MUCH YET TO LEARN.

Astronomers Only Beginning to Penetrate the Mysteries of Mars.

SOME PUZZLING POINTS.

The Changeable Surfaces at the

GREAT COST OF COMMUNICATION.

Poles May Be Merely Clouds.

Riches of a Continent Needed to Provide Adequate Signals.

THE LATEST FROM THE SCIENTISTS

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5 .- Prof. Holden, of Lick Observatory, telegraphs as follows: "LICK OBSERVATORY, Aug. 3. The circumstances are very favorable in

that the planet is unusually near to us. They are rather unfavorable in that the planet is very far south and therefore low down in the sky and thus subject to atmospheric disturbances. Future appositions in which the planet will be seen in greater altitude will be more favorable, even if the planet is then considerably more distant.

Of course the ultimate object of all ob-Servations is to determine every possible physical peculiarity of the object to be in-vestigated. If it is a planet we wish to know how nearly it resembles the earth, and whether it is fit to be inhabited by beings like ourselves. With respect to Mars, it has been proposed by certain very enthusiastic astronomers to determine the further ques-tion if the planet is actually inhabited, and this is a more difficult and important ques-tion than the mere inquiry as to whether it is fit to be so inhabited.

Not Enough Observations Yet, In my opinion, the time has not yet come to even speculate on the larger question and my reason for saving this is that I think it very doubtful if all the observations made, numerous as they are, are at all sufficient to

enable us to pronounce the lesser inquiry. It is very easy and very convenient to call indentions as gulfs and canals, but so far as I know, there is no absolute proof that the

I know, there is no absolute proof that the dark, foggy parts of Mars are veritably water. We know that the vaporic water exists in the Martial atmosphere. The spectroscope shows this, and there are certain white areas at the poles of Mars which look very much like snow caps.

It is commonly said that these wax and wan with the seasons of Mars in such a way as to prove them to be such. They certainly wax and wane and wax again, but so do clouds, and I am not yet satisfied that they are not, in fact, merely clouds.

They may be snow and toe, but if so are subject to extraordinary changes, which I have been observing here it the past week. It is a curious commentary on the difficulties of drawing exact conclusions regarding a little planet a few thousand miles in diamster and 40,000,000 miles away to say that nearly every one of the important appear

nearly every one of the important appearances can be accounted for about as well by supposing the planet to be red hot and to have a very extensive atmosphere, as it can be by supposing the planet to be cooled off and to have land and water and a rather thin atmospheric envelope. The latter is the usual hypothesis, and on the whole it a pears to be the more likely.

Likely to Be Further Advanced. The planet is smaller than the earth, and it is apparently more likely to be further advanced in the process of cooling off for that eason. But there is no positive proof that it is so, and we should wait for positive proof, direct or indirect, before pronouncing. It is perfectly proper to conjecture, and indeed it is impossible not to do so, but it is the duty of science to guard itself faithfully against promulgating conjectures as if they were es-tablished facts. We have found great changes in the de-tails of the Martial surface, while the main

tails of the Martial surface, while the main outlines have remained much the same. The changes have seemed to be so great that it is often difficult to explain them by terrestrial analogies. If there are indeed inhabitants in Mars I think they might be surprised at some of the conjectures which are current on the earth regarding their surroundings. If the white cap at the south pole of Mars is indeed snow and ice, we can say it has been a hard winter or the Martial Expulmaux.

If the red areas are land and the dark ones water we can describe the great inundations which have taken place on the banks of the Lacus Solis and the surprising apparition of a duplicate lake near the Fons Juventus. We might incidentally mention the fact that where there are now two lakes, there was only one in 1877 and none in 1879, and we are speaking, it must be remembered, of bodies of water some hundred square miles in area.

EDWARD S. HOLDEN.

RICHES OF A CONTINENT

Would be Needed to Construct Signa's That Could Be Seen on Mars-The Difficulty of Communication-A Difference in the Atmosphere.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 .- Prof. Elias Colbert, an astronomer who has made the science a lifetime study, said to hight:

Mars will be nearest to the earth Satur day next, the distance then being but 35,10%-000 miles. The apposition occurs a little earlier, but it will not then be in the most favorable position for study, being too near the earth's moon, which will pass the planet. leaving it a little to the south, about 10 o'clock Sunday night. The moon being near the full, her light will interfere with the the fift, her light will interfere with the study of the markings on the surface of Mars for two or three days before and after conjunction, so that it may be said that the first half of the avorable time for studying the planet has already gone by. The fifteen or twenty days following the early part of next week will include about all the time during which Mars can be studied to the best advantage.

during which Mars can be studied to the best advantage.

