Some More of the Hawkeyes,

White of Iowa, is another of the surprise-

Butler, of Iows, has made his presence

A Trio Who Bave Falled.

society even in their ordinary improvisa-

Dolliver has made a reputation as a first-

The Third Party Representatives.

Kittel Halvorsen, of Minnesota, is a prac-

your campaign expenses."

"That's good enough for me," said Halvorsen, so he "hung on" and was suddenly elected, his generous foe footing his

What Twenty Years Will Do

Jerry Simpson is popular on the floor in spite of his eccentricities. He is rough and

that instead of buying saddle blankets for the cadets, the old House carpet should be

deed, New York and Pennsylvania habitu-ally get out of the road when the sparsely

ettled pine-stee team.

W. A. CROFFUT. pine-tree State drives down

STEINWAY, CONOVER, OPERA.

The Most Popular Planos,

opolies and raps both parties impar-

their best sneaker.

tially

the front and make an impressi

The

by the regular teachers. This is how it is in the public schools in these cities.

Parochial Schools Supported by Taxatler But the Catholic party, divested of educa tional control in these schools, has secured by law the establishment of others. As matters now stand, upon the request of 25 heads of families a new school can be started at any time. In recent years me y such schools have been called for, and, o. course, in these the priest is supreme, as he for-merly was in all. These schools, moreover, are supported, like the others, by taxation, a condition of affairs which the Libera party, had it been successful in last week's election, would have made haste to remedy.

In being here during election week I was peculiarly fortunate. At such times one may expect to see both sides of a people, and my expectations in this respect were not disappointed. To speak of the bad side first, I must say that on the days preceding and following the great day of de particularly on election day itself, I was a regretful eye witness of much heavy drinking and of many clearly defined instances of maudlin and uproarious intoxication. mandin and aproprious into reaction. Ordinarily the drinking, they tell us, is light, both as regards quality and quantity, but at election times the prevalent excitement, it is very evident, carries many to excess. Even in this matter, however, one must say a good word for this people, for the effects of over indulgence in drink were not nearly so apparent as they would have been under similar circumstances in the United States, and, of course, nothing like what they would have been in Great Britain. The bad as far as they went, but, whatever may have been affirmed to the contrary, there was nothing approaching a general riot.

The Belgian Mob Behaves Itself. What most impressed me as I moved with the crowds was the general good nature and obvious self control of the Belgian mob. the Guards Civique were called out, but it was more for show than from real necessity. So, at least, it appeared to me, and besides, this spic and span military force, made up of city merchants, is nearly always on parade upon public occasions. They look pretty and the people like to see them.

To give an example of election methods, the city of Antwerp with its 240,000 of population is divided into 38 voting discts, and these are each sub-divided into what we should call precincts. Each precinct forms a voting center for those in the district whose names begin with certain letters of the alphabet. The polls open at 9, usually in some public building. At the French theater, where many from the country voted, I found a great crowd at 10 o'clock, names of voters were The called, and each man as he answered passed behind a screen and put on record there his political preferences. This process was continued till the roll was exhausted and then, of course, with the completion of the roll the polling of votes ceased. Aside from

putting up appeals to the voters, and the press was run at a white heat. Just Like Politics in America. And as a further and entirely conclusive roof of the world-wide kinship of political numan nature, I became fully convinced from reading these that each of the parties was a paragon of virtue in its own eyes, and each, just as surely, from the other angle of vision, a combination of everything unreliable and unworthy. Altogether the charges and counter-charges were so confusing that I felt happy in not having to

this peculiar way of voting, the election

was conducted much like our own, Bill

posters were kept busy to the last moment

Downright squalor I failed to find in Answerp. Rags and tatters are nowhere to be seen. Much of the clothing is coarse enough, but it is all "whole" and it all looks wholesome. The Belgians are an industri-ous people both by necessity and by nature. To see the working girls at meal hours trudging briskly along the streets with sultting in their hands, is a common sight; nd apropos of this knitting craze, several intelligent citizens have taken pains to assure me, with obvious pride, that I to find on the streets of Antwerp people with holes in their stockings would be impossible. To a limited extent my own observations have supported this statement. The subject, nowever, is hardly one which could be successfully investigated. It appeals rather to faith and the imagination, and arguing from the seen to the unseen, my touching this matter, I must say, is like the Belgian stocking are said to be, without a flaw. HENRY TUCKLEY.

## ALDERMAN BRAUN LETTING UP.

His Crusade Arainst First Ward Disorder Froves to Be Difficult.

Alderman Braun, of the First ward of Allegheny, has evidently relinquished his crusade against the disreputable houses in his ward. The Alderman does not care to say anything about the matter, but his friends say that he met many snags which he did not anticipate. One of these was the ownership of houses by some of the persons who operated in them. These he is to say, that any dream of that kind is not to be realized. was not able to drive away. Other houses in the lower streets closed for a time, but soon resumed business surreptitiously.

The Alderman had no detective force at his command to watch these houses, and found himself powerless to prevent their side-door operations. Their business has been carried on more and more openly, un-til now the old order of things has been in many speak-easies and disorderly houses as before the crusade, but they are increasing constantly. Besides, great pressure was brought to bear on the Alderman from in-fluential quarters in both Allegheny and Pittsburg to "let up." He was shown that he was driving the disreputable element Theo merely from one locality to another, and inflicting their presence on communities hitherto altogether respectable. So the old First ward is drifting back into tormer ways, and the Alderman finds his hands with his office business on the West Diamond.

## KICK AGAINST FREE SILVER.

Eastern Prohibition Delegates Oppos This Plank in the Platform,

Among the Prohibition delegates return ing from Cincinnati last evening were J. D. Simons, Braddock, State Chairman Patton and A. A. Stevens, of Tyrone. Mr. Patton indulged in no extravagant Mr. Patton indulged in no extravagant statements, but he believes the Prohibitionists are growing stronger every year. He said the party was satisfied with the nomination of Bidwell, but the New York, New Jersey and Connecticut delegates are opposed to the silver and tariff planks in the platform. The party virtually indorses the free and unlimited coinage of silver, and advocates tariff reform. Some of the delegates thought the silver plank would make the party strong in the Western States. Mr. Patton said they expected to poll 150,000 votes on the proposed amendment in Texas The colored delegates were very indignant

over their treatment by some of the hotels in Cincinnati. The convention passed a resolution condemning the proprietors who re-fused to serve colored guests in the public dining rooms.

