

THE MUSIC WORLD.

Benefits Possible Through the Medium of Teachers' Organizations.

THE IMMEDIATE DUTY OF ALL. Another Institution That is Worth of Encouragement.

MINOR MUSICAL NOTES AND NEWS

Enough and to spare has been written of the benefits attainable through the medium of the music teachers' associations, which have lately been organizing in many of the States.

What is needed right now, at the commencement of this season, is that every intelligent musician reading these words, be he a teacher or a player, shall realize fully the immediate duty of joining and aiding in the work of the new Pennsylvania State Music Teachers' Association.

The time from now to Christmas is full short for the work that the public spirited officers have undertaken—a work of all proportion to any possible benefit they may derive from the association.

But though you may not go to the meeting place, the meeting place will certainly come to you. It is bound to travel, and ought to jump to this end of the State for the second gathering.

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PHILADELPHIA, August 24, 1890. To the Music Teachers' Association.

The officers and committees of the P. S. M. T. A., realizing the necessity for prompt and energetic action in order to accomplish the realization of bringing into it all the music teachers of the State, have determined to lead in a vigorous endeavor to accomplish this purpose, and place the association upon a sound and lasting foundation.

First—Joining the association themselves. Second—Using their influence with intimate colleagues, to induce them to join.

Third—Obtaining all the addresses of persons eligible for membership in their vicinity and assembling them as far as possible into the association.

Fourth—Advocating the objects of the association on all suitable occasions and in every possible manner.

Fifth—Securing the most public reference to the association by the local press.

All important suggestions from officers and committees for furthering the interests of the association, and making the first meeting at Philadelphia during the month of September, a holiday grand success, will be promptly made known through the "official organ" of the association, the "Pittsburgh Dispatch" (journal), office, room 37, Hazeltine building, 1416-18 Chestnut street.

Immediately upon the completion of the labors of the Programme Committee a comprehensive circular will be issued and spread all over the State, containing advance programme with time and place of meeting, names of artists, and their respective contributions, and railroad and hotel accommodations and rates.

Valuable suggestions from experienced musicians afflicting with the association are solicited, and will receive the most careful consideration. Special encouragement is extended to resident talent and to those who are in an appropriate and generous State pride, music teachers who are first-class professional or semi-professional performers are especially requested to connect themselves with the association, and to tender the most valuable contributions.

Memberships—To the Secretary. Programme—To the Chairman of Programme Committee. Business Details—To the Chairman of Executive Committee.

Special Inquiry—To the President. Prompt and careful attention will be given all proper communications.

WILLIAM WOLFFE, President, 1726 Atlantic street, Topeka, Philadelphia. HENRY H. JARVIS, Chairman of Prog. Com., 228 Locust street, Philadelphia. C. A. HARTMAN, Chairman Ex. Com., 310 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Another institution worthy of encouragement because of its public-spirited aims, is the National Conservatory of Music in New York. It will be remembered by the general reader chiefly through its original connection with that splendid but ill-fated experiment, the National Opera Company, both having been organized and sustained by the same philanthropic patrons.

The Conservatory, however, has survived the wreck of the opera troupe and keeps steadily on in its good work of giving a free musical education to American students whose talents justify it and who could not themselves afford it. Of course those who can pay their way are charged tuition fees; the free pupils are expected to assist in the continuation of the good work by turning over to the general fund, for the first five years after completing their studies, one-quarter of the emoluments they receive over and above \$1,000 a year.

Candidates having serious musical proclivities and a positive spirit of devotion to the art are received without regard to their stage of progress. After graduation they will be given opportunities of making known their accomplishments and their special engagements. The annual entrance examinations will be held as follows:

Singing classes, September 24 and 25, 1890, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., 2 to 5 and 8 to 10 P. M. Piano classes, October 1 and 2, same hours. Violin and cello classes, September 27, same hours.

