FROM EVERY STATE

Delegates Arriving by Hundreds to

Attend the International

Million Pupils.

LAST EVENING'S INFORMAL MEETING

All day long yesterday and far into the

night, delegates to the Sixth International

Sunday School Convention of the United

States and Canada were arriving in this

city. Chairman Essig, of the Reception

Committee, and his corps of assistants and

clerks, were kept busy all day assigning

visitors to their quarters, and were com-pelled to work all night to complete their

arrangements. Betweed 400 and 500 dele-

gates have already arrived, among them

several ladies, and 700 or 800 more are ex-

parts of North America, every State and

ADJOURNED COURT TO COME. 4

India.

President William Reynolds, of Peoria, Ill., in speaking last evening of the objects of the convention, said: "The International Sunday School Convention represents every Evangelical Protestant denomination in the United States and Territories, and British Provinces. Its object is three-fold. First, for the promotion and increase of Sunday school work until we reach every child in the vast territory represented. Second to improve the quality of the

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION.

"These international conventions are held

every three years, the delegates being elected

at State conventions held annually. The delegates to the State conventions are chosen by

county conventions. The basis of representa-tion in the United States is four for each Presi

dental elector delegate. That gives Pennsyl-

The hall seats 5,000 persons comfortably, and its acoustic properties are perfect. One of the delegates declared that it was the handsomest hall a Sunday school convention had ever

met in.

To-day and to-morrow Mr. Stebbins, of New York, will lead the singing and on Thursday and Friday Mr. Excell, of Chicago, will wield the baton. A cornet piano and organ will

THE FIRST MEETING.

Reynolds, was held in the hall last evening to

allow of such delegates as had arrived be-coming acquainted with each other, and 600

coming acquainted with each other, and 600 persons were in attendance. By a blunder, the doors for the admission of the public were closed, and, before the oversight was discovered, a great number had been turned away.

Rev. Dr. De Witt, of Tennessee, made a brief speech, in which he commented upon the great work on behalf of God and for the rescue of man that lay before the convention, saying everyone should give his heart and hand to the work.

work.

Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto, Canada, suggested that the exercises should be mainly devotional as preparatory to the work that is coming. It was a great work and there was no

coming. It was a great work and there was no national or international distinction in the labor of Sunday school instruction. As to its importance, he said that 85 per cent of the increased membership of all branches of the church of Christ comes from the Sunday schools, and it soon will be 95 per cent. What is wanted in the convention is for all to go back to their fields of labor with a baptism for work

back to their and work.

Judge Estes, of Georgia, spoke of the good effects of the convention held in Atlanta, Ga., 13 years ago, which was beneficial throughout the State, and of the good he hoped would

the State, and of the good he hoped would come from this one.

B. F. Jacobs, of Chicago, Secretary of the convention, also made a few remarks on the general good resulting from the conventions and the great work they had on hand, and its extreme importance to the whole people of North America.

THIS MORNING'S SESSION.

At 9 o'clock this morning the devotional ex-

At 9 o'clock this morning the devotional exercises will begin. At 9:30 the call will be read, then the enrollment of delegates and the appointment of committees, and the work will have commenced. Twelve sessions will be held, morning, afternoon and night, for four days, concluding Friday evening.

Wilkinsburg is doing its share of entertaining the delegates and visitors to the International Sunday School Convention. Sixteen are the guests of members of the Presbyterian Church. Rev. Core, of the Methodist Church, has one, and two or three others are quartered with different families of the borough.

TOM AND HIS TEACHER.

Bishop John H. Vincent Discusses the Train-

ing of Boys.

Bishop John H. Vincent, the author of the worldwide "Chautauqua Movement," was

greeted with the Chautauqua signal—the wav-ing of handkerchiefs—as he entered the pulpit

of the Oakland M. E. Church last evening.

very small audience was in attendance, but they made up in appreciation and enthusiasm

special Announcement to the Everett Piane

Club and the Public.

Miss Mary Crown, 227 Market st., Alle-

An informal meeting, conducted by President

ble exception of Manitoba.

ness Men Keenly Alive to the Benefits of Unrestricted

COMMERCE WITH SOUTH AMERICA.

A Subsidized Merchant Marine Generally Believed to be Absolutely Necessary.

IRON MEN WANT UNCLE SAM TO ACT.

Some Reasons Given Why the United States Cap't Get Southern Trade.

The mercantile and industrial interests of Pittsburg awoke yesterday morning to a vivid realization of the highly important commercial revelations of South America. The account of the condition of trade in that country, as published in THE DIS-PATCH of yesterday, was the keynote that sounded an alarm in the mills and foundries of Pittsburg, and struck an answering chord of newly awakened enterprise in the heart of local commerce.

Men who have followed the representative industries of this community and safely guided the fortunes of enormous concerns through the sea of commercial difficulties, until the massive firms are a power in the land, unhesitatingly expressed opinions that the opening of trade with South America would be an impetus to the home market of this country, whose influence would be felt in every branch of labor from the lakes to the gulf and from ocean to ocean.

AN EARNEST FEELING AROUSED. On every hand there is an earnest, en-thusiastic feeling evinced by iron men, glass men and others to engage with South Americans in trade-a keen desire to establis prosperous business relations between the United States and the sister Republics of the south. Thinking men have given the mat-ter their careful consideration, and as a result of their close attention, they are unanimous in declaring the grand and inestimable advantages that will occur from a commercial union with Brazil, Peru, Chili and other South American nations.

Prominent among the industries that will derive incalculable benefit from free and uninterrupted communication with South America is the iron trade. Mr. B. F. Jones, one of its leading representatives, said yesterday: "I am greatly interested in the proposition to establish some method of direct intercourse with Brazil, Chili, and States encouraged maritime commerce in that direction. The Government should subsidize vessels. That would be the best plan now in sight, and it should be done as soon as possible.

WILL COME ULTIMATELY. Another iron manufacturer, Mr. James B. ott, when questioned in regard to the Government taking action in the matter, said: "The system of subsidizing vessels is as applicable to this case as the granting of Western lands to railroads. I am in favor of that plan to promote reciprocal relations between North and South Americans. The proposition to subsidize vessels will probably not go into effect for an indefinite period, but it will ultimately be brought about by the people of the United States." 'If there ever was a consistent friend of protection," said Mr. John H. Ricketson when approached on the subject, "that friend is Mr. Blaine. I think any plan suggested by him to establish an open and profitable commercial intercourse with South America is deserving of the most

FAITH IN SUBSIDIES. IRON AND STEEL MEN NEARLY ALL AGREE ON ONE THING.

