THE UNSUNG HEROES

There Are Other Great Names Than Those So Common in War Poems.

FIVE BRAVE WARRIORS

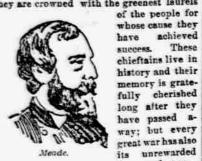
Who for One Reason or Other Were Robbed of Just Renown.

WHAT MEADE'S WISDOM COST HIM.

Thomas' Refusal to Obey Orders Prevented Useless Bloodshed.

A STAIN ON TWO BRILLIANT RECORDS

(WEITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.) All great wars produce great victors, and they are crowned with the greenest laurels of the people for whose cause they have achieved success. These



way; but every great war has also its unrewarded heroes, whose merits are often equal, sometimes even greater, than these who attained the highest measure of distinction. The rewarded heroes of our late Civil War are well known to the country and to the world, but that great conflict left unrewarded heroes whose names and merits should be erystallized in the history of the Republic. ominent among these are General George G. Meade, General George H. Thomas, Gen-

eral Fitz John Porter, General G. K. Warren and General D. C. Buell. The country has never done justice to General Meade as a military commander. No man ever accepted a command under any circumstances as embarrassing and in every way discouraging as those which con-fronted General Meade when he succeeded Hooker as commander of the Army of the Potomac. It had known scarcely anything but defeat and distrusted both itself and its officers. He has been thoughtlessly or ma-liciously criticised because he took the wise precaution to provide for his retreat from Gettysburg had the chances of war made it necessary, and also because he failed to pursue Lee more vicorously on the retreat, and decided not to assault him at Williams-

Censured Only for His Discretion.

When General Meade arrived at Gettys-burg, which he did at the earliest hour pos-sible, he knew how desperate the battle must be and how the advantage was with the enemy, as Lee had largely superior num-bers on the first day, and should have had largely superior numbers on the second day. Not until the morning of the third day was Meade's army all upon the field, and then one corps had made a forced march of nearly 30 miles. He had expected to fight a de-fensive battle east of Gettysburg, and his topographical examinations had been carefully made and his lines fully formulated. He thus acted as a wise and skillful General in making the earliest preparations for the retirement of his army to another position from his lines on Cemetery Hill. He was thus prepared to retire his army at any moment in perfect order, with every corps advised precisely where to form their new lines; but he proved by the dauntless courage with which he held his position at Gettysburg that he did not contemplate received the first information of Thomas' retreat until retreat became an absolute When Lee was defeated and retired from

the field, the Army of the Potomac was worn by forced marches and fighting for more than a week, and more than 20,000 of its gallant warriors were killed or wounded; and when the two armies were brought face to face again at Williamsport, they were yet equal in number, equal in prowess, and presumably equal in equipment, and Lee had the advantage of a chosen position for repelling assaults upon his lines. Meade might have won another victory, but it would have been at such fearful sacrifice that no wise soldier would have attempted

Might Have Wen Fame as Grant Did. After Gettysburg, General Meade had but a single opportunity of displaying his generalship in handling the Army of the Potomac, and that was in the fruitless move-ment upon Mine Run, where, by disobedience of his orders owing to a mistake of one of his corps commanders, Lee was enabled to unite his forces in an impregnable positio a before the Army of the Potomac was ready for assault. He might have done at Mine Run as Grant did at Vicksburg and Cold Harbor, and as Burnside did Fredericksburg, and sacrificed 10,000 men with only defeat as his reward; but General Meade was too great a soldier to sacrifice an army to conceal failures in generalship. General Grant, the victor of Vicksburg on the same day that Meade was victor at Gettysburg, added fresh laurels to his crown at Missic ary Ridge, where he had overwhelming numbers to assure success. That achievement made him Lieutenant General, as Meade would have been made had he suc ceeded at Mine Run and Grant failed at Missionary Ridge, and thenceforth Grant was the only chieftain the nation could know until his final victory at Appomattex. I have reasons to believe that Meade lost the Lieutenant Generalship that was conferred upon Sheridan in 1869 because of the disappointment in Washington at his failure to deliver battle to Lee at Williamsport. I saw Lincoln within a week after Lee's retreat from Pennsylvania, and he inquired most anxiously and in great detail as to the roads and mountain passes from Get-tysburg to the Potomac. I was entirely familiar with them, and gave him minute information on the subject. After a somewhat protracted inquiry into the topography of the country, I asked Lincoln whether he was not satisfied with what Meade had ac-

complished.

He answered with the caution that always He answered with the caution that always characterized Lincoln in speaking of those who were struggling for the preservation of the Government. I remember his exact language as well to-day as if it had been spoken but yesterday. He said: "Now don't misunderstand me about General Mende. I am profoundly grateful down to the bottom of my boots for what he did at Gettysburg, but I think that if I had been General Mende I would have fought another General Meade I would have fought another

NEVER COMMITTED AN ERROR.

