Romantic Story of Prosperity That Ended in the Recent Fighting.

THE CATTLE KINGS' RISE

To the Era of Rich Palaces, Diamonds and Trips to Europe.

THE DISASTER OF A COLD WINTER.

How Cutting a Wire Fence Has Opened Up Thousands of Acres.

BLOODSHED AT THE NEXT ROUND-UP

PROBRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR. CREVENNE, WYO., May 4.- The curiously contradictory accounts of the outbreak in Wyoming two weeks ago puzzled the readers of the stirring news. A vigilance committee was described as hunting down a band of desperadoes who had stolen eattle on the range. Another description was that of peaceful and law-abiding settlers who had been shot down by a band of hired assassins, officered by cattle kings and

their agents. From one point of view, the man who was killed became a villain and a thief; from another, he was a hero dying in defense of his home. Statements that were invorable to the party invading Johnson county came from Cheyenne, while those favorable to the rustlers were from points in Central and

Northern Wyoming. Cheyenne is the home of the cattle kings;

rily allows entries for only 160 acres each. The desert land act, the other law under which the settler might enter a land claim, which the settler might entera land claim, permits 640 acres to be taken, but the watering of every 40 acre tract of the 640 acres, which the law requires, had generally stood in the way of reducing the act to practice in Wyoming.
The long-headed legislators, however, went ahead circumventing Federal law with Territorial law. One of the laws they passed

torbade, under fine and imprisonment, the cutting of a ranchman's wire fence, whether it should be on his own land or on the Government domain. The upshot soon was that a small Government claim holder was imprisoned for cutting a cattle king's barb wire sence. The facts were that the latter had run his fence for miles around the poor settler, who, in order to drive to town, was obliged to cut the wires barring his

Into the Maw of Monopoly.

While the case was pending, which was for a considerable time, small claim holders became frightened and sold out to cattle kings, who were ready to buy. Other small stockmen, too, being at various disadvantages on the annual round-up of the cattle as compared with the capitalists, disposed of their herds to the latter. Thus it came about, in 1883-4, that Wyoming's cattle interests were in the hands of large owners, who formed great stock companies, with shares on sale in the money markets of the East and England. Several companies—the Union, the Searight, the Powder River were expitalized at \$3,000,000 each, and many others at \$1,000,000 or more.

Foreign buyers may, in some instances, have invested with not the clearest ideas o Powder River Company, an English concern, on file in the Cheyenne Court House, names, as a part of the property conveyed, "500 square miles of territory;" that is to "500 square miles of territory;" that is to say, the "possessory rights" to that much whatever the buyers may have land, whatever the buyers may have thought. It is not impossible they believed that they were buying the land. Indeed they were, practically. Generally by hiring cowboys and dummies to enter land claims, the bottom lands commanding water, essential to the cattle raiser, were taken possession of, and thus the pulsals were recoved.

the uplands were secured. A Fortune From a Branding Iron. To render the cattle owners more safe in

ssion. When, after a few days, the lown, it became evident that one side had the end it would not be strange if this mahas been the fight in Wyoming between

men and money.

The Magnet of Rapid Riches, To sketch the facts bearing on the present situation one must glance back to the incenn of the cattle business in Wyoming. 1876 Crook drove the Sioux, Chevenne and country and opened up a vast new range for not slow in seizing his chance. From West ern Nebraska, from Colora lo, from Utah, even from Texas, he rushed in his herds Cattle kings elsewhere transferred their berds by the thousands to choice spots in the new range. In 1887 the Searight Brothers drove from Texas to Casper Creek, Wyo., 14,000 head. The following year they brought up a herd of 13,000. A score of other large firms nearly rivaled these figures. Lesser men shared in the good fortune. These who had been only to whole valleys, opened negotiations with capitalists to range cattle on shares, and in a short time were worth in land and cattle \$20,000, \$50,000 or \$100,000, Tom Sun, to instance, an illiterate Canadian half-breed. found himself in three years, after wander ing about with his entire fortune in onpony, the master of a fine range and a herd of 6,000 head. Later, the news of the chances for a short cut to fortune brought to yoming rich and adventurous young blood from the East,

The Bold Briton on the Scene. It ran in the veins of the sons of bankers other capitalists, and they in tura, as the country filled up with cattle, interested men across the ocean in the sandy grass land where growing beef paid regularly 33 er cent, and at times 50 or 60 annually. By 881 the accents prevailing in the Chevenne Club, the headquarters of the stockmen, were no longer Western; they were those New Yorkers, Bostonians, Scotchmen and Englishmer

Fortune alighted in more than one shape on the lucky ones of the early days. Not never grown in Texas, but beef in the Chicago stock yards, to which Wyoming shipped, doubled in price. The enimin ating point was reached in 1882. The avergo steer on the range was worth \$30 then. various ways the newly acquired wealth a Cheyenne proceeded to rebuild the town, The typical white, squatty, square frame house of the frontier town made way for the Queen Anne style, and Chicago and New York were levied on for furniture. A fever for diamonds seized every Wyoming cattle-man's wife. At the Cheyenne Club the members drank \$500 worth of champagne in a single night.

