# AMERICAN WONDERS,

An Extensive Field for Explorers Yet on the Western Hemisphere.

A TRIP UP THE ORINOCO

Fully as Interesting as an Expedition Into Darkest Africa.

MANNERS OF SOUTHERN NATIVES.

A Great Simplicity of Toilets and Matrimonial Customs.

THE GREAT LAKE OF BURNING PITCH

WASHINGTON, July 19 .- "Twelve hundred miles from the mouth of the Orinoco river was as far as I extended my explorations toward the sources of that great stream," said Ensign Roger Welles, who has just returned from the region mentioned. He is the only white man that has penetrated these wilds, at all events since the days of the early Spaniards.

"The Orinoco is one of the biggest rivers in the world, as you may see by glancing at a map of South America. It is dotted all along its course with numerous small islands, and its upper waters are obstructed by many cataracts. During my long journey toward the sources my canoe had often been carried overland around impassable falls, By the time one reaches the Rio Meta, which is the largest tributary of the Orinoco, navigation is further interfered with by the wild and savage Indians, who use poison and arrows, so that traders who buy and sell goods along the stream anchor the sailing scows out in the middle of it at night, keeping guard with rifles against possible surprise.

Tollets Not Very Elaborate.

"In that part of the country and beyond toward the interior, whither I penetrated, nakedness is the rule among the natives, neither men nor women wearing an ything besides a loin cloth of the most restricted dimensions. Here is one of the loin cloths, which represents the height of fashion as to dress among those people. You see it is but a rectangular scrap of beadwork fastened by a string. The beadwork, however, is very beautiful, being done in an exquis ite pattern. Two hundred miles beyond the mouth of the Rio Meta the Infrida river enters the Orinoco. I started up that stream with my canoe londed with trinkets for exchange with the natives, who live in they are amiably disposed and usually harmless. They go entirely nude, save for the loin cloths, as I have described, and get their subsistence by hunting and fishing, chiefly the latter.

"I was much interested in their method of taking fish by the use of the bow and arrow. For this purpose they employ arrows six feet in length, made of reeds tipped with iron. While a canoe is paddled gently along in the shallows a marksman stand with his arrow on the string of the bow. As soon as a large fish is seen, if the approach can be made within range, the arrow is let fly, and rarely fails to strike the prey. These Indians hunt with blowguns made out of the young stalks of a certain kind of palm, from which the pith is removed. The arrows employed as projectiles are simply splinters of reed, sharpened at one end, the other end being wrapped with enough silk cotton obtained from another kind of the late of the country of the cou kind of palm to fill up the bore of the blowgun. The arrows are about ten inches long and very light. They are tipped with the famous and deadly 'woorari' poison. Used by one of these naked savages, the blowgun is a weapon of great accuracy and effective-ness, even a small bird on a tree being brought down by the skilled sharpsheoter with reasonable certainty at the first try.

Manners of the Aborigines. These primitive aborigines dwell in huts built of palm leaves mostly. Each family has its little garden patch, which is chiefly devoted to raising the root from which cassava is made. They depend upon this root almost entirely for food, apart from what they get by hunting and fishing. It is prepared by grating to begin with. The grater employed is of the most primitive possible description, being simply a plank with perforations, small, sharp pieces of fint being inserted in the holes. Being reduced to a sort of meal by rubbing on this wrater, the cassays is pressed to set the grater, the cassava is pressed to get the water out of it, because the root is as watery as the potato. Then it is sitted and formed for cooking into what looks like an enor-mous griddle cake two or three feet in diameter. The cake is baked on a flat piece

of earthenware of corresponding size.

"An Ind ian will go off for a week's hunting with no other food than a quantity of cassava prepared in this fashion. I myself was obliged to live upon it almost wholly for months. At first I did not find it palacely. atable, but after a while I acquired the taste and became quite fond of it. The chief trouble was that it was cooked on the bare ground, and always contained a consider centage of dirt. However, one must ble percentage of dirt. However, one must not be too particular about one's diet when traveling in the wilds. These savages are quite cleanly, so far as bathing is concerned, but their habits of living, otherwise, are not such as to promote the virtue which is next to godliness. So far as the virtue of the women is concerned. I should say that it was of a high order. Some of them are fairly good looking and have excellent figures, but their comeliness is nearly always spoiled by badly decayed teeth.

