zealous Authorities.

DOCTORS KILLED BY THE HOB. Ignorant People Accuse Them of Causing the Dread Disease

IN THE CHOLERA STRICKEN DISTRICT.

Boston, July 26 .- Private advices just received in Boston from the city of Astrakhan, Russia, tell the story of a popular outbreak that scarcely finds a parallel in modern history since the plague riots of the Middle Ages, and is only to be paralleled in Russian annals by such risings as those of Stenko Razin, the brigand, and Pugacheff, the political pretender.

The first news of the disturbance came about the beginning of the present month in the form of a telegram stating that a number of workmen fleeing from the cholera had been killed in a riot, due to the attempt of the military to hold them to the performance of their contracts. Still later intelligence ascribed the disturbances to a revolt on the part of the ignorant populace against the sanitary measures taken to pre-vent the spread of the plague.

The detailed account just received, while it pictures the ignorance, the superstitious hallucinations and the murderous violence of the mob in the most lurid colors, repre-sents the outbreak as having been precipitated in the first instance by the discovery zeal to stamp out the dread disease, had been putting cholera patients into their cof-

Story of the Astrakhan Riot.

The Astrakhan riot, with all its shock ing features, is now seen to be one of the incidents of that double scourge of famine and plague from which Russia is suffering so direly to-day. The story of it really begins with the cholera outbreak, since there is no evidence to show that, in the absence of disease, there would have been any conflict with the authorities. Situated on the Lower Volga, at the entrance to the Caspian, the city is connected by steamship lines with all the ports of that inland sea, receives for European transporta-tion almost the entire commerce with Persia and Transcaucasia, and holds annually markets and bazsars that attract thousands of merchants from all parts of Asia and Europe. Its complete communications with the East, in fact, have made it the much-dreaded gateway through which, despite the sanitary precautions of the Eussian Government, Asiatic cholera so frequently gains admission to the western world.

The latest visitation of the disease, due to a temporary relaxation of sanitary vigi-lance at the Caspian ports, began toward the latter part of June, and cholera was raging in the city for about a week before the official announcement of its presence was made on the last of July. The normal population of Astrakhan at the present time is about 80,000 persons, made up of Russians, Armenians, Tartars and Persians, the Russians dominating; the industries carried on include shipbuilding, dyeing, silk-making, tallow melting, oil refining, soap making, fruit raising and fishing. But this year, owing to the migration of large numbers of peasants and artisans from the work. Astrakban is overcrowded, and the public works of various kinds in order to give occupation to the surplus population.

Measures to Prevent the Spread. As soon as the presence of the disease had been definitely ascertained the authori-ties took prompt measures to prevent its spread. One of the first of these was the quarantining of all vessels coming from the Caspian ports, and this measure has been carried out so rigorously that at the time of writing (July 4) some 7,000 persons were detained in the roadstead, where, owing to ns, they were for restricted to a diet of half a pound of bread a day. Quarantines were also established for the Volga steamers, with the result of practically cutting off Astrakhan from the rest of the world. The city itself was divided for sanitary purposes into 16 dis-tricts, and a new hospital, furnishing accommodation for 200 patients, was

At the time the sanitary regulations were issued cholera patients were being conveyed to hospitals at the rate of about ten a day. was ordained, among other things, t corpses should be wrapped in sheets covered with quicklime, put quickly into coffins, nailed up, and then, without religious ceremonies of any kind, conveyed directly to a special cholera cemetery in the steppe, and there

The first signs of popular discontent manifested themselves after the issue of the sanitary regulations. The Russian peasants artisans and common people generally, being of the orthodox Greek faith, strongly resent the idea of interring dead people without a preliminary religious ceremony, since they regard such neglect not only as nunecessary, but as a slight upon the dead, and as imperiling their interests in the world to come. Another source of discon-tent was the widespread belief among the population that the cholera was being manufactured by the doctors, many declaring that Anglichanka (the "English woman," meaning England) had sent 8,000,000 roubles to bribe the physicians.

Noises Heard in the Coffins.

Soon after the cholera broke out the drivers of teams who used to convey corpses to the cemetery began to talk about noises which they had heard in the coffins, and it was soon rumored about the town that the doctors were burying people alive.

The excitement culminated on July 3. It

was Sunday, and special morning prayers against cholera had been offered up at the eathedral. At about 12 o'clock in the day some officers of the sanitary corps were en-gaged, in the poorer part of the city, remov-ing some women who had been attacked by cholera. The men had ambulance wagon with them, and the removals were effected by means of long poles each armed at the end with a hook. As the women had to be lifted into the wagons by their clothing, some of them got trightened and clamored so loudly that a crowd of people came to their assistance. The sanitary officials, together with the few police accompanying them, were severely beaten by the populace. In its rage the mob threw one of the ambulance wagons into the adjacent canal, and having made a bonfire of the other, deliberately killed an assistant physician who had tried

Meanwhile a similar scene was being enacted in Selenia, the commercial quarter of the city, where the crowd not only mal-

the city, where the crowd not only mal-treated the police, but mistaking a passer-by for a doctor beat him to death.

