A DANGEROUS MINE.

Several Witnesses Testify to the Presence of Gas in the Farm Hill Pit.

KEIGHLEY KNEW ITS CONDITION

And Claims That Improvements Were Promised, but That the Work Was Not Carried Out.

THE INSPECTOR SEVERELY ARRAIGNED

By Secretary Watchorn, Who Says Neglect Caused the Accident.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

DUNBAR, July 9.—The inquest was resumed at 10 o'clock this morning, and the forenoon session was mainly taken up by miners' testimony regarding the condition of the Hill Farm mine. Thomas Shearin, fire boss at the Ferguson, and a brother of the man who lost his life, told an impressive story, and others gave some startling testimony as to the condition of the mine. The main points brought out were the following:

John Pendergraf, one of the men who called on Inspector Keighley to notify him of the condition of the mine, said he went to Keighley because John Coke had broken through into the Mahoning. Hugh Doran had told him there was black damp coming through the hole. He quit because he thought it unsafe. He was questioned by Mr. Keighley and replied: "You told me there were many complaints made and wanted us to swear to them. Both Wills and myself told you we were satisfied. The hole in the Mahoning mine was made before you were notified there was no water near the hole. I never heard of any fire damp. I worked on the wind mill." He did not say he was going to bring suit against Superintendent Long.

Dr. J. J. Mullen testified that he made an examination of the bodies of the two men. Their death was caused by inhalation of damp and smoke. Only made an outward examination.

PASSED DANGER MARKS.

Thomas Kelley was called, and testified as follows: Was in the Hill Farm mine the day of the accident. Ran out through the smoke. Heard the noise of the explosion. Met the two men who were found dead. Don't know how the men met their death: passed danger marks with open lights.

John Bigley was called. He lost several relatives in the Hill Farm mine. He remembered the explosion of 1884; worked in the mine 11 years. "Hugh Doran showed me gas over a fill," said the witness. "Doran knew then that there was gas in that part of the mine. The lamp was seven or eight feet from the top when I was shown this gas. I quit on account of bad air.

James Miller was the next witness. He dug coal in the Hill Farm mine. Never heard anyone say to any of the officials that there was gas. Mr. Erhart had said he told the bosses so once. W. R. O'Hara had worked at the Hill Farm mine four or five years ago. Never told Mr. Lang there was gas.

Hugh Doran, recalled, said he had no knowledge, for the past ten months, that there was gas in the mine.

Frank Malory, who saw the accident, was called, and said: "I was in the pit when the accident occurred, and was about 100 feet from the bore hole. The noise was not loud, and I felt a little shock. The explosion was not strong enough to put out my lamp."

Thomas Shearin, whose brother was lost, said he saw the flash and heard the explosion. His brother was brought up to the Ferguson flat, which was the safest way out, and he told him he could get through that way.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

Lamby and I were shooting horseback. Just as the trip passed me the flash came. I could see gas there; didn't seem to be much. Then I came up and all the men ran. I met Hays, and said to him: "For God's sake, come back." I followed him to the castover and met a solid wall of fire. Then he said: "You will come with me," and we went to the manway. We had to grope. Hays came along five or six steps. Then he turned and went down the mine. I tried to come up the manway till I met him on the other side. "Get back; the dip's on fire," he said; "this thing will be over in a few minutes." "Show me the Ferguson flat," I shouted, and we went in. I asked him where Jimmie, the other brother, worked, and he said he was on the top right. Then I said: "He's gone." I then said we must get out and stop the bore hole. He was to remain till I came back. Told him there might be some chance for an explosion and to come back to this flat, and not to try the manway. Then the second explosion came and put our lamps out. The first man I met was Lang. Told him the hole must be closed. He said it was being done. Then went back and found my brother's safety lamp at the place where I left him.

In answer to Mr. Byrne's question the witness said the gas ignited. "I heard a second explosion," said the witness, "and am sure of it. He was fire boss, and it was his duty to try and get the men out. My brother was killed in the discharge of duty. I think there was gas in that bore hole, and if the peg had been driven to the bottom the gas would have been stopped. This was the one chance to save the men if they were not suffocated. I would not have approached the hole in that way."

QUANTITIES OF GAS.

Mr. Keighley asked witness how far the flame extended up the slope. The witness said: "About 300 feet. The slope couldn't contain the flash. The gas all came from the bore hole. In any of these mines no man can come but the manway alive. The vibration of the explosion would knock down the brattice and make the slope and manway virtually one."

He had seen gas in the mine time and time again and thought there was where the largest body of gas in the Connellsville region.

The incident of the day was the tilt between Superintendent Lang, of the Hill Farm and Mr. Byrnes. The latter intimated that the former was not answering his questions directly and that he had but little sympathy. He closed his remarks by: "Yes, there are 31 men under that hill." This brought Mr. Lang to his feet and he said he felt the accident as much as anyone. "I have no personal ends to gain. I am not forced to hang my head down. No one can say that there is a spot on my character and I'm right." The Coroner had to pound on the table with his cane to secure order, and it was a few minutes before the excitement was over.

