either party ever authorised the use of this Mr. Wanamaker was Chairman of this com-money for the purpose of purchasing mittee. He himself inspected nearly all of money for the purpose of purchasing votes. I know it has often been charged in partisan speeches and in the heat of the campaign, but I have never seen any one who possessed reliable information who was willing to affirm the correctness of such

charges. Where the Money Goes to.

Something of an idea of where the money goes can be obtained by running over the disbursements of the Republican National Committee in 1888. In this year \$100,000 was spent in directing documents and circulating them. Another \$100,000 was spent on speakers and their expenses. In the direction of Congressional contests \$200,000 direction of Congressional contests \$200,000 more was disbursed. Wherever a Congressional district was close money would be sent to the Republican candidate to be used for the legitimate campaign purposes. These campaign expenses comprise the hiring of bands, the furnishing of uniforms for societies, the paying of the cost of parades and other things of a like character. Some \$200,000 more was disbursed in close States like New Jersey, Indiana, Connecticut and New York. About \$200,000 was spent at the national headquarters for maintaining that office in first-class style and detraying the cost of the campaign in the City of New York.

A great many of the parades and processions in New York are arranged and pre-pared by the two national committees. It as an element in the campaign which really counts for very little. Of course, as an evidence of enthusiasm and interest such parades have no value unless they are the risult of a spontaneous feeling of interest among party followers. Such parades, however, cost money, and where the enthu-siasm is not sufficient to raise all the money required the national committee generally

Getting Information From the Enemy.

Both national committees know nearly to s penny the amount the other has. They keep such a close watch on each other's movements and there are so many small chatterboxes employed around the com-mittees that it is not at all difficult for the chairmen to find out what the opposition is Indeed, half the energies of the employes of the committees appear to be de-voted to gossip and talk. The ideal chairman never talks and is never interviewed in the newspapers. He neither discloses his hopes nor his fears. In this respect Sena-tor Quay was a model chairman. He kept his plans to himself and let the lesser lights of he committee do the taiking.

There is a great deal of work done in every campaign by a National Committee which is of a routine character and has no preceptible effect. There is a tradition around every political headquarters which favors the circulation of documents. This circula-tion is stimulated by the demands of local speakers. Undoubtedly these documents have a decided value in furnishing arguments and authoritative statements of facts to the speakers throughout the country. The reaches the voters in a practical way only through the speakers. Few people have patience or interest sufficient to read political documents of any length. The publications which have had the greatest effect have been very brief paragraphs represent-ing great concentration of facts upon one

Sometimes a damaging extract from an ponent's speech can be circulated with

eat effect by having it printed upon a little at. The "Rum, Romanism and Rebelof the Rev. Dr. Burchard, which was so effectively in the Blaine campaign, printed upon little cards and given out droit agents to members of various olie congregations throughout the ry as they came out of their churches e Sunday preceding the election. There no possible way of overcoming the of these cards before Tuesday, the on day, had arrived.

the main, however, too much money is on documents. Elaborate documents rinted and sent out by the carload to as sections of the country. The pergress has a good deal to do with swel-

request is nearly always acceded to to please the member.

It is not customary to pay speakers for their services in the campaign. It is usual, however, to pay their expenses, and in some special cases public men of sufficient importance to be paid are given fees where they cannot afford to leave their business without payment. But in nearly every in stance the payment becomes known and it

Michener Will Cut a Figure.

The campaign of this year will be prac-tically fought upon the same lines as the one of four years ago. As each year shows an increase in the amount of money employed it is estimated now that a million of dollars will be needed by each side for campaign purposes. The battle this year will be largely between two business organizations represented by the two committees. It is probable that the spirit of the Indiana management which was so direct and suc cessful in Minneapolis will control the Re-publican National Committee, even with Mr. Carter, of Montana, as chairman. It will be remembered that General Michener, who had charge of the Indiana delegation, has often been mentioned in connection with the coming campaign. He was the directing spirit of the whole Republican campaign at Minneapolis. General Mich-ener will be the President's representative in the coming contest.

There is this much to be said for the ln-

diana politicians on both sides. They have a great deal more courage, more energy and force of character than the average politicians of any of the Eastern States. They take an almost furious interest in politics during Presidental years. The men of that State are hardy, physical types. They like campaigning. They will never acknowledge defeat until the election is over and the votes are counted. I went through the election campaign in that State in 1834, and I do not remember ever having witnessed such scenes of enthusiasm on both sides. They are very hard fighters and are extremely practical. A campaign conducted under Indiana management will, therefore, be lacking in nothing in the direction of force and vigor.

Whitney's Influence on the Other Side. Upon the other side, whoever may be chairman of the committee, the directing mind will be that of W. C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney is a man of great reserve power, possessed of a thorough knowledge of the world and one of the most adroit of political managers. He knows the value of coaxing instead of driving. He has unlimited resources at his command, and so there is no reason to suppose that the Dem ocrats will be any less provided with money than the Republicans. Thus it may be accepted in advance that it is to be a fight of Western management, with the President as a directing force behind it, against Eastern management, with Mr. Whitney at the helm. It will be a war of a Republican million against a Democratic

The money raised by the National Com-mittees does not represent all the moneys employed in a Presidental campaign. The various State committees raise money, but nothing like the amounts collected by the ever, that there is about a quarter as much raised by them. The State committees are always held up to do all that they can, and in the richer States the National Committee nearly always refuses to come to the relief of State organizations unless there is an ab-

solute necessity.