The prime musical feature of the Exposition is, of course, the playing of the Grand Western Band. It is a decided pity that the band stand has been located in the gallery instead of erecting the usual pavilion

A STATISTICAL STUDY

Of Trade Unions, Industrial Partnerships and Co-Operation.

THEIR GOOD EFFECT IN ENGLAND. Belief That They Will Finally Settle the Labor Question Here.

A SQUAT AT THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR

Prof. Bolles, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, who made a study of European labor organizations last year, contributed a paper to the annual report of the State Secretary of Internal Affairs. The intent is the formation of practical conclusions from the history of labor organizations in Europe concerning their probable tendency in this country.

The subject is treated under three heads—trade unions, industrial partnerships and co-operative societies. The functions of each are defined, but as all interested are acquainted with them, statement is unnecessary. Co-operative societies are of two kinds, productive and distributive. They are the oldest. Distributive societies have been working in Great Britain with great success for 49 years.

The real beginnings of this band were in 1802, or thereabouts, when Nicholas Young started the organization then known as Young's Band. It continued under his name and leadership for about ten years.

On August, 1864, it was reorganized as the Great Western Band, and the baton was taken by Balharzar Weis, who still swings it. Of the score or more original members there are five who still retain active connection with the band: Messrs. E. Charles Heim, F. Roenick, Jacob Friesel and Joseph Ruoff. The roll of active members in good standing now includes 47 individuals, and the following 36 are on duty at the Exposition, the others having regular winter engagements at the theaters: B. Weis, conductor; Kuecher, G. Apel, solo cornet and first trumpet; F. Roenick, E. Roenick, E. flat clarinet; George Fisher, solo E. flat clarinet; Schmetz, first E. flat clarinet; Schurr, J. Friesel, William Specht, second and third clarinet; Carl Nasser, J. Staley, bassoon; Charles Weis, E. flat cornet; G. Haysler, solo E. flat cornet; Louis Falck, first B. flat cornet; Walter Arbogast, Harry Moore, second B. flat cornet; Andrew Weis, solo E. flat cornet; Oberhauser, F. G. G. D. Loepentien, solo E. flat cornet; J. D. Loepentien, solo E. flat cornet; George Leppig, baritone; J. H. Kottkay, euphonium; Carl Weis, Oscar Arbogast, slide trombone; William Falk, E. K. K. valve trombone; F. Dietz, Daniel Leach, tubas; A. Meintz, contra-bass; William Friebersaender, senior drum and kettle drums; A. Weis, cymbals; Charles Heim, bass drum.

Mr. CARL REITNER has hurried off to Atlantic City to see how his family weathered the big storm in their little cottage by the sea.

MR. HARRY M. MAYN, well known here, has been engaged as solo baritone in one of the leading Episcopal churches of Philadelphia.

MISS SADMIE REITS, Messrs. H. B. Crockett, Walter J. Pope and Charles Davis. Brother took part in the concert at Gastonville last Tuesday evening.

MR. CHARLES DAVIS CARTER will be the organist at to-day's services of Emory M. E. Church, an associate member of the same being absent from the city.

MR. ARTHUR F. NEVIN, already no mean "cello player, has gone to Boston for a more extended course of his favorite instrument. He will, of course, reside there with Mr. and Mrs. Elizabeth Nevin.

MR. LEO WINKLER has been engaged as instructor of the Violin and Piano at Sewickley Academy, commencing his duties next Tuesday, on the 5th Mr. Ochler, assisted by his sister, Miss Clara Ochler, gave an interesting violin recital at the academy, at which, besides a number of violin pieces, two of his own piano compositions were presented.

THE Orpheus Society, of Deaver Falls, opens its second campaign with a business meeting next Tuesday evening, rehearsals not commencing till about October 1st. Some 75 singers form the chorus, and the list of contributing members is large and fashionable. The Rev. Mr. Boelt is President, Mr. F. E. Cliff, musical instructor at Geneva College, is Secretary and pianist, and Mr. Amos Whiting, of our town, is conductor.