The afternoon session was late beginning. Mr. Lang, Superintendent of the mine, was recalled at the request of Mr. R. Byrnes.

"There was a bore hole put down in the mine, wasn't there?"

"Yes, two or three years ago. In the No. 1 borehole the coal was dug out and water came out just as in this last one."

WORDY WARFARE.

Then Mr. Byrnes and Mr. Lang had a wordy war over the statement that No. 2 borehole was entered in the same way as No. 1. "We dug up about three feet," said Mr. Lang "and the borehole was full of water."

"Mr. Lang, do you remember a complaint about a hole, and what excuse did you give me for not carrying a drill hole?" asked Mr. Keighley.

"I do, and didn't think we were within 20 or 30 feet. I went down the mine and told Hugh Doran to put up props, and sent down car loads of hay to make it as tight as possible."

"Did you know what lay on the other side?"

"No, I didn't take any pains to find out whether there were any gases on the Mahoning side. I tried to keep safe. We didn't run over our line not even up to it."

"Mr. Lang, you say you notified Doran to fix this break up. Where was the pit boss?"

"I don't know. I ordered them to make it as tight as possible."

Beth Worman was called. He said: "I am a machinist. Used to be at the Mahoning. We had two bore holes reached, both by drilling and cutting. The cutting thought to be the safest way."

In answer to Mr. Keighley he said: "The law of 1885 shut me out. Once found some dangerous gases above where we were working. There is a boundary pillar of about 100 feet where this hole was broken through. The coal was worked up to the line."

George J. Burns, the former mine boss of the Hill Farm mine, was called. His testimony was not important.

DUTIES OF A FIRE BOSS.

At the request of the jury Mine Inspector Keighley took the stand. "The duty of the fire boss in time of accident is to try and rescue the men. His duty is to examine the working places. In a rescue I think the fire boss ought to take the lead. When nothing can be done the fire boss should try and save himself."

"On May 19 you wrote two reports from Ferguson and Hill Farm mine. Why?"

"Because I usually do so."

"Why didn't you shut the mine up when you found it worse than reported?"

"I found a young revolution going on, one man against another. Then I went to Mr. Lang, and he promised me so faithfully to remedy things that I waited till the next day. Then I satisfied myself that the work was being done. I didn't hang up the report myself as required by law. They have a case here, and I gave it to Mr. Lang to hang up. I am rather inclined to believe now that there was a large amount of gas in the mine; I have tested the gas and found the explosive limits. The lowest is 5 and 8, and I have seen it as high as 15. The nearer it approaches 9½ the more the explosion. If there had been a good current of air it should have driven the gas away. Circumstances held it back some way."

THE MINE ALWAYS BAD.

"Would you have come to the mines if not sent for, Mr. Keighley?"

"I don't know. I always protested that the mine was a bad one, as many more are. They seemed to start improvements, but did not carry them on. If they improved the mines as they started to, it must have changed the result."

"Why didn't you stay and see the improvements made?" asked Mr. Lindsey.

"Because I didn't have to. Mr. Lang promised to make some improvements, even before this last time, but they didn't come up to my desires. Whether the improvements they promised to make this last time were made I don't know. I do know that they were started. The rib where Pat Devlin worked was in bad shape."

Then he handed the last two reports of Mine Boss Evans to the Knights of Labor representatives. After looking over them Mr. Evans was recalled. He was questioned concerning his signature and identified them. "I didn't send the report for June to Mr. Keighley as a report. All the measurements were made before the accident."

The Coroner—The evidence has all been taken, and I am pleased with the treatment we have received. It has been requested by District Master Workman Kerfoot that Secretary Watchorn and Mr. Lindsey address the jury.

Mr. Watchorn said: "This matter has been probed to the bottom. It is for you to decide whether these two men came to their death by an avoidable or unavoidable accident. We believe this accident could have been avoided. I must call attention to Mr. Worman's statement as to how the bore hole in the Mahoning mine was driven. Why couldn't this have been done in this mine? The inspectors all say if this hole had been approached in the proper manner no accident would have occurred. I hold that the men who gave orders to approach this hole in this way are guilty of the death of these two men."

KEIGHLEY BITTERLY SCORED.

"He held that it was not according to law when they knew there was danger ahead to cut the bore hole the way they did. The inspector comes down," said Mr. Watchorn, "and makes the worst report on the condition of the mine I ever saw. He found black damp and fire damp and safety lamps in bad condition. He runs his finger through the gauze of one of the lamps and yet he permits this mine to be operated. Then tell us no one is responsible. We hold that this mine has been run in the worst possible and most reckless way imaginable. Mr. Hill has been here three months. He depends on his subordinates to keep him posted. He swears that from their reports he thought the mine in good condition. If that is the case they have been misrepresenting the state of affairs to him. They are responsible for this accident."