Some Active Measures-Convinced of the Possibilities of Trade With South Amer-Ica-Some Other Ideas.

All the leading iron and steel manufacturers assert their firm belief in the efficacy of the system of subsidizing vessels. Their confidence in that method of encouraging spirited trade with South America is firm as a rock. With one accord they assent to the proposition to establish a line of steamships by Government aid.

Mr. A. M. Byers, head of one of the mos flourishing iron manufactories in Western Pennsylvania, remarked:

"I am thoroughly convinced of the great possibilities of trade with the Pan-American nations. Every step in that direction merits popular approval. The iron business would receive considerable benefit, and, in fact, the advantages to be derived with reciprocity are un-

vantages to be derived with reciprocity are unlimited. They are not confined to any particular class, but widespread in the exercise of their beneficent influence."

Some doubts are entertained by a few of the foremost manufacturers as to the advisability of subsidianny vessels. In the light of recemerents, they are inclined to be chary of recommending any such plan. One who did not desire to make a bold statement in that particular, for this very reason, was Mr. John L. Lewis, Chairman of the Lewis Foundry and Machine Company. He said:

"Coming right on the heels of the tremendous manifestations of disapproval made by many

"Company. He said:

"Company. He said:

"Coming right on the heels of the tremendous manifestations of disapproval made by many people regarding the granting by the Government of Western lands to railroad corporations. I think the subsidizing of United States vessels to South America will probably not be favorably received by some. Nevertheless, the system presents numerous fine points worthy of the consideration of every business man."

"Something must be done," said Mr. Rea, of Robinson, Rea & Co., founders. "There is a wide field in Brazil and neighboring States for our goods. Foreign traders enjoy a monopoly of the thing. We ought to do something to put our products on the South American markets in quick time and on American ships."

Mr. A. E. W. Painter observed: "I have not made a study of the matter as recently brought before the people, but am decidedly in favor of subsidizing steamers, and believe the iron industry and a great many other interests will be matterially benefited by that system."

"One of the prominent members of a leading iron manufacturing firm in Pittsburg—Mr. Charles C. Scaile—said: "I have always favored subsidizing vessels in order to establish better transportation facultities between North and South America. That is the best way devised so far to open up prosperous reciprocal

rised so far to open up prosperous reciproca

Mr. W. Dewees Wood, of the McKeesport Sheet Iron Company, made the following remark: "This country has an excellent opportunity to effect a healthy exchange of commodities with the South American republics and I certainly think the Government should subsidize ressels."

TWO REASONS WHY THE UNITED STATES CAN'T NOW GET

SOUTHERN PATRONAGE. A Couple of Advocates of Sobaldies for Steamship Lines-Rate of Interest Too High Here, as Compared With England

-Two Interesting Talks. Ralph W. Carroll, General Manager for the American Tube and Iron Company, said: "There are two great disturbing elements which prevent American manufacturers from securing the patronage of South American consumers. Congress has failed to grant subsidies, a thing that should be done. It would increase the business of foreign countries and be of incalculable value to our commercial interests. A second reason why we have no ships in merchant service is because the rate of interest is higher in Rogiand than here. The difference is so great that if two companies—one English and the other American—should build two fleets for merchant service, each having an equal capital, and each borrowing the same, or whether borrowed or not, the effect would be the same, since the money would be worth the comparative rates in the two countries. At the end of 20 years, if the interest should be compounded semi-annually, the English company would be able through the rates of interest ne. It would increase the business of

alone to absorb the American company and have a handsome surplus left. That being the case, the reason is all the stronger why American companies should be granted subsidies. Otherwise, the inducements for their entering into that line of business would not be so great as would be the case with English companies. CAN ONLY BE SURMISED.

"We can only surmise the amount of in

creased business that would result if goods were carried by American vessels instead of those fiving the English jack. It is a commer-cial principle, well recognized, that buyers of goods are anxious to be placed in position for purchasing from parties who cannot only make the goods, but also deliver them as directly as ossible, without passing through the hands of

possible, without passing through the hands of agents representing foreign companies, who naturally give all the tribute and profits possible to their principals rather than divert the same to competitors. The disadvantages under which American interests labor are greater owing to the fact that England has no love for her very healthy offspring that is growing so fast, commercially and otherwise, and the continual growth of another half century such as the last will defeat all English supremacy, and all patriotic Americans will half the dawning of such a day."

Mr George A. Kelly, who has watched very closely the movements of the Pan-American Congress, and who has interested himself to a considerable extent in the Farquhar bill now pending before Congress, said: "There is no argument against the necessity of increased mail facilities or rapid transit of freight. The country demands it. The Boards of Trade of the Pacific coast have had meetings, and have gone so far as to petition Congress to have something done to give North Americans a fair chance at the Southern trade. I have advised this idea for a long time, and I am more convinced now than ever that our merchant marine should be restored.

URGING PROMPT ACTION.

"Several prominent Pittsburg citizens have written to Messrs. Bayne and Dalzell, and urged them to support the Farquhar bill. Mr. Dalzell replied that he was not only in favor of the measure but would do all he could to have it passed. It was different, however, with Mr. Bayne. He replied he was opposed to subsidies, and his answer was such as to leave his constituents in an uncertain mood as to his negition. The necessity for unity of action his constituents in an uncertain mood as to his position. The necessity for unity of action on the part of Republican members, arises from the fact that Democratic votes that had been counted on for the support of the bill are now extremely doubtful, and will probably be cast against the measure. England, too, is doing all she can in a quiet way to have the bill defeated. But unless it is adopted there is no chance for an improvement over our present facilities to get at the Southern trade."

The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries in submitting its report on the Farquiar bill to Congress, said:

quinar bill to Congress, said:

It is a fact well known to Congress, the country, and the world at large, that is years ago, and even so far back as 80 and 80 years ago, the merchant marine of the United States was one of our leading interests, a great source of our prosperity, and the strong right arm of mational power. And, we regret to say, it is no less notorious now that our shipping in the foreign trade has sunk almost out of sight. As an interest, it is as low as it once was high; as a source of employment or of gain, it is of little account; as an arm of the national power, it has withered away. Our foreign carrying trade, enormously great, is almost entirely passive for the want of merchants and underwriters, ships and seamen of our own. Our people have been driven from their rightful pursuits of the sea and from an active carrying trade in the products of their industry ashore. In the change that has come over our navigation and commerce, what our citizens have lost, our nation has lost; what aliens have gained, foreign nations have gained.

AMONG THE GLASS MEN. SOME OF THEM FEAR SUBSIDY IS NOT PRACTICABLE.