At 5 o'clock in the evening a mob of from 20,000 to 30,000 people proceeded to the cholera hospital in the Yangurcheff dis-trict and there began to break the windows with stones. Having secured an entrance, they severely beat the doctors whom they found inside.

The Fury of the Mob.

The mob killed several teldshers before they left the building, and, mistaking Feldsher Popoff for a doctor, threw him alive on a bonfire, where he was quickly burned to a cinder. During the attack on the hospital the Governor of the province of Astrakhan, who has his official residence in the city of Astrakhan, came upon the seene, accompanied by the local authorities and a body of Cossacks, but the military were as powerless to check the riot as were the appeals for order made by the Governor himself. The people were wild with rage, and did just as they liked.

From the ruined hospital the rioters proceeded to the cholera cemetery, and there The Fury of the Mob.

ceeded to the cholera cemetery, and there began to draw coffins from the earth and open them. Here a discovery was made which, whatever explanation of it be forth-

coming, is alleged to be altogether beyond question, since it was observed by hundreds of eye-witnesses, many of whom had no part in the proceedings of the rioters, but were present simply as spectators.

Of the large number of coffins examined, four were found to contain bodies not yet dead—eholera patients, in fact, who in the haste of the moment had been prematurely buried. The people, horrified at the discovery, first set to work to resuscitate the pseudo corpses, and having done this by taking the lime from their mouths and feeding them with milk and stimulants, conducted them to their homes. One of the buried men was a Tartar, who, though not of the orthodox Greek faith, devoutly made the sign of the cross as soon as he was rescued, declaring that the doctors would never catch him again.

Rage Against the Doctors.

Rage Against the Doctors. The mob left the cholers cemetery with its wild rage against doctors and sanitary measures increased tenfold. For several hours it surged through the streets, beating or killing everyone who could be suspected or killing everyone who could be suspected of belonging to the hated profession. When the enraged people reached a hospital they would enter it and carry all the patients out into the steppe for "safety;" then, returning to the buildings, they would confiscate all the disinfecting material that could be found and scatter it to the four winds; all the lime preparations were in this way distributed over the steppe. In one part of the city the mob fired and burned to the ground the enormous brick building which the authorities had converted into a hospi-tal, at the same time breaking up the am-bulance wagons and making bonfires of the debris.

The police who tried to dissuade the rioters were received with volleys of stones and dirt or beaten with clubs. The rioting was witnessed by the Governor and the Cossacks, but nothing was done at this stage of the proceedings to suppress the

Why the military did not use their rifles is not known. It is claimed on the one hand that the Governor, who is a humane man, did not care to give the order to fire, for fear that hundreds of law-abiding people, present only as spectators, would be in-volved in the slaughter; on the other hand, it is stated that the soldiers were without cartridges. How utterly the rioters had their own way is shown by the fact that, while the brick hospital was burning, a fire engine company, which had driven up to put out the flames, were prevented from using their hose, and had to stand idly by and watch the building burn to the ground.

Stations Wrecked and Officers Beaten. Having destroyed the brick hospital, the mob went about burning police stations and beating police captains wherever these could An attempt was finally made to set fire to the remaining hospitals in the city, but the lateness of the hour and the activity of the soldiers dissuaded the people from further rioting for that evening.

Fatigued with their work the rioters separated to their homes, shouting as they did that their work the rioters are the remaining as they did that their homes, shouting as they did they are they are the soldiers and they are they are they are the soldiers and they are the are they so that on the morrow they would kill all the doctors, and burn their houses to the ground. A panic reigned throughout the city, and the wakeful population spent the

night in terror.

Day had no sooner dawned on the Fourth of July than the mob again gathered, this time more numerous and formidable than ever. The first act of their reawakered frenzy was to smash and utterly destroy some free tea rooms which philanthropic persons had established and were conducting in the interset of workingmen the persons had established and were conducting in the interest of workingmen, the rioters declaring that the tea supplied in these rooms had been poisoned by the doctors. By this time the city seemed to be wholly surrendered to the mob, for the stores were closed and barricaded, and the police, to save their lives, were going about in plain clothes and saying nothing. Emboldened by their success of the previous day, the rioters proceeded to the Governor's house, and there called on the official head of the province to come out and explain to house, and there called on the official head of the province to come out and explain to the people who it was that had ordered cholera patients to be buried alive. Mingled with these demands were cries that the doctors should be handed over to the rioters, and that money and bread should be given to the people to enable those who wished to leave the city. Threats to smash the official building to pieces were freely used.

No Quarter Given to the Mob.

The Governor's house is a large brick building of three stories, the basement of which is occupied by shops. On the one side it stands on Moscow street, and on the other faces a large open square in the center

of which is a statue of Alexander II.