He then reviewed Inspector Keighley's reports, and scored the mine officials for not being present when they knew this bore hole was to be cut into. He would not accuse them of cowardice, for he had worked with two of them in rescuing parties, but it was strange. He showed by the testimony that the mine boss had not been present for eight or ten days at a time in the men's rooms. He held that there was recklessness from January to December. He closed by asking the jury to locate the blame now, and stop these terrible calamities. He spoke in behalf of hundreds and thousands of miners.

Mr. Lindsey, for the company, spoke next. He congratulated the miners that they had such an able man to represent their interests as Secretary Watchorn. He had worked like a hero in the work of rescue, and by his speech showed that he was able to look after their interests in the courts. He had made a strong plea for those entombed under the Hill Farm mine, but that was not the question to be decided. On the testimony the jury must decide how the two men reached their death. He would not admit that anyone felt more sympathy for the families broken up by this catastrophe than the company and himself.

TOO ZEALOUS IN DUTY.

The men came to their death from an excessive zeal in the discharge of their duty. When they found it was impossible to reach the others they should have come out, and six men testified that they could have done so. The condition of the mine had nothing to do with this question. They stayed too long when escape was open. Their duty to their families made it necessary to escape when they found it was impossible to proceed. The officials went to the men drilling the hole and asked if there was any gas in it. The answer was always in the negative. Danger was apprehended from nothing but water and nothing came from that. He held that neither the company nor the officials could be held responsible.

The Coroner told the jury that their duty was just beginning. He was satisfied they would do their duty. He warned them that the death of Hay and Shearin was the only thing before them. He told them they must keep their business to themselves. Then he bade them farewell.

The jury then began its deliberations.

BANK NOTES AS GOOD AS GOLD.

The Government Fiat Guarantees Credit and Creates Confidence.

BUENOS AYRES, July 9.—Despite the objections raised by the Minister of Finance, Congress has referred to the Finance Committee the cedula note bill, providing for the emission of $100,000,000 notes, 10 per cent of which shall be redeemed and burned annually. The London agent of the National Bank of Uruguay has received a cable dispatch from Montevideo, stating that a law suspending the conversion into specie of the notes of the national bank for a maximum period of six months has been decreed. The Government guarantees the payment of the notes of the bank, cedulas and Government debts, all of which are payable in gold.

The emission of bank notes will be limited to $12,500,000, and will be guaranteed by the proper officials to-day. This emission will be received everywhere the same as gold. The dispatch further states that absolute confidence prevails.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

A Despondent Expressman Tries to Die by His Own Hand.

NEWARK, N. J., July 9.—Charles W. King, manager of the United States Express Company, attempted suicide this morning by shooting himself through the head. Mr. King accepted an invitation at ex-Alderman Sandford's house last night, and on retiring requested to be called early. He was called at 6 o'clock. At 7 o'clock a pistol shot was heard and the door of the room was broken open. Mr. King was found lying on the floor unconscious, with a wound in the head. He was about 45 years of age, unmarried and lived in a stylish boarding house.

About a year ago Mr. King disappeared mysteriously for a week. His accounts were examined and found to be correct. He has been unwell and despondent lately. He will probably recover.

RESULTS OF THE STORM.

Damage From Wind and Rain in Many Parts of the Country.

NINE men are reported drowned at Ball's Bluff, N. Y., because of the storm on Lake Champlain.

C. S. GRIFFIN, of Buffalo, was drowned at Bluff Point, N. Y., by the capsizing of his boat in the storm.

SEVERAL persons were killed in the vicinity of Plattsburg, N. Y., as a result of the storm. The loss to property was quite heavy.

AT Mackinaw City, Mich., the velocity of the wind was sufficient to sweep away a new dock 400 feet long, and occasion other local mishaps of a serious character.

AT Indianapolis the storm was terrific in its fury, and much damage to property and growing crops is reported. Telegraph lines were blown down and the towns surrounding were also seriously affected.

A SERIES of heavy storms passed over Western Indiana, Southern Michigan and Northern Ohio last night which did much damage to buildings, telegraph and telephone poles and wires and other objects in its path. At Cleveland it came with a roar of wind and cloud of dust hundreds of feet high, completely obscuring the sun and rendering pedestrianism extremely difficult. Trees and tall buildings suffered severely from the force of the gale. A tall electric light mast was blown down, striking a business house on its way, loosening the walls for 30 feet and smashing pavements to atoms. On the ore docks along the old river bed, three large machines used for unloading ore were destroyed, causing a loss of $90,000; two boats on the docks were also demolished. A new $4,500 building was completely demolished and minor damages were sustained in various parts of the city.

DEMAND AN EQUALITY

Democratic Senators Still Making Vigorous Protests Against

THE COMPROMISE SILVER BILL.

Mr. Sherman Wants a Vote Taken Upon the Measure To-Day.

ATTACK ON THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The silver question was again uppermost in the Senate to-day, and Mr. Cockrell took the floor in opposition to the compromise measure. He criticized the last clause of the second section of the conference bill, and said that the language therein used indicated a preference for a single gold standard. The Secretary of the Treasury would so interpret it. Until parity between the metals was established gold would be given the preference, and the legal tender notes would be redeemed in gold. That was the most dangerous power ever vested by law in a Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Teller—Does not the Senator recognize the fact that under that section the Treasurer can pay for the Treasury notes in silver if he choose?