The limit of visibility of objects on the surface of Mars is a subject about which the mind of the average man is a little lazy and little precise information on the subject is at his command. It is stated that a magnifying power of 2,000 will practically oring the planet within a distance of 17,500 miles from the earth at the time of the nearest approach, the meaning of that being that Mars will be seen as plainly and distinctly through the telescope as if seen with the naked eye at a distance of 17,500 miles. But that is hardly the case. The magnifying power of 2,000 is one that can soldom be used upon even the best and biggest telescope, and perhaps it may be said it can never be used to give the distinctness of vision that theoretically belongs to it.

A Heavy Tax on Credulity.

Instability of the instrument due to unsteadiness in the atmosphere or tremblings on the earth are magnified just as much as the object looked at is magnified, for which reason a steady view with the highest magnifying power is seldom possible. posing it to be so, a round disk half a yard in diameter, at a distance of one mile, subtends an angle of nearly one minute of an arc, which is not ar from the limit of distinct-ness for ordinary vision, so that a distance of 18,000 miles would give a diameter of 3,000 yards or not far from five miles for the parts of the property of a circular spot on the breadth of a longer band that could be studied with reasonable hope of making out

breadth of a longer band that could be studied with reasonable hope of making out anything concerning it.

Therefore it would seem that any signal that might be made by the inhabitants of Blars would have to be nearly that size, and the likelihood of their constructing artificial works of such magnitude may be said to be nather a heavy tax upon the credulity of anybody who is asked to believe it.

It may be said that some of the lynx-eyed astronomers can make out objects of less magnitude than stated, but supposing their power of vision to be twice that of the ordinary man the smallest magnitude that can be recognized will exceed two miles, and the difficulty of dealing with it is diminished rather in theory than in fact.

If it be difficulty, as explained, for the people of Mars to make anything big enough to be seen through the best telescopes, the difficulties become much greater should the people of the earth attempt to construct signals that could be seen by the inhabitants of Mars. And for this reason: When the earth is at its least distance from Mars it is irrectly between that planet and the sun. It is above the earth's horizon when the sun is below, but at the same time the earth as seen from Mars its oldeen that planet and the sun. It is above the earth's horizon when the sun is below, but at the same time the earth as seen from Mars its oldeen that planet and the sun. It is above the earth's horizon when the sun is below, but at the same time the earth as seen from Mars its oldeen the sun as to be invisible unless it happens to be directly be-

tween the two, in which case the Mars peo-ple could see the earth massing across the face of the sun like a banck spot, as some-times Venus and Mercury are seen.

Necessary Features of Signa's. In order that signals on the earth could be seen by the people of Mars the earth would have to be out of their sunlight; that is, be a good many degrees away from a line joining Mars and the sun. The case may be further illustrated by reference to the fact that Venus cannot be seen except when at much more than its least distance from the earth. The smallest distance between the earth and Mars at which earth signals could be seen from that planet is about twice the \$3,000,000 miles that now separate the two. That is, the diameter of a signal on the earth to be seen from Mars would have to be at least twice the diameter of a signal on Mars that could be seen from the earth, supposing the telescopic power to be equal in the two cases.

that could be seen from the earth, supposing the telescopic power to be equal in the two cases.

But there is another consideration which renders the problema still more difficult one. There is some reason to believe that the workings on the surface of Mars could not be discerned distinctly if its amosphere were as dense as the earth's. The telescopes can pierce the atmosphere of Mars, which is certainly not more than three-quarters the density of the earth's and perhaps not much more than one-half. It is by no means certain that the inhabitants of Mars could down through their own atmosphere and down through their own atmosphere and down through the earth's and see at the bottom of the latter the divisions between land and water surfaces, or make out any but the most intensely brilliant signals that could be displayed.

The people of the earth could not hope, there ore, to construct anything, however wast, that would be recognized by the Martial people unless it were brilliantly lighted up by electricity over the whole area.

So it will be seen that the riches of a continent would have to be expended on such a work that there might be any reasonable hope of success in signaling to Mars on the supposition that that planet is inhabited by persons as intelligent as the people of the earth.

WHAT ELEINS, OF YALE, THINKS.

He Cautiously Takes Ground Against th Theory of Men Being There.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Aug. 5 .- Prof. Elkins, of Yale, when asked this morning concerning a statement which he was reported to have made that the recent discoveries made by means of the telescope at the Lick and Washington Observatories disproved the theory that the planet Mars was inhabited, said: "I do not mean to say inhabited, said: "I do not mean to any positively the theory has been disproved, but that is my of inion, since nothing has been discovered by recent observations by hereaful telescopes to confirm in the powerful telescopes to confirm in the slightest the theory that there are intelligent beings on the planet.