They Say Belgium Can Undersell Them Under the Same Conditions-Higher Wages Here Prevent Close Competition in Some Lines of Goods.

The feeling in the glass industry of this city is manifestly in favor of establishing reciprocal relations with South America, but there is a diversion of opinion as to the best method to be employed to bring about this much-desired result. Many manufacturers do not hesitate to sanction the sub-sidizing of vessels. The drift of their remarks cept that plan as the most practicable. They claim for it the same satisfactory results achieved by the granting of Government aid in the construction of railways, asserting that it is in accordance with the whole spirit and policy of the country. They regard subsidy as a system that will eventually benefit the whole country directly and indirectly; that it will touch the barren, rugged hillsides, cause the flames of the furnaces all over the country to loap with new life, and make the waters of prosperity flow over all the land.

There is one danger that threatens the proposition, and the existence of that terrible menace is a great drawback to the scheme. This condition is touched on by Mr. McKee, the glass manufacturer, in his remarks on the subject: "All this talk about subsidizing vessels achieved by the granting of Government aid in

menace is a great drawback to the scheme. This condition is touched on by Mr. McKee, the glass manufacturer, in his remarks on the subject: "All this talk about subsidizing vessels is a waste of time when we come to consider that we are trying to enter a foreign market, when, in fact, we do not control our home market. One third of the glass used in this country is imported from Belgium. If we attempted to sell our goods in South America the Belgian traders would undersell us with the products of their cheap labor. This knocks out any scheme for subsidizing vessels so far as the glass industry is concerned, because we could not afford to sell at the Belgian prices in South America even though we had transportation facilities of our own."

Mr. Chambers, a well-known glass manufacturer, said: "The employes in our mills receive three to four times as much as the foreign workingmen. Therefore, it would be difficult to sell against foreign producers in South America. But I am in favor of subsidizing steamers, and believe the time will certainly come when that will be done, though not immediately."

Mr. Stevenson, the partner of Mr. Ripley, the great glass man, remarked: "I have noticed a general sentiment all along the line in our branch of business, leaning toward subsidy. The suggestion that manufacturers combine and build a line of steamers themselves is not practicable in inland cities like Pittsburg. It may do well enough for the seaboard towns, as Boston, New York, etc."

"I believe in subsidizing vessels," said Mr. Ihmsen to The Disparch reporter. "That would give us an opportunity to sell our goods in South America free from all handicas, Without doubt there will be a brisk demand down there for boer, etc., and we would have a demand for that many factors, and general prosperity."

THE TOPIC OF TALK. VARIOUS VIEWS OF THOSE WHO WANT SOUTHERN TRADE.

surmountable.

Considerable interest was evinced by busi-Considerable interest was evinced by business men in all branches of industry yesterday, and the South American boom was the it is our delight to honor. To meet you thus topic uppermost in the minds of many. Various opinions of a highly interesting character were advanced by representative merchants, and the subject of subsidy formed a fruitful theme for conversation. Mr. A. P. Cochrane, of the Revere Rubber Company. said: "The opening of a line of American steamers sailing directly between our ports and South America would mean an increase of \$100,000 in our business alone, to say nothing of

South America would mean an increase of \$100,000 in our business alone, to say nothing of the vast aggregate that the whole rubber industry would realize. I am in favor of subsidizing yessels. Let the cost be what it may, I am willing to pay my share."

Mr. Joseph Horne, head of the well-known Pittsburg wholesale dry goods establishment, said: "I advocate subsidizing steamers, and always have favored that plan to advance the interests of our commercial people."

Conspicuous in the list of industries that will thrive and prosper under the increased patronage which is sought in South America, is the manufacture of agricultural implements. Representatives of all the leading houses in the city report unanimously in favor of subsidy. Said Mr. John A. Reed, of the Walter A. Wood Company: "We already have a big trade in South America, but if we had our own vessels business would be marvelously increased, and we could reach Busnos Aiers, our point of operation, in less time and with less expense. Russell & Company, of Massillon, O., are in the same boat. The McCornick people experience like difficulties in the transportation of goods, as done at present by foreign vessels. C. Auliman, of Canton, O., is similarly handicapped, and all suffer to a greater or less extent. We want to see vessels subsidied at once, and have the American flag floating in South American ports."

Mr. David L. Fulton commented in the fol-

that Americans, with a few years' experience, could boild up an immense trade down there, I have been told repeatedly by Brazillan merchants that they prefer American goods to all others, but for lack of transportation they cannot get them. The English are not slow to invest money in Brazil, and of course have the trade. Our sister republies are advancing very rapidly, even more so than most of us think. Now, since our Pan-American Congress, the South American republies look for great things. I hope Mr. Abel's trip will be the cause of turning more trade in that direction."

CAMPBELL'S IDEA. THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD BUILD A MERCHANT NAVY.

lealousy Causes the Kick Against Subaldies-One Way to Get Rid of the Surplus-Uncle Sam to Become a Public Carrier at Low Rates.

James Campbell, the ex-President of the Glass Workers' Association, who is now watching the interests of the association and manufacturers in Congress, was of the opinion that subsidies are not quite the right thing, as they would raise a howl as soon as broached by men who only looked to personal interests and would not be satisfied to have some men reap the benefit of Government subsidies while others got nothing. In the case of railroads, lands were given to the railroad companies, but in the establishment of a steam-ship line, every dollar would have to come out

companies, but in the establishment of a steamship line, every dollar would have to come out
of the Treasury.

Mr. Campbell says that the only way he sees
out of the difficulty is for the Government to
build a line of steamers and run them at freight
rates that would pay expenses or a little more.
This would be a capital way to unload to good
advantage some of the surplus in the Treasury.
There must be a start made somewhere, and,
when the trade is given an impetus, the Government can then drop out in favor of those
who will surely establish and maintain such a
line of ships.

An established trade with the South American countries would mean a good deal to the
glass manufacturers of Pittsburg. When the
Pau-Americans were here they were greatly
interested in the glass products of the city.
Chimneya, table ware, plate and window glass
and the different branches of the glass product
are all things that would find a good market in
the Pan-American countries and are stuples
that are needed.

The whole question, Mr. Campbell thought,
was one that is of great importance and one
that should be discussed until a solution was
found. What that solution may be, it is yet too
early to state. There surely is some means of
accomplishing the end desired, and it is left for
those who have the interests of the country in
their hands to find a way out of the difficulty.

