ORDERS COMBINING.

A Conference of Representatives of Patriotic Societies

TO CONSIDER UNIFORM VOTING.

Correcting Existing Political Evils Through the Ballot.

MR. STEPHEN COLLINS IS A DELEGATE

Superintendent of Mails Stephen Collins will leave to-morrow evening for New York to attend a conference of the executive heads of all American patriotic societies and orders, to be held in the Union Square Theater on Tuesday. The meeting is called by Mr. Henry Baldwin, and those to be in attendance go by invitation, and not as representatives of the various organizations to which they belong. The conference is to be known as the Patriotic Congress of American Orders, and it is called for the purpose of devising some uniform line of action for all American orders to pursue, and to adopt means, if possible, by which it will be made practical for all organizations to work together in dealing with the political questions of the day.

It is not the intention to try to consolidate the orders, but to concentrate their work in furthering their objects. For instance, the American Mechanics is a strong order in Pennsylvania, and they are especially interested in the matter of immigration and public education. The Loyal Orange League and the American League are strong in the Western States, and have similar objects. The idea is to harmonize all the work, and with a combined membership of over a million, it is hard to estimate the work that they might be capable of doing. The meeting Tuesday will be attended by such men as the Grand Master, Thomas Milligan, of the Loyal Orange League, of Everett, Mass.; Frank W. Hendley, National Secretary of the Patriotic Sons of America, of Cincinnati; Charles W. Elliott, President Harvard University; Andrew Powell, New York; Frank A. Davis, Berkeley, Cal.; James M. Greer, Esq., Memphis; Hon. Chas. L. Hoyt, Rosendale, Wis.; George S. Baker, New York; S. B. Pratt, Marlboro, Mass.; W. D. J. Hambly, San Jose, Cal.; S. M. Douglass, Rochester; Henry Baldwin, of New York, and Stephen Collins, State Vice Councilor of the Jr. O. U. A. M.

WORTHY OBJECTS.

The purpose of the conference is to consider:

First—The dangers that menace our country. What they are. How they are made up. Why they are dangerous. To examine or to prepare a way for a full, clear and honest explanation of each and all of them in detail.

Second—The means we have in hand and can use, and the plans we can inaugurate to meet, to fight, to master and overturn these wicked things that would take away our liberties.

The question of immigration will be considered first. A paper will be presented containing recommendations that immigrants should be required to pass an examination before a proper United State official before being permitted to take passage; that they should be of good moral character, and that they should contribute to the United States Treasury a sum sufficient to insure the landing of only those who are proper for citizenship. On the matter of naturalization and citizenship, attention will be called to the fact that in 17 States a man may vote in city, local, State or United States selections by simply declaring his intention to become a citizen, and an effort will be made to have the laws amended so that none but actual citizens be allowed to vote. A proposition to extend the term to 14 years and to allow no person to vote who cannot understand, read, write and speak the English language (deaf and dumb excepted) will be submitted.

The question of education will be made a subject for discussion, and a recommendation will be made to place the free school system under the Federal Government to establish a national university. The paper on this subject to be considered contains the following:

"All the children should be taught of every class of citizens, and to the end that the instructions should be suitable, the State shall have the right to appoint visitors, who shall inspect schools, both public and private, and prescribe a standard. The teaching of foreign languages to be abandoned in all public schools. The teaching of American history, the American system of government and political economy to be especially introduced in all schools of every grade, public and private."

Opposition will be made to the recognition of any national church of belief, or to the giving of any public moneys, credits, property or the use of the same, or the enacting of any special laws for the benefit of religious sects or bodies.

HOME AND LAND QUESTIONS.

The American home and public lands will also be considered, and an effort will be made to devise plans whereby the workingman may be able to secure his homestead free and clear of all incumbrances.

Monopolies, combinations and trusts will be handled, and recommendations will be made to place all combinations formed for the purpose of restricting the production and distribution of wealth under the control of wise and healthful laws. The following is an abstract from the paper on "Americanism" to be considered:

"A purer type of Americanism is needed—Americans need to be Americanized. The cultivation of self-reliance, the knowledge of actual worth of things American and less dependence upon influence from outside. We need the encouragement and support of the newspapers. How shall we develop and strengthen a distinctively American free press? The various organizations have the power and should compel the public representatives in Congress, Legislatures and public positions to place their gifts of office and honor only in the hands of men who are conspicuous for their civilization. Partisanship, as now understood and practiced, is one of our greatest dangers and evils. We should have less hyphenated Americans. There should be established such a public sentiment as not only those born on the soil, but those who come from outside shall be glad, and feel it an honor to be known simply as Americans." The following plans for organization will be submitted:

First—It is not wise to form a new party, but rather a compact organization, which shall hold the balance of power. Have every man who joins the organization pledged, while he follows his political preferences as to party organization. Have these principles clearly and fairly stated in two or three points to which every loyal citizen of either party can subscribe.