Simplicity of Matrimonial Methods. "I assisted unintentionally in quite a ro-mance on one occasion. When my canoe was on the point of leaving a native village, where we had been sojourning, a young In-dian girl seemed to be considerably agitated, and manifested an evident desire to ac company me. My pilot, against my wish permitted her to get aboard, and she came with us down the stream to our next half ing place. Shortly after our next landing the mother of the girl made her appearance in a cance, having followed us to get back her daughter, whom she took away with her. The pilot was very melancholy after this occurrence, and subsequently confessed to me that he had brought the young lady away for the purpose of making her his

"Matrimonial methods are extremely simple among these natives. When a young man and young woman wish to marry they go to housekeeping together, and that is all there is of it. Often a youth of one village will woo and win a maiden of a village hundreds of miles distant along the river. As a rule they seem to enjoy as uninter-rupted a domestic felicity as civilized couples obtain. The Indians are gradually retiring toward the higher sources of the Orinoco because of the harsh and dishonest treatment which they receive at the hands of the white men and half-castes of Venezuela. They can never get fair prices for the cassava which they produce and sell to the Venezuelana. Cassava is an important food of the poorer classes all through Venezuela, being ground by machines in factories. Among the curiosities which I obtained from these savages are a number of interesting musical instruments, such as reed flutes and drums made out of a kind of corkwood. I intended to speak of the re-markable pattern in which the headwork of the loin cloths is always made. This pattern, as you will observe, is in a geometric form peculiarly Greek, and the mystery is where these people got it from. Not least strange is the fact that the cassava graters are always made with the sharp pieces of flint arranged in precisely the same design, which doubtless had some original signifi-cance long lost even to tradition."

A Lake of Burning Pitch. While on the wonders of the lands to the south of us it is well to mention that the asphalt barks from the West Indies are about the only vessels outside the coasting schooners that ever favor Washington with

a visit. Two of them are now lying off the wharf at the foot of New Hampshire avenue, and are well worth a visit.

Down in the hold of the cargo looks like the edge of a dead lava field, black and seamed, and apparently as hard as rock; but the hardness it describes the seamed. the hardness is deceptive. Break up a bushel of the "pitch," as it is known to the trade, and pile the fragments on top of the big asphalt field which fills the whole of the lower deck, and by to-morrow morning they would disappear, sunken slowly back into the parent mass. This slow-running quality makes the cargo one of the most detested among the captains in the island trade, for when the ship has been listed over to port or starboard for a couple of days, while running before a strong wind, the whole cargo will quietly shift over and have to be broken up and trimmed back to its proper position to keep the ship on even keel.

keel.

Trinidad, the island from which practically all the asphalt of the world is now drawn, is a British possession in the West Indies. It was one of the little spots of terra rms against which Columbus ran when, in 1498, he pushed his explorations further westward in search of that mariners' phantasm, the northwest passage. The island was then inhabited solely by Caribs, a wild and warlike but withal intelligent race, not unlike the North American Indians, peculiar in their language, which, like the Choctaw of our own Western tribe, has been mastered by few if any white men. For many years the island remained a neglected dependency of Spain, with a constantly dwindling population, mostly natives and imported negroes. In 1797 it passed into the hands of the British Government, and has remained an English col-

Only Two Towns of Importance. There are but two towns of importance of the island, Port of Spain and San Fernando. These live mostly by their imports, the chief productions of the island beyond its own necessities being asphalt and cocoanuts. The sugar crop is large, but at the present prices it does not pay to export it. The population of the towns is mixed. English is the court language, but the majority of the people are negroes, descendants of the old slave stock, who talk a patois of mingled French, Spanish and English that is described as the "most back-handedest lingo" any heathen ever invented. The negroes are, like those of the United States, beginning to feel their freedom, and on the strength of it getting the big head in the second and third generation. The resident whites designate them as "hassy" and as a the stage of picking asphalt. This is true of all but the French negroes from Mar-tinique and the adjacent tricolor provinces, who by long association have acquired the suave manner of their former owners, and are all of them fit instructors for an ordinary dancing master. Among them im-politeness is unkown. Some of the original Caribs are still to be

are rapidly disappearing, and in their place is now seen the imported coolie. The coolie trade, which was originally instituted to furnish cheap labor for the plantations, was in former times a terrible disgrace to the islands and partook of more than all the horrors of the African slave trade. Thousands of the miserable Asiatios were sacrificed in the business by the greed and inhumanity of the masters who brought them over, and, although imported under the over, and, atthough imported under the guise of a labor contract, not one in hun-dreds of them ever lived to return home. Stringent laws governing the traffic are now enacted, however, and, what is more to the purpose, are well enforced, and many of the coolies by the time they have served their eight years' contract out are well-to-do citizans, being paid for their work by the piece and saving nearly all they earn.