The funds collected by the National Committees are disbursed to a great degree on honor. There can be no public accounting and there is generally no one authorized to revise the disbursements. The side, that wips is not anxious to inspect the accounts and the side that is deteated has never shown any anxiety to hold a post mortem over the work of their National Committee. Wanamaker Kept His Eye on the Cash. In 1888 the Republicans had a Finance

Committee for the purpose of raising funds.

the disbursements of the Republican Na-tional Committee. He was furnished vouchers and he was repeatedly in at-tendance at the committee for the purpose of making their inspection. This, however, was unusual, and may or may not be re-peated according to the requirements of the situation. It is always, therefore, con-sidered of the first importance to both par-

ties to select Chairmen whose reputation is national and in whose integrity financial men will have absolute confidence. This is one of the reasons why it has been so often Juice of the Grape That Was Pressed considered best to have rich men at the head of the committees—men whose fortunes are large enough to place them above all suspicion of yielding to financial tempta-

When Marshall Jewell was Chairman the National Republican Committee his splendid business reputation throughout New England made it possible for the committee to raise nearly all the money it wanted in that one region alone. A member of the committee of that period told me that he raised in Boston in one day in checks payable to the personal order of Marshall Jewell \$170,000. These disbursements are guarded on both sides by the principles which govern the best business management. If such precaution were not taken there would be great difficulty in ob-taining subscriptions. Rich Democrats and Republicans are nearly always willing to contribute during a Presidental campaign. But they wish to be sure that the money is to be expended for party and not persons How Johnnie Davenport Spent \$120,000

The item of personal expenses around a political agent ever walks during a cam-paigu. Every worker who represents his party at this time rides in a carriage as if it were his first and last opportunity of exer-cising such a privilege. The item of car-riage hire is always a large one. On election days this amounts to extraordinary proportions. The Republicans had a special fund for the employment of Mr. John Davenport for the purpose of inspecting elec-tions. Mr. Davenport's special election bureau disbursed in the last campaign, ac-cording to his own testimony, \$120,000. This service is considered valuable from a party standpoint, for it has been continue for a number of years and will probably be continued in the future. Mr. Davenport has no other visible occupation.

Of course, in the disbursement of these

large sums of money, and all upon honor, some of it may not reach the channels for which it was intended. But business mer generally have ways of finding out whether they are being correctly served or not, and in the main there are no personal scandals connected with the disbursements of either of the committees. Probably no private business organization in the country could do better with so large an amount of money distributed through so many hands Or course, there is great difficulty in supervising these disbursements, but the interests of both parties demand the employment of the best men in the various communities Both parties watch each other too closely for any very great abuse of their power.

A Very Hard Berth to Fill. The chairman of each committee declares as a general thing the policy of the cam-paign. Back of him is always the candi-date, who is the real chieftain. Every matter of supreme importance is submitted to him before action is taken. The post of director of these political organizations is not a desirable one. He is the ostensible head and front of the political forces of his side. He has to bear the brunt of nearly all the criticisms and possible scandals of

local management. The day of the campaign orator is passing. It is felt, particularly this year, that the issues are business ones, and that sentimental ones will not be considered. The side that gives the best business reasons for succeeding will capture the country. Manufacturers will contribute freely to the campaign funds to preserve the principle of protection, and the wealthy importers of New York will contribute with equal freedom to the other side in the interests of free

confusion and riot. The bulk of his work begins at a time in the summer when most and from then on until the close of the campaign he has hardly a moment he can call his own. It is upon him that rests the burden of raising money necessary for the conduct of the campaign. People look to him to heal all party differences, to smooth down the ruffled feathers of disturbed per-

Self-Interest at the Bottom of It, In this country the civil service people demand that practical politicians shall not have too much to do with the management of the party. In England the political cam-paigns are nearly always conducted by officials. I mention this only because it is sup-posed to be the ideal land of the civil service reformer. There is no campaign conducted in England that is not supervised and controlled by the parties directly interested. There are very few people in this country who have the leisure or the means which will enable them to devote their time and attention to the cause of politics for no reward excess the gratification of a personal

Such ambition may be stimulated by a disinterested patriotism. But as the world goes politics is managed, and always will be managed, by the people who have a direct interest. And without it campaigns in this country could not be conducted. It is reas onable to suppose that every Republican and every Democrat who contributes a dollar to a campaign fund does so for the pur pose of strengthening his political standing in the community where he lives.

Must Have a Ready Supply of Cash. The chairmen must have good private cank accounts. Often there is no money in the treasury on account of failures to collect or apathy upon the part of men who ordin-arily contribute. These contributions at best are spasmodic, and often are made in bulk only toward the latter part of the campaign. Chairmen have sometimes advanced upward of \$300,000 and \$400,000 either from their own resources or through pledges given by them. Often there is a deficiency in the account at the close of the campaign for expenses incurred at the last ent and which were beyond the control of the auditing officers of the committees. It is said upon good authority that B. F. Jones had to make up over \$100,000 at the close of the Biaine compaign. He was un-able to make any collections after the campaign was over and had to bear the loss. Chairman Brice, who conducted Mr. Cleveland's last campaign, had a much larger deficiency than this to make up. This deficiency was between \$400,000 and \$500,000. It is said that Mr. Brice paid this out of his own pocket. If he did it will naturally explain his reluctance to take

Politics, however, has a strange fascination for active minded men. It after all represents the science of human governnent. Its possibilities of power personal advantage tempt nearly all men of ambition. The result is that men can be found who are willing to make these tremoney for the purpose of making a name.