These approaches to the building were quickly filled with an excited, gesticulating mob, whose deafening cries rendered any attempt to parley with them impossible. It was here that the Governor determined to make his stand. The many whole her had been approached to the control of t make his stand. The man who had been forced to remain inactive while hospitals were being burned, doctors murdered and policemen beaten, now found himself able to draw the line at the smashing of his

At the first signs of the attack he had in-troduced a detachment of Cossacks into the building, and the precaution was not taken a moment too soon. With a wild "hurrah!" the mob began to bombard the structure with boulders and paving stones taken from the street. But its first volley was its last. From the upper windows of the two sides of the building the soldiers fired down upon the closely packed crowd, and at once the cries of the dead and dying filled the air, among the killed being many of the rioters and a number of incautious spectators at-tracted to the place out of curiosity. Most of the crowd now dispersed, and from the thinned ranks of the rioters, who had refused to believe that the Cossacks would fire on them, arose the cry: "Shoot on! It's better for us to die at once than to be buried

Not a Doctor to Be Found.

The soldiers fired two more volleys with blank cartridges to intimidate the mob, and then removed the dead and wounded to the Kremlin nearby. At 1 o'clock in the day, Moscow street, with its brain-bespattered and blood-smeared pavements, had been cleared of the crowd, and order had also been restored in the adjacent thoroughfares. Patrols of Cossacks were at once established in the principal streets, and the city is now under the most rigorous martial law. At the last writing military reinforcements were

hourly expected from Saratoff.

The disturbance thus apparently quelled by the action of the Governor has, for the time being, ruined the important business interests of Astrakhan. It effect on the

interests of Astrakhan. It effect on the sanitary measures taken to prevent the spread of cholera and on the general health of the population is still more serious.

"All the apothecary stores," writes a resident, "are closed, and there is not a doctor to be found in the whole city. The physicians, in fact, are in hiding. The sick people in the hospitals are totally without medical assistance, while even for ordinary ailments, to say nothing of cholers, there is no professional or medical aid to be obtained anywhere."

NEARLY every hous chold uses a stimulant of some kind. None better known or more highly recommended than Klein's "Silver Age" and Duquesne Rye whiskies. Physicians of high standing have vouched for the truth of this over their signatures. These testimonals are shown in Max Klein's window, Federal street, Allegheny. Send to him for catalogue and price list of all kinds of liquors.

It Is Cheaper to Go to the Seashore Than to Stay at Home,

This can be done by taking advantage of Pennsylvania Railroad seashore excursion Thursday, August 4. Special train leaves Union station at 8:50 a. M. Tickets good on regular trains same date at 4:50, 7:10 and 8:10 P. M. Rate is \$10. Tickets good 12 days, with privilege of stop off at Philadelphia on return trip.

EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY Via the B. & O. R. R., On next Thursday, July 28. Rate \$10 the round trip, and tickets good for 12 days. Special trains leave depot at 8 A. M. and \$20 r. M. Secure your parlor and sleeping car accommodations early.

Room Renters and Boarding Houses Who Have Used The Dispatch's Centa-Word advertis-ing columns under Wanted Boarders and Rooms To Let find is the best. PREMIERS OF AMERICA.

An Interesting Historical Sketch of the Secretaries of State.

Far Overshadowed That of Their Respective Presidental Chiefs.

LIGHTS ON THE POLITICAL FIRMAMENT

John W. Foster is the thirty-second on the list of Secretaries of State, while Ben-jamin Harrison, in whose Cabinet he serves, is only the twenty-third man who has figured on the roll of Presidents. Heads of the State Department have exceeded the Presidents in number; so also, in the general average, have they surpassed them in ability. This official is the most important member of the President's Ministerial Council. His office takes precedence of all others in the Cabinet. At the beginning of the Government he was sometimes called the Secretary of Foreign Affairs, a title by which the corresponding officer in the leading European governments is known. Their is a certain propriety in this title, for through the State Department all intercourse between our Government and the other nations of the world takes place, says Frederick S. Schilling in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Presidents and Premiers on the Same Level. In the first two or three administrations the balance in ability and public experience may be considered to have been fairly level as between the Presidents and the Premiers. Jefferson, the first Secretary of State, served in the Legislature of Virginia, as Governor of that State, in the Continental Congress and as Minister to France under the confederation before going into Washington's Cabinet, yet this record, perhaps, can be fairly offset by Washington's service as commander in chief of the army during eight years of war, and in the convention which framed the Constitution, over which body he presided. At the time when Jefferson obtained the portfolio of State he was famed chiefly for his authorship of the Declaration of Independence, and for his tendencies toward political and social radicalism. He was succeeded in the State Department by Edmund Randolph, who had been Attorney General in the same Cabinet previously, and who before that time had held several offices in Virginia, and had been a member of the Continental Congress and of the convention which

framed the Federal Constitution. Timothy Pickering stepped into Randolph's place on the latter's retirement. Pickering had previously been a Postmaster General and a Secretary of War under Washington, and, before the foundation of the Government under the Constitution he had filled several offices in Massachusetts. Like Jefferson and Randolph, Pickering was one of the best known men of his time This comprises the list of men who held the portfolio of State in the eight years' service

of Washington in the Presidency. Two Secretaries in One Term.