The Chief Wonder and Attraction. The great pitch lake, which is the chief wonder and attraction of the island, is southwest coast, near Cape Corbaray. The surrounding country is low and malarial, in striking contrast to the high hills and rich woodlands of the coast further back. The lake is owned by the British Government lake is owned by the British Government and lessed by it to the Barber Asphalt Company, an American firm of immense capital, which controls the trade for the United States. Their present lease has 42 years yet to run. The laborers are all negroes, even the coolies shrinking from the heat and low fevers of the place. The lake itself is about a mile in diameter, hard at the address and actioning toward the middle. the edges, and softening toward the middle. The surface is continually changing, apparently from some subterranean action, and little cases of dry land, and even trees and shrubs will disappear in a single night, and fresh islands or soil will be reared in other

The lake is in all probability merely an unusually large deposit of bitumen or soft coal that has undergone a transformation from decaying vegetable matter in contact with water, and too near the surface of the with water, and too near the surface of the earth pressure above to harden it thoroughly. Hundreds of negroes the year round toil at the lake's edge, taking out cargo after cargo from the supply that seems never to diminish. They work under overseers of their own color, and are paid at the rate of 72 cents a day. The asphalt crust is broken up with picks and crowbars, and is loaded on dump carts, drawn by a single sun-dried mule, in whom the constant boiling temperature seems to have concentrated ing temperature seems to have concentrated all the native meanness of his species. The carts crunch through a long sandy road down to the wharf at the water's edge, where the load is dumped and carried by wheelbarrows on board the lighters, which in turn carry it out to the ships, lying a half mile out in the shoal water. The rough lumps of pickings are hoisted on board in baskets and piled in the hold, where they sink down into a compact mas requiring a fresh filling the next day, and so on till the solid cargo is completed.

If you are troubled with itching, bleeding, blind or protuding piles, try Hill's Pile Pomade. Direct mode of application, and the only pile remedy with a printed guarantee with each package. Satisfaction or money refunded. Price \$1, six for \$5. By mail. Try it to-night. For sale by Joseph Fleming & Son, 412 Market street.

What Alkall Will Do.

A drop of alkali (concentrated lye) dropped upon clothes will eat a hole in the cloth, a drop on the akin will raise a blister, a drop upon paint will destroy it. Free alkali in soap will do all of these, but do them so slowly and secretly that you do not know where to put the blame.

Walker's Family Soap will not injure clothes or irritate the skin, a it contains no cree alkali. It is used by the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company to wash the paint on their cars, on account of its freedom from alkali. Ask your grocer for it. It costs no more than other soaps.

Saved a Woman's Lite

Mr. J. E. Thoroughgood, writing from Georgetown, Del., says: "Two teaspoonsful of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Di-arrhora Remedy saved the life of Mrs. Jane Thomas, of this place." He also states that several other very bad cases of bowel complaint there have been cured by this remedy For sale by druggists. TuwThsu

FOR SUNSTROKE

Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate, Dr. A. L. Zurker, Melrose, Minn., says: "It produced a gratifying and remarkable re-generating effect in a case of sunstroke."

Excursion Via the Picturesque B, & O. R. R. To Atlantic City, via Washi ngton Baltimore and l'hiladelphia, on Thursday, July 28, 1892. Bate \$10 the round trip; tickets good for 13 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 F. M.

WE pack and store furniture.
HAUGH & KEENAN, 35 Water street.
Wau

INDIANS AT THE FAIR

Tribes of Aborigines as Columbus Saw Them to Be Exhibited.

ALL LIVING IN NATIVE PASHION.

To Be a Complete Ethnological Show Great Historic Value.

EVEN PATAGONIANS WILL BE THERE

CHICAGO, July 19.—Along the shores of a little bay that reaches into Jackson Park from Lake Michigan, near the southern limits of the World's Fair grounds, will be grouped one of the most striking features of the Columbian Exposition. Visitors to the Fair who walk along the shore of this bay will find groups of native American peoples, arranged geographically and living under normal conditions in their native habitations

It is intended to show by this peculia exhibit the life of all distinctive tribes inhabiting the Western hemisphere when Columbus landed for the first time. For nearly a year a number of special agents have been working among the tribes of Eskimo, red Indians in the West, and the uncivilized tribes in the wild regions of Central South America. They have now secured native families that will represent savage life from pole to equator and from equator to pole. The chain is complete.

These savages will live in their peculiar habitations, on the Exposition grounds and carry on their native manufactures just as they would at home. It is estimated that 200 savages will be camped along the little bay. This exhibit, for it is not to be a wild West show in any sense of the term, is to be a part of the department of ethnology and archmology, which is to illustrate early man and the conditions under which he lived.

A Regular Ethnographical Department. That section of the exhibit which is devoted to living descendants of the natives of the Western hemisphere is called techni-cally, the ethnographical exhibit, and on the principle that greater interest centers in animate beings than in inanimate objects, it will perhaps be the most interesting feature of the department, although in reality a subordinate one. Prof. F. W. Putnam has immediate charge of the preparations that have been made for bringing these savages to the Fair. He is chief of the department ethnology, and occupies the same chair Harvard College. Prof. Putnam has secured a strip of ground 200 feet wide and 1,000 feet long for the habitations of the tribal representatives who are to be brought to the Fair.
"We have now made arrangements,"

said Prof. Putman vesterday, "by which these families of native peoples will live upon the Exposition grounds in their naupon the Exposition grounds in their na-tive habitations and customs, carrying on their aboriginal manufactures, and in fact conducting themselves just as they would in the wilds of their own homes, if indeed such people can be said to have fixed homes. We have made every effort to bring together the full-blooded natives to bring together the Iuli-blooded natives in each case, so as to show the actual descendants of the people who were living on our continent 400 years ago. The work of getting these people has been attended by some danger and no little expense, but I am confident that the exhibit will prove to be worth all the energy and money that have been expended in its collection.