George H. Thomas Was One of the Great Men of the War Period. George H. Thomas was another of the unrewarded heroes of the war. He was the

same type of soldier as General Meade, cautious in movement and heroic in action, and both were modest and gentle as a woman in their private lives. No two men in the army more perfectly completed the circle of soldier and gentleman, and either was equal to the highest require-



ments of even the exceptional duties im-posed upon a great commander by our Civil War. Either would have taken Richmond sands of gallant men from untimely death.
Both of these men fought one great battle
when in supreme command, Meade at
Gettysburg and Thomas at Nashville, and
they stand out single and alone in history as the two most decisive battles of the war. Meade dealt the deathblow to the Confederacy from Cemetery Hill; Thomas annihilated the army of Hood from the heights of Nashville, and thenceforth Hood's army is unknown in the history of the conflict. In all the many other achievements of these men they fought as subordinate commanders, and their records are unsurpassed by any of the many heroic unsurpassed by any of the many heroic records made by our military commanders. Both were considered as hopeful candidates for the Lieutenant Generalship to which

Grant appointed Sheridan.

General Thomas' military record is one of the most remarkable to be found in the history of our civil conflict. He is one of the very few commanders who never committed a serious military error, who never sacri-ficed a command, and who never lost a battle. He was probably more cautious than Meade, but I doubt whether any man of all the generals of the war was better equipped for the supreme command of all our armies than George H. Thomas.

Target for Impatience at Washington. In Sherman's great campaign from Chattanooga to Atlanta, Thomas was one of his most efficient Lieutenanta. So highly was he appreciated by Sherman that he was chosen from all of Sherman's subordinates chosen from all of Sherman's subordinates to protect Sherman's rear by confronting Hood in Tennessee when Sherman started on his march to Savannah. When Sherman cut loose from his base of supplies and started on his romantic march through the heart of the Rebellion, he left Thomas to give battle to Hood, knowing that Thomas and the started by the st would be outnumbered by the enemy, but entirely confident in Thomas' shility to

maintain his position.

So rapidly did Hood march northward that General Schofield was compelled to fight a desperate battle at Franklin before hight a desperate battle at Franklin before he was able to join Thomas at Nashville, where he arrived on December 1. On the next day after Schofield's arrival the author-ities at Washington became most importu-nate to have Thomas deliver battle at once. Stanton telegraphed Grant on December 2, complaining of the "disposition of Thoma to lay in fortifications for an indefinit to lay in fortifications for an indefinite period. . This looks like the McClellan and Rosecrans strategy of do-nothing and let the enemy raid the country." On the same day Grant telegraphed Thomas urging him to make an early attack upon Hood. On the same day he telegraphed him again, complaining that he had not moved out from Nashville to Franklin and taken the offensive against the enemy. To these comoffensive against the enemy. To these com-plaints General Thomas replied on the same day that had he joined Schofield at Frank-lin he could have had no more than 25,000 to take the offensive against nearly 50,000. Again, on December 5, Grant telegraphed Thomas, complaining of his delay in attacking Hood, and again Thomas answered that he could not take the aggressive for want of sufficient cavalry force that he was rapidly increasing and equipping. Finally on December 9 Grant telegraphed to Halleck: "Please telegraph orders relieving him (Thomas) and placing Schofield in command."

Censure Turned Into Congratulation. And so the discontent multiplied until December 13, when Grant issued special orders No. 149, as follows: "Major General John A. Logan, United States Volunteers, will proceed immediately to Nashville, Tenn., report by telegraph to the Lieuten-ant General his arrival at Louisville, Ky., and also his arrival at Nashville, Tenn." General Logan started immediately upon his mission with an order in his pocket requiring General Thomas to transfer to him the command of the army. When he reached Louisville he learned that the battle was in without visiting Nashville. On the evening of the 14th Thomas telegraphed Halleck: "The ice having metted away to-day, the enemy will be attacked to-morrow morning." mand. When he reached Washington he received the first information of Thomas attack, and later in the evening a report of the great victory achieved, to which Grant responded by the following dispatch to Thomas: "Your dispatch of this evening just received. I congratulate you and the army under your command for to-day's operations, and feel a conviction that to-morrow will add more fruits to your victory." Stanton also telegraphed Thomas: "We will give you a hundred guns in the morning."
Two days later, when Grant learned how
complete were Thomas' methods and his
victory, he telegraphed Thomas: "The

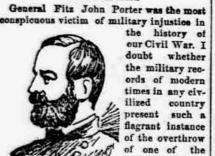
armies operating against Richmond have fired two prolonged guns in honor of your great victory." Was Sol dier Enough to Disobey. Thomas was soldier enough to disobey the peremptory order of the commander in chief when he knew that his commander chief when he knew that his commander could not know or appreciate the peril of an attempt to obey his orders, and he exhibited the most sublime qualities of a great soldier when, even in the face of his threatened removal from his command, he peremptorily refused to fight a battle that he was convinced could only result in disaster and in the mendless sacrifice of life.

and in the needless sacrifice of life.