A PARTY OF PRINCIPLE.

Second—All must harmonize on a platform, and our votes and influence must be cast solid for the party which will support our principles, even though it be the party which we have previously opposed. Form American clubs everywhere, and influence, as far as possible, one or both of the old parties to adopt our views. If neither party will aid us, then with our clubs organized throughout the nation we will be able to form a party of our own and accomplish our objects. Third—Unite all the existing orders and societies, permitting them to retain their individuality, and in no case interfering with their internal affairs, by the erection of a central headquarters, which shall be the property of all. The province of this headquarters is to collect and to distribute facts, data and information that shall be valuable for the uses and purposes of the orders and societies, and for the well being of our country."

The liquor question is not to be forgotten. The eradication of gambling and drinking dens; proper legislation regarding the manufacture and sale of wine and liquors of all kinds, and the cultivation of the grape for wine making will be recommended.

Mr. Collins said last evening about the coming congress: "The action of the conference is to be advisory only. No pledges will be asked of any man that would bind either the members of the conference or their societies to any specified course of action. The actions of the congress will be submitted to the various State and national bodies of the different organizations for action, and if approved the societies will then adopt the line of action laid down."

DON'T BE HUMBUGGED.

A Matter That Interests Every Man and Woman in Allegheny County.

Last Friday there appeared in the evening issues of the Pittsburg papers announcements made by certain clothiers in this city that they would give away presents worth $4 with every $5 sale. Now there are limits to all reason, and heretofore when these "ads" appeared we let them pass as unworthy of our notice. This time, though, their announcements are so flaring and deliberate that we feel it our duty to warn the public against such a bare-faced and atrocious manner of humbugging the people. We have always found Pittsburgers very intelligent, and it's a great deal of assumption on the part of these clothiers to think that the reading public are so ignorant as to believe that they will give away a $4 present with a $5 sale. It is about time for some one to denounce such methods, and we are happy to say we stand ready to protect the clothing buyers from such frauds.

We give no $4 presents with a $1 sale. We give you good substantial clothing and solid value for your money. These present-giving merchants advertise to give away a $4 present with a $5 sale, then they acknowledge that their goods are only worth $1, and expect you to pay them $5 when purchasing $1 worth of goods. We can't stand by and see the public gulled in such a bold and barefaced manner. Our store is right on the corner of Grant and Diamond streets. We don't give away any present, but when you buy a suit of clothes you get an article which is guaranteed A 1 in every particular. Call and see us. We are the P. C. C. C. (Pittsburg Combination Clothing Company), and to-morrow we offer a special line of chinchilla and Kersey overcoats in four shades at $10 and $12.

P. C. C. C.,
Opp. the new Court House.

Perfection, Elegance and Reliability.

This trio of words, conveying more than the ordinary significance, comprises the established motto at Mellor & Hoene's famous establishment—a house in its line the oldest in the city of Pittsburg, and unquestionably unexcelled for liberality and courteous attention to patrons. The principals are indefatigable in personal attention to visitors, and per force of their wide experience in trade handle only such pianos and organs as are perfect in construction and which consequently afford unlimited satisfaction. Among the pianos will be found the Hardman, Krakauer, Kimball and Harrington makes, all of them built on the most thorough acoustic and artistic principles, many being absolutely elaborate and exquisite in designs of case and finish. In organs they make a specialty of the Chase Palace, Kimball and Chicago Cottage manufactures, which they have in styles and sizes suitable for churches, lecture rooms, halls and residences, each make sharing the highest awards for general excellence. Those contemplating the purchase of an instrument during the holidays, will do well to call at once or send for catalogues and full particulars of easy payment plan to Messrs. Mellor & Hoene, at 77 Fifth avenue, and you will be the recipient of the most courteous treatment and receive a full line of catalogues.

Art Pottery.

Our resources in the matter of space to display all the handsome goods we have for the holidays are being severely tried, large as our art department is, but by using our fourth floor as a temporary showroom, we have been able to find a place for all. There is no china store in town with anything like our selection of goods, or with equal facilities for seeing them, as visitors have no stairs to climb, each floor being easily accessible by the electric elevator. If you have not yet paid us a visit you have a treat in store. There is no occasion for you to take our word for this; ask some of your friends who have been here. Our visitors are our best advertisement.

FRENCH, KENDRICK & CO.,
516 Smithfield street, opp. City Hall.

HOUSE COATS, smoking jackets, dressing gowns, lounging coats and bath robes in the greatest profusion, at Gusky's. As these garments are very popular as Christmas presents we are prepared to lay aside and deliver at any time such as may be selected. All the new things are here and are offered, as usual, at lower prices than you'll get same quality goods elsewhere for.

