of women upon his fortifications to deceive the beseiging army with regard to his military strength. These women acted with anch unexpected gallantry and engaged with such abandon and ferocity in the bat-tles which brought victory to Dahomey that they were organized into a permaner regiment, and women have ever since been

among the bravest soldiers of the land. The flower of the fair sex is likely to get into the army as well as nearly all the strong-minded women, the virages and the unfaithful wives. Now and then the King unfaithful wives. Now and then the King takes a consort from his women regiments but no other man may marry them. Bound to perpetual maidenhood, they know that a cruel death will be their punishment if they are found to violate their vows of chastly. There are occasions, however, when violation of these vows is permitted and the moral code is completely relaxed. When the King completely relaxed. When the King sends his Amazons through the country to enlist men for the army the fair, recruiting agents are permitted to use any inducement they please to tempt men into the ranks. The women are taught that they are not weak but strong. Every womanly senti-ment is suppressed and they become un-sexed and unnaturally serocious.

The Population Is Decreasing.

But after all, the system of women soldiers is a source of weakness as well as of strength to the country. Dahomey is rich in soil and in resources, but its population is not large and is decreasing. It has less than 300,000 people. Two Englishmen, Messra Skertchly and Burton made a very careful study of the Amazons. Burton said they show the most desperate courage and reckless daring and are very formidable enemies. Skertekhly said that Amazons delight in nothing more than in polishing their gun barrels which gleam like silver in

The French gained a vivid idea of their ferocity in battle during the late war when, under deadly fire from the French fortifications, they made charge after charge up to the works. When at last put to flight and pursued, dwing women on the ground caught some of the French troops by the legs and



tried to throw them down and stab them with their swords. All Dahomevan soldiers men and women, have a ration of intoxical ing liquor before they go into battle. The French say that in the war of 1889 the perfect recklessness of the Amazons was doubt-less increased by liberal potations of gin. The women had just enough liquor to make them devilish without interfering with their

powers of locomotion. They Wear Balls Around Their Necks. One of the pictures gives a very faithful idea of their military dress. Their sleeveless tunies of blue and white native cloth, their skirts falling to the knee and their short trousers make it easy to distinguish them from the nearly naked male warriors. On

parade in the capital they wear a head ornahorn tins which, however, is not
worn attle. Neither do they, when advancing are instanced in the picture and which are allways
hung around their necks in time of peace.
The well-known tinkle of the Amazon bell that it is high time to scurry down the by-ways or get out of sight somewhere to avoid meeting the King's soldiers; for the man who dares to keep the road when an Amazon approaches pays for his temerity with his life. On all the highways these women are more isolated from the other sex than Skertchly said it made his blood boil to be compelled to slink out of view like a thief whenever he heard that odious

Another picture here is taken from sketch by a French officer of a scene he witnessed at one of the battles near Kotonu, three years ago, when two Amazons armed with bows and arrows were advancing on a dead run, one of them flourishing aloft the which she had just severed from their odies.

Wenpons of the Amazons,

Their weapons are blunderbusses, flintlocks, and bows and arrows. Their plan of warfare is always to take the enemy by surprise. They usually march to the attack in the gray of the morning, and before the enemy is hardly awake they are upon him with their impetuous war cry and herce on-slaught. Mr. Chaudonin says he saw 4,000 Amazons, in 1889, grouped around the King, perfectly motionless as they stood in line but ready to bound at a signal from their master. Old or young, homely or hand-some, they were a remarkable spectacle. They appeared every whit



Amazons in Battle.

(Sketched from a Scene in the War of 1889,) as muscular as the male warriors and their bearing was military. The crowd of people approached too near and a half dozen Amazons walked along the line flourishing thei guns and crying with imperious gesture: "Back, back!" whereupon the crowd made haste to retire to a safe distance.

After the late war King Behanzin caused a number of Amazons to be beheaded on the charge of cowardice. He endeavors in every way to make them perfectly fearless and indifferent to pain. Mr. Borghero de-scribes a sham fight that he witnessed at the capital a few years ago. Thousands of bundles of thorny cactus bushes made an obstruction 1,300 feet long, 25 feet broad and 7 feet high. Beyond this obstruction rose the tramework of a house of the same length and 16 feet broad and high, the two slopes of its roof covered with a bed of surmounted the heap of thorns, scaled the use and then appeared before the King, their feet and legs covered with blood, and their faces wreathed with smiles of triumph.

Three thousand women took part in this ounding spectacle. Human acrifice in Dahomey.

Human sacrifices are a feature of the religious customs. In Abomey, during the annual sacrifices, 500 or more victims are put to death, to appease the gods and carry messages to the King's ancestors in the other world. These sperifices are very elaborate and one of them is illustrated here. The victims, tied hand and foot, are fastened into the baskets, and carried to the top of a platform 20 feet from the ground. Here the King, under his umbrella of state, imparts the messages he de-sires the victim to take to the other world. They are then raised aloft and dashed to the ground, where a crowd of Amazons and common people rush with the greatest fury upon the poor wretches, cut off their heads, and often divide their bodies into many

Governor Bayol, while in Abomey, in 1890, was a speciator of this scene. He says that he saw an Amazon about 19 years old



rush upon one of the victims. She was a new recruit, had not yer killed anybody, and it was desired to put her to the test. With her sharp edged sabre, held in both hands she struck the victim three blows on the neck, then chopped off the last pieces of flesh that still held the head to the trunk, after which she carefully wined her saber and retired to the ranks. Alligators, cats and other animals are also sacrificed to carry messages to their kind. If Behanzin makes the French too much trouble during the coming campaign, they may possibly send him himself to interview his ancestors.