After the war Thomas suffered in silence the distavor of those in authority. It was doubtless the many distances the many dis doubtless the more distressing to one of his sensitive temperament from the fact that there was no visible evidence of the injustice that was so studiedly done him. Poli-ticians tempted him to enter the field as a candidate for President, but he wisely de-clined, and on no occasion did he so grandly exhibit the higher qualities of the soldier and gentleman as when President Johnson, having quarreled with Grant, decided to su-persede Grant as commander in chief of the army by nominating Thomas to the same army by nominating Thomas to the same brevet rank held by Grant. The President went so far as to send his name to the Senate for confirmation as general by brevet, which would have enabled Johnson to assign Thomas to the command of the army. The President acted without conference with or the knowladden of Thomas and

edge of Thomas, and as soon as Thomas learned of it he promptly telegraphed to Senator Chandler and others peremptorily refusing to accept the profiered promotion.

THE OLD STORY OF PORTER nous Example of Tardy Justic Forced at Last.



times in any civpresent such a flagrant instance of the overthrow of one of the bravest and most skillful of officers by a deliberate

conspiracy of Porter. military incompetents and maddened political partisans. He was the only one of Mc-Clellan's lieutenants who had proved his ability to exercise supreme command in fighting great battles, and I doubt whether there was then in the entire Army of the Potomac a more competent man for the supreme command than Fitz John Porter; and certainly no one was more patriotic in his devotion to the cause of the Union. But I need not tell the story. It is well

For 15 years General Porter was compelled to bear the fearful stigms that had been put upon him by a court that simply obeyed the vindictive orders of its master. Many applications had been made from time to time to have his case reopened, and fully

ten years before the effort was successful men like Governor Curtin, Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and others had made earn-General Porter was restored to the army on the 7th of August, 1886, by a subsequent act of Congress, and was permitted to exer-cise his own discretion as to active service or retiring with his original rank. In obe-dience to his own request he was placed upon the retired list.

In 1869 General Porter was tendered by the Khedive of Egypt the position of com-mander in chief of his army, but he declined it and recommended General Stone, who ac-cepted it. Since then he has made his home in New York, where he has filled most im-portant public and private positions. He retired in 1889, since when he has been en-gaged in private business pursuits.

A STAIN ON SHERIDAN'S NAME. Warren Was Humiliated Just Because

Would Please Grant The record of General G. K. Warren is the story of a brilliant military career, touched with every

hue of promise, cut short by the unjust exercise of that power that resides in military rank, used upon impulse and in ig-norance of actual ex-isting conditions, without hesitation and without reference to inquiry or

investigation. It was the 1st of April, 1864, that a battle was fought at Five Forks, wholly decisive, far reaching in its results and ending in the rout of the enemy's forces. The whole nation was exulting, when suddenly the news was flashed over the land that Major General Warren, the

the land that Msjor General Warren, the commander of the Fifth Corps, had been relieved of his command, by order of General Sheridan, on the field of battle.

The battle as it was fought was a series of finik movements, and was, as such, wholly unanticipated by Sheridan. Warren had just reached a point directly in rear of the enemy at the Forks, and was pursuing his success when he sent his Adjutant General to Sheridan to report that he was in the enemy's rear, had taken a large number of prisoners and was pursuing his advantages, when the stroke fell, in the midst of the victory he had done so much to seenire. "Teil General Warren," said Sheridan, "that by — he was not at the front: this is all

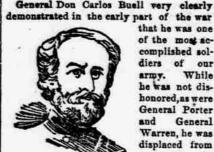
when the stroke fell, in the midst of the victory he had done so much to secure. "Tell General Warren," said Sheridan, "that by — he was not at the front: this is all I ve got to say to him." He had already replaced him without any attempt to communicate with him, and this with the victory won, the enemy in retreat and the exacuation of Richmond and Petersburg made inevitable. Conscious of his innocence and knowing what he had accomplished, Warren went in person to Sheridan and asked him to reconsider his action. "—." said Sheridan; "I don't reconsider my determinations." Nor did he.

Warren at once sought an investigation, which was then refused him, and 15 years of incessant application and pleading were to pass before it was secured; but at last the lonn-looked-for investigation came. And what was gained by this investigation? This, that but for the movement of Crawford's division under Warren's immediate orders, the enemy's lines would have been held, and were held until the movement of Crawford, and that the results of Ayres' attack were rendered possible by that movement. What, then, could excuse the action of General Sheridan in view of the victory secured to him? Nothing but that he was ignorant of what was done, as he himself testifies, and that he knew nothing of the Confederate Mumord's engagement with Crawford's division, nor of the cavalry. He knew that in relieving Warren he was pleasing General Grant, and he ignored then and subsequently anything presented to him that might in any way question his action.