#### BEADY BY OCTOBER 18. The Two New Downtown Fire Engine

Houses Going Up Rapidly. The work of construction on the two ne fire engine houses on the old Fulton foun dry site is rapidly going on. The old building has been removed and the foundations are going up rapidly. Chief Brown expects to have both houses ready for occupancy by October 15. Advertisements for the new engines have not yet been inserted, but the Chief and the City Attorney are drawing them up. It is intended to allow time enough for any company that may win the contract to build the engines before the new building is ready to receive them. Chief Brown says the fullest competition as fairly as any competitor could wish.

Buerrs will banish roaches, bedbugs, etc.,

THE MIDNIGHT

A Trip With Poetical Camille Flammarion to Lands of Perpetual Day.

SCENES ON MT. AVASAXA.

It Is Filled With Excursionists at the Summer Solstice.

EVEN THE LADIES MAKE THE TRIP.

We Know More About the Poles of Mars Than Those of the Farth.

WATCHING SNOW MELT ON THAT PLANET

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATOR. PARIS, June 19. O see the midnight sun! No one will contend Ithat that would not be an object of curiosity, to say the least, ex. tremely novel. In addition, there is here not only a curiosity purely worldly or ar-Metic, but a scientific question particularly worthy of attention. He

who thoroughly understands how the sun can be seen at midnight -that is to say, how on a certain day of the year it does not set at all in a certain country-will understand at the same time how the earth turns on its own axis, and will see it in his mind in the exact position which

t occupies in the realms of space.

Then it is admitted, is it not, that those ersons who have never had the curiosity to form any notion of astronomy live like the blind in the midst of an unknown universe, without even knowing on what they walk? To give one's attention for an instant to a question of astronomy is to be lifted into the light.

Journeying to the Sixty-Sixth Parallel. These astronomers view with pleasure the excursions which are organized in all parts of Europe for the purpose of going 660 of north latitude to see at the summer solstice, June 21, the midnight sun. Geography and astronomy clasp hands. Progressing gradually, the intelligent man will take possession of the globe, and, like a new Charlemagne, will hold the world in his hand-no longer the Old World unexplored, but a new world alive with activity ribrating in the network of telegraphs and telephones, enveloped by the human thought itself, which becomes its very atmosphere, its respiration and its life.

But first let us reckon the apparent posi-

tion which the sun occupies at midnight for a country somewhere on the globe, and also the natural mechanism of day and night. Suppose we live at Paris-not an unpleasant supposition-that we are in midsummer, at the very solstice, June 21. At this date the sun rises at noon high above our horizon and descends obliquely and slowly, not setting before 8:04 o'clock in the evening. It continues to descend obliquely, passes at midnight less than 18° (17° 42') beneath the northern horizon, ascends gradually and reappears at 3:56 o'clock in the morning. It remains hidden then only 7 hours and 52

minutes beneath the northern horizon. Real Duration of a Parisian Night. For ordinary purposes twilight is reckoned from the moment when the sun is 60 below the horizon until the stars of the first magnitude begin to appear. At Paris this lasts 45 minutes. There are, Paris this lasts 45 minutes. then, 90 minutes to be taken from the interpove mentioned to get the real duration of the night. Theoretically, then, the latter commences at 8:49 and lasts until 3:07.
In reality the night is still shorter, for it is still daylight toward the northwest after 9 o'clock in the evening and day has already dawned in the northeast before 3 o'clock in the morning. What is called the astro-nomical twilight, calculated on the illumi-nation of the higher regions of the atmosphere while the sun is not more than 180 below the horizon, lasts the whole

night during the summer solstice.

I noted this especially during a balloon trip which I made entirely with this end in view. Had I gone high enough, even over Paris, of course I should have found the midnight sun. To do so, however, it would have been necessary to rise far above the limits of the ponderable atmosphere—which

As you go northward the distance which the sun sinks below the horizon grows less. At the summer solstice the sun reaches the zenith in Mexico at midday and its nadir at midnight. At St. Petersburg, which is in the sixtieth degree of latitude (59° 56'), it descends only 6° 37, and shines above the horizon for 1814 hours. It seems to depart regretfully during only a few hours which are themselves, moreover, illuminated suf-ficiently to permit one to see distinctly enough even at midnight. At the sixty-sixth degree of latitude the sun does not set

The Effect of Refraction.

Theoretically it is necessary to go quite to the Arctic Circle—that is to say, to 66° 33'—to see over the plain of the sea the center of the solar disk touch the horizon at midnight. Refraction, however, raises the 31 1/2' and even a little more (33 min. 48 sec.). So to see the midnight sun it is only neces sary to place yourself on a moderately high hill situated in the 66th degree of latitude. Expeditions, excursions, scientific pleas-ure parties—if one may use the word—are organized every year nowadays to take happy travelers to the midnight sun. The places chosen by preference are Mount Avasaxa, 75 kilometres north of Haparanda, on the frontier between Russia and Sweden at the mouth of the Tornea, on the Gulf of are farthest north-beyond the Arctic Cir-cle, even-but the first has the great advantage of being easily accessible and nearest to Central Europe. It is a little hill 227 meters high, whence there is an extensive view over a plain to the north. During several days the sun at midnight glides just above the horizon without touching it, and its nocturnal presence is associated with the letes held in honor of St. John. Everyone knows that throughout Christian Europe fires are lighted on St. John's Day (June 24,) and that this custom is kept up to-day in many regions and even in the neighborhood of These fires are not of Christia origin, but are the successors of the festi-vals held by the Romans and Celts at the summer solstice, and are kindled in honor of the sun. St. John's Day is still the national festival of the Lapps, who at the same time celebrate the midnight sun.

Festival of the Midnight Sun. Among diverse accounts which we have found of these festivals of the midnight sun, we will give ourselves the pleasure of citing the following, which is not lacking in the

picturesque:

On June 21 it rained; the sky was of an ashy gray. The next morning, however, there came an intermission, and profiting by the few rays of sunlight, the travelers had the horse put to the extra poste or skjute, and at 11 o'clock they started for Mt. Avasaxa, which lies to the north, a plateau from the top of which they hoped to contemplate the moving spectacle of the midnight sun. The vehicle designated here under the pompous name of extra poste is half-way between a char a banes and a charette a bras. It has only two wheels, is square, is made wholly of wood, is drawn by one horse and provides as seat for the traveler only a plank suspended by straps.