The Victims Are Usual'y Crimina's. The victims are invariably criminals or The victims are invariably criminals or captives of war collected to make a negro holiday. When Europeans protest with the Kings of Dahomey against these terrible sacrifices they are told that not only does this slaughter give great satisfaction to the gods, but also it is the only way to make a great jail delivery. If they did not kill their criminals they say it would take too

their criminals they say it would take too many soldiers to suppress evildoers.

And yet Dahomey is not a people of savages. Under ordinary circumstances the populace are gentle and easy to influence. Most of them obey implicitly all the laws and regulations of their King. They are fairly industrious and have attained a sort fairly industrious and have attained a sort of negro semi-civilization. They represent one of the finest types of the black race, are above medium stature, have bright, intelligent faces and powerful physique, and it is only when engaged in war or in the practice of their religious customs that they display remarkable ferocity and fanaticism. The King is aided in his government by a council composed of his principal chiefs: but in cil composed of his principal chiefs; but in spite of his ministers and his own nearly absolute authority, he is still submissive to the occult power of fetich.

The King Dare Not Look on the Sea. One curious religious law imposed upon the King by the fetich priests torbids him to look upon the sea. This law was doubt-less made to prevent the King from coming too much under the influence of the white men, who might persuade him to forget the custems of his country and overthrow fetichism.

The sentiment in France seems to be The sentiment in France seems to be against taking possession of the capital Abomey unless this step is positively necessary to insure the safety of French interests. It is not improbable, however, that France will be compelled completely to subjugate Dahomey before an enduring peace is secured. The road from Whydah to Abomey is only 65 miles, but it is a difficult route lying through forest and swamp. If the French advance to the capital they will very likely approach it by the route from Whydah, and also send an expedition up the Wheme river on the new gunboat Opal. Canna, the sacred city of the country, is eight miles south of Abomey. A large part of the army is said to be now at Canna, and 3,000 of the King's troops are at Godome, only a few miles from the coast. Abomey occupies a rolling plain nearly surin circumference, and is surrounded by clay walls pierced by six gates. The populat is 12,000. The French hope to make the campaign a short one, and it is certain that Dahomey can offer no effective resistance.

NEW YORK NOT HEALTHY.

CYRUS C. ADAMS.

for Over a Year. NEW YORK, July 16 .- [Special.] - The number of deaths for the past week was 1,336, a heavy mortality. It is the highest weekly death rate since the week of April 18 of last year, when there were 1,347 deaths. In the week ending January 11, 1890, during the prevalence of the grip, there were 1,424 deaths. The next highest

death list for one week was way back in

1872, the week ending July 6, when 1,596

The Past Week's Death Rate the Highes

persons died.

The high death rate this week is due to the heavy mortality among chilnren. Of the 1,336 deaths 660 were of children under 1 year and 362 under 5 years. Four hun-dred and 66 were from diarrhozal diseases. Four hundred and 38 children under 5 years died from diarrheal troubles. Of the total number of deaths 990 were in tenement houses. The number of deaths to-day was 228, as against 177 yesterday.

MONTE CRISTO AT HARRIS'.

A Spectacular Revival of a Popular Play at Peoples' Prices. Horace Lewis and his talented dramatic company will appear at Harris' Theater this week in a spectacular production of Dumas' great drams, "Monte Cristo." Mr. Lewis will appear in his usual creation of Edmond Dantes, a role in which he has no superior. The balance of the cast is as follows: Nortier, George A. D. Johnston; De Villefort, Stuart Anderson; Danglar, C. E.

Ward; Albert, Ed Morrison; Fernand, Louis Wolfe; Coderousse, Frank K. Wallace; Mer-cedes, Miss Fannie Harrold; Mile Danglar, Miss Georgie Levard, and Carconte, Miss Minnie Travers. The play will be staged elegantly, as ; carload of special scenery arrived last week from the studio of Harley, the renowned New York scenic artist. A number of new and novel mechanical effects will also be enlarged to perfect the realism of the pro-

It May Se Alderman Brinker.

It is expected the question of appoint ment of Allegheny City magistrates will be disposed of during the coming week and there is considerable talk in magisterial circles over the prospects of the various candidates to the \$1,500 office, the one at the Central police station. From present indications it looks as though the appointee will be Alderman A. J. Brinker of the

Excursion Via the Pictures que B. & O. R.R. To Atlantic City, via Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, on Taursday, July 28, 1892. Bate \$10 the round trip; tickets good for 12 days from day of sale and good to stop off at Washington City returning. Trains with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars will leave B. & O. depot, Pittsburg, at 8 A. M. and 9:20 P. M.

Lies' photo studio, 10 and 12 Sixth street, first-class work, moderate prices, prompt delivery. Bring the babies.

LABOR IN ENGLAND,

Something Radically Wrong When the Complaints Are Universal.

THE REAL ELECTION ISSUE

Statistics Show That Half the Workers of 60 Are Paupers.

THE POLITICIANS SEE THE WRONG.

No Wonder English Labor Sticks Better to Its Organizations.

LESSON ON THE FREE TRADE POLICY

LONDON, July 3 -- For the study of sorial problems in Great Britain it would be difficult to choose a more favorable time than that afforded during a general election. The true condition of an army is best shown in the tug of war. France had a tremendous military force in 1870. So at least she was led to believe; but in 1871, after her struggle with Prussia, she knew better. On the same principle, such a bat-tle of the ballots as is now imminent in England is calculated to show, in a stronger and truer light than the same facts could be brought out in any other situation, what is the real condition of the working classes in this country.

