

AMONG AZTEC RUINS

How This Once Powerful Race Has Descended to Weakness and Poverty.

THEIR CITIES DESCRIBED.

Judge Ewing Says the Heat Causes an Increase in Crime.

THE HUMANE SOCIETY'S WORK.

Republican League Clubs in Shape for the Fall Campaign.

OTHER INTERESTING INTERVIEWS

While engaged with the Government Geological Survey in 1881-1884 as topographical engineer, G. Willis Morse, at present with the Schlosser House, visited and explored several of the Aztec ruins in Arizona.

"One would never think the dirty, groveling beggars," he said, "who now lay claim to Aztec ancestry are the representatives of such a powerful, intelligent people that their ruins present a more interesting and instructive monument than any other that the last 'squaw Indian' of the Comanche tribe. His thrift has departed with his forefathers as has his bravery and every other creditable attribute."

"We were encamped in Salina Canon, in Southeastern Utah, in the spring of 1882. Our guide was a Navajo Indian, who had named 'Specky.' He was a bright sort of fellow for an Indian, and was well posted on the traditions and history of the mountainous country. He informed us that an Aztec ruin was only 185 miles away, and for curiosity we decided to make the trip. Our route lay through a rocky, hilly country, and it was three days and a half before we arrived at a Ute encampment called Manoa. We spent the night with a ranchman named Reulax, and upon awakening started for the ruins, a short distance farther on."

Looked Like the Pyramids. "From a distance they strongly reminded one of the Egyptian pyramids, as they had a conical aspect, but closer inspection revealed an immense four-story building of gray sandstone, surrounded by crumbling walls that in unbroken places were 80 feet high. The walls were 450 feet in length and the building was 265 feet in width. The first story was of solid though provincial masonry, and was built to withstand attacks by marauding Indians. The natives were an inhospitable sort of people in times of battle and protected themselves by entering their habitations by means of ladders, which were drawn up as soon as one of their number was safe within. The second floor was divided into apartments ranging in dimensions from small narrow cells to 6x8 feet to much larger ones where the families could be comfortably ensconced. In the center of the building was one immense apartment 100 feet in length and 60 feet in width. This was their council chamber, and the line where the benches once stood surrounded the entire inclosure. In the center of the pit was found a fire pit, 8 feet by eight feet long and five feet wide. The sides of this were smoke begreaved, and one of our party discovered charred remains of food that told conclusively that the Aztecs bygone period carried fires had been burned there. At one end of the room was a few rough steps similar to those in use at the present day, and upon the platform to which they led the priests and rulers once held sway."

"In ancient days fire was kept continually burning on top of the masonry, and the superstition being that the death of the fire would be a forerunner of the decadence of the Aztec race. In the year 1824 the last Aztec priest died, and the fire in all settlements were allowed to die out, and to-day their fire traditions and they are near their end."

"While the ruins of Aztec temples are to be found in various parts of Mexico, Arizona, New Mexico and Southern Colorado, they are generally similar to each other in style of architecture, but few exceptions remain in Arizona, which are built in the style of the old Coliseum of Rome, only being square instead of oval. The total number of these ruins in the United States are estimated to be about 85. The largest is located in Southeastern Arizona and contains about 900 rooms, and was probably inhabited by 10,000 or 20,000 people. This is the most famous ruin of that part of America. Their old temples in Mexico were adorned with massive gold and silver statuary, which was taken to Spain by the Spanish soldiers and by Jesuit priests. The Aztecs held their way in South America until the year 1571, when their power passed away to Mexico in 1519. Their ruins are very numerous in Peru and Bolivia, more so than in Old Mexico, and are on a much larger scale, those of the city of Cuzco and Titicaca being the most famous."

"After spending two days in viewing the ruins we started on another long ride to the southwest to visit Walmubua, another ruined city. It is about one-half the size of Manoa, but built in a much finer style and with much more care and finish. This temple had about 140 rooms in it and was five stories high. The ruins of this temple came from out of a large cliff which formed a part of the pueblo. By this they were secured against a water famine in case of a siege by hostile Indians. We found a band of about 25 Aztecs in and about the ruins, living in the most abject poverty and after satisfying our curiosity we turned our horses homeward."

BEUING BY LAMP OIL. Clothes Spoiled by a Careless Habit of Citizens' Traction Conductors.