"Well, Professor, while you apparently do not believe that part of Schiaparelli's theory that Mars is inhabited, is there not something in your opinion to justify the belief that the planet is filled with animal

"Undoubtedly there is some foundation for that part of the theory. Many as-tronomers, while admitting that there is, dispute the assertion that there is water or tood on the red planet, as Mars is called. I believe that the canals upon which Schia-parelli based his belief that there were intelligent human beings there exist, but the ment and beings there exist, but meither the most prominent astronomers of the present day nor myself can find anything to warrant the belief that these canals were made by human agency. There are air and water at least and other conditions may exist which render the planet the bubble which the warrant to the property of the canal to the inhabitable. What Schiaparelli thought were canals are either natural waterways or only valleys. Mountains are discernible through powerful telescopes, but it is difficult to tell just what the indentions on the surface of the planet are. Another argument against the theory habitation is that we have advanced no further towards a confirmation in the last 50 or 100 years, although the instruments used are much more powerful and more nearly perfect than they were that number of years ago. From what I have read of the recent discoveries at the Lick and Washington Observatories and from my knowledge of astronomy, I do not believe that Mars is inhabited.

MARSIANS SEVEN FEET HIGH

They Live a Century and Are Very Wise, Se

a Denver Observer Says. DENVER, Aug. 5 .- Notwithstanding the erence to the probability of its habitation the Chamberlain Observatory at Denver has practically been abandoned. The fault seems to lie in the impracticability of the present plant for fine scientific work. Prof. Howe, who has charge of the observatory, has been absent from the city, and the only calculation made upon Mars was the work last night of the two young men connected with the observatory, and it was

Incidental to the present interest in the planet are the curious so-called revelations regarding the inhabitants of Mars given to the correspondent by Judge Daniel Parks, a prominent legal adviser of this city. He has been a deep student of the science of astronomy and astrology for some years, and while pursuing his business at Leadville, Col., several years ago, he claims to have

made some scientific researches with the assistance of fine private instruments, giving an insight into the mysteries of this planet.

"My studies," he said, "have developed some startling facts. I have been in direct communication with the planet Mars for two years and know that it is inhabited by a race of beings whose knowledge and spirituality is far in advance of the brightest scholars of the occult upon our sphere The men in Mars attain to an average height of seven feet and the average length of life is 100 years. Their science of building is infinitely superior to that of the earth.

"All of this I have learned from Tekel Mene, one of the most distinguished savants of the fiery sphere. He is also acquainted with our civilization.

These words sound vague and visionary, yet Mr. Parks is a cool, logical lawyer, whose business reaches into the thousands

1040 AND A HOT WIND

Is the Kind of Weather Kansas City People Are Erjoying Now.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 5 .- This was the hottest day of the season. The temperature was 780 at 8 o'clock. By noon it had reached 950, and at 4 o'clock it had reached 990. This, too, in the Government Weather Bureau Office, on the top of one of the highest buildings in town.
Ordinary theremometers on the street registered 1920 to 1940 in the shade. Several prostrations from the heat occurred, but no fatalities have been reported. A hot; wind was blowing all day, and grave fears for the safety of Kansas corn are en-

Frenks of a Minnesota Tornado

MARSHAL, MINN., Aug. 5 .- A tornade visited this section at an early hour this morning. The new house of L R. Cummings was smashed to atoms and the family of seven injured. The heavy truss roof of the Court House, just in course of erection was blown off. Several other houses were badly damaged.

July, '92 July, '91	6,040 3,517
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A TAILOR IN TROUBLE

For Pretending to Be a Physician of Over Thirty Years' Study.

NEEDLES SOAKED IN CROTON OIL

And Driven With Porce Through the Fkin

of His Patient

TO CURE HIM OF TOTAL BLINDNESS

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPAT CH.1 NEW YORK, Aug. & -Justice Kilbreth, in the Yorkville Court to-day, held August Thiess, 63 years old, of West Sixty-second street, on charges of practicing medicine without a diploma and without being reg-Istered. He also held Mrs. Marie Witous, 33 years old, of East Third street, on the same charge.

Thiess is a tailor by trade. He was the Socialist candidate for Assembly in his district last fall. Shortly afterward he blossomed out as "the greatest physician of the world," as he termed himself in a printed circular setting forth his medical abilities. In the front window of his house he displayed a sign which read: "Dr. August Thiess, the most wonderful physician in the world."

In his circular he said he had had 30 years of study and practical experience, and he offered to pay \$50 to anybody who might prove that any of the diseases referred to in the circular remained incurable after his treatment. Among the diseases he offered to cure were inflammation of the lungs, pneumonia in 24 hours, cramps in 5 to 10 minutes, cholera, yellow fever, smallpox, measles, typhus fever, scarlet and typhoid fevers, acute rheumatism, heart disease, brain disease and apoplexy.