Under the old regime this would not have been so. It is not very long since elecwere the exclusive diversion of the titled and wealthy. Parliamentary seats were carried about in the pockets of the great landowners, and doled out at election times like so many aristocratic tips to their own retainers. But it is different now. In these days the masses take a hand in this business. The battle of the ballots is a battle of the people for their rights.

All Men Are Not Equal Yet. It is hardly what might be called a fair and square battle, for in this country one man is not as good as another even yet. Spite of repeated extensions of the franchise, there are still thousands of worthy toilers who for one reason or another have no vote, while, on the other hand, many thousands who are not toilers, and some of whom, alas, are not very worthy, have several votes. Nevertheless, this is substantially the day of the people in this land, and the pending contest is, to a large extent, a battle of the masses against the classes. It is a time, beyond all others, when the working man comes to the front to air his grievances and to demand his

Consequently, it is a capital time to find out what is the British workman's true con-

out what is the British workman's true condition and how he compares in his material and social surroundings with the daily toiler in the United States.

From a careful study of what is going on I am forced to conclude that the real question in this contest is the labor question. In a different sense from that ordinarily intended by the words, it is a campaign for home rule; or rather, reducing it to its last snalysis, it is a campaign for the home itself—the working man's home.

The Workmen Are Despress.

The Workmen Are Desperate, Better dwellings, better pay, better sani-tary conditions, fewer hours, better pro-tection in law, better prospects for old age after a life of honorable toil—these are the issues so far as the masses are concerned. The British workman just now is almost plish three most reasonable objects: to earn a decent livelihood, to live in a decent habitation, and to save himself in advanced life from the awful disgrace of the poor

house. How very serious he is in the demand he makes for these reasonable things is at-tested in a most striking manner by the attitude toward him of those now asking for his suffrages. If straws show which way the wind blows, so just as surely do politicians always know which way the wind blows. Everybody now is the friend of the workingman. Between the platforms of the two parties there is no choice and as regards this issue there is hardly any choice between individual candidate if their own protestations amount to anything. To the workingman himself the situation must be embarrassing in the extreme. To be courted so effusively be Tory and Liberal alike is a new experi ence, and I cannot wonder that many, from odesty or in sheer perplexity, are turning from both these fair, charmers to candidates of their own.

Statesmen Must Come to His Rescue

But this spectacle is no more bewildering than it is instructive. To the thoughtfu observer of social movements it is an un mistakable proof, not only that the cond tion of the British workman is a deplorabi one, but that the time has come when by direct efforts in his behalf, or by some radical change in the principles upon which trade is conducted, the statesmanship of the country must come without further de lay to his rescue.

It is quite immaterial to the observations I am offering how many of the 25 labor candidates will be elected, or upon which of the great parties to this contest the mantle of success may fall. These things will be fully known in a few weeks; possibly before this letter appears. This, however, will not in the least affect either the truth of my remarks or their timeliness. I am not so foolish as to expect that the party which shall get in, be it Tory or Liberal, would revolutionize matters immediately; nor is the British workman expecting anything of this kind. His reliance for final redress in not upon the promises of politicians, but upon himself and upon the splendid and powerful organizations into which his forces have been massed. Having waited so long already, he can well afford to wait a few years more, especially as every year of waiting is a year which registers increased preparation and greatly augmented strength.

A Model for the World's Workingmen. In the readiness and tenacity with which they combine and hold together, the working classes of Great Britain are a model for the world. And that which fits them for this distinction—that indeed which impels them to it—is the fact that such vast numbers of them are doomed by the conditions attending their labor to drag out a miserable existence upon the same low level of in adequate remuneration, and to grapple daily, from youth to old age, with the same awful problem of how to make both ends meet. Thus, that which has so long been

the shame of England has finally become in the strong meentive it affords for organi

zation, the brightest omen of a much ne change.
The English workman complains sadly of his tellow toilers in the United States. The laboring classes on our side, he says, are not sufficiently alive to their own interests. They do not combine sufficiently. They are not active enough as a class in pol They proceed too much upon the principle of every man for himself. I met recently a very intelligent lady, Miss Mary Forster, one of the numerous and most noble women of this country, who in these days are workof this country, who in these days are work-ing with might and main for social reform. She had just returned from a protracted visit to the United States, and the com-plaint noted, above, which I had previously heard from others, I heard again from her. Naturally, too, coming from the lips of one who had spent many months in organizing merican Workers Own Their Homes.

In America, she said, so many of the working people after a time bought for themselves a little home of their own, and otherwise got on so well that it was no object to them to enter into organizations for the improvement of their condition; and, of course, while these held aloof it was difficult to waster or the said of their condition. Regiments to Tour America.

course, while these beld aloof it was difficult, for want of proper leading and inspiration, to get others to combine. But in
England, she added, working people were
working people. They began so and remained so, with the rarest exception,
to the end. Then, too, she said—
and here is the fact which tells so
awfully against the environments of the
British workman, and which proves so conclusively that the chief cause of his poverty
is not in himself—the English laboring
classes are all substantially in the same
boat. Hardly any rise above the common boat. Hardly any rise above the common level. They cannot, and the situation is such that personal interests are merged in class interests, and are best promoted, as a consequence, by class organization.

How happily true is that part of this explanation which applies to the United States, the reader will know as well as I do.