The record of Warren's court of inquiry will resuationerse from a moduring stain upon an otherwise great reputation. Warren, after long and patient waiting, at last began to despond and to doubt as to the final result. His health was breaking, He lost the first spirit that had animated him. Grant and Sheridan were omnipotent, the heroes of the hour, and unas-stiable. And so the eud came at last before the decision of his court was known, and they buried him in that sunny city by the sea, where

SACRIFICED TO POLITICS.

one of the Born Leaders Was Pulled Down From Washington, General Don Carlos Buell very clearly



that he was one of the most accomplished soldiers of our army. While he was not dishonored, as were General Porter and General Warren, he was displaced from command in obedience

Buell. partisan clamor. He was a thorough soldier, brave, intelligent, skillful, and equal to every emergency in which he was placed; but he was not a politician. He believed that war was war; he believed that armies were organized to fight battles, and to fight them, according to the established rules of military science, to accomplish the speediest and most substantial results. During the period that he was in command in Kentucky he accomplished more in the same length of time than any other General in the Western army. It was political clamor and not militime than any other General in the Western army. It was political clamor and not military necessity, nor even military expediency, that made the War Department issue an order on September 27 relieving Buell of his position and ordering him to Louisville, limiting his authority to the command of the troops in that city and directing him to transfea the army to the directing of General Thomas. Buell promptly called General Thomas to this place, but Thomas was one of the bravessand noblest of our soldiers, and he at once telegraphed to Secretary Stanton: "General Buell's preparations have been complete to move against the enemy, and I therefore respectfully ask that he may be retained in command."

In obedience to Thomas' request the order relieving Buell was revoked, only to be met by a flercer clamor from the political passions of the day for his sacrifice. On October 8 he fought and won the battle of Perrysville, after a singulnary conflict in which he lost over 4.000 men. Even when Buell had won a decisive victory, instead of being complimented by the authorities at Washington, he was daily criticised for his failure to pursue and destroy Bragg's army, that largely outnumbered him. On October 23, Buell was removed from his command and General Rosecrans assigned to it. General Buell in his modest but soldier-like farewell to his army, after referring to its heroic achievements, broadly took upon himself all responsibility for any failures it might be charged with. He said: "If anything has not been accomplished which was practicable within the sphere of its duty, the General cheeriuly holds himself responsible for the failure."

Thus ended the military career of one who could and should have been one of the great military leaders of our Civil War.

A K. McClurk

A Feather in a Hat. It has been computed that, for every bird of the rarer species-such as the humming bird, the orange and scarlet cock-of-therock, the oriole, and the kingfisher-that is worn in a woman's head gear, at least ten have suffered the death pang, counting in the young which die of starvation, the wounded which fly away to drop down and die in the woods, or among the reeds, and those which are mutilated and destroyed by the pellets so much as to be unavailable

My stock is too large and must be reduced before May 1. To that end we have marked all goods down and in addition, will allow 10 per cent cash discount. You will save money by making your purchases of dia-monds, watches, jewelry, silverware, clocks, brouzes, etc., of M. G. Cohen, Diamond Ex-pert and Jeweler, 36 Fifth avenue.

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DOM PEDRO'S PALACE Room in Which His Grandfather Ab-

dicated, Making Ilim Emperor.

Solemn Fooleries of Court Ceremonials in the Imperial Days.

AN EMPRESS' DRESS ON BIG DAYS

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] RIO DE JANEIRO, March 31 .- So short time has gone by since royalty lived and moved and had its being in Brazil that vistors to the capital are still interested in itate familiar haunts, and the citizens yet loyal at heart to the institutions to which they and their ancestors were born-take as much pride in showing them off as before they began masquerading at republicanism. One may spend a profitable week in visiting the several homes of the late Emperor and following the paths he trod, acceptably to all men, for more than half a century. First one should hunt up the oldest city salace (built in 1743), in Praca D. Pedro legundo, which, up to the last day of the Empire, served as a sort of overflow house for the holding of court receptions, on unusual gala days, and was thrown open to the populace on every Corpus Christi day, that they might enjoy a peep at the crown plate and jewels. There is nothing palatial or imposing about the latter, though it is said to have cost a mint of money. In 1808, when King Joso VI. arrived with his family and court, the palace was altogether insufficient for the shelter of so many persons. So the Carmelite Friars on the opposite side of the street gave up their convent for the use of the King, and it was connected with the abode of royalty by a covered bridge thrown across the thoroughfare, which still remains.

A Whole Neighborhood as a Palace. Another bridge, of light iron work, also covered, spanning the Seventh of September street, connects the old convent with the Imperial chapel. Still there was not room enough to meet the extraordinary demands of this royal family and their numerous retinue, and building after building was appropriated and annexed, until the whole neighborhood became a continuous "palace." For many years Queen D. Maria L. -who is spoken of as a Jezebel-made her home in the Carmelite convent. The suite of rooms on the third floor, now occupied by the Instituto Historico-whose library possesses books of great value pertaining to Brazilian history—is pointed out as having been her private apsrtments.

Many queer stories are told of these early scious of Portugese royalty. For example: It is said that Miguel, brother of Dom Pedro I and uncle of the late Emperor, gate associates by seizing a sucking pig from some poor woman's stall in the public market, throwing it aloft and receiving it neatly upon the point of his sword; while all the mothers thereabouts hastily hid their babies under their petticoats, expecting them to be served in the same manner. Sometimes the sport was varied by the dainty noblemen throwing up the squealing victims that His Highness might catch them on his weapon with less exertion.