The Effect Upon Business, One of the great elements of cost in a campaign is outside of any work of the two comittees. This is in the check to business during a Presidental year. Everything in business way is in an expectant state during a campaign. The loss in this way would foot up many millions. However, the best men of both sides favor these great political campaigns. They say that it is a good thing to get the people

and to make them think of other things. In no other way would 90 per cent of our peo ple learn anything about government or ad-ministration affairs. It is a four years' school crowded into one. The outdoor meetings are healthful and the parades are good forms of exercise. All of the uproar and confusion do no harm. The campaign unsettles nothing in reality.
T. C. CRAWFORD.

THE KAISER'S WINES.

A Philadelphia Man is the Cupbearer to Germany's Emperor.

CASKS WORTH MANY FORTUNES.

ETIQUETTE AT THE ROYAL BOARDS

Century and a Half Ago.

BERLIN, July 20. HAT an American presides over the wine cellars of His Imperial Majesty of Germany will surprise many bon fice of Grand Echanson, Mundschenk, as the office is called in Germany, which the "Al-

manae de Gotha" credits to some grand seigneur of olden lineage. His name is Jim Weigand and he is a Philadelphian by birth. He learned the trade when in the employ of one of the

Quaker City, and 15 years ago emigrated to Germany, where he took charge of the cellars of a Berlin wine dealer. His governorship over the Kaiser's cellars began almost simultaneously with the reign of William II., who, it seems, had a special grudge against his grandfather's cellar master and would not rest until he had one of his own making. Even while the preparations for the funeral of poor Emperor Frederick were going on Herr Weigand was commanded to appear before the Grand Chamberlain, who offered him his present

post, that carries with it a salary almost if

greatest wholesale liquor dealers of the

not quite equal to its great responsibilities. He ls Almost a German Now, All this the Royal Keller Meister told me when I called on him some time ago at his "Comtor," under the left wing of the Schloss, where most of the household offices are located. Weigand is a tall. stout man, with a florid complexion, who wears his beard after the order of all royal servants coming into personal contact with their majesties—that is, closely cropped at the sides, no mustache and the chin cleanly shaven. He has almost forgotten his English by his long residence in Germany, and even when talking to Americans freuently dro ps into German.

"I have little use for my native tongue at this Court," he said anologetically, "for we have only few English visitors. When for-eign princes are present orders at the table are given in French; otherwise the German language prevails."

Referring to the meeting between the Czar and the Kaiser at Kiel, which Herr Weigand had attended in his official capacity, and from which at the time of this interview he had just returned, I asked: "The Czar and his naval officers, do they not speak

English?"
"No," he said, "at the dinner at the castle at Kiel His Russian Majesty conversed in French with our Kaiser, and so did the gentlemen of his suite among themselves. Indeed, I learned from his servants that the Czar detests English and that he considers t one of the drawbacks of the annual family meetings at Fredensburg that, while there he is obliged to converse with his relatives exclusively in English, according to the wishes of Queen Louise."

Challee of the First Bohenzollern. The kellermeister's office is a small, semiunderground apartment, connected with the cellars proper by heavy iron doors. Its whitewashed walls are of enormous thicktrade.

What is the compensation for a Chairman of a National Committee afterward come to the National Committee afterward come to the National Committee afterward obliged to entirely give up his time for at least six months. He lives in the midst of low deak in the middle of the room to day I visited the office stood a champagne glass that had just arrived from the Bohemian Crystal Works. Its outlines were of an ique gracefulness and heavily ornamented with gold. On the chalice part the monogram of Frederick I, King of Prussis (he who created 1,400 grand and petty court offices), stood out in bold relief. The

chalico rested on small, clear cut crystal rocks and a broad, richly ornamented foot. "This glass," said the cellar master, "is an exact counterpart of one designed and used by the first royal Hohenzollern. The that pattern for the 'New Palace' in Pots dam. They are to be placed regularly on their majesties' table. Any servant break-ing one of these glasses will be fined 10 marks-that is the actual cost of manufacture and ornamentation. The crystal is not being charged for. We are obliged to make of hired waiters whom we engage for the great festivals whenever our staff proves insufficient. These men seem to have an idea that the royal master rather enjoys seeing his things smashed, because, they argue, it must give him pleasure to issue orders for their replacement.

The Bookkeeping of the Cellar, Herr Weigand showed me the royal entry books in which all the wines and spirits under his charge are duly registered, giving the minutest dates of vintage, the names of firms from whom they have been purchased, together with the prices paid, or the names and titles of persons and corporations who, at one time or another, contributed to the cellars more or less valuable gifts. These books date from the time of Frederick the Great, whose thrifty nature first suggested this system of checking the dainty appetite

or dishonesty, as the case might be, of his servants, high or low. The cellars which we next inspected are built in the form of the letter L, the short arm being directly under that part of the palace fronting on the new Vegas fountain, where the imperial family lives during the winter months. They cover a space of 350 feet and have low ceilings, but are well ventilated, although without windows or other openings in the long stretch of walls. Light is provided by gas jets hanging from

the inner roof at intervals of ten fee been appropriated for the storage of the highest-priced and rarest wines and spirits, each vintage having a separate comthe walls. These compartments are divided into bins and guarded by an iron grated door, which bears a black tin sign giving the minutest information as to the name, age, price and number of bottles stored.