SENSIBLE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

And Cheaper Than Gim Cracks Are the Carpets, Rugs and Curtains at Groetzinger's.

Velvet carpets, latest patterns, 80c to $1 per yard.

Brussels carpet 80c to $1 per yard.

Fur rugs from $2 to $6, worth double the money.

Smyrna rugs from $1 75 to $4; have been selling at $3 to $7 all season.

EDWARD GROETZINGER,
627 and 629 Penn avenue.

Smoking Jackets as Holiday Gifts!

Choice from a diversified and remarkably elegant assortment in plain cloths, velvets, velveteens, silks, etc., trimmed in brown, navy blue, light blue, garnet or cardinal and handsomely lined, at Gusky's, at all prices from $4 to $20. You cannot get such beautiful goods elsewhere under 25 per cent more money.

Holiday Goods by Mail!

People out of town in search of useful, substantial and economical holiday presents, and who cannot visit Gusky's, should send in their orders by mail. Such orders will be promptly attended to.

You Are Invited

To examine the splendid Stultz & Bauer pianos. They are the finest in the market for the price. Easy payments.

LECHNER & SCHOENBERGER,
wsu 69 Fifth avenue.

We Cannot Make It Too Widely Known

That we will, on payment of a small deposit, lay aside anything we have in our great holiday stock, and the balance can be paid any time between now and New Year's. Come and make selections before the choicest of the choice goods are gone.

GUSKY'S.

LAST WEEK.—Those large French Jumeau bisque dolls at $1, worth $1 50; doll caps, shoes, stockings, parasols, corsets, etc., 5c to 25c. Busy Bee Hive, Sixth and Liberty.

Christmas is Almost Here.

If you have not made your selection, choose from the following list of desirable furniture:

Turkish Chairs,	Easels,
Howard Chairs,	Euchre Tables,
Platform Rockers,	Easy Chairs,
Floor Rockers,	Fancy Chairs,
Colonial Rockers,	Gold Divans,
Antique Rockers,	Gold Chairs,
Seaside Rockers,	Hat Racks,
Moorish Rockers,	Hall Glasses,
Adams Rockers,	Hall Chests,
Brockway Rockers,	Hanging Cabinets,
Brass Easels,	Mantel Cabinets,
Bamboo Easels,	Music Cabinets,
Oak Easels,	Music Portfolios,
Cherry Easels,	Reed Chairs,
Clothes Poles,	Revolving Chairs,
Bric-a-Brac Tables,	Rotary Book Cases,
Bric-a-Brac Pedestals,	Shell Chairs,
Plush Chairs,	Leather Couches,
Brocatteile Chairs,	Plush Couches,
Tapestry Chairs,	Rug Couches,
Shaving Stands,	Tapestry Couches,
Toilet Tables,	Book Cases,
Toilet Stands,	Blacking Cases,
Cabinets,	Butler's Trays,
Chairs,	China Closets,
Dressing Tables,	Curtain Cases,
Dining Tables,	Card Tables,
Divans,	Chiffoniers,
Desk Rockers,	Chevals.

You are respectfully invited to make an inspection.

P. C. SCHOENECK,
wsu 711 Liberty street.

SMITH TO BE HANGED

Judge White Sentences the Colored Uxoricide to the Gallows.

OPPOSED TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

The Pittsburg and L. S. Coal and Iron Co. File an Affidavit of Defense.

JAMES L. ORR GETS A RIVERSIDE TERM

The first sentence of death pronounced in the new Court House, and in the county since that on Edward Coffey, was imposed yesterday on William H. Smith, colored, for the murder of his wife. The motion for a new trial in the case had not been argued and it was overruled by Judge White. Smith was called up and asked if he had anything to say. He said he was in the Judge's hands and must submit to whatever he chose to inflict, but he would be vindicated in the court above. He expected to stand on the other side of Jordan and see the false witnesses against him destroyed in hell.

THE COURT'S OPINION.

Judge White, before imposing the sentence, said that though he agreed with the verdict, he would not oppose a commutation of the penalty to life imprisonment. It seemed hard that a poor negro should die for murder when other men who were more guilty had escaped. This however, was not his reason for favoring a commutation.

His real reason was that he had become in favor of the abolition of capital punishment, and believed that if imprisonment for life were substituted, they would have more first degree and fewer second degree verdicts, and less murders. He then pronounced the sentence, the entire Court arising. He said:

THE SENTENCE OF DEATH.

"William H. Smith, the sentence of the law is that you, William H. Smith, the prisoner at the bar, be taken back to the county jail, from whence you came, and thence to the place of execution, on such day as the Governor of this Commonwealth may appoint, and there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God in His infinite goodness have mercy on your soul."