Yes, we must plead guilty. It is possible for the American workman to own his own

house after a time, and to rise in the world in many other ways. In thousands of instances, throughout every branch of trade and labor, are these things actually done. Chamberlain's Old Age Insurance. When that which is portrayed is discrediable to them, we may surely accept as not being overdrawn the picture which a people give us of themselves. Thus, when a man like the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain undertakes to set before us the deplorable state in which the macros of his own country went. in which the masses of his own countrymen are living, it may well be said, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear, and let him believe that what he hears is the plain, unvarished truth." The London Spectator places Mr. Chamberlain, in his influence with the masses according to Mr. Cled.

with the masses, second only to Mr. Glad-stone. This gentleman set in motion not long ago a great scheme for old age insur-ance. The scheme lies buried at present, like many other things good and bad among the debris of the Parliament which has just been dissolved. What had chiefly touched been dissolved. What had chiefly touched the heart of Mr. Chamberlain, in considering the condition of the British masses, was that so many of them should end their days on the parish and should find interment at last in the grave of a pauper. And thisto quote only a few words—was what he had to say on the subject.

The summary of all his investigations was, he said, that "at the present time, of the working classes one in two, if he

the working classes, one in two, if he reaches the age of 60, is almost certain to come upon the poor law for his subsistence."
"Shame," was the exclamation greeting the speaker at this point, and as an English-man must have been the author of it, we may surely be excused if we re-echo the sentiment and say it is a shame indeed.

Scarching for the Reason. But whose fault is it? Let Mr. Chamberlain tell us. "It may well be," he says, "that some of these deserve their fate; they may have been brought to it by intemperance or misconduct of some kind or another. But nobody will persuade me that that is true of all of them [cheers], or even of the larger proportion of them. It is impossible that one out of two of the in-dustrial population of this kingdom have done anything to deserve the fate which, under existing circumstances, is inevitably in store for them." [Cheera.]

The cheers were given, I should say, not to applaud this terrible indictment, but

to applaud this terrible indictment, but simply to express faith in its accuracy. Some time later, in speaking on the same subject, Canon Blackley said substantially what Mr. Chamberlain had said. The proportions which pauperism attained among the old were not easily ascertained, he observed, but as the clergyman of a large parish he had examined the registers of death in his charge, and had found that of those parishoners who, in 11 years, had died over 60 years of age 37 per eent had died in the receipt of pauper relief. Moreover, at his request, 70 or 80 other Moreover, at his request, 70 or 80 other clergymen had made similar inquiries, and their returns placed the proportion at 45 per cent. These returns, he said, related to all classes all over England, and if the number of those who provided for themselves were deducted, what lesson did we learn but the horrible lesson that, roughly speaking, half our working people, if they reached 60 years of age, were doomed to die as paupers.

Wretched Wages Is the Cause, Statements like these are so astoundingso really awful—that we are led to ask again: Who is to blame? The answer, however, though it will come from a different source, will be the same as that already given, and will place the responsibilit upon the same shoulders. In this case it is the great labor champion, Henry Broadhurst, M. P., who speaks, and what he says is, to give his exact words: "The blame of being a pauper is not due so much to those who come on public charity, but to those persons who pay them such wretched wages as to prevent their saving anything."
Such declarations as the above, coming from sources so opposite, yet so disinter-

ested and tructworthy, require from me neither explanation nor embellishment. I cannot doubt their truth, and I am inevitably shocked by them. They preclude alto-gether any rational comparison of British with American workmen, either as regards their present condition or their prospects for the future. After this showing I do not wonder that the labor question is in the forefront of English politics, or that the workingmen in this country hang together as they do. And far from rejoicing that these things are so, every true-hearted American must wish that the situation were quite otherwise and will hail the day when labor here shall have wrought out by some means its much needed deliverance from these conditions. HENRY TUCKLEY.

FOUR LITTLE LADIES

SHERED INTO THE WORLD BY A WOMAN AT PHILADELPHIA,

Mother and Bables Are Doing Well-This Makes Eight Children She Has Borne Her Husband-Their First Offspring Were Twing.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16 .- [Special.]-John Harkins should be the proudest man n Frankford, that is, if the birth of four little girls at one time is calculated to make any mortal happy for that is precisely the forturne, or perhaps the misfortune of this man Harkins. He lives at No. 1833 Pearl street, Frankford and yesterday morning while eating his breakfast received a telegram apprising him of the fact that he was the father of quadruplets. His wife, who was visiting friends at Sixteenth and Vine streets, was taken suddenly ill, and in a short time she gave birth to four bright and healthy girls. birth to four bright and healthy girls.

The woman is doing as finely as could be expected under these most trying oircumstances and as far as could be learned she is entirely out of danger. As yet no names have been selected for the little ladies, but

in the nurse's estimation they are "just the sweetest creatures that ever lived" and a motherly smile brightens up the face of Mrs. Harkins as she gazes in fondness upon her The first children that were born to this prolific couple were twins; then a boy and later a little girl followed and now this test production makes a family of eight for this one man to support.

Little Boys Forced to Swim, Charles Wiegand, aged 12 years, Arthur Jones, aged 10 years, and Martin Wilson, aged 7 years, all of whom reside on Church nill, West End, had a skiff and were rowing to Chartiers, having embarked at the foot of Main street. They had proceeded but a short distance when their boat capout a snort distance when their boat cap-sized, throwing them out. The boys, all of whom were fair swimmers, started for the shore. The men employed on the William Thaw ferryboat put out a skiff and rescued

Go to Steinmann's, 105 Federal street, for

success, this complaint tell upon my ears FLOWER OF ENGLAND. Smartest Troopers of the Crack

EXHIBITIONS OF TENT PEGGING.