THE Mozart Club having begun its rehearsals for the coming season, so big with promise for our leading musical organization, it is time for all music lovers to step up with the \$10 fee for an associate membership, which will yield two tickets each for the five best local concerts of the season. The club's plans this year are already fully explained, are of broader scope than ever before. To encourage such work by becoming an associate member is a public duty, as well as a private snap.

The Wilkinsburg Musical Club, at a meeting held last evening, decided to disband, and to decree a division of its musical library among the faithful. The orchestral department, however, will continue its existence upon an independent basis under Mr. R. Brander's lead, will begin its second season's rehearsals next Friday evening. Some of the members intend to join in the formation of a Home-wood Musical Club, also under Mr. Brander's lead. The last named chorus numbers some 40 or 50 voices, its roll of associate members, recently begun, is already long enough to guarantee the expenses of the season.

A Cumulative Pile-ocracy. The social features of the association are a reception and banquet being complimentary. The membership fee is fixed at the small sum of \$1 per annum. Resolutions are introduced, which will return a membership ticket, thereby constituting you a full member with all the rights and privileges. Persons sending communications will address as follows to the undersigned-in relation to the association.

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A LOST SILVER MINE.

Counterfeit Dollars That Recent the Story of the Rich Deposits of Ore in Kentucky—An Oppositor to the Regular Mint.

ALEXANDER STATION, N. Y., September 14.—The exciting story—of George W. Williams and James H. Clark by United States officers on the charge of dealing in and manufacturing counterfeit silver dollars, which have in their composition a large percentage of silver, has awakened a discussion as to whether or not the "Swift" dollar, which passes current in this State and is made of pure silver, is not a counterfeit.

The bogus money manufactured by Williams and Clark was skillfully, although rudely made, and readily passed current, as the percentage of silver in its composition made it almost impossible to detect its baseness by ordinary tests.

As far back as the days of Daniel Boone and Simon Kenton it was known that somewhere in mountain Kentucky there was a large and rich mine of silver. The Indians knew of the existence of this mine and converted the ore into ornaments for their persons, even casting it into bullets, which were fired with deadly aim at the hardy pioneers on the "dark and bloody ground."

Shortly after the settlement of Kenton's Station, on Limestone creek, above Moyville, a circuitous route, named Castleman and Swift, penetrated to the remote mountain region, that acts as a water shed to the Kentucky, Licking, Little and Big Sandy rivers, and for several years lived on amiable terms with the Indians, who at that time held undisputed domain over the forests and mountains. A family in Old Virginia, Castleman was also a married man and his descendants are to be found at this day in Kentucky—namely, John B. Castleman, of Louisville, having been Adjutant General of the State.

Swift, exercising his powers as a medicine man to relieve the sufferings of a sick Indian, accidentally died, and he left as a gift to his descendants no information as to the location of the mine. After his death Swift made several trips to the rich ore bed, on one or more occasions accompanied by the Indian, who was eventually killed in a fight with a small band of Indians that were on the war path. The son knew the secret of the mine, and he visited it, took large quantities of ore, and he carried an enterprising man, melted the metal and cast it into trade dollars, which, intrinsically, are worth one-third more than the dollars issued by the Government.

These coins are crudely made. On the obverse side is the effigy of an Indian and the words: "One dollar." On the reverse side is the legend "Liberty" and the words "State of Kentucky" encircling a bear rampant. There is no telling how many of these coins Swift put in circulation, but they are still to be found among the mountaineers and the "swif" money passes current whenever presented.

When Swift died the secret of the mine perished with him, but among his effects was found a rough drawing, which fixed the location of the precious deposit. Guided by this map many searches have been made for the mine, the "entrance" to which, according to the directions appended to the map, "is most carefully and adroitly concealed from human observation."