Smith received the sentence with but little show of emotion, and was led back to jail. His crime was shooting his wife while she was asleep, at their home on Fulton street, on September 5. He shot himself at the same time but recovered. He claimed that his wife had been unfaithful, and an effort was made to save him by showing that he had been drunk the day before the shooting.

A. W. WARE JUMPED UPON.

New York Creditors Take Proceedings of a Nature Indicating an Attempt to Defraud—How Ware Had Himself Protected.

A. W. Ware, proprietor of the Louvre Glove Emporium, on Sixth avenue, was arrested on a bench warrant yesterday and taken before Judge Ewing. The warrant was issued at the instance of New York creditors of Ware's, who alleged that he had attempted to defraud them. The creditors who brought the suit are H. P. Plante & Bro. and Hardt, Von Bemuth & Co.

They allege that Ware purchased $20,000 worth of goods from various firms on long terms of credit. He then gave judgment notes to various parties, who issued executions and had him sold out by the Sheriff. These notes, it was claimed, were given with the intent of defrauding his legitimate creditors. At the hearing before Judge Ewing the plaintiffs were represented by J. S. Ferguson, Esq., and Ware by John S. Robb, Esq.

It was shown that the judgment notes given by Ware were to W. L. Konn, his father-in-law, for $6,951; Gustave Konn, his brother-in-law, for $1,500; E. David, $423 30, and Charles Kaufman, $350. When Ware's effects were sold at Sheriff's sale they were bought in by W. L. Konn, who in turn sold them to Ware's wife. When Mr. Konn was on the stand he testified that he had loaned Ware $5,000 without a scrap of paper for security, and he could not produce a note or other evidence.

Ware claimed that all the notes had been given for value received, and no fraud was intended. He states that he did a large business, spending at least $3,500 per year for advertising. After hearing the case Judge Ewing admitted Ware to bail in the sum of $5,000, until Monday, to give him time to make some arrangement with his creditors. W. L. and G. Konn went on his bond. If a satisfactory arrangement is not made by then Ware will be sent to jail.

IN THE DIVORCE LINE.

John George King Alleged to Have Been a Bad Benedict—Many Other Cases.

Testimony was filed yesterday in the divorce proceedings of Annie E. King against her husband, John George King. They were married by the Rev. Colonel Danks on April 9, 1886, and went to housekeeping on Buena Vista street, Allegheny, but soon afterward to Thirty-third street.

The wife alleges he was abusive soon after their marriage. He struck and knocked her down, and repeatedly accused her of evil doing.

A child was born to them in November, 1888. When it was six weeks old he struck his wife while she was holding the child, and knocked them both down. She then went home to her parents, but he coaxed her back again. His abuse continued, and she left him for good in February, 1889. Mrs. Ann Rounce, the mother of Mrs. King, also gave her testimony to the effect that King refused to let her visit his wife, and that once he had assaulted her, Mrs. Rounce, in her own house.

A rule was granted Sarah A. Lutz yesterday to show cause why her husband, Charles Lutz, from whom she had been granted a divorce by jury trial, should not pay her sufficient money for her support as well as the expenses of the trial, her counsel fees, etc.

Sophia Hartman obtained a rule on Nicholas Hartman, from whom she had been divorced, to show cause why he should not pay her counsel fees.

Ida Mullen brought suit yesterday against her husband, Joseph, asking for divorce on the ground of abuse and desertion.

Commissioners were appointed in the cases of divorce, as follows: J. A. Emery, for Virginia E. Nesbitt vs William W. Nesbitt; L. B. D. Reese, for Mary Barnatz vs Matthew Barnatz; H. S. Floyd, for Anna M. Spangler vs John A. Spangler; Lewis McMullen, for Luella Riley vs Charles M. Riley; C. C. Montooth, for Mathilda J. Roth vs Peter Roth, and H. B. Herron, for Stewart Simpson vs Druscilla Simpson.

ORR'S SALTY SENTENCE.

The Real Estate Dealer Gets Four Years and Ten Months at Riverside.

James L. Orr, the real estate dealer convicted of flagrant assault upon May Kelley, was sentenced yesterday by Judge White.

When called up, Orr made a statement in justification, but Judge White said he had no fault to find with the verdict, and accordingly sentenced Orr to five years in the penitentiary.

Afterward, at the suggestion of District Attorney Porter, he reduced it to four years and ten months; in order that Orr would not be released from the penitentiary between the dates of November 15 and March 15, as prohibited by law.

Criminal Court Sentences.