Among the rising millionaires were some gifted with foresight. They, in a quiet way, went into politics and took their cattlemen riends with them. They went into the Legislature in a body, and, once there, had practically no opposition. Through their efforts there appeared on the Territorial statute books a list of laws that favored the occupants of the ranges, their beirs, assigns etc., but were not in the least encouraging to the new settler. A new form of land enure giving "possessory rights" was for first occupants, to the exclusion of impertinent newcomers. Actually, of course, aid the land, less perhaps a thousandth part, belonged to the United States, and was supposed to be open to settle-ment under the land laws. But there was the rub. The Federal Government contemplates the settler on the public domain as a

tarmer, and not as a cattle ranger, and the

years after the range was opened, Texas, olorado and Nebraska stockmen were ore than one wide-awake, rough-and-tumble stockman arrived at his Wyoming ranch at the end of his year's drive-in with his Southern herd increased by a considerable fraction. Stray cattle from other men's herds would persist in going along with his. Again, when on the range the wide-awake man naturally branded with his own trade mark everything on hoofs that he found in his neighborhood unbranded. Such exigeneies gave rise to irregularities, certain bold men starting up herds with no more capital than a branding iron.

To put a stop to such practices and to regulate the range, the Wyoming Stocknen's Association was formed. Very soon in 1880, its membership included all of the big cattle and sheep growers in Wyoming, Idaho and adjoining strips of grazing country, although the list of membership then comprised only about 250 names. The association's acts were beneficial to its members f not in all respects to the growing country Herds driven into the territory were sub jected to inspection and a count, and the drivers learned to fight off other men's cattle. Most of the branding was done on the general round-up, in the presence of representatives of the stockmen of an entire ocality, and under the circumstances sonesty became the best policy, for each stockman obtained about his rightful pro

portion of the calves. A Thief on an Advertising Tour.

Cattle thieves were discouraged. Ben Morrison, the association's chief detective, killed a thief in 1881, and terrorized others. In 1883 the three Young brothers, Port, Bill and Claib, enterprising Texas cowboys, who vere advancing their fortunes with a small erd on the Sweetwater, were dissuaded. Port, arrested for an alleged murder com-mitted in Texas, was obliged to submit to an extraordinary advertising. He was ar-rested by a Pinkerton man from Chicago, assisted by a Sheriff's posse. Then man-acled handand foot, he was taken by a zigzag oute from Rawlins, in Western Wy Omaha, to Denver, to Kansas City, to Santa Fe, and thence to Southern Texas. On the route he was exhibited as a murfrom Texas, and, incidentally, as a orrible example of what cattle thieves in Wyoming might come to. In all, the association paid \$50,000 to \$100,000 a year to pairol the range. By such means peace came to the possessors of the range.

An era of undisturbed tranquility was promised for the men who were holding the attie interests of Wyoming in their hands A cattle king was happy without thieves to capture his calves on the range. Having grown so respectable, that it he had ever winked at an accretion to his own herd from a neighbor's, he forgot all about it. was high, the market promising. The banks loaned generously to large herd owners. Tenderleet were eager buyers of shares. The cattle king lived in the city of Cheyenne; at the club if single, in a "pala-tial residence" if married. A trip with his family to Chicago, a thousand miles east was a mere run to town; a journey to New

York, or, in cases, to Europe, came around once a vear.

Running Up Against the Law. The first set-back came from the arrest of hat impertinent small claimholder for cutting the great stockman's wire fence. He ound a detender in the Chief Justice of the Cerritory, who stood for the law of the United States. Not only did he obtain his rights, but the Justice decided that all fences on the Federal domain in his jurisliction must come down. The cattle kings sent good lawvers to Washington, ousted the Justice from office, appealed to the Secretary of the Interior and then to the President, but all in vain, and, threatened by the military, they reluctantly reeled up homestend, pre-emption, and timber culture acts, under which land is taken up, ordinatheir barbed-wire feuces. A power greater than the law aided in