THE CAMELS ARE GOING. SHRINERS HAVE A GRAND BANQUET AT THE MONONGAHELA.

tern Delegates to Leave for Home This

Morning-Steamboat Excursion Up the River-Colonel Hudson's Speech-Ex-Governor Foraker Could Not be Present. The members of Kismet Temple, of the Imperial Council of the Mystic Shrine, will leave for their homes in Brooklyn in their special train at 8 o'clock this morning. A number of the Pittsburg Shriners will accompany them as far as Harrisburg, where they will drop off and attend the State Republican Convention to-morrow. A stop will also be made at Cresson Springs, where the party will be entertained for two or three hours. The programme in town to-day is a boat excursion up the Monongahela river to Braddock, McKeesport and other points. At the business meeting yesterday Imperial Potentate Samuel Briggs, of Cleveland, delivered his annual address. The expenses of the council for the past year were \$1,851. The receipts, \$9,742. The following are the names of members appointed on the different commit-

Credentials-Nobles L. P. Ecker, G. H. Walker, W. N. Baldwin. Dispensations and Charters—Nobles Richard P. Marvin, Jr., James H. Thompson, William Ryan, Finance and Accounts-Nobles E. J. Jordan, Benjamin W. Rowell, W. A. Stiles, Grievances and Appeals-Nobles J. B. Eakins, G. P. Balman, E. C. Culp, Nobles J. B. Eakins, G. P. Balman, E. C. "Culp, Jurisprudence and Law-Nobles William B. Melish, Joseph L. Dobbin, W. H. Mayo. Mileage and Pay of Representatives-Nobles J. S. Wright, Henry A. Collins, George R. Metcalf. Foreign Correspondence-Nobles William S. Paterson, Samuel E. Watson, Frederick Leibrandt. Ritual-Nobles Cyrus W. Eaton. Thomas J. Hudson, John W. Boyle. Deceased Members-Nobles William C. Nickum, Chas. H. Heaton, J. K. Ashby. Transactions of the Imperial Officers-Nobles Wayland, Trask, Ethelbert F. Allen, Matthew R. Wolff.

A FINE LAY-OUT. After dinner the reports of the committee were read and adopted. The afternoon was taken up discussing secret work and in the reception. The spread was served in the new dining hall on the Water street side of the Mo-nongahela, which was gorgeously decorated for the occasion. The following was the menu for the banquet, which was said to be the finest ever given in this city: Little Neck clams, chicken consomme a la

Little Neck clams, chicken consomme a la Imperial, brock trout a la regence, pommes de terre souffler, pontet canet, filet of beef, pique a la Chartreuse, asperges, frog legs, sauce ravigotte, sweet bread patties, maraschino sherbet, pommery sec, spring chicken with cress, green peas, neapolitaine glace, gateau varies, fruit, salted almonds, cigars, fromage, coffee, brandy. The toast master was the Hon. Pearson Church, of Meadville, ex-Judge of Crawford county, and a member of Syrian Shrine, of this city. At the main table sat ex-Assistant Postmaster T. J. Hudson, Illustrious Potentate of Syria Temple, Pittsburg: at his right was Imperial Potentate Sam Briggs, of Cleveland, and at his left. William B. Melish, of Cincinnati, the Imperial Chief Rabban. The others were George H. Walker, of Washington, D. C.; Henry E. Hosely, of Boston; Wayland Trask, of Boston; C. W. Hazzard, of Monongahela; Bruce Goodfellow, of Detroit; James S. Wright, Imperial Treasurer; Frank M. Luce, of Chicago; E. C. Culp, of Salina, Kan.; W. H. Mayo, of St. Louis; Siras W. Eaton, of Cedar Rapids, Ia, and Joseph Eichbaum, Past Graud Master of Masons of Pennsylvania.

Letters of regret were read from ex-Governor J. B. Foraker, of Ohio, and W. J. Florence, the well-known actor. In opening the festivities Colonel Hudson said:

COLONEL HUDSON'S REMARES.

COLONEL HUDSON'S REMARKS. "illustrious officers and representatives of the Imperial Council and nobles of the Mystic Shrine, to me has been delegated the duty of opening the intellectual feature of the festivities this evening. I therefore arise to give of Many—The Difficulties in the Way of
Transportation That Are at Present Insurmountable.

Transportation That Are at Present Inwelcome. We are glad that you have afforded

tion of the distinguished stranger nobles whom it is our delight to honor. To meet you thus at the social board and to exchange greetings is inexpressably agreeable to us, and we hope it will be pleasant to you. I do not think that I can do justice to the sentiments of respect with which we regard our guests this evening. May you always be as happy and prosperous as we desire to see you.

"No well organized banquet is of much account without a competent head, and I can assure you that, choice spirits as we may imagine ourselves to be, and however able some of our number may be to play our parts in the game of good fellowship, this pleasant occasion would have lost halt of its zest if we were to have a mere automaton in the chair. It is a good thing to have the right man in the right place, for as our revered President Lincoln justly observed. 'A square pin in a round hole, or a round peg in a square orifice, is not according to the eternal fitness of things, but, to speak plainly, is a decided nuisance.' You will agree with me, I think, that the head of a table was never graced by a more courteous gentleman than the Noble who will preside over our entertainment to-night. It seems to me that it is a part of his mission in life to make the friends who take their seats with him at the festal board feel perfectly at home—to put them in good humor with themselves and all the world. If there is such a thing as social magnetism, I am of the opinion that we are under its influence now, and believing that brevity, like great deeds, does not tolerate much speaking, especially on my part, I close, and have the honor of prodoes not tolerate much speaking, especially on my part, I close, and have the honor of pro-posing the initial toast and sentiment of the evening, and take great pleasure in introduc-ing the Hon. Noble Pearson Church, who will

ing the Hon. Noble Pearson Church, who will respond to the toast and act as chairman for this occasion."

The committees in charge of the session had the following chairmen: Ills. Noble A. B. Wigley, on Arrangements; Ills. Noble H. D. W. English, on Reception; Ills. Noble Benjamin Darlington, on Finance; Ills. Noble W. S. Brown, on Music.

SLEEPLESSNESS, nervous prostration nervous dyspepsia, duliness, blues, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at Jos. Fleming & Son's, Market st. WE have all the scarce shades of satinfaced velvet ribbon.

Jos. Hogne & Co.'s

BOUND TO BE A GO. GOOD WORK DONE ON THE FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Money Commencing to Come In-Every Patriotic Citizen Expected to Step to the Desk With His Mite-Setting the Pace

SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION. for Other Cities. "Oh, we'll make it a go!" Thus spoke Mayor Gourley yesterday afternoon, when asked what the prospects were for a successful issue of the old-fash-A Legislative Body Representing Ten ioned Independence Day project.