Mr. Cockrell—Unquestionably.

A QUESTION OF DISCRETION.

Mr. Teller—Then it is simply a question of how the Secretary will exercise that discretion?

Mr. Cockrell—No question about that.

Mr. Teller—Does not the Senator suppose that the Secretary will pay in the coin which the holder of the treasury notes may desire, if he can?

Mr. Cockrell—Certainly.

Mr. Teller—Is that not proper?

Mr. Cockrell—I think not—not at all.

Mr. Teller—That is the way that France has maintained her parity between the two metals. When the holder of paper money wants coin for it, he can have either gold or silver as he desires. When he goes with gold he can have silver for it, and when he goes with silver he can have gold for it. That is what the Secretary of the Treasury will do under this bill. He will give to the holder of treasury notes, gold (as long as he has got it), or silver, just as the holder desires.

Mr. Cockrell—France is in a different situation from the United States. I know what the rule is in France. It is not applicable here at all.

Mr. Platt—Does the Senator mean to say that he would not give to the Secretary of the Treasury a discretion as to which coin he would pay in?

COCKRELL'S PLAN.

Mr. Cockrell—I certainly would give him that discretion. I would say "redeemable in coin."

Mr. Platt—That is all that there is to this.

Mr. Cockrell—That is true; but there is with it a declaration which is the fatal thing, and that is that the gold standard still exists and must be maintained.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada—Are you advocating a change in the form of the bill, or a change in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury? Do you desire a change in that department?

Mr. Cockrell—Not at all. My contention is not that. My contention is against the language of the conference bill, and against the dangerous power which it vests in any Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Cockrell went on with his argument and taking up the third section of the conference bill he entered his "most earnest and solemn protest against it," as meaning a practical cessation of silver coinage after July, 1891.

Mr. Jones, of Nevada—That is all we want.

A STRONG DENUNCIATION.

Mr. Cockrell—In other words the distinguished Senator from Nevada is willing to abandon the double standard, to make silver a mere commodity, to stop its coinage and to tell the people of the country that he has done something for them in the restoration of the double standard. He is willing to make a silver commodity, to place it on an equality with tobacco and hemp, and wheat and oats, and bacon and lard. He favors the plan of the Farmers' Alliance to establish warehouses for the storage of silver in connection with other commodities. That is treading on dangerous ground. This compromise, this conference bill, is a total abandonment of all pretensions to a double standard.

Mr. Mitchell in the course of some questions involving Mr. Cockrell's consistency, remarked that while he was in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver, he would support the conference bill because it was all that the friends of silver could get.

Mr. Cockrell—I believe that if the Senate will reject this report, the House will, in the end, agree to the Senate bill. I have no doubt of it. The House has had no fair chance to pass upon it—none at all. We have made no determined effort in support of the Senate bill. We show no back bone. We show no disposition to stand by what we have solemnly done after the fullest, freest and

FAIREST DISCUSSION

ever had in the Senate. This bill in my judgment is infinitely worse than the present law. There is no comparison between it and the bill that passed the Senate. But we surrender at the first fire. We hoist the white flag. We retreat in disorder. We abandon all the pretensions that we have made in behalf of silver. And we give truthfulness to the assertion of the monometallists of the East that the bill was only a project to furnish a market for silver bullion.

Mr. Daniel addressed the Senate in opposition to the report. The silver question, he said, was a great deal bigger than the President of the United States—whether the President's name were Benjamin Harrison or Grover Cleveland—and it was never going to be won (as it ought to be), until the Senate was as great as the question. The Senate and the House ought never to give up the vantage ground which silver had gained, but would reply to those who opposed it, as the gallant officer replied to the demand for his surrender: "Come and take me!"

Mr. Daniel argued that under the conference bill $70,000,000 worth of silver bullion would be piled up in the Treasury every year for all the years that the silver stream would be flowing, and that not a single dollar of it could be coined to pay the bonded obligations of the United States which were payable in coin. Such an enormous discrimination against silver as that had never existed in legislation except when silver was completely demonetized.

BETTER THAN NOTHING.

He admitted that it would be better that the conference bill should become a law. But it was a mere makeshift, a mere expedient for the nonce. If the friends of free coinage should abandon the field now in order to accept the conference substitute, they would be giving away more of the spoils of victory than any victors who ever won a field in military or civic strife. Sooner or later Mr. Daniel said Congress and the executive had got to come into collision on the silver question. If that collision has got to come, why not let it come now? No one loved peace more than he loved it, but if he had got to have a quarrel, here and now were the place and time that he always liked to have it out. If a Democratic President were in the White House and was against silver he would like to have the opportunity to teach him a little true democracy. He was tired, heartily tired of seeing the people of the country thwarted. He said to the friends of the silver question if they stood up to fight they would win it, and if they ran away from it they would lose it. If they believed in free coinage of silver (as he did), they should stand by the Senate bill and let the President of the United States take care of himself.