The mine is supposed to be located in Wolf creek, and was recently discovered by the late Sheriff of the county, who was yesterday at this place have discovered it.

The members of these societies now exceed 900,000, and receive more than \$1,500,000 of profit annually. There are 1200 stores of specie, which is a sum of \$120,000,000 a year, and have a share capital of \$40,000,000. The transactions of their co-operative bank at Manchester amount annually to \$80,000,000. The societies devote \$10,000 a year to educational purposes.

Co-operation in its several forms has flourished best in England, France, Germany and Italy. The French have succeeded best in co-operative workshops, the Germans and Italians in co-operative banks, and the English in storekeeping.

REVIVED IN THIS STATE. The co-operative idea has received new life in this State under an act of the Legislature, which was passed in 1877, and organized up to last February. They are too young yet to have their history written. If they once began to spread it is expected they will travel rapidly. It is supposed that one reason why consumers have been so slow to unite is that their wages and profits have enabled them to supply most of their needs, and they have not felt the need of resorting to other methods to satisfy them. In Great Britain, on the other hand, where wages have been lower, the necessity was imperative for resorting to every possible economy to satisfy the wants of the wage-worker. It was the existence of this state of things which first led to the formation of these societies there, and also to their continuance during 40 years or more.

The membership of 26 of the principal trade unions in Great Britain is 290,218, and benefits expended by them during 27 years amounted to over \$40,000,000. In 1887 these societies expended the following amounts: Unemployed benefit, \$2,087,879; sick benefit, \$1,987,000; funeral benefit, \$24,724; accident benefit, \$2,768; superannuation benefit, \$1,264; trade protection, \$54,183; benevolent grants, \$9,244. Total, \$2,226,828.

As a rule, these trade unions have been well managed lately, and very little of their expenditure has been for strike purposes. The British laborer possesses the ability to digest and steep well, and to perform mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables him to do this, that he is able to resume the allotted activity of every day, as well as to participate without discomfort in his enjoyment of life. It is such a pre-eminently useful medicine.

Do We Need Big Muscles? By no means. Persons of herculean build frequently possess a minimum of genuine vigor, and exhibit less endurance than very small people. They are unable to digest and steep well, and to perform mental labor without unnatural fatigue. It is because a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters enables him to do this, that he is able to resume the allotted activity of every day, as well as to participate without discomfort in his enjoyment of life. It is such a pre-eminently useful medicine.

PATTERN AFTER THE ENGLISH. Prof. Bolles considers the Knights of Labor an American institution, and its existence somewhat antagonistic to trade unions. He thinks such publications would prevent much friction between employers and employees. The professor expresses the opinion that a diffused knowledge of the trade conditions of the world prevents much striking in England.

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THE LONDON DOCKS.

Scene of the Great Strike Across the Water—A Gigantic System.

The London docks, the scene of the great strike, form probably the greatest docking system in the world. It is probably true that \$100,000,000 have been expended upon them, and they do not yield direct profits to the dock companies proportionate to their great cost.

Indirectly, however, they help to promote British commerce and are in that way profitable to their owners. St. Katherine's docks, the nearest to London bridge, were opened in 1828 and cost \$10,000,000. Thndon docks are still older, having been opened 1805. They cost \$20,000,000 and contain a great warehouse for tobacco rented by the Government. The Surrey docks and Commercial docks are more spacious and devoted to the grain shipping trade.

The West India docks, opened in 1829, cover 300 acres and the East India docks 32 acres. Millwall docks, in the Isle of Dogs, cover 200 acres.

Do the great docks are the Victoria and Albert, opened respectively in 1856 and 1880. The Victoria docks cover 200 acres and contain dry docks capable of docking the largest steamships afloat. One set of warehouses, used chiefly for storing tea, silk, cochineal, carpets and other products of India and China, is said to contain continually a stock valued at \$25,000,000.