"This morning," continued His Honor, "I telephoned to the banks to which Major Denniston had sent circulars soliciting subscriptions for the Fourth of July celebration.
I told them that any early reply would be very welcome. It was not many minutes until sub-scriptions commenced coming in."

Mayor Gourley yesterday prepared the fol-lowing letter which he will send out to-day to all the prominent business men in the city: MAYOR'S OFFICE, PITTSBURG, June 24, 1890.

DEAR SIR-We propose to have an old-time patriotic celebration of Independence Day in Schenley Park on July 4 for the benefit and recreation of all the people. To make suitable arrange-ments for the enjoyment of the people and the proper observance of the day will require an expenditure of \$1,200 or \$1.500. If the idea meets your approval and you feel inclined to contribute to the success of the enterprise you will please forward to me without delay such sum as you may feel justified in giving.

The Mayor. pected to-day. The delegates come from all

Territory being represented, and all the British provinces, including Prince Edward's Island and New Brunswick, with the possi-The Mayor is afraid he may omit some person who desires to contribute, and for fear they may feel slighted, he asks them to consider that this letter, as published, is addressed This convention is the most important ever held in Pittsburg. The delegates represent 112,897 Sunday schools, with 1,178,-301 teachers and 9,149,997 scholars. Allegheny county's quota in this, as will be shown by a report to be presented at to-day's session, will be 338 schools, with 7,329 teachers and officers and 68,811 scholars.

Judge Estes, of Georgia, is a delegate.
When a Sabbath school convention is to be held he promptly adjourns court that he may be present. Among the visitors are native commissioners from Assyria and India.

The Mayor feels that it is incumbent upon every good citizen who feels the rich-hued blood of patriotism coursing through his veins, to turn in his mite cheerfully and immediately. He desires that Pittsburg shall be pattern for such slow-going cities as New York and Chicago in the matter of raising funds for worthy objects.

THE HALF DAY'S REST. An Entire Office Force Taken to the Country.

reach every child in the vast territory represented. Second, to improve the quality of the Sunday school and to suggest and devise new and better methods of reaching and teaching the children; and, third, to furnish the world with uniform Sunday school lessons. This is done by a committee of 14, appointed every seven years, and meeting annually. The present committee's term expires next year and a new committee will be elected at this session. The lessons are selected two years ahead. The present committee to-day completed the selection of the lessons for 1892. These will be sent to the different denominational publishing houses. The committee simply selects the lessons, making no comments thereon. That is done by each denomination. The office employes of the H. J. Heinz Co. had a most enjoyable time last Saturday. It was their first half holiday of the season, and, to celebrate it, Mr. Heinz invited his entire office force of a score of men to his beautiful residence at Sharpsburg.

First the 800-acre farm was visited, where all the horseradish used by the firm is raised.

Then, after a few hours spent playing tennis and ball, followed a most elaborate dinner. There were 12 courses, each one more ex-quisite than the other, and all heartily enjoyed by recipient and by giver. It lasted until 11 P. M. The employes of this liberal firm will have every Saturday afternoon to themselves vania 120 and New York 144 delegates. About the same ratio is given in Canada. We expect from 1,200 to 1,500 delegates, and they are now coming in very rapidly."

The convention is to be held in Machinery Hall, at the Exposition. The hall is handsomely decorated, the stage having a background of plants and flowers, a chart showing by means of glit stars the progress of Sunday school work in North America, and an American flag. The latter has a little history. Last year the delegates from this country to the World's Sunday School Convention in London chartered the steamer Bothnia to transport them. Before their departure the city of Boston presented them with this flag, and it had a conspicuous place at the World's Convention. A reunion of the Bothnia's passengers will beheld in this city on Wednesday or Thursday evening.

ATLANTIC CITY. The First Popular Excursion of the Seaso

to Atlantic City. the picturesque B. & O. R. R. Washington, D. C., Baltimore and Phila-delphia, on Thursday, July 3, 1890. Tickets good for ten days, and good to stop off at Washington, D. C., returning. Rate for the round trip \$10. Special trains, with Pullman parlor and sleeping cars, will leave B. & O. B. R. depot at 8 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. For detailed information address or apply to E. D. Smith, Division Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

THREE RARE BARGAINS.

Chickering Plane-Decker Plane. An excellent 71% octave upright piano, used but a short time, cost \$400, for \$200. Also a fine Decker Bro.'s and a splendidly carved Chickering, at less than half the original cost. For a rare bargain go to the music store of J. M. Hoffmann & Co., 537 Smithfield street.

Work and Play. The sewing school of the Church of the Good Shepherd will have a sale of work at the residence of Mr. Simon Johnston, Second avenue, Hazelwood, on Wednesday evening, June 25. A pleasant open-air gathering can be looked for. Friends of the chool are invited.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, LIM., 401 Smithfield Street, Cor. Fourth Avenue Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$61,500. Deposits of \$1 and upward received and terest allowed at 4 per cent.

Wilson's Headquarters. Alex Wilson, the candidate for County Commissioner, announces to his delegates that his headquarters will be at Hotel Schlosser, parlor A. Meeting at 8 A. M.

ESSENCE of Ginger don't cure coughs and unid you up like PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM cleanses the scalp THE steamer Mayflower will make her

regular Tuesday evening excursion this evening, leaving wharf foot of Wood screet at 8:30 P. M., returning at 11 P. M. Fare for round trip, including dancing, 25 cents. DRAPERY, tosca and fish nets, all prices, from \$1 to \$5 per yard. Some very hand-some entire new designs shown for the first HUGUS & HACKE.

TTSSU

A Friend of the Family. As a regular stand-by, no friend will do you more good than a glass of beer; that is, our beer. You should always have it in the house. D. LUTZ & SON, Telephone 3002.

Panal Fanal Fanal Hundreds of styles, all new and pretty, A. G. CAMPBELL & Sons, 27 Fifth ave. NEW Derby shirts-Ladies' suit dept.

JOS. HORNE & Co.'s Penn Avenue Stores. 121/c a yard-The most remarkable bar-

gain purchase of our experience, viz, Freres Koechlin, solid black French organdy lawns—in checks and stripes—123/c a yard. Boggs & Buhl. PRINTED India silks-We offer this week a large assortment of our \$1 25 and \$1 50 qualities for \$1 per vard; also a few novelty dress patterns at half price.

very smale up in appreciation and enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers.