On the way you meet many tourists, carrying their baggage on their backs. They climb the mountains thus in order to arrive by midnight at the sought for summit. The

nearer we approach to the end of our journey the more excursionists do we encounter, among whom are young Frenchmen, Swedes in white heimets and players on the harmonica. Finally we reach the last station, the village of Matarinji, whence the famous Avasaxa is visible. It is 10 o'clock in the evening. From top to bottom the mountain is lighted by the sun. At 11 o'clock we are on the summit of the mountain and from it is unrolled a magnificent panorama. To the north, over Mts. Palinki and Tortuis, shines the sun in all its brightness, darting its rays of gold. Groups of from \$0 to 30 persons are soon formed, selecting their positions and lighting the fires of \$t. John, over which they are soon warming tea and coffee and making punch while waiting for the solemn hour. Toward midnight the harmonicas begin to sound and the young natives begin the midnight dance in the light of the sun.

A Trip Up Mount Avasaxa.

Two young girls of 16 or 17 years, both French, made this journey with their father, M. Adolphe Morin, one of our learned compatriots, and came back enchanted. One

When we saw the sun at midnight from the top of the mountain it was a marvelous spec-tacle—one that will always be for us a living memory. On the evening of St. John's Day, the 24th, we arrived at the foot of Mount Avasaxa, about 10:30 o'clock, under a splen-did sm. For some days before the weather had been cold and cloudy and several tour-ists had returned in discouragement to Hap-aranda.

aranda.

The ascent is steep, and it is necessary to avoid wet places and rocks that are too slippery. Moreover, we had just passed a night almost without sleep, and a day almost without food, so that the rapid climb required not a little energy. But what would not one do who saw, 200 or 300 meters above him, the summit of the mountain brilliantly lighted by the sun.

At half past eleven we reached the top, and you can imagine with what joyous astonisament we found ourselves at our jourand you can imagine with what joyous astonishment we found ourselves at our journey's end. For a moment I was quite beside
myself, embracing my daughters, shouting
with joy and leaping with excitement, so
that I attracted the attention of the many
villagers who had come here to hold their
festival. The red disc of the sun, whose
dimmed rays permitted us to look directly
at it, remained wholly above the horizon; at
no moment did the least part of it disappear.
It was cold and we gladly approached the
great fires kindled by the natives, who come
here each year in great numbers to celebrate great fires kindled by the natives, who come here each year in great numbers to celebrate St. John's Day, and for whom the presence of the "Frenska" ladies is a spectacle much more novel than the midnight sun. Toward 2 o'clock, when every one had had his fill of the view of the sun, which had already risen much above the horizon, they began to descend. We did the same, stopping at every step to gather flowers, which were very numerous and of every kind. Seeing us thus employed, some young girls took pleasure in adding to our collection, and as we expressed our grattede to them by means of some little silver pieces, they engaged in the work with ardor, and we reached the inn loaded with flowers, but quite destitute of any kind of money, Where the Days Are Longest

There had been no night that day. Be yond those regions there are days of a week, of a month, of two months, of three, of four, of five and of six months at the very pole. From an astronomical point of view the duration of the day at the summer solstice is of 24 hours in latitude 66°, and r one who is standing a little above the sea level the sun does not set for severa successive days, but at midnight it glides along the northern horizon. At the Polar circle (66° 33') it remains several days without setting, even at the sea level, on account of refraction. At the sixty-seventh degree it remains over 15 days above the horizon, at the sixty-eighth degree about a month, in the sixty-ninth degree more than six weeks and in the seventieth degree 65 consecutive days.

At Hammerfest, a port of over 2,000 inhabitants, on the coast of Norway, and the most northern city of the globe (70° 40'), the sun remains ten weeks above the horizon. If we continue to advance toward the pole we find that the presence of the sun above the horizon continues 103 days in latitude 75°, 134 days in the eightieth degree, 161 days in the eighty-fifth degree, and six entire months at the pole itself. Corresponding nights, but not quite so long, however, envelop these regions during the winter solution.

Like Living on a Strange Planet, How different the conditions of life from those of the temperate regions! One would imagine one's self upon another planet. And what a strange course the sun seems to follow! Imagine one's self at the pole, the sun would seem to turn along a horizontal circle at 23% above the horizon on the day of the summer solstice, so, instead of rising or setting, it travels horizontally around the heavens at the height just indicated, having the same elevation at mid-night as at noon. But on account of the an-nual movement around the sun its height above the horizon does not remain the same, but gradually diminishes. It results that the sun seems to turn lower every day and to describe a spiral, of which each turn is almost horizontal and which requires all of three months to reach the horizon. This

night! What is the effect of this long exnight! What is the effect of this long ex-posure of the polar ices to the sun's rays? Some geographers thought that it would result in a complete melting of the ice and cause an open sea at the pole itself. This is not probable, however, since, on the one hand, all Arctic expeditions, though made in the most favorable seasons have enin the most favorable seasons, have enthe other, since, on account of the sun's alight height, its rays strike obliquely in-stead of heating with sufficient direct force, and the ice seems too thick ever to be melted. It would be necessary to go by halloon above the pole to see what is taking

We have often remarked that we knew incomparable better the poles of our neighbor Mars than those of our own globe. We see them, while no inhabitant of the earth has ever seen those of his own planet. Thus at the very time we are writing (June 1892), we observe and sketch every fine day the poles of Mars. The austral pole, from former observations we know that the snow will soon melt almost entirely and leave the sea free at the geographical pole. The austral hemisphere of Mars will arrive at its summer solstice on October 13 next,

and we will then see its snows disappear before our eyes. The seasons of Mars are like our own, but twice as long. It is certain that our neighbor's polar snows melt more easily than our own. We conclude that they are less thick, less dense, and that on account of the rarified atmosphere evaporation is

Let us add, to complete the physiognomy of the sun deviates more and more from the horizontal direction on account of the position of the pole, around which it takes place, which descends from the zenith to gradually sink. Until the polar circle is reached the sun does not touch the horizon of the sun deviates more and more from the gradually sink. Until the polar circle is reached the sun does not touch the horizon at midnight in the summer solstice. On that day it just touches the horizon for a spectator placed at the polar circle, and it is from that position that we commenced our voyage to that midnight sun. Doesn't it seem as it one returned from

nother world? CAMILLE FLAMMARION.