Other sentences imposed in the Criminal Court yesterday by Judge Slagle were: William Kiteal, felonious assault and battery, six months to the workhouse; William Doyle, entering a building with intent to commit a felony, one year to the workhouse; S. Sanders, felonious assault and battery, two and half years to the penitentiary; J. Koposta, felonious assault and battery, one year and six months to the penitentiary; S. Kobast, felonious assault and battery, six months to the workhouse; A. Polak, felonious assault and battery and felonious assault, five years and six months to the penitentiary; D. Magher, aggravated assault and battery, two years to the workhouse; H. Schilling fraudulently secreting property to defraud creditors, six months to the workhouse; P. Cassarte, felonious assault and battery, two years and eleven months to the penitentiary; Mickeal Matat, felonious assault and battery, six months to the workhouse.

Declared a Lunatic.

Caroline Brunner was appointed a committee yesterday to take charge of her sister, Mary Brunner, who was declared a lunatic. The latter has been such since she was three years old, having become so from an injury received in a fall. She is now 29 years of age, and is heir to the one-third interest of four acres of land in the Twenty-second ward. Bond in the sum of $3,000 was given for the faithful administration of her affairs.

Chat of the Court Corridors.

W. H. Wright, a printer, and the editor of the *Sunbeam*, published at Jacob's Creek, was sentenced to the Fayette county jail yesterday for one year. He was found guilty in the United States District Court of circulating obscene literature.

MR. BAGALY ANSWERED.

An Affidavit Filed in His Suit Against the Pittsburg and Lake Superior Iron Company—Music Ahead.

Messrs. O'Brien and Yeager, attorneys for the Pittsburg and Lake Superior Iron Company, yesterday filed an affidavit of defense in Common Pleas, No. 1, to the suit brought by Mr. Ralph Bagaly, ex-president of the company, for salary for self and for help paid assistants and other expenses, amounting to $20,754 85. The defendants claim, in brief, that Mr. Bagaly was not entitled to any salary, was not authorized to hire assistance, and that he has mixed up the accounts with moneys, drafts, etc., paid by the company and not by plaintiff. As to the $5,400, amount claimed as salary, it is averred that no agreement ever existed by which Mr. Bagaly was to receive a salary for his services. As to an item of $117 67, charged as expense of a trip to the mines, defendants deny that the trip was authorized or of any benefit to them. The affidavit is made by Joseph Kirkpatrick, General Manager and Treasurer of the company.

The same attorneys also filed an affidavit of defense in the suit against the same company by the Westinghouse Machine Company, of which Mr. Bagaly is Manager, Treasurer and Secretary, and in which the defendant company claims that the purchase of a "string heater" on September 10, 1885, at $1,500, was not authorized by them; that it was not worth more than $840, and as to other items mentioned in affidavit of claim, swelling the whole amount to some $3,000, they were paid for by them.

There seemed to be but little disposition to talk by any one conversant with the case, but it is said the controversy will likely become torrid before its close, the company showing a disposition to fight Mr. Bagaly at every step and he showing an equally pugnacious spirit.

It seems according to a ruling of the Supreme Court that the President of a corporation cannot charge a salary for his services unless by express contract or under certain peculiar circumstances. The object is to prevent people from eating up stockholders in companies that cannot afford to pay salaries. Some people say the suit entered does not represent more than 25 per cent of the amount that will eventually enter into the dispute.

Monday's Trial Lists.

Common Pleas No. 1—Brien vs Field et al; Casey & Co. vs Keil & Son; Davis et ux vs Ache et al; Burns vs Ferguson et al; Donaldson vs same; Benz Bros. vs Mauch; same vs same; Dicken vs city of Pittsburg; Bailey vs Trauerman; Foy vs McLean; Walsh vs Gilmore et al; McAfee vs Balph; Ludwig vs Anderson et al; Friedman vs Maeder et al; McGuirk vs Woods et al; same vs Garrett et al.

Common Pleas No. 2—McNeal Pipe and Foundry Company vs Weaver et al; Sneathen & Co. vs Burgwin; McKee vs Garrick et ux; Gilmore vs P., V. & C. Railway Co.; Semmelrock vs Twenty-ninth Ward B. & L. Association; Shiver vs Pittsburg Bridge Company; Beatty Bros. vs Chapman et al; Lane vs McGowan; Conner vs Burgess and Town Council borough of Braddock.

Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs Andrew Monheim, Jack McCurdy, John Coats, Max Gudowitsch, Stephen Lycoming et al (2), James Cuff, Matilda Bloeh, George Fletcher et al, Harry Stickford (2), John Sharper (2), Joseph Wentzel, Harriet Williams, William McElvain, Ralph Gildea (2), W. Callahan, Desora Collins (3), Joseph Porter et al.

Hunting Work for Convicts.

The regular meeting of the County Prison Board was held yesterday. Upon a request made by the Board of Managers of the workhouse, a resolution was passed authorizing the transfer of $100,000 from the liquor license fund to the Workhouse Board. Superintendent Warner said this was made necessary, as the barrel business at the workhouse at present amounted to nothing, and the money was needed to maintain the institution. At his request a committee composed of Judges Collier and White and County Commissioner Mercer was appointed to confer with the workhouse managers to the end that some new industry may be introduced there, the prisoners now being without employment.