Efforts for Voluntary Indian Exhibits "We have offered every possible induce-ment to native tribes in North, South and Central America to make their own exhibits at the Fair, that is to come at their own expense and depend upon the sale of their peculiar trinkets for sufficient revenue to meet the outlay. In some cases this will be done, in others we will have to bring the natives to Chicago ourselves, while in still ments of which they are subjects. These representatives will embrace families of Eskimo, Indian tribes of British Columbia and of various parts of the United States, a family of Myas from Yucatan, famous for their pottery making; a family of Mosquito Indians from the Mosquito coast of Central America and natives of Gustemala. We will also have from Venezuela a typical family living in the peculiar houses which they build upon platforms over the water, in manner similar to the houses built by the ancient pile dwellers of the Swiss lakes. In their native wilds these tribes paddle out in the lakes or streams for miles and out off trunks of trees a few feet above the water. On these stumps they erect their houses. That is their way of fortifying themselves against invasion of adjoining hostile tribes, and it is their method of se

curing protection from beasts of the forest.
"We will also have from the northern coast of Central America representatives of the Telamaques in their native simplicity. From Paraguay we will have a number of Guaranias, the latter weaving the most del-icate and beautiful lace imaginable from the fibers of paim and other vegetable fiber.

Native Manufactures of Colombia. "Then we will also have three families from Colombia engaged in their aboriginal manufactures, such as the production of shoes and garments from fiber. From the northern and southern boundaries of Brazil we will get two distinctive families, which like all the others, will live exactly as they were when our exploring expeditions found

"It may be a matter of some interest to know that we have also completed arrange-ments for several families of Caribs, the lowest of the races of people that met Col-umbus on our shores. From Bolivia and Peru are coming tamilies of Amyras and Quicha. These are the descendants of the Quicha. These are the descendants of the people whom Pizzarro met in Peru more than 300 years ago. From the district further south we will get a family of Patagonians, and, probably, a family of Terra del Fuegans, lowest of all in the scale of humanity. In all cases these simple people will bring their own habitations with them. "These houses or tents, or whatever they may be, will not be constructed especially for the Exposition, but they will be torn for the Exposition, but they will be torn down in the countries now inhabited by the savages and shipped to Chicago just as they are, so that the actual habitations will be secured. Probably the most interesting habitation that any of the savages will put up will be a small pueblo of the Moqui Indians from Arizona. They will build a typical structure of stone, and in it about 20 Indians will live and carry on the work of making pottery, weaving and basket-making. In all three of these lines the Moquis have attained great proficiency, as well as in loom-weaving. This exhibit in itself will prove a most interesting and instructive one as showing the development of hative arts among the Indian tribes of our own country.

The Onota From British Columbia "The other tribes of the United States will the other knows of the United States will be represented by families of distinctive stocks, great care being taken in every instance to secure representative families. From the regions of British Columbia we From the regions of British Columbia we have already arranged to bring 13 Indians who represent three or four distinct tribes. With them will come one of the great wooden houses from Vancouver. It is now on the way to Chicago. This house is elaborately carved after a fashion peculiar to the Indians of that section.

dians of that section.

"Of course a great many of the tribes that will be represented at the Fair pay little attention to industrial affairs. They live by the chase or from the product of streams. Many of the people, therefore, who live along abores of lakes or near rivers, become expert boatmen. These will bring their peculiar cances and boats of various designs and paddle around in the little bay just as though they were engaged in their ordinary pastime. I imagine the effect produced by scores of little barks shooting across the lagoon will be picturesque and interesting.

"We have been very much aunoyed," Prof. Putnam continued, "by statements

made from time to time that this feature of our exhibit would partake somewhat of the character of what has come to be known as a wild west show. I am very sorry that any such impression has gone abroad, for it is far from our intention to permit anything of the sort. These Indians and other native people will simply carry on their native industries and continue their home customs. They may participate in various ceremonies peculiar to each tribe, but we shall sternly repress anything that savors of the savagery repress anything that savors of the savagery of a wild west performance. Our purpose is to show these people in a thoroughly solentific way and in a manner that will not