S. A. R. Encampment and Celeb

Beaver, July 2, 3 and 4.

On July 2 trains leaves for Beaver and Beaver Falls, via Pittsburg & fake Erie Railroad, at 6 A. M., 7 A. M., 8 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 1:35 F. M., 3:30 F. M., 4:20 F. M., 5:20 F. M. and 9:45 F. M. On Sunday, July 3, at 8 A. M., 1:55 F. N. and 9:45 F. M.; and in addition a special train at 8:30 A. M., which will run through to Beaver Falls. On Monday, July 4, regular trains will run same as noted for Saturday; and in addition, special trains at 8:10 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 10 A. M., 1:15 F. M. and 10:30 F. M. Trains run on Central time, one hour slower than city time. Beaver, July 2, 3 and 4.

SKALL in size, great in results; De Witt Little Early Risers. Best pill for constitution best for sick headache and sour stomach.

Lizz, the popular photographer, will please you. First-class work, inderate prices, prompt delivery. 10 and il Sixth street, su Roacum, bedburs and other insects are onspicuous by their absence in houses where Bugine is used occasionally. 25 etc.

Bring Your Families Javens' Elite Gallery open all day. Fourth of July, for business. Cabinets, \$1 00 per dozen. Come early. 516 Market street.

Congressmen of Tender Years Whose Oratory Is Promising.

PRODIGIES PASSED IN REVIEW. mentary inadvertence. Generally he has been self-poised, calm and dignified. He possesses decided ability as well as courage; has a rich ringing voice and is capable of eloquence; there is a prevalent feeling that his position is a sound one; and, as one of his chief critics said within my hearing. 'If Daniel Websters in Miniature and Men With Good Hobbies.

THE FOUR-HORSE-TEAM PROM MAINE

COURTSPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, July 2.—It is customar bewail the great men of the past and imagine that they will never have successors. Like boys playing on the shore we are fond of inverting our field glass and belittling the objects that are near us. And

I heard a surly cynic say, "The eagles all are dying; The kings that ruled the mountain throne are vanishing away;"
But from a thousand cloudy neets the answer

"The eagles of to-morrow are the fledgings

Not since I can remember-not since be fore the war—have so many young men be gun a career in Congress as had their name first placed on the roll last December Most of them have proved commonplace and have failed to make any mark whatever, but a few have attracted attention and displayed qualities which promise to keep them at the front during this generation Of the former it is not necessary to speak further, for they will vanish next March into the obscurity whence they came or stay in Congress wrapped forever in the same twilight of lilac mist; but the latter will often be heard from hereafter, and of course a majority of them are Democrats on account of the revolution last election day. Something About Young Bryan,

The phenomenon and prodigy of the pres ent House is W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, aged 32. He came here almost totally unknown, and has mounted to the front rank among the leaders. No other such success has been attained in recent years-perhaps not since Henry Clay was elected to the Senate at 29. Mr. Bryan looks a little like a younger edition of the lamented Randall

the heavy build, the square face, the massive and protruding jaw. His speech is deliberate and half meditative, his articulation is excellent, and his voice has a strong carrying quality. When he speaks—and it is not often—everybody hears him. It may be safely added that there is nobody on either side who is listened to more willingly, unless it be Reed, whose amusing Yankee nonotone always causes a hush of inter-

ested attention. Sayers, who had the floor one day March, lent it to the abscure Bryan for an hour's speech on free wool. It was soon obvious that a full-sized man had arisen. He used familiar arguments, but he made them fresh and new; he spoke off-hand; he had a pleasing, deferential, conciliator, manner. Fifteen or 20 Republicans interrupted him with questions, and he parried or answered them all with extraordinary readiness. His hour was extended by unar imous consent to two, three, four hours, and when he had finished it was obvious that he had made one of the great speeches of this Congress. He is an artist in the use of words, as suave as Wendell Phillips, and seems booked for a notable career—unless he loses his grip in Nebraska. A Man With a Mission.

None of the new members have attracted more attention than Johnson (Rep.), of Indiana. He is a tall, gaunt, raw-boned man, Ingallsesque in architecture and bear-ing, with a beardless, gothic face, a large mouth and a lantern jaw hung lossely in its sockets. He may briefly be ticketed as the untiring defender of the friendless colored voter and the champion tail-twister of the Confederate opossum. And there is no denying that the opossum winces. Johnson is awfully sincere, perfectly fearless, warmly eloquent in advocating what he considers justice, and his words, as Lowell said of Whittier's, are fierlly furnaced

In the blact of a life that has struggled in

He favors the extreme principles of the force bill to protect the Southern negro's vote, and advocates them at every oppor-tunity. Like Sumner, but without his calmness, he speaks sareastically and censoriously, and some of the brigadiers from Dixie generally get fighting mad whenever he rises to speak. Indeed, there have been dangers of an encounter more

than once.

'Did you say I was no gentleman?"
asked Wise, of Virginia, following him to
the clerk's desk after one of his characteristic speeches.
"I don't remember what I said." an

"I don't remember what I said," answered Johnson, "the Record will show."
"Because if you did I'll hold you responsible," continued the Virginian.
"Very well; if I did I'll stand by it.
That's the sort of hairpin I ami" reterted the radical Indianian, dropping into colloquil phrase for the occasion.
What Johnson had said was "When the member from Virginia emphasizes the word 'gentleman' he is obviously not alluding to himself." So there was no fight.

Talks Like a Cyclone. Johnpon's chief characteristic is the tremendous rapidity of his speech. He is per haps the fastest talker in Congress since Rufus Choate. He sometimes speaks 250 or 300 words a minute, and is the despair of reporters and the terror of listeners. I have heard him when he was so excited and volu-ble that his frame shook all over like a orn-sheller with an obstructed hor f it were coming to pieces in the effort to leliver the words faster than the epiglottis

could flutter.

Vocal velocity, however, interferes with effectiveness. A New York member said to me one day: "Well! I wanted to get at the facts of this case, and I went and sat right in front of Johnson while he explained it. and I'll be hanged if I understood a single

word he said!"

During a speech of 75 minutes he filled seven solid pages of the Record. But a man with such obvious purposes and such unwearying enthusiasm has a place in the future of his party.