"This is the second party of trousseurs I have ruined in the last month in the Citizens' Traction cars," said a passenger who had just alighted from one of the cars, as he looked mournfully at the leg of his trousers which was covered with oil. "I am not the only one who has suffered," he continued. "Several of my friends have gone through the same experience. Yesterday a conductor when they take their lamps down to fix them, places them in the most convenient spot which, as it happens, is the seat of the car. The result is that the trousers become saturated with oil from the lamp, and the next person who occupies that seat will more than likely have to invest in a new pair of trousers, especially if they are light colored as mine are."

THE HEAT RESPONSIBLE. Judge Ewing Talks of the Growth of Crime During the Summer.

Judge Ewing and Warden McAlesse, of the jail, were having a little friendly chat yesterday. The Warden said the jail was filling very rapidly now, and that it always contained more prisoners about September 1 than at any other time. "Yes," said Judge Ewing, "it seems to be

BUILDING TO A LINE.

Ninety Miles of Sewers Already Constructed According to Plans Outlined by Citizens.

Remarkable Effect Upon the Health of the East End District.

SOME TROUBLE OVER ASSESSMENTS

An accurate estimate of the total sewerage of this city was completed yesterday by Assistant City Engineer Wakefield. It shows that by February 1, the beginning of the present fiscal year, there had been constructed an even 90 miles of public sewers and since that time nearly four miles more have been added. In 1887 there were only 43 1/2 miles of sewer in the whole city, and the bulk of these drained only the 1,200 acres comprising the old city. The territory known as the East End, containing 8,018 acres, or a little over 43 per cent of the whole area of the city did not contain a public sewer of any kind. Since that time sewer building operations have been pushed forward with remarkable energy, as the total mileage shows.

In 1888 when the confines of the old city were found to be cramped for the rapidly growing population and the great need for East End habitations began, Councils appointed a commission of public spirited citizens and officials to plan a complete sewer system for that portion of the municipality. The necessity for such action had been recognized years before and efforts had been made to establish such a movement.

A Committee of Citizens Appointed. Chief Bigelow was the City Engineer, and acting under instructions of Councils, he investigated the subject and prepared an elaborate plan of sewers. He visited the leading cities of the country and even went to Paris and London at his own expense to learn what he could of their great drainage systems, introducing the knowledge thus gained into his plans for this city. He studied the topography of the land, laid out the East End in basins into which the water sheds naturally drained, and located main sewers to drain each basin, together with tributary branches to catch the domestic drainage on numerous streets and proposed streets. This work had reached the stage where it was ready to be put into effect when it was about completed the commission of citizens was appointed, in response to public sentiment, to further investigate the subject and recommend a sewer system adapted to meet the city's demands for all time.

The commission had the late John Dughey for Chairman, and consisted of Joseph Lockhart, Alexander Bradley, Charles Woodhart, Robert Pitcairn, Controller Morrow and Chief Bigelow. Frank Case was Secretary. The commission has since that time been actively engaged in carrying out its plan. It has done nothing but what it can do nothing when it was about completed the commission of citizens was appointed, in response to public sentiment, to further investigate the subject and recommend a sewer system adapted to meet the city's demands for all time.

HE GOT THE CONTRACT. But Nothing Else that is Why He Kicks Now.

"Does a contract mean anything?" said G. Aufrecht to a DISPATCH reporter yesterday. "The city some time ago asked for bids upon the photographing of the police department and succeeded in getting competitors by several sets of photographs. The contract was awarded me May 1. That is the only thing I have been awarded in connection with the photographing. I have been given the opportunity to make since I got the contract. To obtain the contract I was obliged to give bond for \$2,000. The city, however, was not pleased with the photographs, and I was not by any means satisfied with the work. I am informed that a certain photographer of the city was put out about by my getting the contract. He offered the city to do their work for nothing. At the end of the year I think I will see if there is not some redress for me."

DEMOLISHING AN OLD CHURCH. The Contractor who Controls the Work Uses Novel Methods.

The work of demolishing the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in Wilkesburg, was completed last week. The building was an old brick structure and had stood since 1845. The old church was torn down to make room for the handsome new edifice that is to be erected. The contractor who had charge of the work did not adopt the ordinary methods but procured a heavy charge of dynamite, and the church was blown up with a spark of electricity. The old brick and other ancient materials have nearly all been cleared away and the work of laying the foundation for the new church is expected to be ready for occupancy in nine months. If the operations are carried on as rapidly as they have commenced, it will hardly take that length of time to give the Covenanters of Wilkesburg a handsome new place of worship.