In the four years of the first Adams' service as President there were two Secretaries of State-Timothy Pickering and John Marshall. Pickering had come over from Washington's administration. Presidents in those days sometimes kept some of their in those days sometimes kept some of their predecessor's Cabinet in office. Adams held on to nearly all of Washington's. Marshall succeeded Pickering near the end of Adams' administration. This was the great John Marshall, who had previously been a soldier in the war for independence, a member of the Continental Congress, an envoy to France, and a member of Congress under the Constitution, and subsequently was Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court for over 34 years, serving longer in that tribunal than any man who sat in it before or since his time. John Adams was President when Marshall went to the head of the court, and on his death in that office Andrew Jackson was in the White House. He pronounced more opinions on constitutional law than any man who ever sat in the great Federal tribunal. He himself is reported to have said that if he were to be considered in the future worthy of remembrance, his best biography would be found in his decisions in the Sureme Court

The Stepping Stone to the Presidency. James Madison was the Secretary of State under Jefferson, Robert Smith and James Monroe under Madison and John Quincy Adams under Monroe. Thus this post came to be known as a stepping stone to the Presidency. Madison, Monroe and John Quincy Adams went direct from the chief office of the Cabinet to the highest post under the Government, while Jefferson had also held the office of Secretary of State before going to the post of Executive, but he did not step at once from the lower office to the higher, for the Vice Presidency came to him in the interval. Smith is not well remembered, but Madison, Monroe and Adams were, even before their elevation to the White House, among the first citizens of the land. Madison and Monroe, who belonged to the Virginia dynasty, were distinguished men in their State before the Government under the Constitution was founded. Both had been members of the State Legislature and of the Continental Congress. Madison was one of the framers of the Federal Constitution, and from his activity and influence in this work he has been called the "Father of the Constitu-tion." Monroe had been a soldier in the war for independence, and each also served in Congress under the Constitution before reaching the post of Secretary of State. Madison was the last to die of all the men who signed the Constitution, while Monroe was the last of the men who figured in the

army or in politics at the time of the Revo-lution to reach the Presidency.

Adams, who was the next Secretary of State to Monroe, and who also succeeded State to Monroe, and who also succeeded Monroe in the Presidency, was only eight years old when the "embattled farmers" at Concord "fired the shot heard round the world." He was, perhaps, the ablest of all the men who held the post of Secretary of State up to his time, with the exception of Jefferson. He had, in the latter years of the eighteenth century, been Minister to the Natherlands and to Pressia served in the Netherlands and to Prussia, served in the Legislature of his State and in the United States Senate in the first decade of the nineteenth century, and was later on Minister to Russia, before going to the head

of Monroe's Cabinet. Henry Clay the Ninth Premier. Henry Clay was the Secretary of State during the second Adams' Presidency. He was the ninth man on the list of Premiers, was the ninth man on the list of Premiers, while Adams was the sixth President. The great Kentuckian at this time was at the height of his fame and in the full vigor of his mental and physical powers. He had served in the Legislature of his State, in the United States Senate, and in the House of Representatives, and had been Speaker of the latter body for about ten years, a period never equaled in duration before or since by any incumbent of that post. In the year preceding his entrance into the Cabinet he had been a candidate for the Presidency. This was in the celebrated scrub race of 1824, when four men—Adams, Clay, Jackson and William H. Crawford—received electoral votes. None of the four obtaining a majority, the election went to the House of Representatives, where Clay threw his support to Adams and elected him. while Adams was the sixth President. The

Van Buren Was an Expert Politician. The man who succeeded Clay in the office of Secretary of State was Martin Van Buren, who later on went to the Presidency. Van Buren had had considerable political experience before he went to the head of Jackson's Cabinet. He filled several offices

in his State, including that of Governor, served eight years in the United States Senate, and, as founder and director of the Senate, and, as founder and director of the celebrated "Albany Regenoy," he had a National reputation as a party organizer and leader. His services as Secretary of State was only about two years, when he resigned. Then, in succession, Edward Livingston, of Louisians, John McLane, of Delaware, and John Forsyth, of Georgia, were at the head of the State Department under Jackson. None of these men are remembered now by the general reader, although they were prominent figures in their time.

Livingstone was a New Yorker by birth, THE MENTAL CAPACITY OF MANY

their time. Livingstone was a New Yorker by birth, being a conspicuous member of the well-known family of that name in that State, He represented a New York district in Con-gress six or eight years, and was then Mayor of New York City, after which he removed to New Orleans. He was on General Jackson's staff at the battle with the British near that city, and afterward represented the Creole State in both branches of Congress before going into the Cabinet. McLane, his successor as Secretary of State, served in both branches of Congress, as served in both branches of Congress, as Minister to England and as Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, before he was made Premier. Forsyth, who took the post after McLane's retirement, and who held it through the remainder of Jackson's service in the Presidency and through all of Van Buren's, also served in both branches of Congress before Congress before going to the Cabinet, and was Minister to Spain.

Webster Was Greater Than Harrison. Along to this time a balance in point of ability and experience was maintained pretty fairly between the Presidents and the Premiers. Comparisons are odious, but the fact will be patent to anybody who glances over the roll of Presidents and Sectorias of State vince Lecker's days that

glances over the roll of Presidents and Secretaries of State since Jackson's days that the latter officials, as a whole, have surpassed the former in administrative capacity and in knowledge of political issues.