Here's Another Enfant Terrible. "No quorum," exclaims a young man rising in his seat on the Democratic side and the stranger in the gallery cranes his neck forward and exclaims inquiringly, "Great Scott ! who's that?" The is the very youngest and about the most numerous member of the House. He was not born when the battle of Gettysburg was fought. He is robed in somber alpaca and a white muslin necktie. He is a large, heavlly-built man, with dark brown brows over hanging a broad, handsome face as smooth as a woman's. Somebody has detected in him a resemblance to the youthful Daniel Webster. He is from Texas and Bailey is his name—"Bailey, Junior," he might be called in consideration of his years, as the stout young servitor in "Martin Chuzzle-wit" was called, "to distinguish him from old Bailey." Mr. Bailey is a man of serious habits and retentive memory, readiness, facility, courage and persistence, and he is not backward about coming forward.

Early in the session he announced that he did not believe it to be constitutional to

pass laws "by unanimous consent" without a quorum, and he should prevent important a quorum, and he should prevent important legislation under such conditions. So he has killed a good hundred of bills by interposing his objection. He refuses to yield to oblige anybody—even Father Holman—and he pours out his acidulated conscientious scrupies alike upon the just and the unjust. He has been frequently assured that he was "too fresh," that he was "making a fool of himself," that he was "making a fool of himself," that he would know more in twenty years," and given other bits of succulent information, but he goes straight on in the execution of his relentless purpose.

Bailey Has Made Some Mistakes.

weeks in the aggregate. He has grievously offended the leaders on both sides, especially of his own side, who declares that it is the FAME AND FORTUNE.

cheeklest thing they ever heard of "for the kid of the House to insist on Only Two of a Long List of Wellfunning the House," but he is implacable. He has been betrayed into one or two speeches in which he posed as a martyr and reprecented himself, as plunging into the gulf, like Metius Curtius, to save his beloved country; but this was merely a momentary inadvantance. Generally he has Known Men Are Not Well Off.

WEALTH OF THE POLITICIANS If Cleveland Isn't Elected President He'l Be a Millionaire.

HOW HARRISON MADE 'HIS MONEY

his chief critics said within my hearing. "If Texas keeps him here, in five years he'll be a corker." At the present moment he is making atrenuous efforts to compel the sergeant at arms to comply with the law—to withhold a member's pay during all absences from his seat.

Bowers, of California, is among the most notable of the new Republicans. He is a slender, energetic, breezy sort of Westerner and, judging from his colloquial speech and unconventional manner, he has lived in California ever since he was born and had his eyes open all the time. He is quick on NEW YORK, July 2.-Fortune comes with fame. There are few men of renown who are not rich and most of them acquired their wealth after they acquired their reputation. Men of renown have more need of money than those in the ordinary walks of life. At any rate, they are called upon to expend more. They must live in keeping is eves open all the time. He is quick on with their position and display a lavish his feet, ready at repartee, often amusing and sometimes beliigerent. He goes for shelling out pensions for the boys, and if be could have his way the alleged surplus would stand in sore need of divine protection as during the regime of Corporal hand in all they do. Especially is this true of political celebrities. If they are not liberal contributors to campaign funds their aspirations are blasted and their power is tion as during the regime of Corporal Tanner of blessed memory. destroyed.

Following is a list of the people about whom we hear most, and an estimate of their fortunes:

2,000,000

500,000

80,000

1.000.000

250,000

1.000.000

of English equal to that of Carl Schurz, a typical Americanized Prussian, with an immense vocabulary and facility in using it. He robes himself chiefly to comply with the law and his clothes look as if they had accidentally blown upon him in a whitelaw Reid, candidate for Vice President.
Graver Cleveland, ex-President and candidate.
Adial-E. Stevenson, candidate for Vice President.
Chauncey M. Depew.
James G. Blaine, ex-Secretary of State.
Thomas C. Platt, Republican political leader.
D. B. Hill, United States Senator Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker.
James S. Clarkson, Chairman.
Calvin S. Brice, Chairman.
William McKinley, Governor of Ohio. had accidentally blown upon him in a cyclone; he does not waste wax upon his moustache. His voice is smooth and his sentences fit admirably, and when, after keeping still as a mouse for six months, he burst forth last week on the tim plate bill, he quieted the whisperers and story-tellers and brought lounging members from the smoking-room. He has since spoken again and his two are among the great speeches of the session. Yet he is Matthew S. Quay, United States a farmer and when at home he works hard

Matthew S. Quay, United States
Senator...
Warner Miller, ex-U. S. Senator...
Frank Hiscock, U. S. Senator...
Frank Hiscock, U. S. Senator...
Russell B. Harrison, son of the
Presidens...
John Wanamaker, Postmaster Gen.
John Sherman, U. S. Senator...
Jeremiah S. Rusk, Seo. of Agricul.
Arthur P. Gorman, U. S. Senator...
Jeremiah Simpson, Congressman.
William A. Peffer, U. S. Senator...
Richard Croker, leader of Tam'ny.
Melville W. Fuller, Chief Justice.
Charles A. Dans, editor...
John J. Ingalls, ex-U. S. Senator...
Jay Gould, speculator...
Russell Sage, speculator.
Ward Modallister, leader of society.
De Witt C. Talmage, preacher.... at his trade. Though a soldier through the war, he is opposed to all wars and rumors of wars, to appropriations and preparations for wars. He is an outspoken free-trader, too; would abolish the custom houses and support the Government with an income felt. He has spoken seldom, but can think on his feet, and has been inclined to employ the Socratic method and thus to entangle

his adversary in a mesh of questions. He is always in his seat, has a remarkable memory of names and faces, and there is probably not a member of the house whom De Witt C. Talmage, preacher.... Leslie W. Keeley, of bi-chloride fame... Stephen B. Holman, Congressman Edwin Booth, actor... Mark Twain (Samuel L. Clemens), he does not know. In controversy he never comprehends when he is down. "Kindergarten trio" of Massa writer. Bill Nye (Edgar W. Nye), writer... chusetts, as Walker calls the young Demo crats, Williams, Andrew and Sherman Hoar. have not justified the expectation of their admirers. They seldom rise to their feet. But they have a scholarly, well-bred air; they believe in the gentleman in politics, and they betray familiarity with elegant

Charles Foster, Sec. of Treasury.
Wm. C. Whitney, ex-Sec. of Navy.
Cyrus W. Field, promoter.
Daniel S. Lamont, Cleveland's Sec.
Elijah S. Halford, Harrison's Sec.
Thomas A. Edison, inventor.
Berry Wall, dude.
Charles H. Parkhurst, preacher.
N. C. Creede, Creede silver mines.
Ferdinand Ward, ex-bank wrecker
John L. Sullivan, puglijat. tions. They have all showed composure and self-confidence on their feet, and when their diffidence wears off they may come to meantime, the Bay State should change its One of the youngest Republicans in the John L. Sullivan, puglist..... Johann Most, Anarchist.....