thwarting their plans. The winter of 1884 was one of the coldest and longest known in the history of Wyoming stock growing. Calves and cows were frozen by tens of thousands. Contrary to hope, 1885 brought luck almost as bad. The winters of '86 and '87 completed the record of four bad years in succession. At the close of that dreadful period the number of eattle surviving in Wyoming was only about half that of '83. Beef, too, had gone down rapidly in price. The consequences were dire. Many a cattle king abdicated his throne, his mortgages usurping it. One great company after an usurping it. One great company after an-other fell into bankruptcy. Even the banks that had extended credit to the cattle men were crippled badly or ruined. Two Cheyenne banks closed their doors, and two Cheyenne banks closed their doors, and two of the bankers, penniless, committed suicide. A third banker, who had served two terms in Congress, wound up with nothing and quit the place. Some whilom kings took to small clerkships and petty counter businesses, most of those who failed, however, abandoning the scenes of their triumphs. Cheyenne went in mourning. Amid busy rumors of losses and failures and heartrending shrinkages of real estate, its people, for the first time in history, began to use pennies.

gan to use pennies. Rise of the Small Stockmen, The immense bubble had burst. In the summers of '90 and '91 a considerable number of firms and companies, existing now hardly more than in name, failed to send men on the round-up or were inadequately represented. The cattle to be gathered in these instances would hardly pay for them-selves. A new situation confronted everybody. Abandoning the range meant abandoning the watered lowlands, too, and what they were buying. The deed of the the latter where title was imperfect, were Powder River Company, an English conby cowboys and new settlers, who set up herds of their own. In the great northern central county, Johnson, homesteaders drifted in year by year, and a dozen small towns had grown up on Clear creek, Powder river, and Crazy Woman's Fork, at points 200 or 300 miles northwest of Cheyenne. The new railroad built along the North Platte, 100 to 150 miles north of Cheyenne,

also brought in settlers—small merchants, farmers and floaters.

Of course, new settlers and old, of every element, banded themselves together against the moriburd Stockmen's Association. The neglected shreds and ends of former great herds offered chances to rustlers to extend their own possessions by means of the branding iron. Consequently a great deal of the hoofed property of the northern country has for three or four years been passing rapidly into the hands of small stockmen. Perhaps a full third, however, of the old-time cattle kings have their stock companies, and what is left of them, intact. New blood has been taken into the Stockmen's Association, and to-day it has 465 members. Many are owners of small herds as compared with the great ones of the old days. That fact gives the big cattlemen room to say that all stockmen outside of the association are only

Some of the ranches of the established cattle kings are close to the new settlements, and they have seen with hot indignation, that the settlers know how to operate Federal land laws against Wyoming law; that land and cattle, although they have not wings, are passing somehow from their grasp and into the possession of despised small farmers, petty stockmen, and mostly lawless rustlers.

The antagonism between the cattle owners on a large scale and the cattle owners on a small scale became intensified. To the small scale became intensined. To the small owners the big are always "cattle kings and thieves." Last year's general round-up, although ostensibly supervised by the State Commission, saw two armed bodies contesting in many parts of the range over the branding of the cattle. The big men declared that, outnumbered, they were obliged to stand day by day and see their calves branded by the rustlers with the trademarks of the latter. The big men said they would forestall the rustlers by

placing an armed force early in the field and thus control the range. It is believed in the settlements that the killing of Tisdale and Jones, two cowboys who were suspected of rustling, a few months ago, was instigated by the large owners. A feeling of apprehension has since spread among the small stockmen that others of their number are marked men. In as examples have been mentioned freely. It their possessions the Wyoming Stockmen's was also announced recently that prominent Association was formed. When, in the first members of the State Stock Commission would organize a company, make a dash into the small stockmen's country about Buffalo, driving in large numbers of cattle over the long trail, herds became more or less mixed, rustlers, and withdraw, without leaving any trace of their identity.

The First Armed Invasion, Early in the morning of Sunday, April 10, a small stockman named Smithy, living on the North Fork of Powder River, not far from the Big Horn Mountains, heard a continuous firing. As it came from the direction of a neighboring ranch, known as the "K. C." from the herd-brand of its owners, he rode over to ascertain the cause. He found the ranch house surrounded and besieged by strangers, while the inmates were defending themselves desperately. Smithy galloped off northward to Crazy Woman, giving the alarm at ranches along the way, and on a fresh horse started for Buffalo, 25 miles further on. There he informed Sheriff Angus of Johnson county of the affair. The Sheriff, gathering a posse, set off to the resease. He arrived at the K. C. ranch at daylight on Monday, but the attacking party had finished its work. The house had been burned, and two dead bodies, those of Nate Champion and Dick Ray, were found in the ruins. Because it was supposed that Champion and Ray were rustlers, it was supposed also that the men who killed them were cattlemen

The invaders started toward Buffalo: but the country had been aroused, and rustlers, small stockmen, and even grangers had armed themselves and started in pursuit of them. They took shelter in the T. A. ranch, 13 miles from Buffalo, where, at 2 o'clock Monday morning, they were at-tacked by the rustlers' party. The fight was kept up all day, Sheriff Angus and his posse coming up in the meantime. On Tuesday the Sheriff appealed to the State, and, finally, to the Federal authorities, and on the morning of the 13th three troops of United States cavalry from Fort McKin-ney arrived at the T. A. ranch. To them the besieged party surrendered. None of them had been injured. The rustlers' party, which also had met with no loss, dis-persed.