Worth Forty Marks a Bottle, There are wines from all countries and hemispheres, some of incalculable value, all worthy of being placed on the tables of the richest gourmet of the age. I gazed with awe at mountains of bottled "Steinberger Cabinet," whose original price was 40 marks a bottle, and which could not be duplicated nowadays if the cellars of all the connois-

seurs in Europe were ransacked.

Minister Phelps, in Berlin, has, I believe, a few bottles of the same vintage, which he secured for the special benefit of Prince Bismarck, who at one time was a frequent visitor at the legation. Another compart-ment contained 5,000 bottles of Schloss Johannisberger, another enough Leibfraumilch to float a pleasure yacht. sions for Spanisn, Portuguese and Italian wines were equally well provided, but the dust on the bottles and the faded and ragged appearance of the labels proved that these treasures are soldom disclosed. The cellar master told me the Kaiser never partakes of these rich wines. They are only inc. uded in the menu when foreign

visitors are at court. On one of the upper shelves in the Portuguese department I dis-covered a tin sign that would make an English lord of the good olden times burst with envy. It conveyed the following cheering intelligence: A Century and a Half Old.

"These 200 flasks of superior port are a

present of His Portuguese, Majesty King Johannes V. to King Frederick William L, A. D. 1736."

A. D. 1736."

Nearby is a small, heavily barred recess labeled, "Souvenirs taken from the Sans Souci cellars after the death of King Frederick the Great."

Herr Weigand opened the door, lit a gas jet and revealed six shelves, loaded down with bottles of all sizes. There were Cognacs of the year 1760, Madeiras, Malagas and Burgundy of still greater age, but no German wines of any kind.

On a little corner shelf I observed half a

On a little corner shelf I observed half s dozen small flasks, bearing the royal mono-gram composed of the letters "F. R." and containing yellowish liquid. They looked more like medicing bottles than anything

else.
"These are the last of the great king's stores of the real Tokay wine," explained "tokay wine the original tokay the cellar master, "preserved in the original flasks as 'Old Fritz' used to have them on his table. They hold scarcely half a pint, but their contents were most precious. Acto-day no bottles or dishes of any kind are allowed on the tables—the food and drinkavivants. The same
American virtually
holds the important office of Grand Echanson, customary in some courts; the bottles are not labeled, but neatly wrapped in a nap-

Duties of the Emperor's Cunbearer. "It is my duty to provide the various wines and liquors from the cellars according to the menu. Each kind receives a number and is served in the order given.

But few of the lackeys know which sort "Is the office of mundschenk or cupbearer still actually exercised by a grand officer of

the court?" I asked.
"The quaint old custom has long been abandoned, and the once highly prized duty to serve the sovereign with wine and spirits resolved upon the humble cellarmaster,"
answered my friend. "I wait personally
on their majestics and their royal guests,
and follow in the suite of the Kuiser wherever he travels. Of all the royal castles those of Berlin and Potsdam alone possess a well-stocked wine cellar. If His Majesty visits Hanover, Cassel, Breslau or Kiel, where he has official residences, I precede him with the full complement of drink-

ables that may be required."

We had now proceeded to the end of the main cellar and turned to the right into the domains of Bordeaux and Burgundy wines, where 120 casks filled with the stuff that heers and also inebriates were reclining on oaken horses, gray with age and cobwebs. Like the iron-grated doors, each barrel was fully ticketed, and some of them bore birth Liberation," at the beginning of this cen

Fine Wine Paid for in Blood. "When I came into office we still had a dozen casks of Burgundy wines and clarets, procured by order of Frederick the Great, in stock," said the cellarmaster. "Only last week we finished bottling the last o these old timers. The wine has a wonder ful aroma. You ask what is it worth a bottle. Who can tell? Frederick paid for it in blood during the Seven Years War, I understand. It was exacted as tribute some-where on Saxon territory—at Auerbach's Keller, in Leipsic, perhaps. The compound interest on its original value that has been

accruing all these years must represent an In a sort of side wing to the Bordeaux cellar the Rhine and Moselle wines of the royal house are stored in the wood. There are only three large barrels, labelled respectfully "60,000 marks," "50,000 marks" and "45,000 marks," which indicate the prices paid for them. They will not be named until fully matured. "Is it true that the Kaiser partakes only

of German champagne?"

The cellarmaster smiled and opened a huge door leading to another extensive hole in the wall, as he replied: "There are 8,000 ottles of Heidsieck royal here and 30,000 of the same kind are always kept in store for the royal cellars by the firm manufacturing it. It is a special brand of superb quality and the wholesale price is 8 marks a bottle. The Kaiser prefers it to all other champagnes and it is always put on His Majesty's table. German champagne is information, if he would, and we were not only served at the beginning of dinner, with the soup and ovsters, but never at dessert. Muller Mousseux's is the German brand we use: the story that the Kaiser favors it to forces his guests to drink it is absurd."

Will Become Dead Soldiers,

The noble army of 8,000 bottles was built up high against the wall, and as the gas light fell on their shiny necks and bodies they looked like so many huge ink bottles, being unlabled and unsealed, "ready for the as the cellarmaster put it.