RISING ABOVE PARTY.

Much as he loved the Democratic party he would rather see a Republican President with a financial system that would give relief to the whole people, than to see a Democratic President treading out and crushing down (as Presidents had done) those great aspirations of the American heart which asked for a freer atmosphere and a fuller play to their energies, their hopes, their enterprise and their ambition. He would have the conference report rejected, and if possible have the Senate bill (or the bill framed upon its lines), passed and sent to the President. If the President should veto it, Congress should then try to pass it over the veto. The friends of silver were now on the very edge of victory if the leaders in the battle would stand up to their followers.

Mr. Morgan took the floor, but saw that he could not finish his remarks to-day. Mr. Sherman proposed that an agreement should be made to take the vote at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Cockrell objected. He had no doubt, he said, that the vote would be taken to-morrow, but the hour could not be fixed now. He knew of two or three Senators who desired to speak on the bill.

Mr. Sherman said that he was satisfied with that assurance—that the vote would be taken to-morrow. The Senate then adjourned.

CHURCH CHARADES.

THE DIRECT CAUSE OF A SUIT FOR CRIMINAL LIBEL.

Pastors and Deacons Summoned to Appear Before the Court—Outsiders Regard the Affair as a Huge Joke, but the Prosecutor is in Earnest.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, July 9.—Great consternation reigns among the deacons and elders of the Second Presbyterian Church, one of the most fashionable and wealthy congregations in Chicago. Warrants have been issued from Justice Blumer's court, charging some of the most prominent members of the congregation, as well as Rev. Simon J. McPherson, the pastor, with criminal libel. These men, according to the complaint sworn out by Judge William M. Zearing, the wealthy property owner and retired lawyer, "conspired to maliciously and unlawfully libel said complainant by making certain gestures and motions tending to show that said complainant was addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors and an immoral man, thus injuring his reputation for sobriety, honesty and virtue."

Judge Zearing, who makes the information, has made a large fortune by judicious real estate investments and strict economy. He is a leader in the anti-secret society organization, which has its headquarters in Chicago. At a series of charades given at the church last December, one of the characters wore long side-whiskers and a red nose and railed against secret societies, and Judge Zearing, who is an attendant, though not a member of that church, thought it was intended to ridicule him, and after numerous consultations with numerous lawyers he has brought the present proceeding against the leaders of the church.

Dr. McPherson is not in Chicago. Others of the defendants deny all knowledge of the matter. The hearing takes place to-morrow afternoon. Outsiders regard the matter as a huge joke on all concerned, but Judge Zearing is in grim and deadly earnest.

HALF OF THEM ARE FARMERS.

A Decidedly Democratic Law-Making Power in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 9.—The mail steamer from Japan to-day brings the news that the first election for the House of Peers under the new Japanese constitution took place June 23, some 44 members being returned. Twenty-two of these are farmers by occupation, 15 are merchants and only one a noble.

The Japanese *Gazette* states that the U. S. ship Palos left Nagasaki suddenly June 9 for Ninsen, Corea, and that it was probable that the U. S. ship Omaha would go on to Corea from Kobe.

A GREAT CANADIAN RAILROAD PROJECT

English Engineers to Survey a Route From Quebec to Labrador.

QUEBEC, July 9.—E. P. Bender, the promoter of the Northern Canadian Atlantic Railway, who has just returned from England, says that in about a month English engineers will come to Canada and commence the work of surveying the route for the proposed railway. When this railway is built it will reduce Atlantic navigation to four days.

The track will run from Quebec across the Saguenay district to a point on the Labrador coast, probably St. Charles Bay, where a port will be opened.

DIED DECLARING HIS INNOCENCE.

An Arkansas Wife-Murderer Expiates His Crime on the Gallows.

FORT SMITH, ARK., July 9.—John Stansberry was hung here to-day for murdering his wife in the Indian country last October. He refused to make any statement to any one except that he was not guilty.

At 10:40 o'clock he was taken to the gallows. He had nothing to say, and in seven minutes from the time he left the jail the rope fell. His neck was broken, and he died without a struggle. The father and brothers of the woman he murdered were there.

A PENNSYLVANIA TOWN BURNED OUT.

Roseville, Tioga County, Lies Smoldering in the Ashes of Destruction.

ELMIRA, July 9.—The little town of Roseville, across the State line, in Tioga county, Pa., was almost totally wiped out by fire yesterday. The fire started in F. C. Avery's Hotel, and burned that building, the Hotel Burns, the Methodist Church, C. B. Hampin's store and barns and 11 dwellings, besides 11 or 12 barns.

Twenty-three buildings in all were burned. Part of the total loss is covered by insurance.

Have You Heard

Of our batiste and cheviot waists at 75c and 95c? Beats anything in the city. Haven't made much noise about them, but sold large quantities. All sizes to-day.

Ths ROSENBAUM & Co.

"Purity—Strength—Perfection."