Webster, of course, who was at the head of the State Department under William H. Harrison, and who held the post during about half of Tyler's service in the Presidency, was immeasurably superior to dency, was immeasurably superior to either in intellectual power. He also eclipsed Fillmore, in whose Cabinet he served subsequently. The contrast between the first Harrison and his Premier, was especially striking. So far as we are able to judge from his political record before going to the Presidency, and especially from his utterances and acts during the month in which he served in that office, Harrison vould have been a conspicuous failure as an executive, yet his chief subordinate, the head of his official family, was one of the greatest of all America's statesmen and the greatest, without any exception, of all America's orators. It could be said of Webster with much more truth than it was said of Shakspeare's Henry V., that

Turn him to any cause of policy, The Gordian knot of it he will unloose,

The Secession of the South. And he outshone Tyler and Fillmore almost as completely as he had done Harri-son. Although these three men are en-rolled on the lists of Presidents their re-cords have long since been forgotten by the mass of intelligent readers. They are mere names, while Webster's service forms an epoch in this history of the nation, and some of his acts, notably his reply to Hayne, which aroused the love of the Union throughout the North and revealed the ruin which would come from "States dissevered. which would come from "States dissevered, discordant, belligerent," and "a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched * * * in fraternal blood," stands as a landmark in the nation's annals. That utterance, which was made in 1830, defeated, in the opinion of a prominent Southern authority, the desire of the South a third of a century later to secede.

Secession had previously been talked about in the North as well as in the South about in the North as well as in the countries as a probable outcome of sectional disputes which had previously arisen, but which threatened to reach more alarming proportions in the future. Had this speech of Webster's never been delivered many of the country's statesmen and writers of thirty or forty years ago believed that no serious at-tempt would have been made in 1861 by the Government to prevent the Southern States from going out of the Union.

Secretaries Superior to the Presidents. Hugh S. Legare, Abel P. Upshur and John C. Calhoun, followed Webster in this order in the post of Secretary of State in the Tyler administration, and Edward the Tyler administration, and Edward Everett succeeded him in the Fillmore regime. All of these men, with the exception perhaps of Upshur, were the intellectual superiors of the Presidents they served under. Legare was a highly prominent man in his day, although his name is seldom seen now, while Calhoun was the greatest of all Southern public men except Clay, and formed one of the big triumvirate of statesmen, the others being Webster and Clay, which dominated politics for ster and Clay, which dominated politics for nearly a generation before 1850. Everett had previously served many years in Con-gress, and several terms as Governor of Massachusetts, and was one of the most learned of all our statesmen, and one of

learned of all our statesmen, and one of the most brilliant of all our orators.

James Buchanan, who was Secretary of State under Polk; John M. Clayton, who held the same office under Taylor, and William L. Marcy, who was in that post in Pierce's administration, were greater men intellectually than their superiors. Buchanan at that time was in the height of his powers and weefulness. He had been in his powers and usefulness. He had been in public life a quarter of a century, serving in both branches of Congress and as Minis-ter to Russia before going to Polk's Cabi-net, and received votes for President in the convention which nominated Polk before the latter was mentioned or thought of in connection with the candidacy. Clayton was a prominent member of the Senate before anybody ever dreamed that any convention would ever put up Taylor for the Presidency or any other political office, while Marcy was a conspicuous figure in the nation at large before Pierce was heard of outside of New Hampshire. Grant's Fame Was Purely Military.

When Buchanan went to the Presidency he found himself somewhat overshabowed by his Secretary of State, Lewis Cass. Buchanan had before this time lost nearly all ambition to become President, had ceased to seek the office, and had voluntarily retired to private life, with the intention of keeping out of politics for the rest of his days. He was the oldest man, next to W. H. Harrison, ever elected President, being 66 years of age at the time. Cass was older, however, than his official superior, but years sat on him more lightly and political ambition remained with him later. Jeremiah S. Black, who succeeded Cass near the end of the Buchanan administration, was previously Attorney General in the same Cabinet, and was one of the best known and most accomplished jurists in the country.

The remaining Secretaries of State, down to the accession of the present incumbent, were William H. Seward, Elihu B. Washburne, Hamilton Fish, William M. Evarts, James G. Blaine, Frederick T. Frelinghuy-sen and Thomas F. Bayard, all of whom were national figures before going to the chief place in the Presidental Ministerial Council. Seward served under Lincoln and Johnson, Washburne and Fish under Grant, Evarts under Hayes, Blaine under Garfield and Harrison, Frelinghuysen un-der Arthur and Bayard under Cleveland. Each of these men was a bigger figure on the national stage than was the President who appointed him at the time of the latter's nomination to the Presidency (or the vice presidency in the case of Arthur), unless we make an exception in favor of Grant. Grant's fame, however, at the time

cessors. In this instance, at any rate, the President overshadows his chief official ad-The Skill and Knowledge Essential to the production of the most perfect and popular laxative remedy known, have enabled the California Fig Syrup Co. to achieve a great success in the reputation of its remedy, Syrup of Figs, as it is conceded to be the universal laxative. For sale lay all druggists.

of his nomination was military solely. The present Secretary of State has had less poli-tical experience than did any of his prede-

Have You a Vacant Room And wish a tenant for it? Then do as hundreds of others have done—advertise it in the To Let Rooms Cent-a-Word advertising columns of The Dispatch. GROWING INDUSTRY

Is the Making of Pearl Buttons in Newark, Now It Is Protected.