Some Rather Odd Street Names. To reach Boa Vista Palace take a carriage at your hotel door and drive down the Rue Cattete, skirt the bay along the Praya da Gloria, rattle through the Rua das Man-guerras (street of leather pipes), dash under the acqueduct arches of Mate-Cavallos the acquence areas of mate-tavarios with their battleaxes; dragoons and hussars in picturesque uniforms; mounted military bands; six enormous state carriages, each then follow the Mata-Porcas (pig-kill-ing street), until at last you come to the di-liveried postilions and coachmen for the rect road that leads out to Sao Christavan. The well-paved avenue has lamp posts set on either side, and is lined with handsome suburban homes set in gardens of perpetual bloom, shaded by feathery palm trees.

The huge white building on the left, its glittering walls and cupola crowning an eminence overlooking the bay, is one of the few institutions of Rio which we shall not with I it is the few one of Rio which we shall not with I it is the few one of Rio which we shall not with I it is the few one of Rio which we shall not with I it is the few one of Rio which we shall not with I it is the few one of Rio which we shall not able company of civilians.

visit. It is the famous Lazarreto-"Imperial Hospital dos Lazoras"-founded by the Jesuits more than a century ago, and still cared for by the Brotherhood Santissima Sacramento da Candelaria. It is said to be crowded all the year around with lepers in all stages of the loathsome disease, and good without crossing themselves and muttering prayers for the helpless wretches. The Sights Along the Way.

You pass groups of mules, with skin-cov ered panniers containing fruit, vegetables, poultry and charcoal on their way to market; lavenderas (washwomen), clad in "the livery of the sun" (black hide), and not much else, balancing huge baskets of clothes on their heads; jaunty negresses, fat and bejeweled, and carriages of the wealthy with coachmen and footmen in gorgeous liveries—all so precisely like other suburban streets that you are not aware of being within imperial grounds till suddenly the great palace looms up before you.

But it is not so near at hand as it looks,

for the drives are winding and circuitous, and you bowl along steadily at a smart pace for a full half hour—during the greater portion of which the building is invisible—before you enter the splendid avenue of mango trees that lead to the main entrance. you will find yourself in a corridor, or gal-lery, which runs around the four sides of a vast inner court yard and account of a vast inner court yard and communicates with the principal rooms of the palace. Fountains are playing in the court below and bright flowers blooming, as gaily as when the Emperor and his gentle spouse took pleasure in them. The mulatto soldier who shows you about the place leads first into a long hall lined with paintings of Brazilian heroes, Napoleonic battle-fields, saints, madonnas and friars.

Where Dom Pedro L Abdicated. Most of the floors are of native woods, satin and rose predominating, laid in mo-saic. The smallest, but perhaps most inter-esting apartment of the suite, has its floor inlaid to represent an incident well known in Lusitanian history—a woman presenting her two sons to Alphonse. The table in this signed his abdication April 7, 1831. History tells us that the arbitrary temper of the old monarch had caused endless controversies, which culminated in a revolutive result of the cold monarch had caused endless controversies, which culminated in a revolutive result of the cold monarch had caused endless controversies, which culminated in a revolutive result of the cold monarch had caused endless controversies, which culminated in a revolutive result of the cold monarch had caused endless controversies, which culminated in a revolutive result of the cold monarch had caused endless controversies, which culminated in a revolutive result of the cold monarch had caused endless controversies, which culminated in a revolutive result of the cold monarch had caused endless controversies, which culminated in a revolutive result of the cold monarch had caused endless controversies, which culminated in a revolutive result of the cold monarch had caused endless controversies, which culminated in a revolutive result of the cold monarch had caused endless controversies, which culminated in a revolutive result of the cold monarch had caused endless controversies, which culminated in a revolutive result of the cold monarch had caused endless controversies.

On the memorable morning the citizens assembled at sunrise in the Campo da Santa Anna, to demand of the Emperor that he anna, to demand of the Emperor that he restore the Ministry which the people preferred. The request had been repeatedly and respectfully urged, without avail; and on this day the throne tottered, for the Naional Guard and a considerable portion of the army had gone over to the side of the populace. An Adjutant was dispatched to Sao Christavoa for a final answer; and the hard-headed King, unwilling to give in, but knowing himself unable to cope with vox populi, abdicated on the spur of the moment n favor of his little son-the Dom Pedro who lately died in exile, after more than

half a century of prosperous reign—then not quite 6 years old. Little Dom Pedro's First Reception. It is related that the Adjutant returned to the campo at full gallop, waving aloft the decree of abdication, which was every-where received with livliest demonstrations of joy. The infant sovereign was norme in triumph to the city, and the ceremony of his acclamation as "Constitutional Emperor "Constitutional Emperor" was perand Perpetual Defender of Brazil" was performed amid wildest enthusiasm and vivias to Dom Pedro Segundo.