CLEVELAND'S SUPERIOR Baking Powder.

ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

All ingredients used in making this powder are published on every label. The purity of the ingredients and the scientific accuracy with which they are combined render Cleveland's superior in strength and efficiency to any other baking powder.

Food raised with this powder does not dry up, as when made with baking powder containing ammonia, but keeps moist and sweet, and is palatable and wholesome.

CLEVELAND BAKING POWDER CO.,

jy8-TT 81 and 83 Fulton St., New York.

THE PYTHIAN ARMY.

General Carnahan and Staff Review the Uniformed Rank.

MILWAUKEE, July 9.—The review of the Pythian army by General Carnahan this afternoon at the park, was the event of the day. Thousands of people gathered to witness the review, and the soldierly bearing and military precision of the uniformed Pythians was the subject of much comment. General Carnahan, mounted on a magnificent white horse and surrounded by his staff, took their position in front of the grand stand. Behind him was the splendidly equipped division of the Chicago Banner Zouaves and on his right was the Hussar division of Sioux City, every man mounted on a thoroughbred, the divisions acting as an escort to the Commander in Chief. The large Wisconsin brigade came first, followed in rapid succession by the men from other States.

The prize drills were begun to-day, and will be continued every day until finished. The divisions from St. Louis, New Albany, Ind., and Grand Rapids, Mich., appeared to-day, and the carefully executed movements of each were greeted with applause. The Supreme Lodge will elect officers to-morrow, and George B. Shaw, of Eau Claire, will be chosen Supreme Chancellor.

Omaha is said to be ahead for place of the next meeting, but several other cities will try to get it.

ENGLISH CAPITAL FLOATING IN.

Now it Wants Possession of Certain Western Packing Houses.

CHICAGO, July 9.—A short time ago an English syndicate exploited simultaneously in this city and London the securities of a number of combined Chicago breweries, with the result that the offerings were subscribed for at once many times over. To-day the newspapers contain large advertising spreads offering, in like manner, by a London syndicate, the securities of certain packing houses in this city and Nebraska City. The representative of the syndicate in Chicago says that, though the subscription books do not open until to-morrow, tenders have already been made for the full amount of the securities offered ten times over. This fact, the gentleman says, indicates that Chicago is becoming a great financial center, and that large amounts of surplus capital are accumulating here.

An unusual incident in connection with the present transaction is the fact that the entire prospectus was cabled from London at a cost of about $3,000.

DRAPERY nets and lace flouncings, remnants and dress lengths, at bargain prices to close. HUGUS & HACKE.

TTSSu

For Atlantic City,

Or if to any other city you are going, buy one of our 10 or 12 to 16 inch club grain leather or aligator bags. New styles just in. Prices below competition.

Ths ROSENBAUM & Co.

B. & B.

27-inch Indias, choice black and white that are so scarce in desirable styles. Prices 75 and $1—25c a yard reduction.

BOGGS & BUHL.

ATTEND our summer clearance sale for a bargain assortment unsurpassed.

TTSSu HUGUS & HACKE.

Marriage Licenses Granted Yesterday.

Name.	Residence.
William Scott	Penn township
Margaret E. Copeland	Penn township
John Zurawski	Pittsburg
Franciska Gonska	Pittsburg
Harry R. Newlin	Pittsburg
Laura M. Zern	Pittsburg
Jacob Ehrhart	Allegheny
Louisa Karle	Hoboken
George Wieseckel	Allegheny
Mary Schnelder	Allegheny
James Orris	Scott township
Emma Heisel	Collier township
Paul Kress	Allegheny
Franciska Friedrich	Reserve township
Eugene See	Pittsburg
Jane Irwin	Pittsburg
John D. Wise	Pittsburg
Annie Wiedmann	Pittsburg
Patrick McNerney	Pittsburg
Emma Bawser	Kittanning
Patrick Tierney	Collier township
Mary Mella	Lower St. Clair township
Richard Andrews	Moon township
Nancy Hissam	Moon township
Harry Parks	Pittsburg
Sarah Fletcher	Pittsburg
John Gilroy	Pittsburg
Ellen Healey	Pittsburg
Frederick Schultles	Pittsburg
Anna Gauss	Pittsburg
Benjamin F. Shafer	Wilkinsburg
Lizzie Phillips	Wilkinsburg

DIED.

ALLCROFT—On Wednesday, July 9, 1890, at 8:15 o'clock A. M., HARVEY B., youngest child of Harvey and Annie Allcroft, aged 11 months 23 days.

Funeral services at the parents' residence, No. 322 Forty-fifth street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

LENKNER—On Tuesday, July 8, 1890, at 3 o'clock A. M., LOUIS LENKNER, aged 74 years.

Funeral from his late residence, Brushton avenue, East End, city, on THURSDAY, July 10, at 1:30 P. M. Friends of the family are invited. 2

LARIMER—Wednesday, July 9, at 11 o'clock P. M., ANNA ELIZABETH, wife of Dr. W. T. Larimer, at their residence, Western avenue, Allegheny City, Pa.