A Healer of Almost Everything. Nine-tenths of all chronic diseases, he added, even those declared incurable by medical men, could be cured by the Thiese method, as, for example, dealness, blind-

ness, baldness, etc.
One of Thiess' patients recently has been
Thomas Hayden, formerly well known in
Brooklyn as an ambitious actor. Hayden Brooklyn as an ambitious actor. Hayden was stricken about two years ago with paralysis of the optic nerve. He was treated by specialists, who told him his case was incurable. "Dr." Thiess, who had read an account of Mr. Hayden's affliction in the newspapers, called on him and said

e could cure him. Mr. Hayden took his first treatment about three or four weeks ago. "Dr." Thiess used an instrument which he said he had invented and which consisted of a rubber cylinder containing a piston, in the head of which were 40 sharp-pointed steel needles. The instrument was applied to the flesh, the piston was drawn back and let go, and a spring drove the needle points

brough the skin.

At the first application Mr. Hayden received 1,400 of these punctures, into which "Dr." Thiese rubbed croton oil. This, he said, would strenghten Mr. Hayden gene ally, and eventually restore his sight. Hayden suffered agonizing torture for three days, his flesh being badly blistered. A week later he took a second application of 2,200 punctures, and "Dr." Thiess told him his sight would be entirely restored in twelve months.

The Doctor Taken Into Camp. Agent Loring, of the County Medical Society, heard or Thiess' illegal practice of medicine and set a trap for him. Miss Annie Baske, 25 years old, of East Seventy-eighth street, who is a sufferer from heart trouble, was induced to submit to Thiess' treatment. Thiess applied the needles and the croton oil, and Miss Baake was laid up for a week in consequence. She testified against Thiess to-day, and Justice Kilbreth held him, on her complaint, in \$500 for

Then Miss Kate Gallin, a nurse girl em-ployed by Dr. Edward R. Duffy, of West Sixtieth street, took the stand and made a second complaint against Thiess. At the request of Dr. Duffy she pretended to be suffering from acute rheumatism and sent for Thiess. He came and applied the needles. On this complaint Thiess was held

in \$300 for trial. The complaint against Mrs. Marie Witous was made by Agent Loring. He had taken his child to her to be treated for a pretended disease. Mme. Witous prescribed an inde-scribable treatment and Mr. Loring had her arrested. Justice Kilbreth held Mrs. Witous in \$100 bail for trial.

THE LAST SIGNAL, Dora Russell's great story, reaches a climax in THE DISPATCH

NOT SO SOON AS EXPECTED.

West End E'ectric Cars Will Not Be Running for Some Tim . Work on the West End Passenger Railway Company's lines is progressing slowly. It was expected that the electric cars would be running by the middle of August or at most by September. It now looks as though they will not be in operation before January I. Work was begun on the new tracks ten weeks ago, and only a small part of the line on West Carson street has been finished. The part now completed includes

less than one-fourth the entire line. A member of the firm in speaking of the work, said yesterday: "I hardly think the line will be finished before three months or cars running much before the first of Jauuary. There is a city ordinance requiring work of this kind to be stopped on Novem-ber 1. There will have to be some lively work, at least faster than that done in the past, or some of the work will not be done until next spring. The part now finished has been the worst, however, and when West Carson is completed more progress will be made."

The work on the power house, which is located at the foot of the Point bridge, is being pushed as rapidly as possible. The brick work is nearly completed, but none

of the machinery is yet on the ground A GIRL'S ARM TORN OFF

By a Whirling Shaft in the Factory Where She Was Employed.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—[Special.]—Emma Beyer, 16 years old, who lives with her widowed mother, had her right arm torn off by machinery in Thomas B. Clark's factory at 458 East One Hundred and Forty-fourth street to-day. About noon Miss Beyer went out to lunch, and on returning she tossed the little packages of food supplies down on a bench, and laughingly danced across the floor, saying: "Oh, I'm going to have a ride on the shaft." "Don't, you will get hurt," her companions cried, but

the warning came too late.
"I'm going to," she shouted back, as she gathered up her skirts and seated herself. In an instant her light dress was entangled about the shaft and she was thrown to the

Before assistance reached her Miss Beyer's arm was twisted about the shaft until her side and back pressed against the support-ing brace. Muscles and bones parted and the arm was torn off two inches below the shoulder. She will probably die.

PREPARED FOR A FLITTING. A Bank Cashler Discounts His Own Notes

and Is Now Missing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 5 .- [Special.]-Ellis & Noyes, cashier of the Lincoln National Bank, had his baggage examined by the Canadian customs officials and properly marked for entry into Canada last Saturday night and has not been seen in Chicago since. He was discharged some weeks ago when it was discovered that he had discounted his own notes to the extent of bility.

\$5,200 without submitting them to the directors.

Noyes lived in swell apartments on Lasalle ayenue, had a number of servants and drove fast horses. He was a dude and spent money recklessly. The bank officials say he paid back all but \$3,000 of the money he he paid back all but \$5,000 or the money he borrowed in such a curious manner, by the assignment of his interest in a block of the bank's stock, and his furniture, horses, etc. They further say he did nothing criminal. He came here from Darlington, Wia, and had been with the Lincoln bank three

A NEW ORATOR NEEDED.