Two days later, while his mortified father

To Deum was chanted in the Imperial chapel. The troops appeared in review, and an immense concourse of people, all wearing leaves of the "avore nacional" as a badge of loyalty, filled the streets. They detached the horses from the royal chariot and drew the little King with their own hands, and when carried back to the palace, somebody held him in arms at a window while an unnumbered multitude of "faithful subjects" passed before him.

At 15 the boy was invested with all the prerogatives of his Imperial throne. At that age he is described as remarkably tall, but without the handsome proportions which so distinguished him later in life, with mind of a mature cast—a close student HOW HE WAS HONORED AS A BABY. with mind of a mature cast—a close student who had made exceedingly rapid advance-

> The day of his formal consecration (July 18, 1841) was marked by one of the most imposing celebrations that ever transpired in the new world, followed by illuminations and festivities for nine successive days and nights. At 18 he was married by procuration) to Dona Theresa Christiana Maria, daughter of Francis L, King of two Sicilles,

the bride being two years old

The apartment next to that in which Dom The apartment next to that in which Dom Pedro pere rashly committed his own uncrowning is the Imperial bed chamber, in which Pedro No. 2 was born. Like the rest of the suite the room is fitted up with French furniture, its only Brazilian features being a number of immense jaguar skins spread upon the floor, all the skins with legs, feet and claws extended and heads stuffed to perfectly represent life, turning their glassy eyes toward the top-lofty, canopied beadstead as if guarding the occument. The chamber, where the Empress

canopied beadstead as if guarding the occupant. The chamber, where the Empress
spent much of her time, is 30 feet above
ground, with folding French windows overlooking a charming vista of forests and
mountains, groves and gardens.

The guardroom is next, and in its center
is a fluted column, around which sword and
halberds are arranged. Marble statues stand
all around Egyptian divinities, Pomona,
Diana, a Medicean Venus and the same unfashionably formed female leaving her bath,
which has evidently not been through, judging from the dust collected on her shoulders.

A Very Valuable Old Museum.

A Very Valuable Old Museum. Beyond is the chapel, with Our Lady of Sorrows upon its altar, and by her side St. Anthony holding the Biessed Babe. The most conspicuous feature in this historic sanctuary is a huge painting of St. Peter de Alcantara, the Patron of Portugal. There is a museum in the building devoted to an-tiquities, which contains, among many other interesting things, a lot of ancient Peruvian pottery; money that circulated in the days of Socrates, Plato and Aristides; coins of Rhodes, Rome, Thrace and Ithica, and a fine collection of antiquities from Herculaneum and Pompeii, which were presented to the Empress a few years ago by her brother, Bomba, of Naples.

Adjoining the museum is a laboratory, set

apart for experiments in natural philosophy and chemistry, fitted up with an air pump, electrical and other apparatus, in which the Emperor is said to have greatly delighted in his younger days. Beyond the laboratory is a complete little theater, and upon its drop curtain is painted a scene whose quiet sarcasm was probably not intended by the artist. It is called "The Landing of the Portuguese," and represents a group of as-tonished Indians, to whom a priest is offer-ing a crucifix, while a company of frowning warriors, with uplifted spears and battle-axes, stand ready to back the priest in his philanthropic mission of impressing new doctrines upon the natives.

Preserved the Spanish Court Customs We purposely left the throne room to the last. It is large, lofty and gloomy as a tomb, and never used except by caudlelight, for the Brazilians have been extremely

for the Brazilians have been extremely tenacious of all the solemn fooleries of Portuguese ceremonies. For example, on every third of May during Dom Pedro's long reign he opened in person the session of the Assembly General, and the procession from his throne room to that in the Senatorial palace was a surprising pageant. There were the halberdiers (foot guards), with their battleaxes; dragoons and hussars in picturesque uniforms; mounted military of the Imperial household: the chariot of the Empress—a strange affair, said to have belonged to Sebastian, who

able company of civilians.

The Empress, surrounded by her maids of honor, in their robes and trains of green and gold, was always attired in court cos-tume, consisting of an underdress of white satin heavily embroidered with gold, rich lace falling over the corsage and forming the sleeves, which were looped at the shoulder with magnificent diamonds. The train was of green velvet, with gold em-broideries like that on the skirt, and a broad sash—scarlet, purple and green—the combined ribbons of different orders crossed the bust from the right shoulder to the waist, and above it sparkled a mass of emeralds and diamonds. Her hair, curled in front, was topped by a wealth of dia-monds and emeralds, set in the shape of flowers, rising above the forehead in the form of a coronet, from which a long white ostrich teather curled gracefully backward.

Ridiculous Costume of the Emperor. The Emperor dressed in imitation of his illustrious ancestor, King John, must have looked rather funny. He was obliged to wear white satin from tip to toe, even his shoes and the roses upon them being of the same material. His naked throat was surrounded like a schoolboy's by his shirt-frill, whose triple row of edging rested on a long ermine tippet, nowadayscalled a boa. The suit fitted his stalwart legs and arms so snugly that he looked in imminent danger of bursting through, and he must have been thankful for the voluminous train with which in that sorry case he might envelop himself. He carried the royal scepter in his hand—a long, slim, gilded pole, which he grasped about two feet from the top, as hermits are painted with their staves. On his head was the crown, a great golden spheroidal which might have been modeled from a melon, its orbicular sections meeting at the top and supporting a globe, sur-mounted by a tall cross.