The Royal Albert dock, which is connected with the Victoria, is in London, and its completion in June, 1880, was made the occasion for a royal celebration. The dock is a splendid stretch of waterway almost three miles in extent, with a range of more than a mile of iron warehouses, and double lines of locomotive tracks and numerous traveling cranes.

The dock walls throughout are constructed entirely by Portland cement concrete, made and deposited in situ. The aggregate length of dock and passage walls is 2 1/2 miles. The walls are 40 feet high, 8 feet thick at the top and from 18 to 19 feet thick at the base, and used up in their construction 500,000 cubic yards of concrete, representing 30,000 tons of Portland cement.

Railway trains from every company can load straight into vessels; cattle are driven aboard, the railway platforms being level with the receiving cranes, and the largest possible weight of merchandise are lifted by hydraulic cranes that travel from shed to shed with singular facility. The dock is lighted with electric lamps, and the enormous sheds are so constructed that they can be opened out from end to end.

Cow-Hair in Cloth. Do you know what they do with cow-hair? They use it in the woolen business. They send barrels and barrels to the East from Cincinnati. There they weave it with cotton and call it all wool goods. It makes a strong cloth and is of course a remarkably cheap fabric.

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BIJOU THEATER.

Under the Direction of R. M. GULICK & CO.

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY, SEPT. 16.

Alvin Joslin,

In his new and Original Play,

ONE OF THE OLD STOCK.

FUN WITHOUT VULGARITY.

WIT, PATHOS AND MUSIC.

Forty Trunks of Bric-a-Brac Carried for this Production. A Carload of Special Scenery. Mr. Davis Carries Everything Used in the NEW PLAY.

HANDSOMEST STAGE SETTING EVER SEEN.

RESERVED SEATS, 75, 50 and 25c.

Sept. 22—GEO. JENKS' U. S. MAIL.

EXPOSITION.

Everything now open and perfect. Extraordinary attractions all this week. Machinery Hall, the Arts and Exhibits all complete.

ADMISSION: ADULTS, 25c. CHILDREN, 15c.

HOUSEWIVES, ATTENTION!

We can sell you anything useful or ornamental for the household from a PAINT TIN to the FINEST PARLOR or BEDROOM FURNITURE.

Our Carpet Department

is stocked with the best market affords at prices as LOW as the LOWEST on our well known terms

CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.

Below we call your attention to a few of the many things to be found in our store: Parlor, Bedroom, Kitchen, Library and Dining Room Furniture. Moquet, Velvet, Body Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Rag Carpets, Stoves, Ranges, Tinware, Bedding, Springs and Mattresses.

305 Wood Street,

W. H. THOMPSON & CO.

DON'T FORGET THE NUMBER.

OPEN TILL 10 P. M. SATURDAYS.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

Don't put off till to-morrow what you ought to do to-day.

While such great bargains are offered is the time to act. We are thankful for the liberal patronage that has been bestowed upon us since we commenced our great CLOSING OUTSALE, and for the benefit of those who have not yet paid us a visit we will say we have still an endless variety of LAMPS, GLASS, CHINA, QUEENSWARE, FISH, GAME and ICE CREAM SETS, AFTER DINNER COFFEES, RICHLY DECORATED PLATES, UMBRELLA STANDS, LAWN VASES, CUSPADORES, BRIC-A-BRAC, HIGH ART POTTERY, PEDESTALS, EASELS, BRONZE and ONYX TABLES, CHANDELIERS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, GAS FIXTURES, etc. Fine Wedding and Birthday Gifts.

The J. P. Smith Lamp, Glass and China Co.,

935 Penn Ave., Between Ninth and Tenth Sts.

P. S.—Rogers' Best Triple Plated Dinner Knives at \$1.24 per set.

WARANT ACTION.

FLOBERT RIFLE.

22 or 32 Caliber, same as cut, \$9.00. Double Barrel Breech Loader \$7.00. Double Barrel Muzzle Loaders \$4.00. Single Barrel Breech Loaders, \$