Chleagoans Now Opposed to Breckenridge as the World's Fair Speaker-His Vote Against the Appropriation May Cause a

Call for Depew. CHICAGO, Aug. 5 .- [Special.]-It is more than probable that at an early meeting of the Ceremonies Committee of the World's Fair action will be taken from which Congressman Breckenridge, of Kentucky, can plainly infer that his services as orator of the day on the occasion of dedicating the exposition buildings are not desired. Chicagoans and exposition officials are disgusted with the opposition he

manitested to the passage of the World's Fair appropriation bill.

When he was chosen orator of the day fault was found with the selection, especially by friends of the exposition in Eastern States. These objectors believed that Chauncey M. Depew more nearly filled the bill as a typical American orator, and numerous stempts were made to have the Doctor's name appartituded. Doctor's name substituted. Thacker, the Democratic member of the Thacker, the Democratic member of the National Board from New York, came to Chicago and proposed to have Mr. Depew deliver an oration also. He wanted Depew to have a place where he would be equally as prominent as the Kentuckian, but the project had to be abandoned.

While nothing was said to the Kentuckian on the World's Fair measure, it

was supposed that he would be found among its friends when it neeeed his aid in Congress. Mr. Breckenridge though persistently refused his aid the Fair. When it was not possi-ble for him to be in Washble for him to be in Washington to vote against the bill
in person, he managed to pair himself
against the measure. In the event that
Breckenridge either withdraws or is requested to withdraw, it is probable that
Depew will accept the place, for a number
of the committee have been in his favor.

EAGLES FIGHT FOR A CHILD.

The Victor in the Du-I Files Off With It, But Is Killed by the Father.

DETROIT, Aug. 5.-Two eagles had a duel to the death for the possession of the 6-months-old baby of Peter Shaw in Presque Isle county yesterday. Mrs. Shaw had laid the baby down on the grass and returned to the house for a few moments, when an enormous eagle swooped down on the infant and stuck its talons into the little one's flesh and clothing. The mother heard her baby's cry, but came too late to be of service.

The mother's shricks brought the father, who quickly comprehended the situation, mounted a horse and armed with a rifle mounted a horse and armed with a rifle rode to the shore of a nearby lake, where he knew was an eagle eyrie in the cliffs. Shaw arrived just in time to see a terrible sight. Two eagles were hovering above a crag of rock, filling the air with their cries, and battling for possession of the baby that lay high upon the cliff. Before the father reached the summit one of the eagles had fallen to the ground, while the other had taken up the child for another flight. The father fired and the bird and baby fell into father fired and the bird and baby fell into the water. The frantic father plunged into the lake, caught up the body, but the little one was dead. He took home the body, along with those of the two eagles, one of which had been killed in the fight over the

CUBA'S ONLY HOPE

on to the Unit the Eyes of a Patriot.

HAVANA, Aug. 5 .- The secret sentiment in favor of annexation of Cuba to the United States, which has been cherished fearfully for a long time in the breasts of many of the best and most advanced Cubans, now begins to make itself heard in the face of the threatened expedition from Key West. A gentleman who begged the correspondent not to reveal his name, a supposed loyal

adherent to Spain, said;
"Cuba is, indeed, most God-forsaken. Her only hope is amnexation to the United States. Would to heaven we could have our own government—that is to say that we were fit for it. We are not. The squabbling, the jealousies, the divisions among our 'patriot' force in the United States, show only too well what would be inevitable. We are worse than the Irish with our factions. Our men are brave, but they are all impulse and no stability."

A MISUNDERSTANDING ALL AROUND

Is the Way Bishop Cotter Characterizes the

Corrigan-Ireland Quarrel. CHICAGO, Aug. 5.-Bishop Cotter, of Winona, Minn., who was in Chicago to-day,

I do not think the fuss over Archbishop Corrigan's letter is justifiable, for it is, to my mind, based upon a misunderstanding of the circumstances. Archbishop Ireland's memorial has not yet reached this country, but a rough draft of it, evidently taken by some one none too certain of his ground. Upon this rough draft the present trouble rests. No one, I think, who knows Archbishop Ireland will suppose for a moment that he meant to infer that Catholics in the country were likely to be misrepresented on account of any settlement of the school question. Archbishop Corrigan's letter does not, I think, indicate that he thought any thing in the nature of a threat had be made. There has been a misunderstandi all around, based on that rough draft of the memorial which I have spoken of.

CARPENTERS' NEW CONSTITUTION.

It Will Be Submitted Section by Section to the Local Unions,

Sr. Louis, Aug. 5.-The Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners to-day completed consideration of the report of the Committee on Constitution. The most important amendment was the raising of the initiation dues and the monthly fees to an amount to give the Brotherhood \$400,000 a year from these

There has been some question whether the convention should decree the new constitution to be in force, and should run the risk of sending it down to the local unions. It was leared that some of the changes were so great that the unions might refuse to ratify the instrument. It was decided submit the amendment to the locals section by section. The convention also decided to support the planing mills' strike now on in

MORE TROUBLE FOR THE PAIR.