The subject was "Tom and His Teachers." and the speaker expressed it as his opinion that a boy could be moided to make anything desired of him if the proper influences were brought to bear. Mr. Vincent thought a boy's home training and that given by his teachers the powers responsible for his success or non success in life. He said all boys were made out of the same common clay, and it remained with their associates and companions to polish them or dim them. He made a tirade against cheap literature, as its effects were the most direful upon the vouthful mind. Of course he advocated the Chautauqua influence, and gare various anecdotes in which boys figured conspicuously, but invariably were good boys, real Sunday School boys, whether poor or rich, who were trained up in the way they should go, and when they were old did not depart from it. HUGUS & HACKE Excursion to Atlantic City, On July 3, via the B. & O. R. R. Rate, \$10 the round trip, tickets good for 10 days, and good to stop at Washington, D. C., returning.

> at \$1-a big bargain.
>
> Jos. Horne & Co.'s Penn Avenue Stores. FRENCH satines-Koechlins & Schuerer's. Hott's best styles and finest qualities, 20c a yard. HUGUS & HACKE.

500 imported leghorn hats for children,

Miss Mary Crown, 227 Market st., Allegheny, held certificate No. 110 and is entitled to the piano delivered this week on the \$1 weekly payments. This list of 350 members is about completed, and will be closed this month. Owing to great demand for Everett Pianos all over the crountry we are unable to make another contract with the Everett. to make another contract with the Everett Company, at the price secured for this club, but will be able to supply the demand on and after July 1, at the retail prices ranging from \$425 to \$500, according to the style of cases. Those wanting Everett pianos at the club price, \$350, must apply for membership before July 1, 1890.

ALEX ROSS, Mgr.,
Tusu 187 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa. B. & B. This morning, Freres Koechlins, 4-4 solid black French organdies at less than half price-123/c a yard. BOGGS & BUHL.

LADIES' new white flannel blazers at \$4. Jos. HORNE & Co.'s Penn Avenue Stores.

FOR EQUAL RIGHTS.

A Convention Devoted to the Klevation of the Colored Race.

THE DEBT OF GRATITUDE PAID. And Colored Men Are Puppets No More for

Scheming Politicians.

HOW THE TARIFF AFFECTS THE BACE

With Broadax Smith as chairman and J. C. Delphy as secretary, the first regular convention of the Western Pennsylvania contingent of the American Citizens' Equal Rights Association was held yesterday, in Common Council chamber, Municipal Hall. The organization is a new one, and is devoted to the elevation of the African race, all its members being colored.

Morning session was devoted to receiving credentials and introductions among the members, and the appointment of committees. At the opening of the afternoon session Broadax Smith enunciated the objects of the organization in a short address. He said the object was to "periect a movement that shall appeal from the politics, the creeds, the prejudices, the passions of men to the statutory and organized law of the land; a movement that shall appeal to the justice of the American people, and to the considerate judgment of mankind, for that distribution of equal and impartial justice to every citizen, irrespec-tive of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

The routine business of the afternoon ses-

the day of the assault. He saw Bond come out of the stable office and say: "I am going to report you." Just then he saw a man strike Bond with a hammer. The deceased fell, and the man who struck him ran out of the stable by the back way. The witness followed him and saw him hide in a coal shed, about two squares away from the stable. The witness then ran up and asked Wagner to come out, and he made some threat. Wagner subsequently came out of the shed and gave himself up to Constable Daily.

John Fitzsimmonas, a driver, testified that he was at the stable on January 24, near noon. Both Wagner and Bond were there at the time and helped him to hitch the horse up. Bond called the witness to one side and told him about having a pleasant time the previous night; that he was out driving a party who gave him his supper, some beer and a dollar. Warner overheard this and said to Bond: "If you don't shut up I'll hurt you." The two men then went into the office, and a few minutes later Wagner came running out and passed through the stable. The witness started home and saw Bond laying on the sidewalk, and blood was flowing from a wound in his nead.

At this point the Commonwealth rested, and Thomas M. Marshall addressed the jury in behalf of the defense would prove that Bond was an aggressive man, and had on a previous occasion assaulted the defendant with a shovel, and on the day of the assault had kicked Wagner. The defense then called Mr. John Bracken, J. B. McNully, George Cline, Charles Cline, Alexander Sanders, William Hynes and William Keefer, all of whom testified to Wagner being a sober, industrious man, and of good character. This morning the case will be closed by the defendant being placed on the stand and telling the story of the assault. sion was interrupted by a resolution to ex-clude reporters from the meeting, but it was voted down, after a spirited discussion. When the roll was called it was found that 32 delegates were present, representing the counties of Allegheny, Mercer, Indiana, Lawrence, Armstrong and Washington. THE ONLY FEMALE MEMBER.

THE ONLY FEMALE MEMBER.

Mrs. Broadax Smith made an address, being accorded the honor of the floor first, as being the only feminine member. She talked encouragingly of the movement to organize the colored people in their own behalf, and said it was time, now, that education was leaving its mark in bright characters upon the race, to show that they were not mere puppets in the hands of designing politicians, but living, thinking, acting beings, who now, through the grace of God, have minds of their own. While, she said, she did not wish to detract anything from the greatness of those white men who had secured the freedom from slavery of the blacks, she thought the blacks had been penitent and subservient enough to the whites during the days since the war to repay the debt of gratitude, and now was the time for them to organize as a solid, law-respecting people of themselves, and they would thus solve the aggravating race problem that seemed to worry the white folks so much. She quoted Rev. Dt. Price in the hope that the black people would multiply in this country so rapidly that in a few years the white folks would wonder where they came from.

Rev. G. W. Clinton, of this city, formerly of North Carolina, where he served as a slave for four years, said the colored people have always reminded him of a crab in a basket. If he could not get out himself he would catch the tail of the crab that was getting out and pull him back.

THE PLATFORM OF MANHOOD.

The time for such conduct is past, and the equal treatment and equal representation on the platform of manhood and womanhood. The colored race wanted a fair chance in the race of life. They wanted their people to be placed of life. They wanted their people to be placed in the positions their abilities entitled them to, Much of the hindrance to the progress of the blacks was due to themselves. They were not fair and did not treat each other as if they were the equals of the whites. He recited a case as an illustration. He came to his home in the South, one day, very tired and thirsty, and asked his wife for a drink. She brought him a drink in a common tin dipper. Ten minutes later a tired white man coming along the road, stopped and asked for a drink. The tin dipper was not good enough, but the good woman must scurry around and get the white man the best drinking glass in the house, and she must give it an extra washing and cleaning before she proffered it to the white man, who received it with scarce thanks, and much as a matter of course. The same applied to the colored waiters and porters at the big white hotels. They treated white guests with great deference, but the colored guest with contempt. In this respect they differed from the white employee of the hotels, whose manners they seemed desirous of imitating. In the South, the speaker said, the colored people were debarred from the privileges of the whites, but they were accustomed to it, and did not mind it. They were compelled to ride in jim crow cars on the railroads, while the whites rode in the coache, but it was far preferable to ride in a jim crow car in the South, where it was expected and nothing better, than to ride in a jim crow car in the South, where it was expected and nothing better, than to ride in a sasured, especially at election times, that he was free, equal, and his presence desired. in the positions their abilitles entitled them to

THE TABIFF QUESTION.