Blood at the Next Round-Up The cattlemen were escorted by the car alry to Fort McKinney. On the 18th the prisoners, under a strong guard of cavalry, were started on the march for the railroad on the Platte. Fort Fetterman was reached on the 23d. Major Fechet, in command of the escort, there turned his charge over to Major Egbert, commanding companies G and C of the Seventeenth Infantry, and on the 19th the railroad journey of 150 miles was made southward to Fort Russell, three miles from Chevenne. There the prisoners have been made comfortable and are permitted to receive all the visitors who call to see them. How they are to be tried, by whom, and where, are questions not settled

do during the coming round-up is a grave question. The large cattlemen, maintaining their original occupancy of the range, and declaring that they stocked the country first, will be obliged to hire a strong force to uphold their assumed rights. The small stockmen and rustlers, numerically the stronger party, having with them local public sentiment, will not renounce, until they are overpowered, their claims to take what they think right of the increase in range cattle. The State Government is with the big cattlemen; the Federal Gov-ernment is indifferent and the Johnson county government is on the side of the rustlers. The cattlemen say they obliged to fight or see their property vanish bit by bit in thin air; the small stockmen bit by bit in thin air; the small stockmen prison ever shows his face in Johnson county he will be shot with as little mercy prison ever

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That Must Have Been the Trouble

With Most Famous Bachelors.

BUT A JILTING FIXED ST. PAUL. Plato, Kant, Swedenborg and Humboldt

Got Along Without Wives.

XANTIPPE WAS AN ABUSED PENALE

PWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. Plato, one of the most eminent philoso thers that the world has produced, takes rank also as one of its most famous old bachelors. Although it is known that he belonged to one of the first families of Athens-being descended on his father's side from Codrus, its last king, and on part of his mother from Solon, the great lawgiver-yet but little has been preserved in history as to the details of his long and useful life. It is not known whether he was ever in

love after the Romeo pattern for a Juliet, or whether he was crushed with disappointment, or had made up his mind that the maids of Athens were fair and fickle or knew nothing about housekeeping, and could not make a decent loaf of bread, or minister to the comfort of a man in the systematic, scientific, and sympathetic style that the highest wisdom and knowledge of his times demanded. It is surmised that he must have been what is known in society as an "eligible" or "a good catch," since he was of noble birth, fair fortune and highly cultured in music, rhetoric and painting, and had attained great proficiency in ath-

Couldn't Stand His Own Poetry. Moreover, he had some claims to being a poet, although he had such a modest estimate of his powers in this line that when he compared his own heroic poetry with that of Homer he found it so far below that he burned it in sheer despair. If there is any sort of a being that a sentimental girl dotes upon it is a poet, whether he is fine or superfine, or merely of the jingling, rhyming order. How Plate escaped marrying some of the pretty girls of Greece, considering his advantages, must remain a mystery, but escape he did. He lived and died a bachelor, leaving to posterity his immortal works and a name crowned with the laurels of imperishable fame. managing matchmaker got no hold upon

The girls of his day lived in seclusion, and were not allowed to choose a husband for themselves. Their education was a matter of small moment. They were held to be inferior beings, and were trained—not to be intelligent companions—but to be obedient ervants to their husbands.

What Philosophers Thought of Women, The philosophers with all their wisdom did not rise above the common opinion in those golden days of Greece with regard to women. Aristotle held that in all respects men are better and higher than women, and Plato maintained that they should be held in curb much more than men, as their character for virtue was inferior. His opinions, however, had not a strong foundation, since he as a bachelor could have had but little intercourse with them. Before he was of age he became a pupil of Socrates and for the rest of his life devoted himself to philosophy by which he has enriched all man-kind. What the world owes to Plato can never be estimated. Centuries have gone by since he taught a favored few in the beautiful groves of Academe, but his powers of mind are still held by scholars and thinkers to be unsurpassed in any age. But still he did not know women. He may have got his notions of them from Xantippe, the wife of Socrates, his teacher. She has come down in history as a woman she has come down in history as a woman notorious for her bad temper. So much so that when Alcibiades, with a display of impudence, asked Socrates how he could live with such a woman, Socrates replied seemely thank "who consuments are not sometimes of waste as "stuff." Having missed a mate here below it may be a state of the social seemely thank "who consuments are not some seemely thank the seemel see renely that 'she exercises m and enables me to bear with all the injustice I receive from others." Xantippe gets more charitable judgment nowadays. She had ample exercise it is admitted, for her pa-tience when Socrates left her alone to spend his evenings with the learned and beautiful Aspasia. Socrates himself bears testimony to her good qualities and influence. As died at the age of 90. As a man of science, Jane Carlyle did her sour Scotchman, she a traveler and explorer and as an author, he loved him for his powers of mind, and "put up" with his ugliness, his carelessness and