The royal liquor department is, of course, well stocked with all the known brands of cognacs, brandies and whiskies, among them a shelf full of American whisky furnished to maica rum seems to have been a favorite ipple of many of the earlier Hohenzollerns, for there are dozens of shelves containing lots of dusty and cobwebbed bottles ticketed from the middle of the last and the begin-

ning of the present century.
"The Kaiser drinks American whisky occasionally," explained the cellarmaster, "but of all spirits favors cherry brandy. His Majesty never tastes of liquors, though, as you see, we are well provided with samples of all original brands," and Mr. Weigand opened another iron door that disclosed an alluring prospective of many shelves stocked with Chartreuses, Benedict-

"This is our Persian department," said the cellar master, pointing to a number of big-bellied glass jugs with small, snout-like necks. "The Shah presented them to His Majesty last year. They are said to contain some excellent Teheran wine, but have not yet here overed." not yet been opened. There was no call for them, so far.

Wines From California Vineyards "Here we have our Catawba wine and red California wines," he continued, "also presents to His Majesty, and there, last but not least, is a cask of wine that has lately arrived from Jerusalem—Palestine burgundy, as they call it sacribationsly."

After we got through inspecting the cel-lars Mr. Weigand conducted me through the rooms where the table glassware for use at royal banquets is kept. There are 12 dif-ferent kinds of wine and champagne glasses, each set containing 1,000 pieces. In the cupboards along the walls samples of the table glassware in use at the royal castles in the provinces are kept. Some of them are of the very quaint patterns in vogue during the latter half of the eighteenth

century.

The Coblentz castle, where the late Empress Augusta resided for so many years, has by far the most beautiful collection. The glass is of a bluish tint and extreme

From a royal lackey I obtained a menu card used by the Kaiser at the "meet" in the Gohrde hunting grounds on December 6, 1890, when a distinguished party of Princes and Generals attended him. On the back of the card is a drawing of a piece of artillery, done in pencil by the Emperor for the benefit of the officers breakfasting with him. I have shown the drawing to some officers of the general staff in Berlin, who for palpable reasons decline to discuss its meaning or purpose. F. G.

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THE WAGES IN LONDON

General Secretary Quelch Says Seven Dollars a Week Is Prime Pay. .

SOME ABLE TO EARN ONLY \$2 50.

The Labor Leader Confesses He Does Not Know How They Live.

LONDON, July 22 .- "It's about five minutes' walk, sir." That's the distance it is to almost any place in London, judging from the uniformity with which this reply is given to one's inquiries, and this was the time which we were told at London Bridge would "about" bring us to the headquarters of the Southside Labor Protection League in Bermondsey Wall. Our course led us in front of the large warehouses of Armour & Co., and we could not help reflecting as we looked at this alien establishment how dependent are the millions of this vast metropolis for some of the very cheapest of their

necessaries upon the superior resources and nercantile enterprise of the United States. Further along we passed an extensive tretch of model tenements. The Hanover buildings, as these are called, cover several, blocks, and in a locality where the struggle for subsistence is so hard and the houses generally are so poor, they are a delightful innovation and a bright augury of what London's future may possibly be. Our satisfaction at this sigh was somewhat marred, however, by the query, so rife just now, as to what becomes, in this rehousing process, of those who are unhoused and sent adrift with no shelter over their heads. It is not the very poor who live in model tenements. Low as the rent is comparatively, it is quite too high for those 300,000 of the toilers in this city whose earnings per family, as statisticians tell us, are less than \$4 50 a week. We thought, too, of what the Archbishop of Canterbury had just said on this subject, viz, that, as regards the housing of the poor, "while the present state of things was a great improvement on the past, it was still fearful scandal."

Quarters of the Protective League. With reflections like these, stimulated by moderate use of out legs, we easily consumed the allotted five minutes. In fact 15 minutes had gone, and another inquiry as to our destination brought the response, which did not at all surprise us, that it was still "about five minutes' walk, sir." But this time we knew that the proverbial estimate of Londoners as to distances could not e far out, because we found ourselves now in the midst of the Granaries where those are employed whose condition was the special object of our investigations. The office of the Labor League, we had been told, was at the "Old Justice," a name which, though not inappropriate to a cam-paign in the interests of down-trodden abor, was still too suggestive of a public louse to be quite to our liking. ntery, however, these suspicions, like many others that we are all too fond of indulging, proved to be groundless. The "Old Jus-tice" was indeed a public, but we were happy to find that the name was used by the Labor League simply as a convenient address, and that although the office adjoined the drinking place, it was neither in it nor

The gentleman we sought was the General Secretary of the League, Mr. H. Quelch. From the position he filled, and from the fact that, besides being a constant writer on social economy, he had been twice called to testify as a specialist before the Royal Commission on Labor, we felt sure that Mr. Quelch could give us reliable are to distil rain in this latitude. His last appearance before Her Majesty's Commission occurred only a few days ago, and was made in the special interest of the 4,000 laborers at the Woolwich Arsenal. Indifference Toward Government Employes