Labor People Claim Contractors and the

Commission Break Agreements. CHICAGO, Aug. 5.-Trouble is brewing between organized labor and the World's Fair authorities. At last night's meeting of the Carpenters' Council the business agent made a report setting forth that the eight-hour agreement and all other agreements made between the Fair Directory and the labor people were being wholly ignored. It was said that not only were the contractors violating the agreement, but the com-mission itself was working men nine and

A committee was appointed to make full investigation, and it was instructed to then wait on the Grounds and Buildings Committee and ask for an explanation. A strike of the carpenters on the grounds is a possibility.

CAN FIND MORE POOLS.

The Petroleum Business Will Not Die Out for Many Years to Come.

OTHER STATES ARE LOOMING UP.

More Money Now Invested in Oil Than in Any Other Industry.

JOHN F. CARLL TALKS ON THE SUBJECT

There has been an opinion of late among great many oil operators that when the present fields play out there will be no

more pools to discover.

In consequence of this reasoning they figure that when the Pennsylvania and West Virginia fields are thoroughly drilled over that the oil men will have to seek a new vocation. It is not generally known, but nevertheless it is a fact that there has been more money spent in the oil fields of this State than in any other business, even including iron, in the Commonwealth.

It is not possible that the men who have spent their lives in the oil business will give up without a struggle, and consequently they have had agents both in the South and West within the last few years.

John F. Carll, who had charge of the geological survey of the State, under the recent commission, was seen last evening, and when talking of the prevalence of oil fields in the country he said that there would undoubtedly be large oil fields found for years to come. 'There are still large fields in Pennsylvania," he said, "but none of them may equal that of McDonald. In the latter pool bigger wells were found than in any other field ever struck in the oil regions.

May Not Have Gone Down. "The western part of the State of Pennsylvania has been pretty well drilled over, but there may yet be spots in which big wells may be found. I certainly affirm that the discovery of the field was delayed many months on account of the ignorance of the operators. They drilled in the field, but they never reckoned on the distances of the sands from each other. The result was that in many cases they drilled down to the Gordon or third sand, and never dreamed of

going to the fifth,
"This was probably the case at Jennings, Gufley & Co,'s well on the Marshall farm, which was by long odds the biggest well struck in America. The owners drilled it down to the third or Gordon sand and it started off at 40 barrels an hour. It kept this gait for several weeks, when the owners heard of other wells being put down to the fifth sand and they followed suit. The result was that the well started off at 120 barrels an hour as soon as it struck the fifth sand.

Never Drilled Deep Enough, "This of course, led to the belief that there were many other wells in the vicinity which would increase by drilling to the fifth sand, and this was accordingly done. The result was that a prolific fifth sand was discovered and operators found that by going deeper they were liable to discover pay sands.

This has been demonstrated frequently since, and I still believe that there are yet a dozen fields in the State where the drills have not been put down far enough to determine whether there are any lower pay

"I recently returned from a trip to the recently returned from a trip to the vicinity of Monticello, Ky., and I must say that the indications all point to a big oil field in that section. The conglomerate is the same as that found in Bradford, and I honestly believe that in years to come there will be an immense oil field opened in Kentucky and Tennessee. There are, besides this, large fields in Wyoming and Colorado which have shown that they will prove big developers when properly opened up.
"Indiana has not yet been exhausted by
any means, and the chances are that there are plenty of pools in Ohio, as well as in West Virginia that will yet be developed.

CARCENTER'S letter from the Russian smine district in THE DISPATCH to

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN SUSTAINED

By the Bishop of Winona in His Stand on the School Controversy. CHICAGO, Aug. 5 .- [Special.]-Bishop Cotter, of Winons, Minn., speaking of Archbishop Corrigan's recent letter, said

Its publication is timely. It should practically put an end to the controversy over the Fairbault and Stillwater schools, which had all but died out anyway. I do not think the resent fuss over Archbishop Corrigan's let-

all but died out anyway. I do not think the present fuss over Archbishop Corrigan's letter is justifiable. Archbishop Corrigan's letter is justifiable. Archbishop Ireland's memorial has not yet reached this country, but a rough draft of it has, and this is the cause of the trouble. No one who knows Archbishop Ireland will suppose that he meant to infer that Catholics in this country were likely to be persecuted on account of any settlement of the school question. Archbishop Corrigan's letter does not indicate that he thought anything in the nature of a threat had been made. The Fairbault system has no longer an interest for anyone. It is in practice in Indiana, New York, the Gulf States and Wisconsin. Any discussion of it with reference to the convention at Baltimore is out of the question.