The Apostle of Cellbacy. St. Paul is one of the most famous of old pachelors in the world's history. His biterness against marriage and advocacy of celibacy is due—say the records of the Ebionites—to the fact that having fallen in love with the High Priest's daughter, he was coldly refused. Being mad after the of men on such occasions, he manner reached and wrote against marriage with uch zeal and unction as to greatly influence the church even down to the present day. His teachings are at the foundation of every monastery and convent. To his opinions as expressed, and held holy and binding by virtue of being due to heavenly inspiration, vomen have been martyrs for centuries. In these days, however, his views are accepted mainly in a sort of theoretical way, for practically they are mostly null and void. They are rather apologized for, and in no way considered more binding, save by the bigoted, as a matter of duty and con science, than the command to the rich man to sell all, he has and give to the Paul's personal appearance was against his getting married. Girls as a rule are sentimental enough to rather object to the baldheaded, ugly little man with a nob nose and a halty gait, even though his mind and talents were of the first order. Nobody wonders that the High Priest's daughter wanted somebody better looking than the apostle to the Gentiles.

Descartes Wedded to His Books. Descartes was another distinguished achelor. He preferred mathematics to love, and gave his soul and heart and mind to a study of philosophy and the writing of books. He was a bold and independent thinker. So much so that some of his works were condemned by the church authorities, and an attempt was made by his enemies to brand him as an atheist who should be punished for daring to think and to publish what was called heresy. Whether he rejected marriage by deliberate design, or because he was jilted, or because he preferred the study of science to love, does not appear. When a woman does not marry it s generally said that she can't get anybody to have her, but when a man remains single it is usually held to be from choice. Not having a biography of this noted bachelor at hand to tell whether he ever suffered the Adirondacks, instead of on the slope of from poetry-of-passion stage in his life, or considered love philosophically as a suare and a delusion, or that he made up his mind that a wife would be a hindrance to his mission, the chief fact is that he, "the pride of France," remained single. His influence it may have been that made the eminent "the Addronacks, Instead of on the slope of the Hudson river. In point of architectural beauty or extent of acreage it would be absurd to compare "Craig-y-Nos" with any of the great aucestral estates of the English aristocraey. The castle takes its name from a huge, ill-shaped hill called What the two factions of stockmen will France," remained single. His influence is may have been that made the eminent philosopper Malebranche, who was his ar-dent admirer, also remain unmarried. It is jible from the railway station, Patti spent quite likely that his "metaphysical medita-tious" and philosophical studies might have sterfered with by a humdrum wife of the kind that were then in fashion, to whom mathematics was an inscrutable mys tery, and science a matter to be held sacred

The Reasoning of Schopenhauer. It is quite certain that Schopenhauer fortified his determination to remain a bachetor by the example of the illustrion philosophers, who found single life more conducive to their tastes and their chosen pursuits. Schopenhauer took the matter coolly into careful consideration. He made up his mind that it is the married man who supports "the full burden of life, while the sachelor bears but half," and it is to the latter class that men of science and liter-ature should belong. A thinker, a philos-opher, he claimed, should have fullest liberty. He should be free from all of the

conventionalities of society and the re-straints and worries of domestic life. His soarings into the illimitable and divings after the unfathomable should never be subjected to the commonplace detail of a coal bill, or be brought to a shortstop by the unmetaphysical demands of the butcher and baker. He held, moreover, that he, a missionary of truth, should maintain by his example the doctrine he held as such, that through asceticism will come the redemp-tion of the world from pain and misery. This doctrine, of course, would in time bring the end of the world. Schopenhauer and Tolstoi both ask: What of it?

Someone has said that Kant was the most profound thinker that has appeared in all the history of the human mind. Whether it was owing to this fact that he never en-tered the holy estate of matrimony is not known. With the idea of becoming a church man he began the study of theology, but soon abandoned it in favor of logic, metaphysics and mathematics, to which studies he devoted his life, and through which, in his writings, he has had vast influence in the speculative German philosophy.