Cæsar A. Taylor made an address on the pro-tective tariff as it affects the negro. In his adtective tariff as it affects the negro. In his address the speaker endeavored to show that the blacks of the present day hold the balance of power, and if the Republican party wishes to retain the black vote it should keep its pledges and ante-election promises, and support the colored people. The North need not shed any crocodile tears for the colored race in the South. The South would take care of itself, without assistance; all they wanted was a fair show in the political work and the fruits thereof, pro rata. Not only in politics, but in the opportunity for the acquisition of wealth was the colored man trying to gain a footing, and after 25 years of unswerving devotion to the great Republican party, the speaker thought his race entitled to full and complete recognition.

thought his race entitled to full and complete recognition.

The Committee on State Convention reported that the State organization be called together in this city on the 26th of August, with a representation of one delegate to each county. The report was amended, making the representation the same as that of the State Republican Convention, and fixing the meeting place at Harrisburg instead of Pittsburg.

The Committee on Education reported several resolutions designed for the elevation of the colored race, which were adopted. In one it was stated that the census of 1890 would show the negro population of the country to be it was stated that the census of 1850 would show the negro population of the country to be about 13,000,000, 8,500,000 being in the South. As the negro increases at the rate of 35 per cent, against 29 per cent of the whites, includ-ing immigration, it was argued that in another 70 years the colored, population would reach 50,000,000.

One resolution asked that such organizations as the American Mechanics' strike out the classes which keeps out the colored people, and as the American Mechanics' strike out the classes which keeps out the colored people, and another asks that the young colored women be employed on equality with whites, as teachers in the public schools. Still another asking that young colored men be given positions, such as bookkeepers, clerks, etc., when they show ability to perform the duties.

The night session of the convention proved unexpectedly to be the last, as it was found that but little business remained and an extra hour or two was sufficient to wind it up and allow the visiting delegates to get home.

Mayor Gourley made a short address of welcome at the opening of the session, and took occasion to encourage the colored men in educating themselves, while warning them against setting their hearts upon political positions. There were many other walks in life, he said, that were more remunerative and more satisfactory than political places, and all were open to the colored man as soon as he demonstrated his ability to follow them.

Rev. Cessar A. Taylor responded to the Mayor's address in a fitting manner.

The convention then proceeded to the regular business, Broadax Smith, as chairman, proving himself a firm believer in the principles of Speaker Reed in his interpretation of parliamentary law. Broadax would entertain no motion nor listen to any speech or remarks unless it seemed to him to be in regular order. Even a motion for adjournment was rapped into silence by Broadax, because he thought the business could not be transacted without him, and, as he announced, he had to go to Harrisburg this morning. The arbitrary rulings of the chairman caused considerable nard celling among the mombers from Beaver county, and they left last night vowing vengeance.

county, and they left last night vowing vengeance.

Rev. Dr. D. P. Seaton, of Baltimore, addrossed the convention on the subject of the
negro's advancement in the matter of conduct
at public meetings and conventions.

Count litees were appointed to organize
branches of the association in all towns and
counties where none now exist.

Several committees reported on the state of
the organization and its reception by the colored people throughout the State, after which
the convention adjourned sine die.

CABINET photos \$1 per dozen, prompt de-livery. Grayons, etc., at low prices. LIES' GALLERY, TTSU 10 and 12 Sixth et.

ON TRIAL FOR HIS LIFE.

the hands of the jury, exhaning to them the different degrees of murder.

The first witness examined was A. G. Longweed, a resident of Bloomfield, who'testified that he was passing along Centre avenue on the day of the assault. He saw Bond come out of the stable office and say: "I am going to the stable office and say: "I am going to the stable office and say: "I am going to the saw and strike

There is no remedy which can rival Hamburg Figs for the cure of habitual constipation, indi-gestion, and sick-headache. Their action is as prompt and efficient as their taste is pleasant. 25 cents. Dose one Fig. At all druggists. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Big Bargains To-Day is Millinery.

tan straws, at \$2, reduced from \$3 50. Finest walking hats, turbans and toques that were

\$2 50 and \$3, all reduced to-day to \$1.

GOBELIN,

Ladies' sun hats, fine Milan and Neapoli-

NOTHING contributes more toward a sound

tigestion than the use of Angostura Bitters.

AXMINSTER,

-:-CARPETS-:-

-AT-

LOWEST PRICES EVER OFFERED IN

PITTSBURG.

5,000 yards best makes Moquette Carpets (not remnants) at \$1 10 per yard.

A line of remnants Moquette Carpets, from

6,000 yards Gobelin and Axminster Carpets, with borders to match, at \$1.50 per yard. These are the greatest bargains ever offered here, as the same goods have never sold less than \$2 a yard.

500 rolls CHINA MATTINGS at \$4 a roll (40

EDWARD

GROETZINGER.

627 and 629 Penn Avenue.

EXTRA VALUES.

Ginghams at reduced prices. Thousands of yards on our shelves and counters at 10c, 12½c, 17c and 25c. These are all in extra grades and choicest patterns and colorings. We have made each line interesting by including many pieces that were held at higher figures.

Special value in embroideries. We have just bought a large line of fine embroideries which we offer at fully 33% per

cent under former values.

7-inch H. S. Flouncings at 50c. 45-inch
H. S. Flouncings at 50c, 65c and up.

Black drapery nets in all silk choice designs, 46-inches wide, at 60c, 75c, 85c. Beautiful floral designs and stripes in black silk draperies at \$1 to \$3.

Ladies' fast black hosiery at 25c.

This is a light weight wash material 28 inches wide, in rich printings. They sell rapidly.

Two cases 36-inch chall at 125/c in much handsomer effects than any of our previous offerings.

A few umbrella bargains. 25-inch twills, with silver mountings, \$1. 25-inch gloria, with silver mountings, \$1 25. 25-inch gloria, with very fine handles, \$1 50 and

\$1.75.
26-inch silk umbrellas on twisted oak handles, silver mounted, \$2.75.
Extra fine covers on antique oak handles, mounted in silver, \$4.50.
For gentlemen, 28-inch fast black serge umbrellas, silver mounted, natural sticks, \$1.37.
28-inch gloria, silver mountings, \$2.

Extra good values in lace, check and stripe muslins, 12c and 15c up to 25c.