Archbishop Ireland's position is sustained by the Catholics of the world. The position is above all an American one, provides for the respect of the children and their parents, and demands that those rights, as regards matters of education, shall be respected. When an American purent petitions a school board to assign his child to a certain teacher, the rights of the school board. There is no question of religion being taught in the schools at all. Archbishop Ireland and no other priest asks the State's servants to teach religion. That is a matter only for the teachers of religion, and they can so teach at any time, outside of school hours.

THE TREASURER A PITTSBURGER

Gas and Electric Fixture Dealers Take Action Against Trade Abuses. ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 5.-The National Association of Dealers in Gas and Electric Fixtures concluded its second annual convention here to-day. The question of protection from manufacturers who sell

cussion, and measures were adopted to se-L. B. Cross, of Kansas City, was re-elected President; W. E. Goodman, of Milwaukee, Vice President; S. B. Dodd, of Cincinnati, Secretary, and John Kelly, of Pittsburg, Treasurer. The next meeting will be held at Chicago in August, 1893.

direct to the consumers caused much dis-

FILIBUSTERERS AT LANSING.

No Business Transacted at the First Day of the Legislative Sessi

LANSING, MICH., Aug. 5 .- When the Legislature convened this afternoon it was in joint session to receive the Governor's message. The document was very brief and called for no action except the respportion-ment of the Representative and Senatorial

When the Senate returned to its Chamber, filibustering tactics were resorted to to prevent the adoption of the rnles. After a long time spent in wrangling, an adjournment was taken until to-morrow. The House transacted no business of importance and adjourned until morning.

A MOUNTAIN BATTLE

Iwo Families Carve One Another to Pieces at a Country Piente. LEBANON, KY., Aug. 5.-At a picnic at Ball Hollow, in Large county, a day or two between the two Ferrill brothers and three

or four Daniels. Many shots were fired and knives were freely used with deadly ef-

One of the Ferrills was terribly butchered. while two of the Daniels received danger-

POLITICS AND A RACE FEUD Blamed for the Murd r of Judge Henry

Long From Ambush, NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5 .- [Special.]-The shooting of Judge Henry Long from ambush, a few nights ago, at Kennerville, just above New Orleans, has aroused great bit-terness there. The whole trouble is at-

tributed to political enmity, and has resulted in a race feud. The parish officers have been working up the case against the assassins and made a number of arrests. On the other hand, a number of negroes and white men who are in sympathy with those who attacked Judge Long have held meeting and are said to have formed a plot to force a number of white residents out of the place. It is said that they had threatened to burn down the stores of Mrs. B. Felix, Angelo Palmisano, and the residences of E. Stahl, F. Becker and Judge Long's

mother.

The situation finally began to look somewhat serious and Mr. Stahl swore out an affidavit against several of the negroes for threats. The warrants were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, and a number of negroes in the neighboring parish of St. Charles were locked up in the parish jail. A large number of others are to be arrested, charge with being implicated in the attack on with being implicated in the attack on Judge Long or engaged in the conspiracy to drive the white people out of Kennerville. The population of that town is almost exclusively colored. Some of the arrested negroes have given valuable information as to the shooting. Reports to the effect that the prisoners are to be lynched are denied.

REMODELING THEIR PRISON.

Allegheny City to Have a Female Ward and a Matron.

In a few days some extensive repairs will be commenced in the Allegheny police station. When they are completed the place will present a different appearance.

The hearing room will be remodeled in a number of ways. The old stone floor is to be removed and a substantial wood one will take its place. That will be covered with linoleum. This will be a great improvement over the loud-sounding stone floor.
The cell portion will also come in for some changes. The old hospital department is to be fitted up for a female department. The cell arrangement will be like that in the Fourteenth ward station, Pittsburg, the lower part wainscoating and the upper half iron grating. When this ward is in readiness a matron will be engaged. This will be a new feature in Allegheny. At present the windows are the old-fashioned kind. They will be replaced by glass of a great deal larger size.

One of the changes has already been made. The entrance for prisoners is now on the north side of the hall. This entrance was used for the first time last night. Every time an arrest has been made large crowd flock to the station entrance to see the prisoner. With the door at the north side the authorities believe such crowds will be

MISS BORDEN SUSPECTED.

Ide tiff d by a Drug Clerk as Having Pur-

chased Poison of Him. FALL RIVER, MASS., Aug. 5.-No positive trace has been found of the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Borden. Four policemen are on guard at the house, and have been patroling the neighborhood since the affair was made public. A \$5,000 reward has been offered by Emma J. and

Lizzie J. Borden. Late this forenoon it was reported at the police station that a young man said to be a nephew of Mr. Borden was be-ing suspected of the murders. Another im-portant clue is in possession of the police. At a drugstore they learned last night that Miss Borden had been in the store within 36 hours past and had inquired for a certain poison. The officers took the drug clerk where Miss Lizzie was staying and he identified her. Miss Borden's reply to this accusation is known only to the police and

OIL CITY BOOMING AGAIN. The Scourge of Fire and Water S.imulated

Business Energy. Oil City is recovering her usual sprightly business aspect. The scourge of fire and water of June 6 had its good as well as its evil effect, for it stimulated the business enterprise of the Oil City people and now the city is bustling with business activity.