Contests With Swords and Bayonets and Other Novel Feats.

EVERY MAN IS OVER SIX FEET HIGH

IWRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH. Some members of Queen Victoria's finest, the Royal Horse Guards, and other crack regiments that are England's pride, are to visit America and give a military tournsment. They will first be seen in New York, but the gigantic troopers, 60 strong, all more than six feet high and none over 35 years of age, will be brought out principally for a proposed grand military tourna-ment at the World's Fair. They will be the finest specimens of British troopers to be found in the Queen's domain. Captain W. F. Rawson Turner, who served

13 years in the Prince of Wales' Own, or the Nineteenth Hussars, and who is the director of the English military tournament tor this country, says the English soldiers will do their best to make good the boast so often made on English soil that the "Queen's finest" have no rivals. Captain Turner is a handsome and stalwart Englishman, who towers above the New York promenaders just now. He is more than 6 feet 2, and has taken offices at No. 949 Broadway, and guished themselves in days gone by. Some

close to the ground. Only those who have watched the swarthy Oriental swoop down upon the peg at full speed, his eyes affame and every muscle of his sinewy frame quivering with excitement, can realize the Bengal lancer's triumph when he drives his keen spear his point fair and square through the meak or the sain water.

keen spear his point fair and square through
the mark or chagrin when he has missed.
"Swordsmanship is by no means a lost art
in the British army. In cavalry combats
pure and simple we may still throw down
the gauntlet to all the world, and none can
doubt this who remember the recent fierce
combat between Lord Kilmarnock and Riding Master Odlum; the brilliant feat of
horsemanship and dexterous sword play by
which Lord Harrington triumphed over
Captain Gough Todd; the frequent combats



in which Waite, of the Third Hussars, now a lieutenant of the Tenth; Woodgett, of the Sixteenth; Goodall, of the Second Life



is now mapping out his route for the exhibitions of the troopers.

Picked Men From Famous Regiments. "These tournaments will be given throughout the United States and Canada," throughout the United States and Canada, said he. "Of course every American who visits London goes to see the tourneys at the Agricultural Hall, and they know what the exhibition is like, but we believe that the thousands of people who will visit the Fair and the residents of the larger cities of the country who never go to London will enjoy an English military tournament, especially when the best men the British cavalry can produce participate in it. The horses will all be trained to the highest state of perfection in the necessary drill and

"What regiments will be represented?" "The famous Fifth Lancers, known as the Royal Irish; the Second Dragoons, Scots who were conspicuous at the battle-



lava; the Seventeenth Lancers, the Duke of Cambridge's Own, having seen service at South Africa, India, Alma and Sebastopol; the Sixteenth Lancers, the Queen's, which have been prominent on the battlefields of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Peninsula, Water-loo, Afgnanistan and Sobraon; the Tenth Hussars, the Prince of Wales' Own Hussars, of whom the Prince is Colonel; the Sixth Lancers, the Enniskillen Dragoons, who have seen service at Waterloo, Balak lava and Sebastopol. Gigantic troopers from the Royal Horse Guards will also be seen. There will also be a mounted band of 21 pieces and also a contingent of Zulus, who will be utilized in reproducing war life in South Africa.

Details of the Exhibition,

"The programme will include the celebrated musical ride, tent pegging with lances and swords, tilting the ring, lemon cutting, Victoria Cross race, section jumping, sword against lance, sword against ing, sword against lance, sword against sword, lance against bayonet, sword against bayonet, sword against bayonet, lance against lance, Turk's head, low line and basket, jumping on saddles, water jump, table jump, hedge jump, lance exercise on foot, sword exercise on foot, boxing competition, heads and posts, laving down horses and firing across them, cavalry charge with lances, cavalry charge with swords, Balaklava melee, wrestling on horsepack sword exercise at a gallon lance. horseback, sword exercise at a gallop, lance exercise at a gallop, horizontal bar, concluding with an ideal representation of a battle scene in the famous Soudan. The

uniforms will be full dress.
"The history of modern military tourns ments extends over no more than 14 years. An impulse tending to develop this move-ment was given by the Fifth Lancers, who, on their return from India in 1875 intro duced tent pegging at Hurlingham.
This exercise of dexterity, familiar enough
to all who had seen service in Indian,
was fresh to the majority of English
folk, and it took their fancy at once. The exhibition of the great picture "Missed" fired the imagination of gay troopers who were anxious to emulate the deeds of Bengal lancers and Royal Irish at tent pegging. From that time all mounted branches of the service began to practize it, and, mainly to show their skill with the lance, many officers organized a military tournament for two days only at Lillie Bridge the following year for some charitable affair. The ctacle attracted all fashionable London. The Lancers have since then seen sterne work than jousts in the tilting ring, and I know that two of them played their parts manfully in a desperate encounter on the African sands, where skill gained at regi-mental tourneys served them well."

Tent Pegging by British Soldiers. "Will tent pegging be done here the same as in the English tourneys?"

"Yes. The seat from the hips downward should be immovable, the body bent well down to the right rather than forward, its

sway being well supported by the left leg; the handling of the lance easy and free, the right arm slightly bent, the hand just in front of the instep and the lance pointed of these can hold their own in the list against all comers still, and the names of others will live in story as long as the royal military tournaments continue to draw to-gether all that is best of thews and sinews, pluck and chivalry in the British army.

"All the men brought here will be over
six feet high. The horses will be purchased
in New York, and these can be trained in the necessary drills and maneuvers in six weeks. We will stay in America and Canada for three years.