Kant Must Have Boen a Crank. Kant, with all his powers of mind, his immense knowledge and capacity for "pure reason," must have been a queer man, or what in these irreverent days would be called a "crank." His character was of the highest. He was noted for the strict-ness of his principles of morality, his firm, unbending adherence to freedom of thought and faith in the advancement of mankind to higher conditions. But while most men of learning travel to improve their minds, he was so set in his habits that he never, says his biographer, traveled beyond seven miles from his native town in his life. He was like the good old woman in Plum town-ship who had lived there for 50 years and had never been "the length of Pittsburg" in her life. He resembled Socrates, who was so devoted to Athens that nowhere else had any charms for him, and he found the "old bores and Philistines" of that classic city more to his taste than any people to be found without its walls.

Another of the eminent order of German philosophers who also died a bachelor was Leibnitz, whose discoveries in science were almost coincident with those of Newton, and between whom there was a rivalry as to priority of discovery equal to the dis-putes as to the telegraph and telephone, and other great inventions of the present day. Philosophers of his order, it would seem, have no time for love, save as to study it metaphysically. Leibnitz, it would seem, was too busy hunting out the origin of evil, and evolving his theories as to concrete motion, and to optimism to get

Swedenborg Was Too Busy. Anybody who has time and taste in these days to go through the 50 volumes of Swedenborg's works will probably get some-thing of an idea of the man. He wrote upon the subject of marriage, but was too much occupied with the questions of Whence? What? Whither? ever to get married himself. He says of himself that from his fourth to his tenth year his thoughts were "constantly engrossed by reflections upon God, on salvation, and on the apiritual afflictions of man." From this it will be seen what an infant "prodigy" he must have been. Any healthy boy at that stage of life in these days is engaged in marbles, playing baseball, reading stories of history and adventure, going to the circus, trudging unwillingly to school and praying for vacation. Salvation and the spiritual afflictions of man have very small place in his mind. It is little wonder with such a childhood that in mature manhood Swedenborg was pronounced a mystic, an insane dreamer. Claiming all the powers of spiritualism in unfolding the future, he wrote numerous volumes upon the mysteries of heaven, and gave the details of lite beyond the skies, all of which sustain the idea that he was a little "off" in his mind, as men who live solitary lives are apt to be as they grow old. With a wife and children he would have found probably that matters terrestrial were of closer moment than "The White Horse, mentioned in the Apocalypse," or the "Destruction of Babylon." Without family, relieved by a pension from care as to a living, he wrote of to-day would bury in the consuming fire of waste as "stuff." Having missed a mate find her in heaven, since in opposition to the teachings of the New Testament he maintains that the marriage relation exists

in heaven as it does on earth. Humbo'dt Must Have Been Nice. The great author of "Cosmos," Humboldt, was a pretty old bachelor when he achieved greatest honors. As a man in so-ciety, it is said, he was of the sort so genial in manners and pleasant in disposition that he made friends everywhere. But he gave up wife and children and the happiness of domestic joys for "science," the mistress of his mind, whom he loved first, last and all his life. When the frosts of old age had come upon him he pronounced himself "a joyless old man," in that he had done so little in his pursuit of knowledge.

No fair German girl and power of beauty or fascination to win him from his bent of genius and his ardent devotion to learning. But perhaps he did more for the gain of civilization through his "Testament of ilization through his "Testament of Science" than if he had left a dozen stal-

It has been said of Washington that "Providence made him childless that his country might call him Father," so it made him a bachelor for the benefit of the

THE CASTLE THAT PATTI BUILT. he Chose the Location Because the Damp

Air Agrees With Her. The house in which Patti lives is one of he most interesting of homes. "Craig-y-Nos Castle," as the songstress has christened t, is hidden away in the wild hills of the Swansea valley of Wales, writes Florence Wilson in Ladies' Home Journal. It would be one of the most inaccessible spots imaginable were it not for a little railway which runs within four miles of it. In pleasant weather it would be difficult to find a pret-tier bit of landscape, but in wet and wintry weather, when storms sweep through the

valley and transform the tumbling little Tawy river into a foaming torrent, it is a good place to keep away from. Patti's reason for choosing a home there was a good one. The peculiarly moist atmosphere of the place suited her voice better than any other locality she could find on the English side of Dover Straits. Having once determined where she would live, Patti began to build a home consistent with her ample ideas of comfort and luxury. The most remarkable thing about "Craig-Nos" is that such an establishment is to be found in such a remote part of the country. It is very much as though Jay Gould had built his Irvington palace in the heart of "Craig-of-the-Night." To get around this

Parrots Spread Infectious Diseases. A Frenchman, by the name of Dubois, recently imported from South America 200 parrots, which he placed in his lumber room in the Rue Raquette. A great many of them died: others were given away or sold. The inmates of Dubois' house and the differ-ent owners of birds have all been attacked with a kind of infectious lung disease. Five have died. That the intection was caught through the parrots cannot be doubted, as all who have been connected with the birds scame stricken with this malady

\$20,000 in building a roadway.