THE TARIFF HAS DOUBLED WAGES.

A Manufacturer Kicks Since It Lowers Prices by Competition.

FACTS FOR FREE TRADERS TO PONDER

NEW YORK, July 26 .- The Republicans of Newark are already making an active canvass in behalf of Harrison and Reid, and they find much encouragement in the attitude of manufacturers on the subject of protection, as there is a general feeling among the latter class that the McKinley act has been a decided benefit, not only to the manufacturers, but to employes as well.

When the Republicans desire a striking illustration of the benefits of a protective tariff in building up an industry, they point to the pearl-button trade, which, under the effects of the McKinley law, has increased from a small and unimportant industry, which had a hard struggle for existence, to large and flourishing business, engaging the efforts of more than a score of firms with large capital and valuable machinery, and giving employment to several thousand persons.

Three years ago there were only about half a dozen firms in the city of Newark that were engaged in the manufacture of pearl buttons or pearl goods of any kind, and even then they often had a hard time to keep their factories running, in consequence of the fact that the duty on pearl buttons was only 25 per cent ad valorem.

What the McKinley Law Has Done. Under the McKinley law a duty of 21/2 cents a line was imposed, in addition to the 25 per cent duty. Under this law there is a chance for American manufacturers to show what they can do, and the pearl but ton makers of Newark are taking advantage of the benefits afforded them under the Mo-Kinley bill to the fullest extent, and, although this is now usually a dull season in this trade, every firm in this line of busi-ness is now running its factory on full time

and to its utmost capacity.

A reporter, who made a tour of the Newark pearl button factories the other day, was unable to find more than one manufacturer who was not heartily in favor of the McKinley bill, and he frankly admitted that he was a free-trader, and he also admitted that a protective tariff was an excellent thing for the workingman, and had stimulated trade, but he declared that it was not a good thing for the manufacturer, as it caused too much competition and kent the write of manufactured goods.

and kept the price of manufactured goods down too low. He said:

"If you won't publish my name, I will talk to you, but I don't want my name published, as I don't care to get into a controversy over this matter. I am not in favor of the McKinley bill, because I am a freetrader, and then, too, I don't think it has been a good thing for the manufacturers.

It Makes Lower Prices and Competition. "There have been, of course, a good many people going into the business, and this has created such a lively competition among the manufacturers that we have to sell our goods at very low rates, and there is little profit in the business for us. At the same time we are obliged to pay our hands higher wages than we did before the McKinley bill was passed, as there is now more de mand for labor.

"At the same time we are selling our man-ufactured goods at a much lower rate than we did before the bill became a law, for the reason that a large number of new factories that have sprung up under its operation have caused a competition that has compelled us to lower our prices to such an ex-tent that even with the present high tariff shutting out foreign competition, buttons are sold cheaper to-day than they ever were before. The effect of the Republican protective tariff has been greatly to increase the wages of the workingman, and also to prevent the concentration of the trade in the hands of a few manufacturers, as it was three years ago, when five or six firms con-trolled the whole trade in this city, and as I

regard the competition as ruinous, I shall support Cleveland and Stevenson."

One of the most enthusiastic advocates of the benefits of the McKinley bill to the pearl button industry is Thomas A. Webb, who is one of the pioneers in that trade.

The Story of a Business Enterprise, Mr. Webb started in business in the Nassau Works, Newark, a few years ago, and since the passage of the McKinley bill his business has increased to such an extent that he has been compelled to make arrangements for the erection of a building

100 feet long, 32 feet wide, and three stories high in which to carry on his factory.
"My business," said Mr. Webb. "began with eight employes. To-day I employ over 100. When my new factory is com-pleted I shall have between 250 and 300 hands at work. My orders now amount to between \$150,000 and \$170,000 a year. Be-fore the passage of the McKinley bill I was forced to be content with \$2,500. The reason for this improvement is that there are large factories in Bohemia which used to supply our market through the jobbers and middlemen of New York.

The Bohemian workmen were employed at starvation wages, such as no American operative could exist upon, and conse-quently the manufacturers in that country could make up the goods there, ship them to this country, pay the duty upon them and still undersell their American competitors. To-day all this is changed. Many of the Bohemian shops stand idle while the American factories are doing a large trade which is constantly increasing. There is no industry in the country which has prospered so rapidly as the pear! button business has under the McKinly bill."