BAPID TRANSIT AND EDUCATION.

Wilkinsburg Finds That One Increases the Demand for the Other. population is shown by the fact that the chool Board expects soon to be compelled to put up a third schoolhouse. The board as approved the deed of the lot purchased from the Wilkinsburg Presbyterian Church at the corner of South and Center streets, in the very heart of the borough, and will hold the property until it is necessary to build a new schoolhouse. The lot is 132 feet square, and the value of it is placed at \$8,850. O last year Wilkinsburg built a second sch house, the one that had been enough for a number of years proving inadequate in the face of the vast increase of population. This is traced to the effect of rapid transit,

An Unmerciful Staughter of Men's Fine Tallor-Made Suits

and it is expected that the new school-house talked about on the recently acquired

property will be a brick and mortar fact within a year or two.

This sale of men's fine suits excels any of our former efforts, and the public will be well repaid by visiting our stores on Monday and Tuesday, for we have decided to clear out our entire stock of summer clothing irrespective of loss. The goods must be sold, and if prices are any object they are marked so low that they will sell at sight. Such low figures as these were never quoted for equal values before.

Men's all-wood business suits, well made of stylish abrica, light, medium and dark

stylish inbrics, light, medium and dark shades, our former price was \$12, but for Monday and Tuesday we have marked them so they must sell at once—\$5 90.

Men's excellent business and dress suits in sacks and frocks, fine serge linings. A burge line of seasonable patterns now selling at \$14 and \$15 will go on Monday and Tuesday for \$7 95.

for \$7 25.

Men's superb tailor-made suits of imported cheviot, serges, tweeds and whipcords in all styles, trimmed and lined better than custom-made garments and always sold for \$18 and \$20, Monday and Tuesday take your choice for \$5.90.

This sale starts Monday morning at 8 o'clock with these three special drives. You'll find everything just as advertised, so

come as early as you can. P. C. C., Clothiers, cor. Grant and Dia-

BRASS BANDS AND DRUM CORPS.

The great Presidental campaign has be-gun and all persons that intend organizing either a brass band or a drum corps should either a brass band or a drum corps should do so immediately, as there is no time to lose. Call at or write to H. Kleber & Bro.'s, 503 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa., for catalogues and prices of their instruments. They carry a full line of the celebrated Higham, Pourcelle, Slater and Empire band instruments, and also a complete stock of drums and every other article necessary for a full outfit. At Kleber Bro.s' you will also find a large variety of drums and cornets for boys at special prices.

To the Public. I have no hesitancy in recommending chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoa Remedy to the public, as I do to my friends and patrons. I used it myself after other well-known remedies had failed, and it cured me in a lew minutes. I recomme it candidly and cheerfully upon its merits, not from a financial standpoint, because I have others in stock on which I make a larger profit, but because Chamberlain's is the best remedy I know of for bowel comclaints. There is no doubt about it, it does plaints. There is in dual to the work. JAMES FORGY, Druggist, Triwthsu McVeytown, Pa.

100 pieces fast-colored challies at 4c and 5c per yard; 4-4 challies at 8c and 10c per yard. Pongee lawns, wash cords, satines, ginghams and percales, at immense reductions, to close summer stock. H. J. Lyxch's, 438-340 Market str

Suly Clearance Sale.

No Need of It.

What? Why, wearing those old pants when Saller is going to sell out his immense stock of men's all-wool pants at \$2 25. There are of styles and the sale is for Monday only. First come, first served. The goods are waiting at Saller's, corner Smithfield and Diamond.

THE TAMMANY CHIEF.

Richard Croker's Rise From a Mechanic's Bench to a Boss' Throne.

MAN VERY LIKE GEN. GRANT.

Says Politics Is a Business and the Laborer Worthy of His Hire.

HIS ORGANIZATION'S CLEAN RECORD

New York, July 16.-Tammany Hall is not only the most compact and powerful political organization in New York, but is probably the best organized and best managed political body that ever existed. It is stronger and more respected, execrated, admired and feared to-day than ever it was. Erom a local club of ward heelers within the circle of an ancient social organization, it has grown to such proportions as to practically swallow up the greatest city of the Union, to abserb public revenues and patronage second only to the revenues and patronage of the Federal Government itself, to control the political destinies of the Empire State and to in a great measure dictate the policy and make and unmake the administrators of the laws of the Re-

Nothing but the personal jealousies, factional rivalries and partisan hatreds engendered by its own power and grandeur within the ranks of the city, State and National Democracy could prevent Tammany Hall from flinging its triumphant banner from the White House, and, once in possession of the Federal Government, from extending the working methods of its organization to the remotest States of the Union. Whether this would result well for the Democracy and for the higher interests of the whole country we need not discuss here.

A Brutal Frankness | bout Tammany, Let us deal with physical facts. Tammany is a physical fact. Its methods are of the earth, earthly. The usual hypocritical pretenses thought necessary by other political bodies, and by politicians generally, find no place in the creed and practices of Tammany Hall. Politics is to Tammany a simple business proposition. The Government must be run by somebody; we can run it as well, if not better than, anybody else; we will get the contract and pay ourselves out of the patronage for our trouble and ex-pense. There is a brutal frankness about this that displeases the refined mind. Yet, reduced to lowest terms this is substantially the underlying principle of all political parties. The chief difference lies in the degree of protestation to the contrary.