From the gloomy throne room we went down a flight of stone steps to a flowery sun-lit garden—thinking within ourselves that the contrast was not greater than between the pomp in which the good Dom Pedro lived, apparently beloved by all the people, and his sad death in exile, with none a poor set of him hone. The at none so poor as to do him honor. The at-tendant pointed out a marble bench, which

THEY CHOOSE THEIR TREES.

Birds Bave Decided Preferences as to the Location of Their Nests.

Pearson's Weekly.] A writer in a recent number of Nature make some interesting remarks on the fact that, notwithstanding the vast amount of literature that has been published on the subject of birds and their habits, no naturalists have yet seemed to notice the decided preference shown by certain species of birds

for particular kinds of trees.

According to the facts collected by this observer, jays and rooks prefer to rest from flight on oak trees, and are usually to be found in greater numbers on them than on other trees; finches like limes best, and other trees; inches like limes best, and black caps give the preference to laurels. The nightingale finds its favorite haunt in nut groves, and the thrush mostly frequents the birch and the ash. The beech tree is the peculiar fancy of the woodpecker, and the tits and their various first and second cousins are usually found most numerously assembled in the blackthorn bushes.

Two days later, while his mortified father still remained on board a French ship in the harbor, the baby Dom held his first court reception in the old palace downtown. A

DAMMING A

The Immigration Problem Must Be Taken Up Again Very Soon.

LEAKS IN THE LAW NOW IN FORCE More Undesirable Foreigners Coming Over

Than Ever Refore THE EDUCATIONAL TEST PEASIBLE

Robert D. Layton, of this city, has for three years past served Uncle Sam as Inspector of Immigration, and in that capacity has seen from the inside the operation of the laws governing the immense inflow of foreigners into the United States. Mr. Layton's views are colored only with a deep sympathy for the workingmen, who necessarily form the largest element among immigranta. It is not many years since Mr. Layton occupied the position of General Secretary and Treasurer of the Knights of Labor, at a time when that organization was the most powerful in the world, and he has always been a close student of social and political economy, especially as they affect the laboring class from which he him self sprang.

It would seem, therefore, that Mr. Layton is particularly well qualified to discuss



Robert D. Layton

the question of immigration, which is sure to come before Congress this session in such a serious form as to demand immediate attention. Mr. Layton intends embodying the observations and statistics which follow in his official report. Mr. Layton said:

A Larger Flood Than Ever Before, "The distress in Europe since last summer, the harsh policy of Russia toward its Hebrew subjects, and the comparatively prosperous condition of this country have mbined to throw upon our shores a larger number of the poorest and least desirable immigrants than ever before. There is no reason to believe that these conditions will change to any great extent this year, and the tide of immigration is more likely to increase than to decrease. Few people realize how enormous the volume of immigration is. Take last month for instance, the month of March, and at the port of New York alone over 43,000 immigrants were landed, or an average of 1,400 a day. A small town, nav, a pretty big town as towns go out West, added to the country's population each day! The steamers from the German ports, especially, carry a prodigious number in their steerage. For instance, in last month the Friesland brought 1,111, the Damstadt 1,353, and the Westernland 1,476

"What is being done to check the en-trance of undesirable immigrants? Not a great deal, perhaps, but more than has ever been done before. Superintendent of Im-migration Owen told the Congressional committee who were investigating the admis sion of immigrants infected with typhus fever at Ellis Island, the other day, that fever at Ellis Island, the other day, that from April 1, 1891, to January 31, 1892, 676 contract laborers had been barred, 481 immigrants had been excluded as likely to become a public charge, 96 had been returned as having become a public charge within one year, and 2,116 had been admitted under bonds. The total number sent back for all rassons from April 1, 1891, to January 21, 1892, res. 1, 253 to January 31, 1892, was 1,253.

Inspectors Need More Power. "Pittsburg and the surrounding district has been especially favored with burden-some immigrants, for I have returned within a year no less than 46. I could have sent a year no less than 46. I could have sent back many more whose cases I investigated partially had the law given me fuller powers. It is here that I am inclined to think that an effective amendment or rather addition to the present immigration law might be made. At present when I am called upon to investigate a case the immigrant can remain to be investigated or not as he pleases. Very often he gets scared and disappears, and becomes in time a charge upon some other community. Ima charge upon some other community. Ima charge upon some other community. Immigration inspectors should have power to arrest immigrants who are for any of the reasons specified in the act of March, 1891, persons to be denied our hospitality.