All Connected With the Industry Benefited A member of the Newark Pearl Novelty Company whose factory is at No. 272 Market street, said he would indorse all that Mr. Webb had said, and added "that an inspection of the books of the company would show that the McKinley bill benefits everybody connected with the industry."
Mr. Greissing, of the firm of Greissing &

Knorles, of Elm street, said: "The Mc-Kinley bill is the best thing in the world for the pearl goods industry both for the employers and the employed. Before the passage of that law nearly all the pearl outtons were made abroad. To-day nearly 3,000 persons are employed in this trade in Newark alone, and the indications are that the number will be constantly increasing. There are 25 factories to-day in this city, where before the passage of the McKinley bill there were only five, and often those five did not work all the time. Now all the pearl goods factories are running on full time and the operatives are making good wages. Under the old tariff, pearl buttons wages. Under the old tarin, pearl buttons came in under a duty of 25 per cent. The McKinley bill imposes a duty of 23/2 cents a line in addition to the 25 per cent duty."

The reporter suggested to Mr. Greissing that the general public did not understand what a "line" meant, and Mr. Greissing contioned.

A Technical Term Exp'ained

"I will explain this to you. A line is one-fortieth of an inch. Here is a card containing 24 shirt buttons. That is what we call a 22-line button. Before the passage of the McKinley bill there was only an advalorem duty of 25 per cent on these goods. Under the wretched system of wages paid in Austria and Bohemia it was possible to manufacture these buttons in these countries ship them to America pay the duty. tries, ship them to America, pay the duty on them and undersell our manufacturers, on them and underself our manufactorers, who were compelled to pay their operatives living wages. Now, however, under the McKinley bill these pauper made foreign goods are shut out of the market, for the duty on them is too high to make it profitable to bring them here. Before the McKinley bill was passed these buttons that I have showed you could be imported and sold to jobbers at 15 cents a gross. Now the line duty is 16 and 20 cents. In Austria or Bohemia these goods are often made in garrets or cellars, the whole family working on them and each person receiving only a few cents a day. Here our operatives work in pleasant, well lighted, well ventilated rooms, and receive wages varying from \$15 to \$24 a week, and another thing to be borne in mind is that we make better buttons here than are made abroad. Our operatives are neatly dressed

abroad. Our operatives are neatly dressed and have comfortable homes.

A member of the firm of Whaton Brothers said: "Before the McKinley bill was passed the average wages of pearl button makers were \$8 50 and \$12. To-day they makers were \$8.50 and \$12. To-day they are \$18 and \$24. Buttons are cheaper now than they were before the McKinley bill was passed. The only complaint I have to make is that the duty is not high enough. Wages are so low in the old country that they can still make the smaller grades and undersell us in spite of the high duty."

HEAVY OCEAN TRAVEL.

teamship Companies Aiming to Make the Journey Across in 5 1-2 Days.

Captain J. J. McCormick, the steamship sgent, sat in his office yesterday mopping his brow, but attending to business and not saving a word about the heat. He remarked that the travel to Europe this summer was ahead of anything in the history of the business. He has 30 first cabin pas-sengers booked to leave from Pittsburg on the City of Paris August 3. He declined to give their names. The captain estimates that over 1,500 first and second cabin tickets have been purchased in his office this summer, and the

chased in his office this summer, and the number of steerage is legion.

Ocean travel is increasing so rapidly that some of the lines are ordering new boats. The Cunard and White Star are having two each built, and the Inman recently let a contract for four. All of these vessels, when finished, will be larger and faster than any steamer afloat. The aim is to make an average of 5½ days to England.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

-The Garza forces are said to be reorgan--The Idaho militia has been withdrawn from Cœur d'Alene.

-A hail storm devastated whole farms near Lakefield, Minn. -A Cuban revolutionary club has been formed at Jacksonville, Fig. -Sioux Indians are preparing to exhibit village at the World's Fair.

-San Francisco felt a little earthquake tremor early yesterday morning. -Wisconsin towns have been sending aid to the fire sufferers of Iron river. -President Diaz says the decline in the price of silver is hurting Mexico.

—Rev. Father Sylvester Malone, of Brook-lyn, has declared for Harrison and Reid. -Three cases of smallpox have been dis-covered among Japanese at Boise, Idaho. -W. L. Wilson has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of Grafton, W

—A New York electrician has invented a switch board that does away with the tele-phone girl. -United States authorities in Idaho have arrested 25 more prisoners in connection with the mining troubles.

—The United States revenue cutter Walcott has seized the schooner Sybil, of Vancouver, for snuggling Chinese.

—The British Columbians are ready to give \$125,000 bonds for the release of the Coquitland and her cargo of scalskins.

-James Shelper was sentenced at Spring-field, Ill., to 18 years' imprisonment for im-personating a United States officer. -Ex-President Bogran, of Honduras, has fied to the United States, and President Leiva is anxious for peace at any price. —The Witness and the Herald, of Montreal, urges the Dominion Government to conciliate the United States on the sanal question.

—Beaver Falls Amalgamated men will hold a demonstration Friday evening. Hugh O'Donnell and Burgess McLuckie have been -Henry F. Hardy, a notorious bank rob-ber, has been captured in Germany, where he has been plying his profession and living at a high rate of speed.

-Bertman, the Anarchist, is said to have spent three years in Kansas and Colorado, and unaccountable freaks.