Private corporations have been robbed,

cashiers have run away with private funds, bank Presidents have embezzled the assets of banking institutions-all sorts of financial of banking institutions—all sorts of financial deviltry has been and is still going on on every hand. Public officials in Washington, and State officials in other States have betrayed their trust; Pennsylvania's treasury has been emptied, Jersey's representative politicians sent to prison, Chicago's Aldermen are in jail, and there is no end of official resteares. But here is Tomment. official rottenness. But here is Tammany-the execrated, the reviled of the Church, the thing we throw rocks at every day—with not a single substantial slip of ad-

Tammany Has Public Confidence, With the collection and disbursement of With the collection and disbursement of some \$40,000,000 a year of public money, no "Tammany heeler," as we fondly term him, has run away, or robbed the city, or spent its revenues other than in accordance with law. On general principles, the successive failure of all other parties and combinations and splits and schisms to make any impression on Tammany indicates that the opposition did not have the public confidence. And judging by results, I cannot help but think that possibly the great State of Pennsylvania might be better off with a little more Tammanyism and a little less reform. At least there is no cause for public alarm

At least there is no cause for public alarm tions of the country.

The secret of the power of this wonderful rganization is not a secret, for it appears on the face of events. If it relied on the power of public plunder alone Tammany would go to pieces from the sheer weight of spoil. Tammany is an army and the efficiency of an army rests largely upon its discipline and leadership. It is due to superb leadership that discipline is ever arrived at and maintained. And discipline s a growth. It is not achieved in a few weeks or months, it is the growth of years. slone to those who were born with it. Circumstances may develop leaders, they do not make them. There are as good soldiers at the plow to-day as ever put armies in the field. If the occasion arose they would be there sword in hand to lead

on to victory. Croker Is the Man Who Rules.

I think of such men when I see a man like Dick Croker. I used to think of whenever I met General Grant. And now I never see Croker, known as the Tammany Boss, without thinking of Grant. The lat-ter was a cold, silent man whose look was an habitual look of stupidity. He impressed you casually as a shallow, pig-headed dul-lard. As a study he was to you like the water at the bottom of a 30-foot well—deep, dark, unfathomable. Richard Croker is much the same kind of a man. And he possesses many of the real, as well as the apparent attributes of General Grant. He is cold and silent. He is a great tactician, an organizer, a leader of men. Men believe in him. He is stubborn, plain.

practical and persistent. He is a fighter. He is a man who from his youth up was ready to meet anybody in argument or by physical force. His courage physically was backed by greater moral courage. He is a listener, not a talken. He doesn't have to talk when a man like Bourke Cockran can serve as a better oral instrument. When he has listened he gives his own opinion, and that opinion goes. His decision of character, like that which

characterized General Grant, assumes the degree of obstinacy. If Croker had been a soldier he too would have fought it out on that line if it had taken all summer. Keeps in Touch with the People.

His judgment of men is accurate. He is always in touch with the people. The great organization of which he is the recognized head is in touch with the people. They stand elbow to elbow, breast to back, and keep step. He does not hole himself away in his bank or counting house or country palace and come forth only at Del-monico dinners, sending forth studied platmonico dinners, sending forth studied platitudes through the press and appearing to the general public only a fortnight or so prior to elections. He is with the people, near the people and of the people—all the time. He knows their ins and outs, takes note of their coming and going. Not a district leader of the 24—his immediate lieuments but brown him and is known to tenants-but knows him and is known to him thoroughly. Not a ward poll watcher but feels that Croker is watching him and

is fully informed as to the manner in which he does his local duty. Perhaps an important element in Mr. Croker's influence and managerial ability is the fact that he began business life as a mechanic and for years was closely asso-ciated with the great body of wage earners in New York. What a lesson for every young man who has dinned into his ears the tale of oppressed labor and the selfishness and power of capital! When political dem-agogues say that the laboring man is a heipless slave, bound hand and foot to the chariot tail of millionaires, don't believe it. You can scarcely turn about in this big city without touching men once laborers now of riches and power, and men born to affluence now struggling for bread.

The Personality of the Boss. The "boss" is boss" by the divine right of brains and by wisdom and knowledge of men and force of character and honor. He

self-sustaining. in any direction must be to fall-indeed, never to have risen. Richard Croker-"Dick" Croker tells r more expressive story—is of Irish birth and came here with his parents, when about 3 years old, in 1847. His family was an honorable one, his grandfather having been In-spector General of the British army, an uncle, member of Parliament for Cork and another uncie, a captain in the British army, while other male relatives were

army, while other male relatives were prominent.

He was especially popular among the working men. The old volunteer fire department offered him an excellent field for his peculiar talents. There was as much fighting between rival companies as there was fighting of fires, and Groker was good at both. He was engineer of the first steam fire engine used in New York, and soon became foreman of Engine Company 28, a distinguished position in those days. That early experience with the fire department really formed the basis of his public career, just as his fire department service laid the groundwork of the public life of the late Samuel J. Randall. The volunteer fire departments of New York and Philadelphia were powerful political machines.

were powerful political machines.

In this hotbed of politics Dick Croker received his first lessons in party management. His popularity was attested by his election to the aldermanic chamber in 1867 election to the aldermanic chamber in 1887 while yet a very young man. He must have been the satisfactory representative of his constituency, for they sent him back term after term. He was appointed marshal to collect arrears of taxes by Mayor Havemeyer, and in four months collected \$500,000 due the city. He then resigned. He was made Coroner, then sppointed Fire Commissioner under Mayor Edson, resigned and was reappointed under Hewitt. He was peculiarly fitted for this position, and the New York Fire Department was materially advanced in efficiency and public esteem.