Executrix Removed.

An order was made in the Orphans' Court yesterday revoking the letters testamentary issued to Mrs. Florence E. Donnelly and removing her as executrix of the estate of Joseph R. Donnelly. The removal was made on the petition of creditors of the estate, Mrs. Donnelly, who is the widow of Joseph R. Donnelly, have removed from the State, and they being unable to get an accounting.

Injunction Asked For.

George Ewart yesterday filed a bill in equity against the city of Pittsburg and Booth & Flinn. Ewart owns a piece of land in the Thirteenth ward, fronting over 900 feet on Center avenue. He states that in paving the street they are about to change the proper line so as to take a strip two feet wide from his land, and he asks for an injunction to restrain them.

Motions for New Trials.

Motions were made yesterday for new trials in the case of Henry Doerr against the Pittsburg and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, in which Doerr obtained a verdict for $13,500; and in the case of J. M. Lippincott against the *Leader* Publishing Company, in which Lippincott received a verdict for $4,000.

The Refinery Downed.

The jury in the Miller Oil Refinery nuisance case yesterday returned a verdict of guilty. This will mean an abatement of the nuisance. The case will probably be taken to the Supreme Court.

Court Notes.

N. S. WILLIAMS, Esq., yesterday was appointed Master to take testimony in the case of William M. Scaife and others, creditors, against the Chartiers Creamery Company.

She Was Surprised.

Dr. Byers says he had a very funny experience last Friday. He had made arrangements with a young lady who lives in a neighboring town for her to visit his office for the purpose of having a tapeworm removed. She presented herself about 9 o'clock feeling very nervous and excited, and was given the first dose of medicine. In half an hour the dose was repeated, when she was told to make herself as comfortable as possible, as she would probably have to spend the day. At 4 o'clock she was relieved of a tapeworm that measured 45 feet with head and neck attached, and Dr. Byers says he never saw a more surprised and delighted person than she was when the wriggling mass was shown her in a basin of warm water. It was hard to tell which was the most surprised, the girl or the parasite. She was so happy she wouldn't stay for anything to eat, though she had fasted 24 hours, and started for home with her late companion embalmed in alcohol to exhibit to her waiting and anxious friends.

WONT GO IN YOUR STOCKIN',

But It Will Prove a Better Thing to Take Stock in Than Useless Presents.

We refer to the elegant carpets, rugs and curtains at Groetzinger's, which have been specially reduced for holiday purchasers.

Smyrna rugs, $1 75 to $4; half price,
Fur rugs, $2 to $6; half price.
Lace curtains, 65 cents per pair, up.
Velvet carpet, 80 cents to $1 a yard.
Body brussels carpet, 80 cents to $1 a yard.

Every line of goods in our store has been greatly reduced in price to get them out of the way of the new goods which will be coming in soon.

EDWARD GROETZINGER,
627 and 629 Penn Avenue.

Good News for the Ladies!

In order to make a clean sweep of the balance of the elegant pictures they have on hand, Gusky's will continue giving one of them away (until they're all gone) with every purchase in their men's or youth's clothing department to the amount of $10 or upward. An early visit is necessary to insure getting one.

Pittsburg's 400

Will all be seen during the week at our china store, 516 Smithfield street, because when they make presents they like to do it well, and readily acknowledge that our claim that we have the most recherche stock in the city, is a perfectly just one. "From French, Kendrick & Co.'s" gives tone to any gift.

OH, MAMMA—Buy your infant's cloaks, slips, caps, etc., at reduced prices this week. Dolls given away with $3 purchase. Busy Bee Hive, Sixth and Liberty.

NOTHING better than a smoking jacket or dressing gown as a holiday present. The most elegant and grandest assortment in the city at Gusky's. As a matter of course prices are by long odds lowest in the city.

DAMAGES FOR FIRE.

Mr. Farland Asks the City to Pay for His Destroyed Property.

ALARM BOXES WERE OUT OF ORDER

Inadequate Protection Furnished Outlying Districts.

VERY IMPORTANT FINANCE MEETING

The Finance Committee of Councils met yesterday afternoon, and, as one member remarked, the meeting was held in Council chamber, as there were but few matters of consequence to be discussed. One was the claim of Mundorf & Co. for a release from taxation, and the other was the claim of M. M. Garland for the destruction of his house in the Thirty-first ward by fire. In the latter case a number of people who were in the lobbies made comments during the discussion, which tended in the direction that the city had no right to take new territory within the municipal limits which it could not protect, both in police and fire particulars.