—Local Union No. 8, of the United Brother-hood of Carpenters and Joiners, has not de-termined to remove the office of the General Secretary from Philadelphia. -Ford Fulkerson, a New Castle young nan, found and removed an obstruction on man, found and removed an observation the E. & P. track on a bridge—a heavy piece of timber spiked to the end of the bridge. —A quarrel between a civilian and a soldier at Alameda, Spain, Monday blossomed out into a riot. The troops fired upon the mob, killing two and wounding nine of them.

—The corpse of Felix Seel, a blacksmith, was found in the ruins of the Rohrbacker block in Akron, which burned Sunday. He left currency and bank certificates in his room amounting to \$10,400.

—The image of the Virgin is claimed to have been miraculously discovered in the foundation of a church which is being built in St. Petersburg on the spot where Czar Alexander XII. was murdered. -The Mexican Supreme Military Court has

confirmed the death sentence against Colonel Nieves Hernandez. The sentence will un-doubtedly be commuted by President Diaz, in view of the Colonel's past services. —At Fort McKinney, Wyo., Keiser, a soldier under arrest, confessed that he was hired to blow up the buildings in which the stockmen were confined when brought from the T. A. ranch. Acting on his confession, the building was searched and a bomb was found under the floor.

During a performance by an itinerant theatrical company at Rueli, near Versailles, France, Monday night, a row of benches, on which over 800 spectators were seated, gave way, precipitating the occupants to the ground. Eighty were more or less injured. Inquiry into the affair showed all the iron bolts holding the building together had been wilfully loosened.

wilfully loosened.

—Joseph Cook took occasion in a lecture at Waseca, Minn., Monday to say this: "The shooting of Mr. Frick is a severe blow to the Amalgamated Association, and will result in ending the strike. My sympathies have always been with the workmen, but without the defiance of law. The strikers' great mistake was their tyranny against non-union men. The opposition to right of private contract is unfair, and this action of the strikers toward the non-union men is a tyranny worse than King George ever applied to this country."

—A complicated suit has been tried in

plied to this country."

—A complicated suit has been tried in London. A money lender has brought suit against Colonel Fitz-George, son of the Duke of Cambridge, on a dishonored bill for £500, and Colonel Fitz-George had in turn instituted proceedings against one R. E. Link, a company promoter, who he sought to compel to indemnify him in the amount named. It seems that on Link's assgrance a large honus and dividend would be paid Colonel Fitz-George he invested in a Russian petroleum company, signing a note for £500. He never, however, received any shares of the company's stock. Justice Bruce ordered that Colonel Fitz-George pay the money lender the amount claimed, and that Link should indemnify him.

No Person
In town, suffering from piles, but what would prefer the easiest method of being ucred. No knife, no pain, but a sure cure for piles by using Hill's Pile Pomade. A printed guarantee with each package. By mall \$1, \$1x for \$5. Try it to night. For ale by Jos. Fleming & Son, 412 Market street.

Death Creeps on Us Unawares, We all have to meet the grim reaper some time or other. You will have to meet him. Perhaps to morrow. Perhaps not for 50 years. Be prepared for either by insuring in the Equitable Life Assurance Society. If you die your family is saie. If you live 20 years you get your money back with interest. EDWARD A. WOODS, Manager, 516 Market street, Pittsburg.

Room Renters and Boarding Houses Who Have Used The Dispatch's Cent-a-Word advertis-ing columns under Wanted Boarders and Rooms To Let find it the best.

Dz Wirr's Little Early Risers. Bess pili or biliousness, sick headache, malaria. WALKER'S FAMILY SOAP contains no free alkali, and will not irritate and redden the

WE pack and store furniture. HAUGH & KEENAY, 38 WAST Street.



WE ARE TURNING OUT CLOTHING

Better and better every day.

None can excel or duplicate our make. All the resources of fine workmanship have been brought to bear on our fine suits. We have given people some splendid bargains, but the line of suits we have reduced to \$8, \$10 and \$12 surpass all our former efforts. To satisfy yourself of the truth of this statement, one glance at our show window will convince you beyond doubt that they are bargains with the big B. Should you not be in want of a suit or only a pair of trousers, ask for our Favorite \$2.25 Trousers. You've never seen such values before. We're turning them out to our customers very fast. So don't be too late if you want a pair of our All-wool Favorites at

954 AND 956 LIBERTY ST.

Midsummer is the cheapest time to make advertising contracts, either transient or an-

The advts. privileged to start any time up to October 1. All classes of pa-

REMINGTON BROS.,

Pittsburg, Pa. Telephone No. 1484.

is a difficult problem with many people because but few articles of food agree with them. The doctor says

AVOID GREASE and the result is unpalatable food. The reason the physician objects to grease is because lard is the article most used, and every phy-

sician knows that hog lard

in any shape is unhealthy

and indigestible. Every one interested in pure and healthful food hails with joy the new product

COTTOLENE

which is composed of pure cottonseed oil and pure beef suet-nothing else-not even salt. It is better than either lard or butter for all cooking poses, and one pound of Cottolene will do as much as two pounds of lard or butter, and it costs less than either.

Every housekeeper that tries Cottolene will find in it just what she wants. Beware of imitations-get

the geniune of your grocer, N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., PITTSBURGH AGENTS: F. SELLERS & CO.



16SIXT H STREET.