A Bonus of Fitteen Thomann.

A Bonus of Filteen Thousand. City Chamberlain was the last office Mr. Croker held. The salary is \$25,000 a year. It is understood that his successor takes but \$5,000 a year, turning the balance over expenses, about \$15,000 a year, over to Mr. Croker. The reason for this lay in the sudden temporary breaking down of Mr. Croker's health and his enforced absence in

A long time after the murder in First A long time after the murder in First avenue and the acquittal of Croker by a jury and the public of any responsibility for that affair, a man named Burke, known as "Burke the rioter," then in the last stage of a fatal disease, called upon Mr. Croker and begged his forgiveness for not having appeared at the latter's trial and testifying as to the man who really fired the shot, whom he, Burke, knew. Mr. Croker freely and with characteristic magnanimity forgave him for whatever injury the absence of this witness had caused him. That the unhappy incident had very nearly ruined a great career made the act still more

Mr. Croker joined Tammany Hall early in life, when he was yet a member of En-gine Company 28, and has never strayed from his allegiance. Other men have dropped ont and come back again, have been on this side and that, but Croker stood loyally to his colors from his enter-ment in the reals to the present new comment in the ranks to the present, now com-mander in chief. He was soon the trusted lieutenant of John Kelly and aided him greatly in the reorganization of the order, which took place in '73. In fact, his popu-larity and influence had then already become such as to excite the jealousy of Kelly. He developed wonderful powers as an organizer, powers more generally acknowledged since his accession to the post made vacant by Kelly's death.

Croker's Famous Magazine Article, Mr. Groker's idea of politics is boldly stated in his contribution to the February number of the North American Review. He regards political management as a business, just as banking, manufacturing or any other similar calling is a business, and it should be run on business principles. Managed thus a party can down any other party whose managerial work is spasmodic and whose energy is sporadic. After speaking of the system of district leaderships and strict account bility of subordinates ex-acted by Tammany, he says:

Coincident with the plan that all the Assembly districts shall be thoroughly looked after by experienced leaders who are in close touch with the Central Committee, is the development of the doctrine that the laborer is worthy of his hire; in other words, that good work is worth paying for and in that good work is worth paying for, and in order that it may be good must be paid for. The affairs of a vast community are to be administered. Skillful men must administer them. These men must be compensated. The principle is precisely the same as that which governs the workings of a naliway or bank or a factory; and it is an illustration of the operation of sophistries and unsound moralities, so much in vogue among our closest reformers, that any persons who have outgrown the kindergarten should shut their eyes to the obvious truth. Now, since these officials must be paid, and well paid, in order to insure able and constant

paid, in order to insure able and constant service, why should they not be selected from the membership of a society that or-ganizes the victories of the dominant party? Why not? There we have the principles of Tammany Hall in the studied phraseof Tammany Hall in the studied phrase-ology of its great leader. The laborer is worthy of his hire. Tammany is the la-borer and organizer, and therefore Tammany should be paid. But how? By the appro-priation of the public patronage, of course. And there is your one great cohesive power that holds Tammany Hall well together.

Values Honor Above Life, But perhaps Mr. Croker's work is more conspicuous through his continuous efforts to promote decency and honesty in the ranks of the organization. No crooked and devious ways are encouraged and no man of doubt-ful character rewarded with public office. It has been urged in denunciation of the spoils system that it encourages an inef-ficient and promotes a corrupt public service. Inefficient as in many respects the public service of New York is, it has been unquestionably improved under the Croker regime, and its general honesty is beyond question. When Croker was in Germany, not expected to live and much less to come back, a systematic attack was organized against the Tammany administration in New York and the Fassett committee of county hostiles, with expert accountants and the powerful machinery of the law, went through the books. A personal ac-tack was made upon Croker's honesty. It was even insinuated that he wasn't sick, but had fled the country to escape the com

mittee. Mayor Grant had made a \$10,000 to Mr. Croker's child, to whom Grant stood in the relation of godfather. This was seized upon and magnified into evidence of crime. The most searching examination into private affairs followed. Mr. Croker, in spite of the warning of his physician that to return was to risk his lite, at once cabled his resolution to come back. He preferred to risk his life to risking his honor, and so he came back and went upon the stand, much to the disap-pointment and chagrin of his enemies. It

vas characteristic of the man. His Family and Daily Life,

Mr. Croker is a taciturn man, but not disagreeable. He married a lady who is a Catholic, and he then became a Catholic himself, though up to his marriage an Episcopalian. He has five children, three boys and two girls. One of his boys was re-cently graduated with high honors. The lad possesses unusual powers as an orator and debater. Mr. Croker is not what could be called an educated man save in the practical

finirs of life. He has no business—never had any but politics since he left his machinist's bench in the railway shops. Yet he is believed to be a rich man. He lives in a quiet brown stone, 26 Mt. Morris square. He and Chairman Murphy, of the State Committee, have bought a stock farm recently at Litchfield, and will breed the properhyre. and will breed thoroughbreds. Mr. Croker is very fond of good horses.

CHARLES THEODORR MURPAY Atlantic City, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Cape May and Return for Twelve Days,

for \$10, for \$10,

By the Pennsylvania Railroad's special seasiors excursion Thursday, July 21, 1871,
special train of day conches and Pullman parlor cars will leave Union station at 8:50

A.M. These special tickets will be accepted on regular trains that date at 4:30, 7:10 and 8:10 P.M. Seats in parlor cars and berths in sleeping cars can now be secured upon an algening cars can now be secured upon an