Notice of funeral later.

[Indiana, Pa., papers please copy.]

MEYER—On Wednesday, July 9, 1890, at 1 A. M., GEORGE MEYER, aged 81 years 2 months 2 days.

Funeral on FRIDAY at 2 P. M. from the residence of his son, Martin Meyer, No. 2116 Sarah street, Southside, Pittsburg, Pa. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. 2

MORRIS—At Hoboken, W. P. R. R., on July 8, at 11:45 A. M., HASLET MORRIS, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral on the arrival of the 3:45 P. M. train at Federal street station, W. P. R. R., on THURSDAY, July 10. Friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

REA—On Wednesday, July 9, 1890, at 4 A. M., JANE M., youngest daughter of Edward and Martha Rea, aged 2 years.

Funeral services at the family residence, 6350 Shakespeare street, Twentieth ward, THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at 10 A. M.

ROSENFELD—Wednesday, July 9, at 5 P. M., STELLA, daughter of Louis K. and Bertha Rosenfeld, age 9 years, 6 months and 15 days.

Funeral from residence, 67 Marion street, on THURSDAY, July 10, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SHEPHERD—On Wednesday, July 9, 1890, at 3 o'clock P. M., CAROLINE, infant daughter of Albert S. and Mary A. Shepherd, aged 8 months and 13 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, No. 22 Seventh street, on THURSDAY at 3:30 o'clock, P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SMITH—On Tuesday, July 8, 1890, at 9:30 A. M., SARAH SMITH, relict of the late John A. Smith, aged 72 years.

Funeral from her late residence, 425 Center avenue, THURSDAY, July 10, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. 2

SMITH—On Wednesday, July 9, 1890, at 9 A. M., THOMAS SMITH, aged 61 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 896 Second avenue, Copper Works station, on FRIDAY at 2:30 P. M. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. 2

WEISSER—On Wednesday, July 9, 1890, at 1:50 A. M., GABRIEL WEISSER, aged 72 years, 2 months and 22 days.

Funeral will take place on FRIDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 19 Penn avenue. Requiem mass will be held at St. Philomena Church at 8:30 A. M., to which friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. 2

WITTHAUER—On Wednesday, July 9, 1890, at 4:30 P. M., WILLIE, son of W. R. and Millie Witthauer, aged 6 years 2 months 9 days.

Funeral will take place on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, from residence, No. 20 Pride street, Pittsburg.

WEIS—In his 16th year, AUGUST, son of John and Barbara Weis.

Funeral from the parents' residence, Forbes street, below Seneca street. Time of funeral hereafter.

JAMES ARCHIBALD & BRO., LIVERY AND SALE STABLES, 96 and 98 Second avenue, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

Carriages for funerals, $3. Carriages for operas, parties, etc., at the lowest rates. All new carriages. Telephone communication.

my6-90 TTS

REPRESENTED IN PITTSBURG IN 1801

ASSETS . . $9,071,696 33.

Insurance Co. of North America.

Losses adjusted and paid by WILLIAM L. JONES. 84 Fourth avenue. ja20-52-D

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURG.

Assets $448,501 87

NO. 411 WOOD STREET.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.

JOHN B. JACKSON, Vice President.

fe22-26-TTS WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Straw Mattings.

KNOCKED DOWN.

We to-day offer the greatest bargains of the year in these coolest, cleanest, cheapest, covering for floors. If you have not yet bought, there are dollars to save on every roll. The whole stock goes into the rush. Full assortment of patterns and every pattern in good quantity.

"Viceroy," finest matting (jointless), down from 60c to 45c per yard.

"Pagoda," extra heavy mattings, down from 40c to 30c per yard.

"Crown" Mattings (jointless), down from 50c to 25c per yard.

XXX Mattings (jointless), down from 35c to 25c per yard.

Mattings at $12 per roll are now $10.
Mattings at $8 per roll are now $7.
Mattings at $6 per roll are now $5.
Mattings at $5 per roll are now $4.

Extra quality fine white Japanese Mattings, upon which are embroidered quaint designs in variegated colors, are now down from $26 to $16 per roll.

Our Fancy Mattings, in dark colors, which have been unequaled all season at $4 per roll, (40 yards, or 10 cents a yard) we now offer at the remarkable price of

$3.50.

O. McClintock & Co.

33 FIFTH AVE.

jy7-TTS

DANZIGER'S.

THE ONLY HOUSE

In either city that shows the popular

Ladies' Percale Shirt Waists

In order to stimulate trade and to make our stores more popular (if that were possible) we will to-morrow and during the month of July sell this waist for

98 Cents

Regular price $1 49, and they are cheap at that. Ladies who are wearing them now will all admit the fact that they are the coolest and neatest Waist now worn. New patterns are shown this week, viz.: Black and White Stripes, Black Polka Dots, Blue Stripes, Red Striped, etc., etc. As some of the patterns are limited, those calling early will have first choice.