Referring to his testimony before that body he said that one of the grievances he had ventilated was the heartless indifference of the Government to the unfortunate among its employes. It was uncommon for those working at the arsenal to meet with accidents, and some of these were fatal. Yet, when a collection was taken in behalf of those left in dependence and pov-erty by such an accident, he had never known an instance in which the Government had made any contribution toward such a fund. As to the wages paid these 4,000 laborers who were in the direct employ of the British Government, they would average, he thought, less than five dollars a week for 54 hours of work. This, of course, is for common, not for skilled labor. A fair wage, he thought, in present conditions, would be at the uniform rate of about \$7 50. This he has urged upon Her Majesty's Commissioners, and he had also pleaded againt the favoritism which pays some men less than others though they do the same work and as much of it, as well as against other discriminating and tyrannical

The conduct of the foremen in the arsenal was especially reproduted. These men, clothed with a little brief authority, air it over their subordinates like full fledged lords, and take advantage of them in the most arbitrary way. And how thoroughly English is this. From Her Majesty down to the humblest subject, it is fajesty down to the humblest subject, it is fajesty down to the humblest subject, it is over somebody for your kindness, I am Yours very respectfully, William Weiler "air it," as the saying is, over somebody else whom they hold to be a little beneath them. They all do it; it is the inevitable result of that system, which makes caste here as odious and almost as oppressive a thing

as in India. The Low Wages of the Dockers.

The last observations are my own not those of Mr. Quelch. That gentleman gave facts only on the great question, leaving the philosophy, if any should be required, to your correspondent. His strong forte was the condition of labor among those known by the general name of dockers. There were various grades of these. The general laborer about the wharves he would put, as to wages, in the lowest class. These were nearly all what are called casual workers, and though, under the new rules, the standard wage was sixpence an hour, with an increase for overtime, yet, so irreg-ular was their employment that he could hardly conceive them to average more than \$2 50 a week. The stevedores, who were occupied solely in loading vessels, and whose labor was in a certain sense that of skilled workmen, got eightpence an hour; but these also were only irregularly em-ployed, and though the rate for overtime vas as high as a shilling an hour, yet their average weekly earnings were much less than might be supposed. A sort of hybrid betwixt these two classes were what were known as steamship workers, whose occupa-tion was mainly in discharging cargo on

What are called grainmen are a class by themselves. There are about 3,000 of these As their name would indicate they were the men who in Bermondsey and elsewhere handled the corn which came to this port. Many of them we had seen at their work in our search for the headquarters of the South-side Labor League. The casuals, Mr. Quelch said, were supposed to get 5 shillings and tenpence for a day of 12 hours. But those most in favor, and whose position was the best, were the regulars, who got, for the same hours per day, a weekly wage of 30 shillings, which would be \$7-50.

An Average of Seven Dollars a Week. Mr. Quelch was careful to assure us that for labor in London 30 shillings a week was the envy of thousands upon thousands who had to struggle through existence upon a no pain, no nausea: easy pill to take.

weekly wage compared to which that sum was almost princely. Taking all branches into the estimate and leaving out the vast multitude of the unemployed, his judgment would be, he said, that labor was paid in London something like an average of 23 shillings for a week of, say 60 hours. Inevitably, though, in the very short days of the English winter, the average pay would be considerably below that estimate. With special reference to those who, in the im-mediate locality of our interview, were en-gaged in loading and discharging grain, and whose nominal pay was at the rate of five and tenpence stday for casuals, and 30 shillings a week for regulars, these figures, he said, might mislead. The work of the casuals PRICES FOR THE PLAINEST FOODS was so very precarious that he seriously questioned if, taking the earnings of these

> small pittance of \$2 50. At this point the question was naturally put, "How do they live on such earnings?" "That," said our courteous and sympathetic informant, "they could hardly tell themselves."

> and the regulars together, and striking an average, the weekly earnings for each man would be much more than 10 shillings—the

To the suggestion that possibly some of them would find a home in the model tenements nearby, the reply was, "Not many perhaps none in the Hanover buildings. Those are occupied by people in a better station, like clerks and artisans. But in the Wolsey buildings, where two rooms can be had for about five shillings a week, you might find a few, though only a few."

The Rent Is Half the Wages, Most of the casuals, he said, had only themselves to look after, and these would find shelter for the night in cheap lodging-houses and cook their own meals as best they could. Those having families would be found in the small houses round about. The house would have four rooms, with a scullery, and a small room over that in addition. For this the rent would be \$2 75 or \$3 a week. The financial stress in such cases' would often be relieved a little, he said, by the renting out of the upstairs part to lodges, or, perhaps, to a small family, and it would also not infrequently happen that the wife would be earning a trifle by sack making.

We were curious to learn if the large class of toilers for whom this gentleman

spoke, and for whose we have he ing, got enough to eat. Some did not, he ing, got enough to eat. Some did not, he said, but they took that sort of thing as a said, but they took that sort of thing as a matter of course. The problem of how they made both ends meet he gave up in despair. He lived among them, depended upon the same markets, traded at the same shops and knew from experience—at least, his wife did, which was just the same— what they had to pay for the necessaries of life. Coal at the present time (summer price) was 1s 3d a hundred-weight, which would be at the rate of \$5 75 a ton. Such meat as was on the market in that loc would cost 6d or 8d a pound. It would not be extra good at 6d, yet there were scraps, or "block ornaments," as they were called among the poor of London, which could be picked up for even less than that. Flour they did not buy, and their bread cost 4½d and 5d a quartern less (314 rounds). The and 5d a quartern loaf (3)4 pounds). The poor apology for butter which they were glad to put up with cost 20 cents a pound. Tea was cheap, costing from 1s a pound to 1s 6d, and bacon they might get at all prices, from 10 cents a pound—such as it

was-up to 20 cents. He Had Heard About Homestead. These are a few of the facts so courteously imparted by the General Secretary of the South Side Labor League. This is how it fares with the toilers in London's docks three years after the triumphs, so-called, of the great dockers' strike of 1889. And what is still worse, we are led to believe this is a fair sample of what life means to the laboring classes of London taken as a whole. Surely, men of the stamp and spirit whole. Surely, men of the samp and spirit of our kind informant, who are giving their lives to the work of bettering such condi-tions, are worthy to be lauded by honest laborers, and honest men of all classes, the world over. Personally, I looked upon Mr. Quelch with profound admiration, and when, as we walked together from his office, he spoke of the peculiar discouragements attending such work, my deepest sympathies were stirred.

