is evidently a survival of the dark ages. He does not like women who dark ages. He does not like women who are inspired by the spirit of the age. He says he sees all about him the "wrecks of homes," the "shadows and ghosts of homes," the "parodies of homes." Slowly are dying out the home life, the home influence, the home training, the home religion." Melancholy indeed—if it were true. But to a Blue Law man all things are blue. He wants to make the whole people conform wants to make the whole people conform to his narrow notions, and announces blue fire, the fagot and stake, death and destruction if they don't. The reverend brother wants women to be trained to his pattern. He wants them hammered down into eighteenth

century holes. He wants them to remain in silence and subjection, as of old. But bless his innocent soul—he does not know that he is too late in the day with his know that he is too late in the day with his talk. He does not realize that the sisters propose to settle these matters for themselves. They know all about the seriousness of the bonds of matrimony. Marriage to them is as desirable and as sacred an institution as ever, but they propose to have something to say in the matter hereafter themselves. What women need is to grow in wisdom, and they are "getting there," as the boys say, with nineteenth century smartness.

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