Not Opposed to Street Improvements. William Eberhardt, the Allegheny brewer, writes that he is not opposed to street improvements, but he contends that it is an oppression to make property holders pay the entire cost of paving their streets and also to have the expense of the repaving of down-town thoroughfares.

Property Holders' Convention. At a recent meeting of the Commercial and Industrial Club, of Middleborough, the subject of street paving was discussed, and the members were invited to meet with the citizens at a convention to be held in that place on September 7 and 8.

Her Confidence Was Well Founded. "I would rather trust that medicine than any doctor I know of," says Mrs. Hattie Mason, of Chilton, Carter county, Mo., in speaking of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. This medicine can always be depended upon, even in the most severe and dangerous cases, both for children and adults. It will keep it at hand, and bottles for sale by druggists. W. H. W.

From Paul Zimmerman, Esq. I was called by a friend to buy a piano and, on inquiry of a musical friend, finding that he had been using a Conover piano for several years, and that it stood in perfect tone during that time, although it was played upon by quite a number of students, in favor of the Conover make. After short-ly testing the merits of the different instruments I came to the conclusion that my own interests demanded that I should buy the Conover in preference to all others. I purchased one for my own use and a second one for my married daughter, and I am more than delighted with my choice. I shall take pleasure in recommending the Conover to my friends and acquaintances. To Messrs. Kiebler & Bros.

Excursion to Atlantic City. Via R. & O. R. on Thursday, August 11. Rate \$10 the round trip, and tickets good for 15 days and good to stop at Washington City. Trains leave Pittsburgh at 8 A. M. and 8:30 P. M.

Pittsburg is a Great Center. For transient room renting the year round. If you have a room to rent don't fail to insert it at once in The Dispatch cent-a-word advertising columns.

The management of the Duquesne Theater since this E. J. Fara is the only person authorized to solicit advertisements for the theater program this season.

Bargains. In summer suitings and sportswear at Pittsburg, 444 Wood street.

Dr. Wray's Little Early Risers. No gripping no pain, no nausea, easy pill to take.

A New Railroad Tariff. A new tariff on pig iron has been issued by the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company giving rates from Chattanooga.

FOR THEIR OWN GOOD.

Many Iron and Steel Concerns Recently Consolidated.

The Illinois Steel Company Made Up of Three Firms.

SOME OTHER CONSOLIDATIONS OF NOTE

By recent occurrence, public interest has been attracted to the subject of consolidation of iron and steel works. The list of concerns in this line of trade that have united recently, although seemingly quite large, embraces but a small portion of the total producing capacity of the country. A great many more consolidations would have to be effected before the iron and steel trades could be effectually controlled in this State, probably the consolidation of the Carnegie interests under one name gave rise to the most comment.

This union of the Carnegie possessions under the firm style of the Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, is regarded as a consolidation, but it differs from consolidations as they are usually effected, because these interests have not been in competition with one another. The establishments united are the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, making armor plate, tank plate, boiler plate and structural shapes; Duquesne Steel Works, making billets; Upper Union Mill, making structural shapes and bridge material; Lower Union Mill, making railroad iron and steel; Keystone Bridge Company, building bridges; and Beaver Falls works, making wire nails, wire and wire rods.

There Was Competition There. Another consolidation in Pennsylvania was formed by the union of the properties of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company and the Scranton Steel Company under the name of the Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company. Both firms before uniting were manufacturers of iron rails, and a natural result was considerable competition between them. The headquarters of the company are at Scranton.

In West Virginia, the Wheeling Steel Company, the union of the Belmont, Nail Company, Benwood Iron Works, Wheeling Iron and Nail Company and Wheeling Steel Works. The last named concern built and owned by the firm, the latter's sole product has heretofore mainly been cut nails made from slabs furnished by the steel works.

The Greatest in Their Line. The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company at Nashville is the most important iron corporation in the South and the greatest exclusive pig iron manufacturers in the world. The product was formed by the union of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, the Woodward Iron Company and others. The firm owns 10 furnaces in all, four of which are in operation. In 1888, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was consolidated with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and the Woodward Iron Company, and the firm now has 10 furnaces in all, four of which are in operation. In 1888, the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company was consolidated with the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, and the Woodward Iron Company, and the firm now has 10 furnaces in all, four of which are in operation.