It was by no means a surprise that he broke in upon our inquiries about the labor-ing classes of London with some playful remark respecting current disturbances in the labor market in America. That we quite expected. Mr. Quelch is an Englis man, and the people over here, we find, whether representing labor or capital, are not at all backward in reminding the visiting American of such occurrences as these. But this Euglishman, in the final judgment he expressed, was fairer than his country-men usually are, for he frankly admitted the two countries, the American workman both in regard to the wages he received and the comforts of life falling to his lo HENRY TUCKLEY.

Workmen, Help Your Brothers.

The unfortunate circumstances, in which many of the locked-out workmen at Homestead are placed, command the sympathy of all, especially that of their fellow workmen in this country. You can now express your sympathy in a practical manner and at the same time benefit yourselves by taking advantage of the 5 per cent relief sale in augurated by Saller's. The following letter explains our position. It you wish further information call at our store, corner Smithfield and Diamond.

Pirranung, July 20, 1891. Mr. M. Saller, Esq.: DEAR SIR—Your favor of to-day in which you offer to set aside a liberal percent of the gross amount of your sales, beginning Mon-day, August 1 and ending Saturday night,

day, August 1 and ending Saturday night, August 6, for the benefit of the locked-out workmen, is hereby acknowledged.

In reply, I desire to say that in accepting your generous proffer of aid ou behalf of the existence of organized labor and those who have been bereft of loving support in the recent sad experience at Homestead, I can convey to you more fully than words can express their appreciation of your noble effort and liberal hand. With many thanks for your kindness, I am

C, M. B. A. Rennion at Allquippa on To-Morrow, August 1, To-morrow will be the fifth annual reunion of the C. M. B. A. in this county. There are now 47 branches located in this vicinity, with a membership of 4,000. It is expected that fally 25,000 people will be at the reunion. Special railroad rates have been made from New Castle, Connellsville, Uniontown, McKeesport and other points. Every detail has been arranged for the entertainment of their friends. Four bands have been engaged for the occasion.

A special train for the clergy will leave at 10:30.

A special train for the ciergy will leave at 10:30.

The Reception Committee, under the chairmanship of R. Ennis, of Branca 36, will see that each one enjoys themselves. The two large dancing platforms will be in charge of the following committee:

M. L. Howe, Chairman; James Marks, P. A. Golden, P. J. O'Hanlan, Jos. M. Gardner, Harry Anderson, Ed Maginn, Dave McGarry, F. P. Sawders, D. W. Higgins, Wm. Weise, F. H. Clark, Geo. A. Schott, Chas. Scanff, Theo. Wiseman, E. S. Geary, J. A. Riley, Jas. P. Malone, Thos. Greed, S. V. Mechan, Thos. Gallagher, Thos. H. Conley, Michael Guy, A. C. Flood, Will McLamphy, Neil O'Donnell, A. C. Hughes, John Carleton, F. J. Hepp, P. J. Muellin, John Griffin, Wm. Kelly, Henry Werris, Chas. Seigworth.

Excursion Via the Picturesque B. & R. R.

To Atlantic City via Washington, Baltimore and Poilade phia, on Thursday, August II, 1892. Rate, \$10 the round trip. Tickets good for 12 days from day of sale, and good to stop off at Washington City returning. Trains with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars will leave B. & O. depot, Pittsburg, at 8 A. M. and 9-20 F. M. cars will leave B. & O. depot, Fittsburg, av.

A. M. and 9:30 F. M.

For detailed information address or apply
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Have You a Vscant Room And wish a tenant for it? Then do as hundreds of others have done—acceptise it in the To Let Booms Cent-a-Word advertising columns of The Disputch. "A Penny Saved It a Penny Earned."

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A Midsummer . Night's Dream, Getting Baked on an Ice Floe, Would Be Rather & Pleasant Experience These Recklessly Warm Nights! But, of One

the Hottest Days Yet Have Had no Diminishing, but Rather Very Much Increasing Effect on Our Business. Low Prices, Like Good Blood, Tell Every

Now for 19c Each

Now for IOc Each

Now for 74c Each

SWELTERUTION---SOLUTION.

Well, yes, Old Sol's had a pretty high old time roasting us poor, longsuffering, terrestrial mortals during the past week or so. Sorry we can't give you even an approximate idea of when this parboiling, humanity-sweltering, sizzling carnival'll call a halt for five minutes or so for refreshments. True, we're not visited very often by his Solar Majesty in such regal, blistering, burning, despotic state. But when he dons his royal pyrotechnic robes, evidently he is here for business and business only, and he seems to understand it thoroughly, too. Under this ordeal of magnificent solar superiority we've got some consolation to offer. Come to our cheerful. bright, airy, brilliant stores and there bask in the sunshine of first-class merchandise, thousands of different kinds, both useful and ornamental and all at prices that none can compare with and few even dare to imitate. This, we think, will counteract to a great extent the scorching rays of

ADVANCE CHRISTMAS TALKS.