"A place where such persons can be securely detained pending examination should also be specified for at present even where the

be specified, for at present even where there has been flagrant infraction of the immigration laws we have to depend upon the cour-tesy of county and city authorities for the safe-keeping of the immigrant to be re-turned. I am convinced that this country will have to take stronger measures to ex-clude the vicious and those who are unable to earn a living here. Some undesirable immigrants must always creep in, but the percentage is too large at present for the well-being of the nation. Educational Qualification for Immigrants.

"The restrictions of the present law have done good, but I think it will be found that they must be made more stringent before they will filter the stream of immigration properly. The most dependent class of immigrants is naturally the most ignorant; a majority of those who have been deported from my district were as ignorant as a man I dispatched to his native land last week, I dispatched to his native land last week, who didn't know the month or year of his who didn't know the month or year of his birth, didn't know what day he sailed for this country, didn't know the name of the line of steamers or the steamer upon which he came, or whether he landed in New York or Philadelphia. Of course he couldn't read or write—very few of those who are urned back can.
"It is my belief founded upon experience

in the administration of the immigration law of 1890 that the educational test favored by many persons having a practical ac-quaintance with the subject, the test being the ability to read and write in the ordinary acceptance of the words, would exclude over 30 per cent of the immigrants now en-tering the country. Those excluded would be the least desirable element. At present the law excludes 'All idiots, insane persons, paupers or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous disease, persons loathsome or dangerous disease, persons who have been convicted of a felony or other infamous crime or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, polygamists, and also any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come.'

Some of the Checks Proposed. "Among the many additional checks to immigration proposed are the educational test, a property and character qualification, the former to be not less than \$300; the isqualification of all persons over 45 years of age; the exclusion of certain nationalities which have been found undesirable; the exclusion of all immigrants for a short term of years, and the exclusion of all im-migrants forever. The two last suggestions

are too radical for consideration. The others are feasible to some extent, but no one can tell how they would limit the

one can tell how they would limit the numbers or improve the quality of immigrants until they have been tried.

"For my part I think the educational test the best. It could readily be enforced, and, as I have said, very few good citizens would be lost to the United Stutes thereby. This year, perhaps, the immigration question will be allowed to rest; for its agitation is a ticklish matter which no party seeking for the votes of the foreign-born element feels inclined to begin on the eve of a Presidental election. But the labor organizations in particular are studying the effects of immigration more closely every ganizations in particular are studying the effects of immigration more closely every year, and a conviction is growing with their most intelligent members, as it is elsewhere generally, that more radical restrictions must be imposed if the people of the United States are to retain the advantages which have long made them the envy of the civilized world.

One of the Most Serious Abuses. "There is one interesting discovery which I have made in regard to women immi-grants, namely, that it is becoming a very popular practice in the Old World to ship women who have been betrayed to this women who have been betrayed to this country so as to put the expenses of maternity upon local authorities in the United States. This country is used, to put it plainly, as a foundling asylum and lying-in hospital for Europe. The poor farms and charitable institutions of America are crowded with such cases. Hardly a week goes by that does not bring to me some piteous tale of feminine frailty and man's cowardly deceit. cowardly deceit.
"Very often a mere girl is packed off to

this country with the promise that her lover will follow on the next steamer, or send her money sufficient to tide her over her trouble. money sufficient to tide her over her trouble. She is only too willing to conceal her shame, and when the promises are broken she has only two alternatives, a suicide's grave or the charity of a strange land. The imposition upon us is mean and contemptible, as well as a serious drain upon local revenues but how it is to be avoided I don't know unless some international agreement to pun-ish the cowardly scamps who now escape scot free could be found practicable.

HEPBURN JOHNS.

The French Belle on a Bicycle. The French lady cyclist, at the Riviera, has introduced an innovation. Her costume makes even the indolent residents of Nic and Cannes turn round and gaze. Her at tire is a fine feminine burlesque of the male eycling dress. With a pair of dark blue knickerbockers, amber hose, and the long pointed shoes of Marseilles, she pedals an ordinary gentleman's "safety." The nether garments are grotesquely baggy, although there is not the slightest attempt to pass them off as a divided skirt. To compensate for this a neat jersey, in Mediterranean blue, clothes the upper portion of the figure, and over it is worn, in a darker shade, a close-fitting and decidedly tricky jacket. The whole outfit is surmounted by a jockey

TOTAL ABSTINENCE NEWS. CATHEDRAL society will have a lecture

ST. KIRRAN'S CADET SOCIETY should be in THE union meets to-day at St. Bridget's Webster avenue.

The second edition of the school children'

pledge will have a limit of 25 years. SECRETARY JOYCE was called to Syracus last week to attend the funeral of a cousin. IT would be a pleasant surprise to have St. REV. PRESIDENT LANBING met a number of representatives from the different societies at Duquesue Hall last Wednesday evening.

mendable; but it should be so managed as not to impede the general progress of the union. It was developed at the meeting Wednesday evening that the prosperous societies were those having the hearty co-operation of the pastor.

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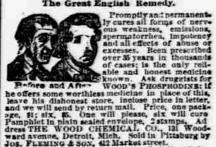
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