House is Dolliver, of Iowa, and he has made a deep impression and taken his place as a debater by the side of the leaders. In Victoria, Queen of England.
Albert Edwaid, Prince of Wales...
William E. Gladstone, British statesman Marquis of Salisbury.
William II., Emperor of Germany Von Caprivi, Chancellor of Germany. readiness, perspicuity, aptness of illustra-tion and excellence of method he ranks way above the average of speakers. He has a lively fancy and a large sense of the humorous, and is quick as lightning at repartee.
"May I ask the gentleman a question?"
said a combative Alabamian when Dolliver many.

Prince Bismarck, Ex-Chancellor.
Sadi Carnot, President of France.
Leo XIII., Pope.
Franz Josef, Emperor of Austria.
Alexander III., Czar of Russia.
Henry M. Stanley, African Explorer. was speaking.
"No time to spare! Wait till I finish."
"It comes right in here. Just a word!"
"I cannot be interrupted, for I have but a

plorer
Tippu Tib, African.
Hi Hung Chang, Viceroy of China.
Baron de Hirsch, Hebrew philan-"This is just a few figures which show —"

"Hand up your figures!" cried Dolliver,
"I'll look at 'em, and if I find there's anything in 'em, I'll leave them out of my
speech!" Harrison Got Rich at the Law. Harrison was wealthy before he becan President. He was worth something like \$150,000, made in the practice of the law. He was considered one of the best lawyers class humorist—a real wit, not given to punning, and broader in his fun than Sam Cox, and more irrepressible than Boutellé. He is a tall, ruddy-cheeked, athletic young n Indians. It has not been necessary for im to spend much over half of his salary of

\$50,000 a year since he has been in the man, topped with a heavy thatch of brown White House.

Morton made his money in the banking ousiness. He is also the owner of real estate which yields a large amount. He is essentially a business man. His elevation to the Vice Presidency fully satisfied his political ambition and he is now content to retire to The Alliance sent here an interesting pevy, and its oddness is fan-shaped, growbevy, and its oddness is fan-shaped, growing more so every day. Perhaps their most effective, most aggressive and readiest speaker is Watson, of Georgia. He is a young, thin, Cassius-built man, long-necked, sharp-nosed, and he doesn't look as if he had had a square meal for 15 years. He is the typical Jeremiah and calamity bulletin of the House. He is eloquent and pathetic on the degeneracy of the times, but once in a while he forgets that the country is rushing to ruin, and then he is cogent and forcible—sometimes keen and witty. In quick debate he is master of the situation, and the private life. The removal of his whiskers revealed his striking resemblance to Samuel J. Tilden with whom he had close financial

relations for many years.

Whitelaw Reid became rich through the improvement of the finances of the New York Tribune under his management. He bought the stock of the paper whenever he could obtain it. His fortune has been made

Cleveland was worth very little when he was elected President. During his admin-istration he made some fortunate real esbate he is master of the situation, and the Alliance coterie customarily turn to him as tate investments. He has accumulated money very fast since he left the White House. He has been counsel for the street railway syndicate with which ex-Secretary of the Navy William C. Whitney is contical farmer of good, sound sense and an enor-mous red beard—not an accordion beard, like Senator Peffer, but a lyre-shaped beard, broad and flowing. He talks little, and is chiefly notable for the way in which he is nected, and a number of corporations which said to have got in. The story runs thus: Both regular parties had candidates against have paid handsomely for his services. If he is not again elected President, and congress anyway, and was on the point of de-clining the nomination, when one of his op-ponents came to him and said: "See here, Kittel, I want you to stay in the field so that I can be elected. If you'll hang on I'll pay millionaire in a few years.

Stevenson Might Have Been Richer. Adlai E. Stevenson made his money as a lawyer. He might have been a much richer man, but he has no predilection for business affairs and has neglected opportunities offered to him. In fact, he has such a liking for politics that he has not derived nearly as much from his law practice as he

Depew's fortune is made up principally of his large salaries from the Vanderbilt system of railroads and investments in the ready, always good-natured, and he hates all securities of those roads. He is not a spec-ulator in Wall street. By taking advantage of the information that he obtains in his official capacity he could profit immensely "I," the only man on the floor who uses the royal prerogative. Yet he is economical. When the West Point bill was up he moved by operations in stocks. His ambition however, is not so much in the direction of riches as in public greatness.

Blaine became rich by putting money in lands, mines and railroads. He has been the cadets, the old House carpet should be cut up when changed in the fail and furnished in proper pieces to the youthful wards of Uncle Sam. The motion was lost.

Doubtless some of the men I have mentioned will be leaders in Congress 20 years from now. They certainly will if their States know a good thing when they see it and keep them in their seats in spite of preposterous county lines. It is experience and long training, more than anything else, that has given to Congress such men as Reed, Bingham, Burrows, E. B. Taylor, Holman, Crisp, Springer and McMillan, Maine has only four members, but she has as much influence as the largest States. Indeed, New York and Pennsylvania habitu-

invited into enterprises innumerable for the prestige of his name, but he has shown great sagacity in his business ventures and has only invested after careful investigation to determine the merits of projects or conbusiness man. Ex-Senator Platt has rolled up his fortun

through interests in express, railroad and coal and iron companies. He has spent a reat deal of money in politics. Clarkson's Newspaper Paid Him.