There Are Now Eighty-Nine Signatures to the New Iron Scale. The official list of the Amalgamated Association now bears the signatures of 89 iron and steel manufacturers who have decided to abide by the rules contained in the new western scale of prices. Two more firms were added to the list of signers yesterday. They are the Bellin Iron and Steel Company, of Brilliant, O., and the Wheeling Iron and Nail Company, of Wheeling, W. Va.

The Rolling mill of the former concern put into operation in September, 1888. It contains 20 single puddling furnaces, two Smith and two Siemens-Martin heating furnaces, four train of rolls and one hammer. The product is iron and steel bars and light T rails with a capacity of 18,000 net tons and employment is given to 300 workmen. The Wheeling-iron-works were built in 1857 and remodeled in 1872. They have eight single puddling furnaces, six heating furnaces, two softening furnaces, two annealing furnaces, 130 mill maces and three train of rolls. The product is iron and steel sheets and steel cut nail and spikes, with a capacity of 4,000 net tons of sheets and 300,000 kegs of nails and spikes. The firm has a large stock of iron and steel on hand, and is known as their "Top mill." Three hundred men are employed.

Costly Thy Habits as Thy Purse Can Buy.—Shak. IT'S a pity that the immortal bard didn't live long enough to see what faultlessly, fittingly, handsomely made, perfectly finished suits we can place at your disposal for \$8, \$10 and \$12. He once remarked, "The apparel oft proclaims the man." Had he seen our home-made suits he would have said, "That's the kind of apparel to proclaim the man." We are now clearing out our entire stock that's left to make room for fall stock. We need and must have room. No sacrifice too great to gain our end. Come at once.

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CHOICE PROPERTIES.

INCREASING VALUES on the amount invested in KENSINGTON properties is what is causing unprecedented sale of lots in the prosperous manufacturing city.

A Visit and Inspection will satisfy anyone that it is safe to buy.

THE REDUCTION IN PRICES, recently made to induce building, makes it an easy matter to secure a home.

Call at our office for particulars, get a FREE TICKET to KENSINGTON and return, make a selection of a lot and your investment, in a short time, will be worth double the amount it cost you. The different works are running regularly. The Great Chambers Glass Factories will be ready to make glass in September.

THIS IS THE TIME TO BUY Lots in the New City to make money.

Free Railroad Tickets Given. Salesmen always on the ground. Any other information given at our offices.

The Kensington Improvement Co., NO. 79 FOURTH AVENUE, (FIRST FLOOR) Pittsburg, Pa.

BIG DRIVES

In everything we carry in stock. Some excellent bargains in Furniture will be offered this week. Any person desiring a few odd pieces can get big value for their money by getting our prices on Odd Beds, Odd Dressers, Odd Washstands, Odd Chairs, etc.

Still making and laying CARPETS FREE OF CHARGE. We can give you an excellent selection of Carpets, Rugs and Lace Curtains.

PARLOR FURNITURE—In this department we make our own goods and can positively give you better value than any firm in the city.

BEDROOM FURNITURE—The largest and best selection of Bedroom Suits. Nowhere in the city will you find such styles and prices. We must make the mill go in August. So come and make us any reasonable offer on any of our goods. Bedding of every description. Dining Furniture a specialty. Only a few more Refrigerators and Children's Carriages; you can buy them at your own price. Our terms of settlements of accounts are the most reasonable in the city.

Be sure you see our goods before buying. It will pay you, CASH OR CREDIT.

HOPPER BROS. & CO., 307 WOOD STREET. N. B.—Write the number of the store down—307 WOOD STREET.

Get Into Good Habits.

Costly Thy Habits as Thy Purse Can Buy.—Shak. IT'S a pity that the immortal bard didn't live long enough to see what faultlessly, fittingly, handsomely made, perfectly finished suits we can place at your disposal for \$8, \$10 and \$12. He once remarked, "The apparel oft proclaims the man." Had he seen our home-made suits he would have said, "That's the kind of apparel to proclaim the man." We are now clearing out our entire stock that's left to make room for fall stock. We need and must have room. No sacrifice too great to gain our end. Come at once.

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