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TOPICS OF THE TIME.

Gossip About the Honor Salisbury Has Conferred on Froude.

MORE ABOUT FRANCE IN AFRICA. Uniting the Two American Continents With Bands of Steel

A REMARKABLE WHIST COINCIDENCE

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] Lord Salisbury, as Prime Minister of

England, her in his time made some strange appointments; not one without some deep motive of political or personal feeling; and certainly not one more strange or, apparently, more unaccountable than that of Mr. James

Anthony Froude to Historian Froude. the Professorship of Modern History at Oxford. Mr. Froude, then a student of Oriel College, in the year 1848, published his first book of any note, viz, "The Nemesis of Faith," so atrocious for its system of morals, and so defiant of all Christian beliefs, that it was publicly burned at Oxford and the author condemned as a heretic. Since then he has made himself notorious in many other of his writings and in the matter of history been severely handled by Mr. Freeman, the late professor, a scholar of European fame.

Now, in his old age (74) after having been forced to resign his fellowship in 1848, he goes back to his old University by royal mandate, whitewashed from all his iniquities, and approved as a public teacher of youth. The real truth is-his sole merit in Salisbury's eyes-that he has written a popular biography of one Benjamin D'Israeli, once hated by the noble Marquis as a political adventurer, but now, in the whirligig of time, become a much-lauded idol. The patron in this case professes to be not only a Christian, but a high churchman-while his nominee is an open unbeliever in any god greater than Henry VIII

The Mermaid and the Sea Serpent, This is about the time of year when the sea serpent and his sweet cousin, the mermaid, appear upon our coasts. It is singular how tenacious of life the mermaid myth is.

Steam and the multiplication of seafarers have robbed the sea of most of its mysteries, but there's many an old salt still affoat who with his wonted ardor for two years, with a believes in the lovely fish-tailed syren, aye, and who can vouch for her existence from his own experience. Without going back to the primeval fish stories of Mr. Homer, it is worth noting that descriptions of mer-maids are extant of as early a date as 1830, when, according to an English writer, one summer afternoon two of these wonderful creatures were seen so plainly by some fishermen, that the latter were able to observe that the mermaids had auburn hair, lovely faces and delicate hands. A mermaid was washed ashore in Holland in 1480 and being taken in by some good burgher of Edam lived for a number of years, only showing her marine origin by her strong liking for Mermaids have revealed themselves to

Shermen with great regularity ever since, but as a rule the records of these manifesta-tions are at second hand. Somebody who in 1737 had the singular distinction of making a meal of a mermaid caught near Mauri-ing a meal of a mermaid caught near Mauri-tius. They said its flesh tasted like veal. The sea serpent has apparently driven the tenderer denizens of the deep away from the American coast, for except as a manufactured commodity for circus side-shows, the ured commodity for circus side-shows, the lies, shall determine how best it may be done. So that the day when a man may done. So that the day when a man may

French Designs on the Tuaregs, France is bound to extend her African empire, and the movement against the Tuaregs recently undertaken by Governor Foureau of Algeria is primarily to bring a large section of country lying on the western frontier of Tripoli between Ghadames and Insalah, under the French flag. The scandalous behavior of the Tuaregs for years past is excuse enough for French aggression. The Tuaregs are a nation of robbers. They form a considerable part of the nomadic population of the Sabara, living entirely in tents and at their neighbor's expense. Mounted on horses, camels or dromedaries they circulate through the desert, attacking caravans and raiding the settlements of more peaceful tribes. A Tuareg is only taught how to fight and ride and lying and treachery are a part of his nature. They never sow crops or do any honest labor, and latterly their reckless depredations upon the caravans passing through the territory in which they roam have put a stop to tradings to a great ex-

In fact, the only good thing that can be said for the Tuaregs is that their women have a much better time than most of their sex in Africa. Wives, though they are quoted on the market at a steady value of six camels each, are treated with respect by their husbands, and allowed to go and come pretty much as they please. The Tuareg women also enjoy a monopoly of singing, which, as the men are harsh of voice and he Tuareg tongue unmusical, is thing for all concerned. But the whole Tuareg race will have to reform now, stop stealing and cultivate honesty or go the way of other barbaric races that have re sisted European civilization.