degrade them. What Will Be Shown In-Doors. "Now this is merely the out-of-door feature of our exhibit. We have, as you know, been given the entire north half of the gallery of the great manufacturers building. It contains, I believe, something building. It contains, I believe, something like 16,000 square feet or more. In this we shall show objects of man's handiwork from the earliest days down to the present time. These exhibits will be arranged geologically, the object being to show the gradual evolution of the industrial arts. We have sent expeditions to open mounds and burial places and ancient village sites and shell heaps and to explore caves and clift houses and old pueblos all over the Western Hemisphere. From these different sources and from ancient ruins in Central and South America we have secured objects illustrat-America we have secured objects illustrating the mode of life centuries ago. We have dug up mummies and unearthed skeletons and with them objects that were skeletons and with them objects that were buried at the same time. These are now packed ready for shipment to Chicago. In order to show the phases of prehistoric life on the continent, models of the most distinctive earthworks and mounds will be prepared from carefully made plans and sketches. The great earthworks of Ohio, in which are combined squares, octagons, circles and other figures, often of large size, will be represented in this way as well as the different kinds of mounds, such as the great mound at Cahokia, Ill., nearly 100 feet high, and the famous serpent mound of Ohio, an earth structure, 1,400 feet long. The largest ancient fortification in this country will be represented in the same manner, as will also the Turner and Hopewell groups, both illustrating the sacred structures of an extinct people.

Harvard Will Help the Exhibit.

Harvard Will Help the Exhibit. "We have been largely assisted in this feature of our work by the different State boards and historical societies, which have worked in conjunction with our expeditions. All the material collected this year by the expeditions sent to Honduras by the Peabody Museum of Harvard College will be lent to the World's Fair. This material is of great historic value. Models are being made of the immense monoliths and altars existing among the ancient ruins of Copan, and many interesting specimens have already been obtained to illustrate the arts and customs of the unknown but once pow-erful people who designed and erected these massive stone structures, liberally orna-mented with figures in high relief and strange hieroglyphs. By comparing casts, models, photographs and objects from different localities the customs and habits of the prehistoric peoples of the continent can be compared with one another and with those of later times, and the distribution, migration, and connection of the project. migration and connection of the various

ples can be traced.
We have now in the field securing these collections about 100 men. Most of them are graduate students who are pursuing studies in different universities in kindred departments to ours. These students make the investigations for us for their essential expenses. George A. Dorser, who has represented the department in Peru, South America, for over a year, has just forwarded America, for over a year, has just forwarded to us a number of fine collections embraced in 75 large cases. These specimens illustrate the ancient civilization of that country. Now, of course, you know that all of these collections are to become the property of the city of Chicago after the Exposition and to save as the maleure of the carriers and the carriers are the property. and to serve as the nucleus of the great museum of natural history that is to be es-tablished in this city. The collections which we have secured are of great value. They exceed by far the cost of their collec-tion and will give Chicago the foundation for one of the greatest museums in the

A VERY STINGY MAN. Though Rich, He Turns Envelopes Inside Out, and Uses Them a Second Tim-. One of the worst stories of extreme parsimony on record comes from Uniontown. A young man from that place in the city yesterday, said that some time ago he wrote to a wealthy citizen of Green county who owned land in Uniontown, asking him for his price on a lot. In a few days he received a reply in a curious looking envelope: He examined it carefully and found that the anysions the envelope was turned inside out.
Making a closer inspection he discovered
that it was the one he had sent the Greene ounty man. Since then he has had several of his envelopes returned in the same way. The Greene county citizen was too stingy to buy envelopes, though worth not less than \$15,000. The Uniontown man remarked that it was not much wonder that some people got rich. He added that it was a pity there is a law against using postage

FIRE! SMOKE! WATER!

Another Monster Fire hale Started Tuesday Morning, July 19, at 8 O'Clock- \ Destructive Fire Once More Gives You a Chance to Buy Clothing for Less Then One-Third Its Value-P. C. C. C., Corner