Clarkson's money was derived from his newspaper the lowa State Register, published at Des Moines. Many opportunites for profit in the way of business undertakings have been offered to him since he achieved political distinction, but he has declined them. Brice was a poor lawyer at Lima, O. Through his connection with capitalists and

contractors he got to building, buying and selling railroads by the wholesale. His generous contributions for campaign ex-penses led to his political prominence. Warner Miller grew rich in the manu-Warner Miller grew rich in the manufacture of paper from wood pulp, hence the political appellation of "Wood Pulp" Miller. If the Nicaragua Canal is put through successfully, he will add greatly to

These are the most celebrated and trustworthy pianos of our time. The Steinway requires no praise at our hands. Its superiority is fully established. The Conover is the next greatest piano. It needs no praise, either, for to hear it and to see it is to love it and to buy it. Then comes the charming Opera piano, of which make there are thousands in the best samilies of Pittsburg and neighborhood. Also, the seven-octave planoorgans, combining piano and organ, and the wonderful Vocalion church organs. A spiendid, fresh stock just arriving at H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 506 Wood street, and which will be sold at but a small advance over cost and on accommodating terms. The Kleber Bros. are preferred by the big majority of piano purchasers, because of their splendid reputation for honest dealing and unfailing musical judgments. his fortune.
Senator Quay has made money in the oil and coal fields of Pennsylvania, and in street railroad speculations. His fortune was wholly made after he entered politics.
Senator Hill's money was earned in the practice of the law. Senator Hiscock and ex-Speaker Reed sequired their money in the same way. The reputations of "Book-

less" Simpson and Senator Peffer are likely to prove fleeting. They have little or noth-ing except what they have saved from their

Croker Was Once an Engineer.

Croker, the Tammany leader had nothing until he became a power in politics. He was at one time the engineer of a fire engine. He is now an extensive owner of real estate and is a breeder of fine stock. He is said to have made some profitable

speculations in stock.

Despite his dissipation and squandering, John L. Sullivan, is a real estate owner. He bought houses when he had more money

than he knew what to do with.

Berry Wall's grandfather left him a fortune and he spent it in dress and high-living. Herr Most is absolutely poverty-

As everybody knows, Gould, Sage and Cammack made their money in Wall street, with ex-Secretary Whitney. Halford earn-Lamont made his money through association ed his money as an editor in Indianapolis, Ind. Holman obtained what he has by practicing law. Wansmaker amssed wealth in his Philadelphia mercantile es-tablishment. Uncle Jerry Rusk, once a stage driver, earned his money farming,

orging and quarrying.

The fortunes of the celebrated Americans prove that there is wealth to be made in almost every kind of undertaking and that politics in many instances are a great help in making it. The careers of these Ameri cans also demonstrate that fame is to be ound in diverse as well as divers ways. Fortunes Across the Pond.

The fortunes of nearly all of the famous foreigners were inherited. The exceptions are strikingly few. The wealth of the crowned heads and titled persons belongs to families and is entailed. The wealth of the Romanoffs constitutes practically the ownership of Russia and its revenues. The Czar's personal fortune is great, but will be handed own to the next inheritor of the dynasty. Stanley, the explorer, obtained his wealth

through what were practically commissions from commercial companies for which he acted as agent in Africa. Tippu Tib grew opulent as a trader in Africa. Baron de Hirsch inherited a large fortune and added to it by investments in mines and railroads.

The opportunities, both for fame and fortune it is contracted. it is easy to see, are far greater in merica than in any other land. HOWARD IRVING SMITH

## RAILROADS IN COURT.

Dispute Over a Track Crossing on the Southside-Suit on Promissory Note for 834,597 16-Applicants for Divorce-Legal News of a Day.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday by the Suburban Rapid Transit Street Railway Company against the Pittsburg and Bir-mingham Traction Company, lessee of the Pittsburg, Knoxville and St. Clair Railway, the Birmingham, Knoxville and Allentown Traction Company, and W. J. Crozier and William J. Hunter, and their

agents and employes. The plaintiff company claims the right of way over the Birmingham and Brownsville Turnpike road. On June 30 they were laying a second track on the road at the intersection of Arlington avenue and Burkhammer street when the defendants with a gang of about 150 men under Crozier and Hunter undertook to drive away the plaintiff's workmen. Crozier, in behalf of the defendants, claimed the right to lay a curve from Arlington avenue over the route of the plaintiff to connect the east track of the plaintiff with a track on Arlington avenue to be laid by the defendants. The defendants, it is asserted, have no right to do this and an injunction was asked to restrain them from laying the curve or interfering in any way with the workmen of the plaintiffs. A preliminary injunction was granted, pending a final hearing.

SEEKING FOR DIVORCE.

Two Dissatisfied Wives Ask to Be R.

From Matrimony. Two suits for divorces were entered yesterday. Attorneys A. & W. A. Blakeley next friend, John Patton, against William McKelvey. They were married May 5, 1884, and separated June 29, 1892. Ill-Attorney A. M. Brown entered the suit of Mary L. Carr by her next friend, Elizabeth Sims, against C. W. Carr. They were married January 4, 1884, and separated in

May, 1892. Cruelty is charged. A divorce was granted in the case of Mary Smith against Nicholas Smith. Ill-treatment was the charge.

SUIT ON A BIG NOTE.

Hostetter Estate Seeks to Becover 834,-597 16 From Bobert Moore. Attorney A. Clarke yesterday filed the suit of D. Herbert Hostetter, administrator of David Hostetter, against Robert Moore to recover \$34,597 16. The amount is claimed to be due on a promissory note made and delivered to the late David Hostetter by Moore. It is dated May 1, 1888, and promises to pay at the Fort Pitt Na-tional Bank, two years after date, \$27,996. When the note fell due payment was re-

with interest, making a total of \$34,597 16.

Good Enough County to Sue In. Judge White yesterday handed down an opinion on a question of law in the case of Elizabeth Wolf against J. M. Guffey. The suit was to recover on an oil lease on land in Westmoreland county. A verdict was given for the plaintiff, subject to a question of law reserved. The question was that the land being situated in Westmoreland county the suit should have been brought in that county. Judge White after discussing the practice as to bringing actions, said he could see no reason why the case could not be brought here, and directed judgment to be given for the plaintiff.

A Receiver Closes His Accounts The final account of W. H. Barnes, re seiver of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, was confirmed yesterday by Judge Acheson. The account ran from May 2, 1884, to February 29, 1892. In that period the receipts were \$19,695,760; disbursements for operating expenses, \$13,502,283; interest on funded debt, \$5,885,204; cash on hand February 29, 1892, \$308,318. The cash on hand when Mr. Barnes assumed control was \$69,-979. Mr. Barnes' securities were released and his bond cauceled.