J. H. Irwin, of the deluged city, was in Pittsburg last night, and said everything there is looking progressive and the old-time energy is being more pronouncedly noticeable than previous to the catastrophe. New business houses and residences are be-ing erected in the destroyed localities and the people are recovering their spirits. Mr. Irwin further said that while many suffered mentally, physically and financially, there were comparatively few cases of abso-

lute want among any of the sufferers.

The warehouse of Oliver & Roberts mill, corner of Bingham and South Ninth street, was destroyed by fire at 1 o'clock this morning. The explosion of a lamp is presumed to have been the cause of the fire. The loss is estimated at \$5,000.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.-[Special.]-Harris Blank, one of the Polish Hebrews who were arrested here a few weeks ago by Detectives Slouson and Reap, of New York, for the murder of the young Hebrew peddler Marks in the mountains of Pennsylvania

A Minister Turns states' Evidence

How Many Will Escape the Au-

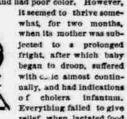
A Physician Tells About His Tiny Patients' Health.

Saved by Lactated Food.

Pittsburg this year. But their saddest days of all the year are at hand. August heat results in choters infantum and a ter-

rible increase of infantile mortality. It is a wise plan to prevent, rather than walt and then try to cure this dread disease. It can be done if the suggestions of Dr. Livezev, published n the Medical Summary are followed. Says Dr.

"A baby born three months since was very mall, lax of tissue and had poor color. However, it seemed to thrive some-



JESSE SPENCE. nother's milk, and presto, a change was promptly effected. The colic, with everlasting screaming subsided, cholera infantum was averted and baby

now thriving." W. W. Parkhurst, of Hartfield, N. Y., in a letter written this summer, stated: "A week ago Sunday our physician, as well as

ut immediate help his stay with us would be short. We tried several kinds of food, but they did him no good. On Monday we sent 20 miles for a package of lactated food, and with less than a day's use the result was vonderful. The passages,

weeks old. He walks and talks and is called "the prettiest baby in Marion," There is nothing like

ounds, has used lactated food since he was two

Smith. When buby was thin and sickly, and we and our neighbors thought she could not live, our family physician, Dr. S. Armor,

land. She sleeps from seven in the evening 'till Mrs. W. A. Chamberlain, of Mattanan, Mass.

"She is now the lest and sweetest haby in the

setated food saved our little boy's life, and he is now a wonder to those who know of his case. He s strong and well, all due to the use of tactated

very near having nervous prostration through loss baby. She was near to death with cholera Infantum when we got the box of lactated

proved right away

healthy that people think she is much older than It is a well known fact that hables living upon actated food go through the summer without cholera infantum. Statistics show that out of a thousand cases of cholera infantum, not more than one per cent of the baldes using lactated food have this disease. This food can be procured of any druggist and should be the diet of every little, one

uring this dangerous season.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.- Latest U. S. Gov't Report.



THIS INK IS MANUFACTURED J. HARPER BONNELL CO., YORK

I E'D rather take \$5 to \$10 less for our Made-to-Measure Suits than to carry them to next year. You'll find \$20 and \$25 Suits better value than ever. Same can

last spring, has made a confession to Chief Wilcox, of Towanda, Pa. Blank will turn State's evidence. His companion, Rosen-weig, still remains reticent. Both prisoners will be committed for extradition.

BABIES OF PITTSBURG.

gust Trouble.

Boys and Girls Whose Lives Have Been

Little, tender, smiling babies are plentiful in

what, for two months, when its mother was subjected to a prolonged fright, after which baby began to droop, suffered with co ic almost contin-

reilef, when lactated food

ourselves, was completely discouraged about our baby, for we knew with-

which had been from 15 to 20

sctated food, for it kept our baby strong and well, when without it he would have been sick and suf-

told us to use inctated food. We got a small can, and

and gets up laughing. I feel that lact sted food has writes. "When we had lost all hope, having tried s number of foods that baby could not retalu,

Mrs. William Plumer, Jr., of Epping, N. H., writes: "Before knowing of lactated food, I came

teeth without any trouble, and is so large and

ABSOLUTELY PURE

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

ANDERSON BLOCK.

every 24 hours, in three days were reduced to three F. H. Spence, of Marion, Kas , writes: "Vine haby, Jesse S. Spence, 16 months old, weighs 2614

"The baby I write of," says Mrs. John Sterline. of Columbia, Pa., 'is my daughter's, Mrs. J. M.

from then to now have used twenty of the large GRANDMA'S PEr. cuns.

of sleep and the care of a sick

been sick since, with the exception of a slight colt. She cut her

be said of the \$5, \$6 and \$7 Trousers—several dollars reduced.