Grant and Dismond Streets. All day Monday and all Monday night our great troop of salespeople were as busy as bees getting in shape all the goods that were only slightly damaged by smoke and water and marking them at prices you never heard of before. And now we are ready with a peerless, matchless and most wonderful fire sale of fine clothing, never before attempted on such a gigantic scale in the United States. You don't know what bargains are until you visit our great fire sale. Like a mighty cyclone shrough our wast establishment prices have been swept away and leave alightly damaged men's fine clothing to be carried away for nearer nothing than anything ever offered in the history of the clothing trade. Who wants to buy any clothing? You don't need a big pocketbook. Come to this sale and we will open your eyes. Stirring scenes. The wildest excitement will prevail to-day when our doors are thrown open to the public. Not only here in Pittsburg, but the whole western portion of Pennsylvanis is bound to be at fever heat within twenty-four hours after this announcement reaches the ears of the beople. This colossal fire sale All day Monday and all Monday night our only here in Pittsburg, but the whole western portion of Pennsylvania is bound to be at fever heat within twenty-four hours after this announcement reaches the ears of the people. This colossal fire sale is without doubt full of the greatest values in medium and heavy-weight men's suits and overcoats ever offered by anyone on the face of this globe. Here you are. An absolute necessity. Articles that no man can do without offered for one-third less than the cost of manutacture because they are only slightly damaged. They must surely be bargains. Read the list of prices and see what we offer at this wonderful fire sale of slightly damaged clothing. Men's black fancy worsted suits at \$3.35, worth \$10. Men's cutsway worsted dress suits worth \$10 of anyone's money; you can buy them at this great fire sale for \$6.85. Men's black Prince Albert coats and vests, greatest value in America, \$6.95, worth \$20. Men's cheviot suits, 30 different shades, \$7.77, worth \$23. Men's slik mixed cassimere trock suits, \$7.62, worth \$24. English narrow wale dress suits, very dressy surments, \$6.75, worth \$25. Men's plain dark suits and mixed worsteds and cheviots at \$4.44, worth \$12. Black hocksnums, bound or plain, imported mixtures, at \$7.25, worth \$22. Men's English plaid vicunas and other imported fabrics, \$9.95, worth \$27. Boys' suits at 78 cents, worth \$25. Boys' suits at 78 cents, worth \$25. Men's plain dark colors, \$9.27, worth \$27. Boys' slike at \$2.42, worth \$10. Men's overcouts at \$4.45 worth \$10. Men's overcouts at \$4.45 worth \$10. Men's overcouts at \$4.55 worth \$27. Boys' slike and lay them aside for tuture use. Hemember. we could mention a thousand wonderful bargains, only sliratly damaged, but we have given you a good idea of what you cân get at our stores, commencing Tuesday morning, July 10, at 8 o'clock, and continuing from day to day until we have sold every garment in the house. P. C. C. C. C. Clothiers, cor. Grant and Diamond sts.

Da Witt's Little Early Risers. Rogriping, to pain, no nausear sany pill to make.

A FIGHT FOR FREEDOM

The Sturdy Norwegians Struggling in the Throes of Liberty.

DISSATISFIED WITH SWEDEN.

They Desire to Fstablish a Republic of Their Cwn Manufacture.

WORK OF PJORNSTJERNE PJORNSON.

A few days ago a cable dispatch told of the resignation of the Norwegian cabinet, says the Boston Herald. Immediately following it came advices from Stockholm announcing that Sweden would resist any attempt at dissolving the union on the part of Norway, even threatening, if necessary, to invade the latter country with an armed

The long and bitter political conflict between these two far-away countries, which s barely intimated in the cablegrams, has received but scant attention on this side of the Atlantic. Yet it is of the greatest interest to the intelligent observer of the political development of European countries. It is, in a measure, a struggle for liberty not unlike that of the founders of our Republic. It aims at vesting the peo-ple with rights and privileges that have been usurped by a bureaucracy and kings. The strife is fast approaching its culmina-The strife is fast approaching its culmination, and the latest events proclaim in unmistakable tones the dawn of a new republic. Additional interest is lent this
coming event when it is remembered that
during these years of battle and democratic
rule the Norwagian reformers have drunk
inspiration and sought ideals from the history of the United States.

And, furthermore, thousands of their
countrymen who have founded new homes
throughout this land—there is hardly a family in Norway without its American representative—have with one accord voiced the

sentative—have with one accord voiced the blessings of universal suffrage and a gov-enment by the people.

Chief Factors in the Struggle, The potent influence which these have wielded, both personally and through com-munication of different kinds, especially munication of different kinds, especially among the farming classes, cannot easily be overestimated, and has been a principal factor in rousing the home people to wage war for political freedom. The Constitution of 1814 gave Norway a separate Parliament, with full legislative independence. The right of appointing to office was vested in the King, and for a long time exercised by him in rather an arbitrary manner. Later it was understood that all appointments should be made in accordance with the wishes of the cabinet.

ments should be made in accordance with the wishes of the cabinet.

Before long it was felt by some that, In the eyes of Sweden and their common king, Norway was simply regarded as a province, enjoying certain privileges. This view of the matter was eminently satisfactory to the office-holding class, in whose hands all political power lay during the first half of the century. Then arose that intrepid spokesman for the people who led them on to the first victory, in their strife to obtain greater independence and a voice in national affairs. His name was John Sverdrup, a man wonderfully endowed as a Sverdrup, a man wonderfully endowed as a thinker and orator—a born leader. To him the Liberals of Norway owe their chiefest

At every step toward reform and progress At every step toward reform and progressive measures, he, with the others, met with the strong opposition of the office-holding class, including all functionaries of the state church. The fight first centered about certain proposed changes in the Constitution—trial by jury, extension of the suffrage and representation of the cabinet in the Storthing. the Storthing.