Criminal Court Sentences Judge Magee yesterday imposed the folowing sentences: Ira Holderweed, larceny, 30 days to the workhouse; Joseph Cunningham and Harry Walton, assaul and battery, \$5 and costs; Edward Black, assault and battery, \$50 and costs; Elmer Abrams, assault and battery, \$25 and costs; William Taylor, keeping a recognised on the costs. cents fine and abate the nuisance; H. S. Hall and Joseph Werner, entering a build-ing with felonious intent, sentence sus-pended; Robert Carson, assault and battery,

Entered Suit Against the Sheriff. J. Kaufmann & Bros. yesterday, entered suit against the Sheriff, W. H. McCleary, for \$500 damages. They allege he levied on goods to that value, owned by them, and

old them, having no authority to do so. Attorneys Whitesell & Sons yesterda

entered sults in behalf of Charles F. Oster-lab, jr., against William H. Williams, for \$10,000 damages, for alleged slander. WASHINGTON, July 2 -Among the post-

masters confirmed by the Senate Friday were J. P. Carver, of Newtown, Pa., and J. D. MacLean, of Union City, Pa.

MASTERS OF THE KEY

The Good Telegraphers of the Country Are Hunting New Jobs.

CROWDED OUT BY INCOMPRTENTS.

The Kailroads Take Poor Men Because They Get Them Chesp.

RESPONSIBILITY IN CASE OF WRECK

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE. Public attention has again been called by the recent wreck on the Pennsylvania Railroad to the responsible position of the railroad telegrapher. Disaster after disaster due to faults in the men at the key have crystallized into positive action in some States, and in Ohlo at the session of the Legislature, ended not long ago, a bill was introduced forbidding railway companies from hiring youthful and incompetent telegraphers.

It has not been so very long since a disasrous wreck occurred on a prominent railway system in Ohio in which several persons were killed and injured. An investigation showed that the accident was caused by a boy telegrapher, scarcely old enough to be out of his mother's arms.

Upon British railways the system regulating the hiring and promotion of telegraphers is far different than the one emloyed here. It is conceded by English managers that a thoroughly well equipped 'signaling service" is necessary to safety, and every means is used to this end. To enter the British telegraph department a person must begin in the lowest grade of service. If found intellectually well equipped, endowed with industrious habits and an aptitude for assuming increased responsibilities, he is gradually advanced, until after years of practical education he reaches the summit of his profession. No System at All in America.

The rules governing the service in Bugland have but little weight with America managers, as the hiring and grading of telegraphers on American lines can be summed up in two words, "hap-hazard." It is a fact that the telegraph service on railway lines in this country is in a de-plorable condition, and the causes which have led to this result are many and varied. First-Economy is one strong element which has given rise to many of the evils complained of. It is an undisputed fact that the average salaries paid telegraphers in Ohio and Pennsylvania will not exceed \$45 per month. For this meager salary telegraphen must work from 12 to 16 hours per day and every day in the year. On important lines where traffic is heavy two operators are employed, one for day the other for night duty. Upon the day operator other duties will be imposed, such as freight and ticket accounts, the handling of baggage, express matter and perhaps a half-dozen other "revenue feeders." consume from 14 to 18 hours per day of his time. It was shown before a coroner's jury in a recent wreck case in which several postal elerks were killed, that the operator, who was indirectly responsible for the acci-dent, had more work and responsibility resting on him than should have been imposed on any three men. The Wrong Men in the Bustness.

Another element which has caused endless comment is the hap-hazard manner by which the profession is taught to every person who may apply. First-class tele-graphers are like poets, born, not made, and it is true that two-thirds of the would-be operators, who acquire a smattering of the profession at some little country telegraph office, would succeed far better in life and perhaps leave an imperishable name in the annals of worthy men were they to seek their fortune in other avenues of business. The teaching of pupils in railway tele-graph offices is left entirely to the discre-tion of the operator. Noguarantee is asked or expected as to educational qualification of the student, but for a pittance the profession is taught to persons who have no they in after time may assume; who, in countless instances, are without the rudi-ments of a common school education, and whose whole aim is to escape the drudgery of the farm by dropping into a "soft snap." This indiscriminate teaching without supervision on the part of railway managers has resulted in overcrowding the prolession with such incom-petent and worthless material that the bright, brainy and thoroughly competent telegrapher has become disgusted, and sought other fields for remunerative employment. The salaries are also affected by this terrible jostle, until to-day one of the brainiest professions in the United States is poorer paid and harder worked than any

The Colleges of Telegraphy Another element responsible for a large share of this overcrowding is the so-called telegraph college. The "professors" of these institutions are guilty of painting the these institutions are guilty of painting the prospects in too gorgeous a hue. A victim of one of these colleges told me the protessor had agreed to provide him with a position when competent, paying from \$75 to \$100 per month. "When competent," is a very elastic term and it is a well known fact that positions paying \$75 to \$100 are very few and commanded only by the most expert in the profession. Another representation is that operators are scarce and positions easy to obtain, when scarce and positions easy to obtain, when the truth is that hundreds of competent telegraphers are out of employment and tramping the country to-day. These col-leges in Chicago have been closed by the

There must be a change in the methods of teaching and grading telegraphers on American lines. The lives of the traveling public are too precious to be trusted in the hands of boy telegraphers, and the pub-lic will sconer or later cause the economical manager serious annoyance, by advocating severe, restrictive legislation. ACTOM.

A Convention Without Crede CINCINNATI, July 1.—The National Con vention of Negroes, which will meet here July 4 and 5, will not require credentials. This step has been taken by the committee at the request of Colonel Harlan, of Cincin-

# FOR THE TOILET

There is no more useful or elegant ticle than Ayer's Hair Vigor-the most popular and economical hair-dressing in the market. It causes the hair to grow abundantly and retain the beauty and texture of youth; prevents bald-ness, heals troublesome humors of the scalp and keeps it clean, cool, and healthy. Both ladies and gentlemen everywhere prefer Ayer's Hair Vigor to any other dressing for the hair. Mrs. Lydia O. E. Pitts-writes: "I Ask For have used

A yer's Hair Vigor for some time, and it has worked
wonders for me. I was troubled with
dandruff and falling hair, so that I was rapidly becoming bald; but since using the Vigor, my head is perfectly clear of dandruff, the hair has ceased coming out, and I now have a good growth, of the same color as when I was a young woman. I can heartily recommend the

use of Ayer's Hair Vigor to any one suf-fering from dandruff or loss of hair." Ayer's Hair Vigor