A little soon, possibly, to talk Xmas; still of sufficient interest, we think, for both old and young, to justify us in taking a passing glance at what is transpiring across the pond, to the end that we'll have the Biggest, Gran dest, Best Xmas Exposition ever inaugurated in Pittsburg.

Our Mr. Danziger is in Europe at present and has been visiting all the principal manufacturing centers for Toys, Novelties, Dolls and fancy goods generally, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, France, England, etc. All these countries will contribute to the most gorgeous Xmas Toy and Fancy Goods Fair ever attempted outside of New York.

HANDKERCHIEFS AND CHILDREN'S CAPS.

Regular Trade Inducers They Be.

Children's Real Pretty Colored Border Hemstitched 12c Handkerchiefs, pure linen at that, too, Now for 5c Each
Ladies' Elegantly Embroidered, Nicely Hemstitched and very pre-tily calloped edge, 40c Handkerchiefs

Gents' 18c Plain White and Beautiful Colored Border Hemstitched Handkerchiefs Children's Lovely Corded and very Handsomely Embroidered 50c Caps

Children's Nice, Comfortable 50c Sun Hats, both

Now for 24c Each white and colored, Now for 24c Each Children's Exquisitely Rich and Stylishly Beautiful \$1.50 Silk Hats

FURNISHINGS AND LADIES'

Undoubted, Seasonable Money Savers. Men's \$1.50 Fine Outing Shirts in all the latest styles of fashion, weave Now for 99c Each and material An Exceptionally Interesting Lot of \$2 Imported Madras Shirts

Now for \$1.49 Each Then there's a peculiarly nice range of \$1.50 and \$1.75 Fine Madras hirts, starched collars and cuffs, A lot of Heavy Muslin, prettily and fancifully trimmed, 75c Night Now for 49c Each

\$1.50 feather-weight beautifully fashioned and finished French Cam-Now for 89c Each ric Night Shirts Then there's the \$2 Finer French Cambric Night Shirts, richly and artistically embroidered with silk, Now for \$1.24 Each

Ladies' 50c and 60c very fine Ribbed Vests, just the thing for warm Now for 24c and 35c Each Ladies' fine 2nd exceedingly comfortable 75c Lisle Vests, all marked

Now for 49c Each Ladies' very serviceable, fine Balbriggan and Gauze Vests

The Hosiery Banners Are Floating Proudly in the Breeze O'er Mountains of Good Goods at Low Prices

100 dozen Ladies' Hose-20c stockings-fast black boots and pretty Now for 121/2c a Pair An exceptionally excellent lot of Ladies' 40c Fast Black Hose, double Now for 24c a Pair sole, heel and toe. A powerfully attractive lot Ladies' 75c Fast Black Lisle Hose, either

Now for 49c a Pair plain or fancy, An extremely nice lot Ladies' \$1 Opera Length Hose, fast color, either Now for 49c a Pair fancy or plain black, Children's 30c Fast Black Hose, and they come in both plain or

Now for 19c a Pair ribbed—5—81/2, Children's 50c Stockings, an extra good 50c hose, they've got double Now for 24c a Pair knees, heels and toes, Misses' very rich Black Silk 75c Hose, sizes 51/2 to 81/4, Now for 49c a Pair

Now for 14c a Pair An awfully choice lot of really pretty fancy stripe and solid color 50c Now for 24c a Pair

Men's 25c British Sox, no better stocking for wear made than this,

Gents' 45c Sox, solid colors and seamless,

Curtains, Bed Spreads, Etc. The Most Commendable Goods in the Market To-Day for the Money. Fine large size \$2, \$2 50. \$3, \$4 and \$4 50 Nottingham Lace Curtains Now for 99c, \$1.24. \$1.49, \$1.99 and \$2.24 a Pair

Very handsome, indeed, those \$7, \$8, \$9 and \$10 effectively pretty Irish Pointe Lacertains

Now for \$3.49, \$3.99, \$4.49 and \$4.99 a Pair

Also, those elegant \$8 and \$10 very rich and fascinating Tambour Swiss Curtains

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The 25c, 40c, 50c and 60c Curtain Poles, with all necessary fixines complete.

Now for 19c, 24c, 29c and 39c Each Several boxes of Great, Big \$1 50, \$2 and \$2 50 Heavy White Bed Spreads Now for 99c, \$1.24 and \$1.49 Each

A lot of those new and stylishly pretty \$1 Corded Pillow Shams
Now for 74c a Pair Remnants of Table Linens and White Goods at Away Down

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Polka Dot Percale, Plain, Blue, Pink or White extra fine Lawn, a most superior fine White Cambric, handsome Momie Cloth and fine Black and White Lawn Now for 49c Each The balance of those lovely fine Black Linen Lawn 83 Wrappers, with pretty White Polka Dots, Watteau Back, Rolling Collar, Girdle Belt, edged with feather stitched A most excellent range of very pretty, stylishly cut and well-made \$3.50 Zepby. Gingham Wrappers; come along, take pick, long as they last Now for 98c Each

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