The King's Veto Always at Hand,

Every measure affecting the constitution was met with a veto by the King. It was contended that the constitution itself granted him the privilege of an absolute, or final, veto in all matters pertaining to the and was sustained by his Ministers. This eventually led to the impeachment of the Selmer Cabinet in 1883. They were tried by a court composed of a part of the Storthing and the Judges of the Supreme Bench. along. The excitement was intense. Loud cries of treason filled the air, and when King Oscar rode through the streets of Christiana his smiles and bows received an

Christiana his similes and bows received an almost silent recognition.

Selmer, the Prime Minister, together with his whole Cabinet, was found guilty, deprived of office and condemned to pay a fine. The little prim man, who so long had been a barrier to political progress in Norway, rode in state with head erect and proud mein to the Parliament building to hear his sentence. The surging crowd eyed him with silent contempt. A little later he emerged, a trembling, aged man—he had

been disgraced for life.

It may be remarked, in this connection, that all the Judges of the Supreme Banch voted for his acquittal. This was the first great victory of the Liberal party, or the Left, as it is called. Loud mutterings were heard in Sweden over this event, but the weak-minded King Oscar "bit in the sour apple" and appointed his bitterest adversary, Sverdrup, Prime Minister. Thus parliamentarism was introduced together with other been disgraced for lite tarism was introduced, together with other pletest independence in all matters pertain ing to home government, the Norwegians now demand equal representation with the Swedes in all relations of their country to foreign nations.

Kight of Special Treeties Demanded. Hitherto all negotiations with other Governments have been conducted by the Swedish Minister of State. Norway now demands independence in her foreign relations, the right of special treaties with other nations and her own consular representatives. The refusal of the King to sanction the latter led to the resignation of the Steen Ministry a week ago.

Ministry a week ago.

Step by step the Norwegians have moved toward a complete severance of all political ties which still bind them to Sweden. With separate military and naval establishments, parliamentary rule and an extended suf-trage which will soon become universal, Norway needs only a free hand in handling

Norway needs only a free hand in handling foreign questions to be a Republic in all but the name. Of the King's prestige and power only a faint shadow remains.

Threats to cut off the royal appanage have recently been made by highly influential members of the Storthing. If he thereby could secure lasting peace, King Oscar would, no doubt, gladly consent to any such arrangement. He could well afford it, too, for his fortune, a part of which if invested in New York real estate, is estimated at over \$25,000,000.

Emboldened by their success, the leaders of the Left do not hesitate any longer to of the Left do not hesitate any longer to declare openly for a republic. Foremost among these stand the statuesque giant, the poet and statesman, Bjornstjerne Bjornson, whose mighty voice and fierce eloquence have been instrumental in leading the people to victory in a possible to the contract of the

ple to victory in so many political battles. And, in truth, they have been battles. Bot Blood of the Vikings Crops Out. The hot blood of the vikings still flows in The hot blood of the vikings still nows in the veins of the people of Norway. Though unlike our own citizens they rarely have resorted to physical violence at elections, and feelings have run high, and the lines

and feelings have run high, and the lines between the warring factions are drawn as taut as between Tory and Socialist.

Families have been separated, and lifelong friends become estranged through differences of opinion in political matters. What opposition still remains to the new and coming order of things is chiefly composed of members of the old bureaucracy and plutocracy. But it is due to them to say that some of the reasons advanced by them against the establishment of a Norwegian Republic are worthy of heed.

The poverty of the country would make it hard to bear the increased expenditures of the inevitably more costly republican form of government. Russia looks with covetous eyes at the splendid harbors of the western coast of Norway, and would snatch

at any favorable opportunity to seize them. A dissolution of the Union would naturally be welcomed by Russia as such an opportunity. Sweden feels that, with Norway a Republic, its own existence is rendered precarlous. She, too, fears the Russian bear, whose claws she remembers so well from former encounters. What forcible resistance Sweden would offer, in the event of a declaration of a Norwegian Republic, is open to conjecture.

The Common Foe Forgo

The two people, though so closely related by blood, are sufficiently inimical and jealous of each other to forget their common foe. While it is hardly probable that the Swedes would march an army into Norway, there is enough certain trouble ahead to make people apprehensive. However all this may be, it is safe to say that the time is not distant when a monarchy, "by the grace of God," will be a matter of history only in the land of the midnight sun. The effect of such a hannening will be far reach. effect of such a happening will be far reach ing, and especially strongly felt in Den mark, where the political troubles threater great upheavals, and, above all, in Sweden In both these countries republican agita-tors are awake, and actively disseminating the gospel of freedom taught them by the United States.

### RIVER IMPROVEMENTS

Discussed at Length in a Report of the Mississippi Commission—The Late Floods and the Extra Work They Have Given

the Government WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Mississippi River Commission has submitted its report to the Secretary of War, giving a detailed statement of the work accom plished in the improvement of the river during the past year and the plan of work laid out for the present year. Since the last annual report there have been no additional apprepriations or legislation affecting the commission. The distribution of appro-priations of last year, as given in the last report, has been modified by the transfer of various sums from one object to another from time to time during the vear, as the demand for funds in the various branches of

the work become more or less pressing.