This was felt particularly by the residents of the Southside hill residences, who were present when Mr. Carnahan announced that the law on the matter distinctly kept the city free from liability, but some relief was experienced on the appointment of the subcommittee to consider the matter. One of the City Hall officials who is particularly interested in the financial affairs of the city said the same argument could be used in favor of the Twenty-second ward and other portions of Pittsburg, which were as little, if not less, protected than the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-second wards, and it would be impossible for the city to assume such responsibilities. When asked if this was justice, he replied that the difference between law and justice was sometimes so marked as to provoke comment, but he declined to give an ex-cathedra opinion in the matter.

W. A. Magee presided at the meeting and the first matter considered was the claim of Mundorf & Co., of the Twenty-fifth ward, from property tax for the reason that their property had been burned down and they did not intend rebuilding. They wanted an exoneration of the second installment of last year's taxes.

NOT AUTHORIZED BY LAW.

There was also an opinion from the City Attorney, in which he stated that there was no law authorizing the exoneration. The matter provoked considerable discussion. A resolution was finally ordered returned to Councils recommending the exoneration.

The petition of M. M. Garland was read, and stated that his house in the Thirty-first ward had been destroyed by fire on the night of November 17. An attempt had been made to send in an alarm of fire from box 167, but the wires were out of order and it was 45 minutes before the engines reached the scene. Meanwhile the house and all its contents were destroyed. The petition claimed that the total destruction was due to the negligence of the city. The damages asked was dwelling, $2,000; household goods, $1,533; clothing, $1,144 25.

A. C. Robertson supported the petition, claiming the man had lost everything he had in the world and was unable to bear the loss. The city had not supplied the hill wards with proper fire protection. He moved the petition be returned to Councils affirmatively.

W. A. Magee opposed the motion, saying the question should not be railroaded or hurried, as it entailed grave consequences. Such action would involve the city in not only this claim, but many thousands of dollars on account of the precedent. The speaker did not think it fair on the first day that the petition was presented to pass on it without any investigation of the subject.

NEEDED THOUGHT.

The question was an important one to the city, and required the best thought of Councils on the subject. If the petition was passed as proposed there would be nothing to stop the first man hurt in any part of the city from coming in with a claim of damages, saying the city was negligent. He was opposed to it in its present shape, and would use his influence against it on the floor of Councils.

Mr. Robertson stated that he recognized the city had no legal right to pay the damages, but they had a moral right. There was no question but that the city had been negligent. The engine house was only a quarter of a mile away, and yet it was 45 minutes before the company got to the scene of the fire. He was opposed to the petition being sent into a sub-committee and allowed to die there.

This brought Mr. Paul to his feet, who wanted it understood that any sub-committees he was on did their work, and no petition or ordinance was allowed to die.

Mr. Bender favored the petition. He was the man who had attempted to pull box 167, also box 162, and both were found to be out of order. He afterward learned that the fire alarm office knew the wires were out of order at 9:30 o'clock, and the fire did not occur until 10:30.

Mr. Robertson withdrew his motion, and the motion that the petition be referred to a sub-committee of three for investigation carried. Messrs. Paul, Keating and Donley were named as the committee.

CLAIMS RETURNED.

The claims of File & Brown, William Warren and Norah Galway for overpaid taxes were affirmatively returned to Councils.

A communication to Delinquent Tax Collector W. R. Ford by I. M. Van Vorhiss was read. The communication asked that the writer be exonerated from the payment of taxes for 1879, on the ground that the property he purchased formerly belonged to the city, and was not in his possession in the year 1879, upon which the taxes, amounting to $260, called for.

Controller Morrow made a statement regarding the matter, explaining that the property was located in the Seventeenth ward, and had been bought in by the city and then sold to Mr. Van Vorhis.

Mr. Magee stated that he remembered the sale of the property, and that it was sold under a resolution of Councils, and the buyer had promised to pay all liens or taxes standing against it. Mr. Magee was therefore opposed to granting any exoneration.

On motion it was decided to return the petition to Mr. Ford, and instruct him to collect the money as called for in the original resolution.

CHANGE IN MAKE-UP.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

That heretofore appeared on this page of THE DISPATCH will be found on the Eleventh Page, in the Second Part of this issue.

The Wants, For Sales, To Lets, Business Chances, Auction Sales, etc., are placed under their usual headings on the Eleventh Page. Advertisements handed in too late for Classification will be found on the Sixth Page.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

Two Things That Are Inseparable, and How to Preserve Them.

The subject of good looks is one in which everybody takes a deep interest, and it is natural and proper that everybody should do so. If we did not all like to appear well in the eyes of other persons, how soon would we become untidy, unkempt, slovenly and dirty. It is because of this universal desire to make a good appearance that men and women keep themselves clean and dress well. It is a trait, therefore, that serves a most useful purpose.