A Representative American Girl, Rich men's daughters are not always lovely or loveable; if they were, what

chance would the majority of women, poor men's daughters, stand in the matrimonial sweepstakes? Senator Brice, of Ohio, has a daughter, however, who could afford to

stand upon her own good looks and amiability, even it her Miss Brice. father were not a power in politics, millionaire and a mighty smart man all around. Miss Brice has only recently dawned upon society, but she has made a marked interession upon Washington circles. She is a representative American girl with a striking individuality and personal beauty of no mean order. Her deep, dark eves and soft brown hair are her pre-emi nent charms from a physical standpoint, but it is her sensible and unselfish disposition that have won for her unusual popu larity at the capital, where she has been of great assistance to her mother in entertain ing this season. It is said of her that she worships her mother, and perhaps herein lies the secret of her attractiveness in a circle where filial affection is som

Two Remarkable Doais for Whist, Whist players will be astonished at an extraordinary coincidence in connection with the great game recently. At Brighton, in England, and at Boston, Mass., on different days last month the cards were dealt in a game of whist so that each suit fell evenly into a player's hand. In the case of the Brighton party, of which the most minute account is at hand, the cards after a thorough shuffling by two persons and the

customary cutting were dealt and the four

of spades was turned up as trump. The dealer then found he had all the other spades, and the other players to their amaze-ment discovered that each of them held a complete suit. The same extraordinary distribution of the cards took place a few days later in a game of whist at Boston. The players who attest the phenomenon in both cases are eminently reliable.

This recalls the story of the mendacions card player who boasted that he had once "Then you must have dealt the cards?"
said one of his auditors.
"No, sir," protested the prevaricator, off
his guard. "one of my opponents dealt."
"Then you couldn't hold all the trump,
my friend." held every trump in the deck at whist.

Anyone who wants to employ a day or so in a cool and calm wrestle with figures should calculate what chance there is of such a combination of eards occurring to a man who plays every night of his life be

The Last of Archduke John. It is questionable if the royal family of

cans would call a crank. For more than a

Hapsburg is in tears over the report that Archduke John of Austria was drowned 3

tween the age of 20 and 60.

some time ago in Valparaiso harbor, for John Orth, as he called himself when last heard of, combined independence and intellect to a disagreeable extent for a prince. Indeed he was Duke John of Austria, very much what Ameri-

year the public has been in possession of the fact that a man calling himself John Orth had been drowned in Chilean waters, but somehow the belief was general till now that Archduke John was in hiding for state reasons, and desired to be considered dead.

It now seems certain that the sailor who died at Valparaiso was the Archduke.

All the originality and brain force of the Hapsburg family seems to have been cen-tered in this eccentric prince. Since childhood he has been in hot water, because he would not behave like an orthodox prince of the Austrian house, and do nothing indus-triously. Whether he was composing ballet music for the Viennese theaters, drilling Bulgarian soldiers, making love to an Aus-tralian nobody aboard a P. & O. steamer, or experimenting roughly with a spiritualistic humbug, he was intensely in earnest. Americans will honor him for his determination to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow and for his courage and fidelity in marrying the little ballet girl, Ludmilla Strubel, in spite of the fury and fuss of his royal relatives. It is a pity that so useful and vigorous a member of a notoriously weak family should have been cut off in his prime. It was only two years ago-May, 1890-that he married his little sweetheart, the Viennese cargo of cement from London to Buenos Ayres. The manner of his death has not yet been told clearly, beyond that he fell overboard and was drowned before help could reach him in Valparaiso harbor. The

A Railroad Trip to the Horn.

should ever tell it.

whole story of their extraordinary honey-moon would make splendid reading if his

widow, who is said to be a great beauty,

The growth of friendly relations between this country and the South American States ought to proceed more rapidly as the rail-road links between them and us are completed. It is not generally known how near to completion the scheme to connect all parts of the two continents has been brought. At present the traveler can board the cars at New York and step from them had it from an eye witness usually relates at the City of Mexico over 3,000 miles away. the story. The crew of an East Indiaman Railroad connection will soon be finished from there to Avutia, a place on the north-ern frontier of Guatemala, 700 miles further on. The drive into the continent beyond will be undertaken as soon as the inter-conday or two is not nearly so distant as one may think.

A Woman and a Song. Although the clamorous chorus of "Ta-rara Boom-de-ay" is not quite such an affiic-

tion to Londoners as it was, the English metropolis, or at least such part of it as patronizes the music balls, is still crazy over the chief offender, as a singer of the ditty, Miss Lottie Collins. The triumph of this young woman is not Lettle Collins so hard to understand

now that a really faithful portrait of her has crossed the Atlantic. In her latest photograph, which represents her in a big Gainsborough hat, a dark lace dress and long black gloves, Lottie looks as if she might lend vivasty, not to use a stronger ord, to any song se dance, and easily capture the host of scatter-brains who lead the nultitude in search of amusement. The London journals continue to proclaim Lottie Collins to be "The Woman o and we musn't be too quick to condema them, for nobody knows that she will not create a like furore here when she visits America next fall. It would be wholesome to turn her loose about the time the election excitement is at its height in Novem-JOHNS-KAUFMANN.



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