The present high water has caused two new breaks in the river, near Memphis, which will be repaired during the coming season. Caving continues slowly along the bluff further down stream. It seems prob-able that further extension of the revenuen at Greenville may be necessary in the future, and the work at Lake Providence reach is to be extended during the coming season. Near Vicksburg the bank continues to cave slowly, and the revetment will have to be extended in the future.

Some River Improvements Hampered. The execution of the project for improvement of the Red and Atcharalaya rivers is much hampered by the danger of temporarily obstructing navigation. The offer of the shipping interests to relinquish the use of the old channel at Turnbull Island will probably be accepted by the commission—
meanwhile dredging will be resumed. The
spur dikes at New Orleans are all in good
condition, and appear to be accomplishing
the object for which they were designed.
The construction of additional spurs is contemplated.

It seems that the maximum strain has

It seems that the maximum strain has been placed upon the levees that they will have to bear this year, and that little, if any, further damage will suffer by the recent floods. The levees require an expenditure of several million dollars to put them in a state of reasonable security against great floods, and that they should have yielded in places during the highest flood heretofore recorded is to be taken as a matter of course. ter of course.

Some Devices in Bad Odor. In referring to the improvement of the river channel the Commission condemns all devices which rely exclusively upon the current of the river for carrying away the excavated material, and also condemns all appliances of small capacity, such as the

dredgers usually employ.

The Commission is considering the propriety of building a dredge of a capacity sufficient to remove the material bodily, and which can be easily moved from place see, but are hampered by

deal of such an appliance.

The obstructions during the low water season were greatest above Cairo. The balance on hand, money, May 31, 1892, was \$986,375, distributed as follows: Levees, \$78,118; channel works, \$314,867; harbors and bank protection, \$281, 116; Red and Atachafalaya rivers, \$89,871; surveys, etc., \$57,084, and plant and mis-cellaneous, \$165,317.

### A CHANCE TO VOTE

Asked by the Residents of the New Four teenth Ward of Allegheny City-A Physician Sues the Employer of His Patients-Court News.

City Solicitor Elphinstone, of Allegheny, resterday filed a petition in the Quarter Sessions Court in behalf of the electors of the Fourteenth ward, Allegheny. It is stated that on March 29, 1892, the Councils of Allegheny annexed to the city as the Fourteenth ward a portion of Reserve township. The new ward contains about 175 taxables and more than 100 voters, a majority of whom belong to the Republican party. The ward has no election officers, assessor, alderman or constable and has not been formed into an election district. In order, therefore, that the voters may not be deprived of their votes at the coming elec-tion, the court is asked to designate a polling place and appoint election officers.

To secure this the appointment of commissioners to inquire into the necessity of it and report to court is first asked. Judge Magee appointed as such commissioners, James Hunter, Frank Fertig and Valentine

SUIT AGAINST AN EMPLOYER

Brought by a Physician to Recover for

Professional Services. Dr. George P. Rossman yesterday entered suit against Morris Hoas to recover \$272 due for professional services. Dr. \$272 due for professional services. Dr. Rossman states that in January, 1802, Nathan Boyce and Harry Dietrich, employers of Hoas, were severely injured by the fall of the scaffold on which they were working. They were taken to the Southside hospital and Dr. Rossman attended them, Hoas promising to pay him for his services. In addition to other injuries Dietrich had both wrists and one elbow broken, and Boyce both arms and one knee. The bill is \$272 which Hoas is asked to pay.

Little Loral Briefs. There executions were issued yesterday against Dean & Marshall—one by F. Sutton & Co., for \$159 21; one by Stolzenbach & Pfeil. for \$1,702 50, and the other by the Iron City Sand Company, for \$1,115 62.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, Judge Magee admitted William Geis, who accidentally shot and fatally wounded James Masterson in a shooting gallery on Penn avenue, to bail in the sum of \$5,000. Geis is charged with murder.

AGENT MCCLURE, of the Law and Order Society, yesterday paid the costs in the per-jury suits against him. The costs as originaily taxed were \$59 59, but, after a long cortest of every item by himself and Attorne Yost, they were reduced to \$55, which among he paid.

Evening Session to Talk a Little WASHINGTON, July 18 .- To make an estimate of 30 members being present this evening would not be an exaggeration on the one hand nor under enumeration on the other. All who were present talked the World's Fair appropriations, either in favor or opposition, but no action was taken.

His Tongue and Jaw Tora Apart. Valentine Kozlowski, employed at Kline's shovel factory on North Thirteenth street. had his tongue and lower jaw torn spart while at work. He was dressing the face of a rapidly revolving wheel when the instrument flew up, causing the injury. His chance for recovery is doubtful.

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