Opinions as to what constitutes beauty differ widely. Persons that are regarded as handsome by one are declared to be positively homely by another. "Pretty is as pretty does," say some; others pay no heed whatever to character or conduct, but judge wholly by external appearance; some hold that the features are the correct criteria; others that the expression has everything to do with it.

But, while views on these points are widely divergent, all agree that no person, and especially no woman, can be beautiful whose complexion is bad. Her mind may be cultured, her character noble, her features regular, and her expression charming; but if her face is covered with unsightly pimples and other skin eruptions, her beauty is marred and spoiled. It is for this reason that the appearance of the smallest blotch upon the face annoys a woman beyond expression. And when blotches appear in great numbers, covering the whole face as they often do, her life is made absolutely miserable. With men the effect may not be the same in degree, but it is the same in kind.

The eruptions of the skin that thus disfigure the face are divided into two classes, each one of which embraces a number of less distinct varieties. These two classes are acute skin diseases and constitutional skin diseases. Both classes are very disfiguring, but the latter class is always chronic and more difficult to cure than the other. It will be useless to attempt to give the names of all the varieties belonging to these classes, because most of them are scientific names and would not be recognized by the general reader. Some of them are patches of different colors and sizes, some are blisters, and some are pimples of different colors, sizes, shapes and characters. All are unsightly and annoying. Some of them burn, some sting and some itch, and all destroy the looks of the face.

Many persons, not understanding the nature of these eruptions, seek to both conceal and remove them by certain external applications and operations. They invariably fail. And why? Simply because the root of the trouble is more than skin deep. These eruptions indicate that the whole system is out of order; that the blood is impure or diseased. To cure them, therefore, it is necessary to get the system in order and to purify the blood. In other words, pimples show that the body is not in a healthy state, and it must be restored to health before they will disappear. Certain external applications are beneficial, as is shown by Dr. Hartman's useful "Ills of Life." But the internal remedies, the remedies that get right at the root of the whole trouble and destroy the impurities that feed the eruptions, are by far the most important. As there are two classes of eruptions, so there are two remedies; and the remedies that have met with the most unparalleled success in the cure of these eruptions are Pe-ru-na and La-cu-pi-a, the former for acute diseases of the skin, and the latter for the constitutional and chronic diseases. Their success in the cure of these diseases has indeed been remarkable. Sometimes it is advisable, when taking either Pe-ru-na or La-cu-pi-a, if the bowels are constipated, to take Man-a-lin to regulate the liver and keep the bowels in order. One trial will satisfy anyone that they are all that it is claimed they are. They demonstrate their own worth in manner far more convincing than words. Give them a trial. One dollar a bottle; six for five dollars. If your druggist does not keep them, send the money to the Peruna Medicine Company, Columbus, O. Your order will be promptly filled. ThSuWk

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AFRAID OF CONSUMPTION.

For seven years did Mr. John V. Hartman, of 1214 Main street, Sharpsburg, suffer from catarrh, which gradually grew worse, until he became afraid he was on the verge of consumption. He had a constant hawking and spitting, and some of the poisonous matter that gathered in his throat extended to his lungs. A cough set in. He felt soreness and pain in his lungs and around his shoulder blades. His throat became sore and ulcerated, breath short, his eyes were weak and had much pain over them. He lost flesh, had those terrible night sweats, and gradually grew weaker. After becoming cured by the physicians of the Catarrh and Dyspepsia Institute, 323 Penn avenue, he gives the following statement:

Mr. John V. Hartman.

"Yes, I was afraid of consumption, and my case was even worse than has been described. I now weigh more than ever before, feel well and strong, and it gives me pleasure to add my testimony with the hundreds already published, to my complete cure by these physicians.

"JOHN V. HARTMAN."

The Catarrh and Dyspepsia Institute is permanently located at 323 Penn ave. They cure Catarrh, Dyspepsia and Diseases of Women. Consultation free to all. Patients treated successfully at home by correspondence. Office hours, 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 12 to 4 P. M. de1-MWFSu

—FOR—

HOLIDAY GOODS

—THIS—

WEEK!

MUFFS.

Ladies' and Children's and Misses', in all styles of Fur, with or without collars, from 50c up to Real Seal at $15.

BOAS, 3 yards longs, in Black Hare, Silver Hare or Lynx.

SHOULDER CAPES in Astrachan, Monkey, Nutria, Beaver and Plush.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Embroidered Handkerchiefs, 10c to $3.

Silk Handkerchiefs, 25c to $2.

Hemstitched Linen Handkerchiefs, 10c to 50c.

Initial Handkerchiefs, 10c, 15c, 18c, 25c and up.

Gents' Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½c to 75c.

Gents' Colored Border Linen Handkerchiefs, 8c to 75c.

Handkerchiefs for Misses, 5c to 25c.

Beautiful Silk Mufflers, $1 to $5.