Apronettes, full widths, 12%c to 30c.

Some excellent bargains in ladies' and gents' andkerct-lefs:
Ladies' printed borders, 5c; 60c a dozen.
Ladies' printed borders, 3 for 25c.
Ladies' H. S., extra value, all linen, 12%c;

\$1 35 a dozen.

Ladies' extra sheer linen cambric handker-chiefs, with new designs in corners, 25c; \$3 a

Gents' 2-inch H. S., all linen, very good, 25c;

\$2.75 a dozen. Gents' extra fine grade handkerchiefs, 30c to

Ladies' embroidered handkerchiefs, 30c to \$1

Ruchings, in new and novel designs, t 25c; also in boxes, 6 yards, for 18c and

25c. Ladies' and gents' Windsor ties, in surah silk, crepes, lace effects, etc., at 25c to 50c.

Black Crepe de Chine at \$1 to \$1 37% a yard. This is a very soft and cool fabric for ladies' dresses.

Black French all-wool chalit, 38-inch, at 50c.

BIBER & EASTON,

505 and 507 MARKET STREET.

These are in every respect a bargai One case Indian Pongees at 1314c.

yards). This grade never sold below \$6

JOS. HORNE & Co.'s

Penn Avenue Stores

MOQUETTE

Beginning of the Henring of Louis Wagner -First Day's Evidence in the Center Avenue Livery Stable Murder Case-A Plen of Self Defense. Louis Wagner was yesterday placed on trial before Judge Slagle for the murder of

John Bond on the 24th of last January, in McNulty's livery stable, on Center avenue, The bill against Mrs. Emma E. Beck, who had been charge by Detective Cook with East End. Wagner and Bond were embeing an accessory before the fact, was ployed at the stable as drivers, and during a quarrel Wagner struck Bond on the head a quarrel Wagner struck Bond on the head
with a hammer, fracturing his skull, from the
result of which Bond died some days later,
The defense in the case is being cared for by
Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., and Thomas M.
Marshall, Jr., while the prosecution is in the
hands of District Attorney Johnston. In offering the case Mr. Johnston did not ask for any
special verdict, but left the matter entirely is
the hands of the jury, explaining to them the
different degrees of murder. The other true bills returned were: Margaret Burke, Sarah Burke, Michael Gross, John McNally, Joseph McNally, assault and battery; Charles McCabe, felonious and aggravated assault and battery and pointing firearms; Al

INDICTED FOR MURDER.

True Bill Against Eddle Myers for the

Mysterious Douglass Tragedy-Other

Bills Returned and Ignored-Miscol-

The grand jury vesterday returned a true

bill against James E. Myers for the murder

of his aunt, Miss Douglass, of McKeesport.

lancous News From the Courts.

Glass, John Glass, obstructing the execution of a legal process: George Geier, Frank Teevans, an offense against morality: Mark Stearus, a similar offense; Matthew H. Hart, blasphemy; William Mitchell, larceny; L. W. Schreiber, misdemeanor; J. T. Stewart, nuiance, The following bills were ignored: Charles

The following blis were ignored: Charles Blackwell, attempted burglary; Margaret Burke, E. Caler, larceny; M. Craig, larceny by bailes; S. Grehefski, William Shrader, Joseph Wassil, assault and battery; Margaret McGready, aggravated assault and battery. To-Day's Trial List.

Criminal Court — Commonwealth vs William Gilthrope, Louis Gallagher, George Dowling, John O'Leary (2), Oliver Wells, Emil Hess, John Driscoil (3), Maggie Mahoney (2), John Dou-nelly, William Shaf, John Keil, James Mo-

Lines From Legal Quarters. The will of the late Josephine Stewart, of Allegheny, was filed yesterday for probate. It leaves \$2,000 each to the Boards of Foreign and Home Missions of the Presbyterian Church. THE hearing in the hearing in the Ford plate glass case was continued yesterday before Com-missioner Gamble. John F. Scott was recalled to the stand and questioned concerning some matters he had already testified to.

In the Criminal Court yesterday John Hurley was convicted of assault and battery. Annie Lynch pleaded guilty to two charges of illegal liquor seiling. Patrick Curley was con-victed of unlawful cutting and wounding. Robert and Rebecca Means pleaded guilty to seiling liquor without license and on Sunday.

The largest stock of vestings, suitings and trouserings at Pitcairn's, 434 Wood st. Tusu PITTSBURG, Tuesday, June 24, 1890.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVE. STORES.

A big lot of Novelty Summer Dress Goods MARKED DOWN away below the usual bar

SUMMER BARGAINS.

At 75c; reduced from \$1 25: A lot of two-toned Side Bordered Suitings, very stylish and very cheap.

At 75c; reduced from \$1 25: A line of light-weight plain Serge Suit ings, best shades, 43 inches wide, and a

At 50c; reduced from 75c: A choice line of imported plain and mixture Suitings; all new colors, 42 inches

At 75c; reduced from \$1: A line of 41-inch Mohairs, plain colors, in grays, browns, navy green and all choice shades.

At \$1; reduced from \$1 65: 42 inch Scotch Cheviots, or homespur especially worn in mountain and seaside

At 75c; reduced from \$1 25: 46-inch Homespun Suitings in plain and plaid mixtures in light, airy colors,

At \$1; reduced from \$1 25 and \$1 50: 42-mch light-weight English Serges, in summer colorings.

At \$1; reduced from \$1 35: 48-inch high-colored Scotch Tartan plaids, genuine Tartan plaids.

New FAST-DYE Navy Blue and Black English Serges, for mountain or seaside costumes, bathing suits, etc. The colors absolutely resist sun, salt water or any other agent supposed to make shades fade. Price \$1 a yard.

CREAM WHITE SILKS.

20 pieces Cream White Japanese Silks, best quality imported, 27 inches wide, only \$1 15 a 15 pieces Cream White Japanese Silks at only

20 pieces Cream White Real Shanghai India Silks, 24 inches wide, only 75c a yard. PLAIN BLACK Real Jananese and Shang-

> TWO BARGAINS In Black Silks

In light summer weights, just what is wanted by ladies who, at this season of the year, wish to wear Black Silks, but not the heavy weights. A line of Black ARMURETTES, very pretty weave, light in weight, prices \$1 to \$1 60 a yard, fully 50 cents a yard below actual cost of im

A special lot of Black FRENCH GROS GRAINS, three different lines, of different makes; prices ranging from 60c to \$1 65; also fully a half dollar below the actual value of the

These are the best values we have ever offered

JOS. HORNE & CO.

609-621 PENN AVENUE.