BELTS AND CHATELAINE BAGS

We shall place on sale Monday morning the biggest bargain in a Chatelaine Bag ever seen in this or any other city. Don't fail to see them. Also, 10,000 LADIES' BELTS at 24c, 39c and 49c each and up to $3; and bear in mind this fact, that anything you can think of in the line of a Belt you'll surely find it at Danziger's.

☞ During the months of JULY and AUGUST our stores will open at 8 A. M. and close at 5 P. M., excepting Saturdays, when we will open at 7:30 A. M. and close at 10 P. M.

DANZIGER'S,

Sixth St. and Penn Ave.

jy7

ESTABLISHED 1870

BLACK GIN —FOR THE— KIDNEYS

Is a relief and sure cure for the Urinary Organs, Gravel and Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder.

The Swiss Stomach Bitters are a sure cure for Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and every species of Indigestion.

TRADE MARK

Wild Cherry Tonic, the most popular preparation for cure of Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis and Lung Troubles.

Either of the above, $1 per bottle, or $6 for $5. If your druggist does not handle these goods write to WM. F. ZOELLER, Sole Mfr., oc8-71-TTS Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

LADIES' DRESS SHIELDS.

There is no small item of ladies' wearing apparel which it is more essential to have right and of a quality that will do the work you require than the "Dress Shields." We have given very careful attention to introduce to our stock only such grades of goods as we can guarantee to give satisfaction. We beg to call your attention to some of the prominent makes to be found in our stock.

We introduce our "Violet" Rubber Lined Shield, which contains a perfumed pad, making it very desirable; No. 2, 25c, and No. 3, 28c pair.

Horne & Ward Gutta Percha Shield, No. 2, 17c; No. 3, 20c; No. 4, 25c; extra size, 30c; extra large size, 30c pair.

Kleinort's "Nainsook" Feather Weight Shields in Nos. 2 and 3.

Kleinort's "Silk" Feather Weight Shields in Nos. 2 and 3. Both these shields we can recommend to give satisfaction.

Kleinort's Silk "Gem" Rubber Lined Shields, Nos. 2 and 3.

Kleinort's Nainsook "Gem" Rubber Lined Shields, No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 22c pair.

Black Silk Rubber Lined Shields.

Twilled Silk Shields.

Standard Gutta Percha Shields at the low price of 10c pair, 3 pairs for 25c.

Canfield Stockinet Shields, recommended as one of the best stockinet shields made. Goodyear's Stockinet Shields, as good as any stockinet shield made. It comes in sizes Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, and costs less than the Canfield Shield.

The above shields comprise some of our leading makes. We have others of equal merit, and can suit every lady who uses dress shields. When you are buying shields, if the clerk does not introduce "MUM," an article of the toilet, to you, ask to see it. Those who have had and used it, speak very highly of it for doing what is claimed for the article.

Orders by mail for Dress Shields, or any other article in our line, promptly attended to.

HORNE & WARD

41 FIFTH AVE.

jy8-D

DRUNKENNESS LIQUOR HABIT.

IN ALL THE WORLD THERE IS BUT ONE CURE. DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient, if necessary. It is absolutely harmless and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. It operates so quietly and with such certainty that the patient undergoes no inconvenience, and ere he is aware, his complete reformation is effected. 48 page book free. To be had of A. J. RANKIN, Sixth and Penn st., Pittsburg; E. HOLDEN & CO., 63 Federal st., Allegheny. Trade supplied by GEO. A. KELLY & CO., L. H. HARRIS DRUG CO. my15-49-TTS

DEAFNESS and HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's Pat. Invisible Tubular Ear Cushions. Whispers heard distinctly. Successful when all remedies fail. Write or call for illustrated book FREE. Sold only by F. HISCOX, 853 Broadway, cor. 14th St., New York. No agents.

no13-61-TTSSuWK

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

B. & B.

AT ONCE!

If you want first pick 22 and 24-inch PURE FINE WASH SILKS, 50c.

French Organdies, the real genuine, and all new and choice, 20c.

Anderson's elegant 60c side-bordered Zephyr Ginghams go at 25c.

Another lot genuine Scotch Zephyr Ginghams, side borders, go at 15c; were 25c to 35c.

100 pieces choicer styles, better quality Fine Zephyr Ginghams at 15c than are offered usually.

Frere's Koechlin, newest and best French Satines, 25c. Satines that are so fine and handsome and such color combinations that they don't look like Satines, but look like Silks when made up.

100 pieces 35c quality French Satines at 15c; quality just as good as the quarter dollar ones; styles not so new, that's all the difference.

Double-width Tricot Mixtures make good outing dresses, 10c.

100 pieces assorted, newest, choicest and best, $1 to $1 25.

Imported Dress Goods go at 50c; almost a needless sacrifice, but we've made up our minds to do a July business and clear the shelves.

Prices in 52 Departments that will accomplish the work. You can come and see for yourself. The loss is ours; the gain yours, if you avail yourself and get any of these remarkable bargains.

The Paris Robes are all to go.

1 Lot, $3 50.
1 Lot, $6 00.
1 Lot, $8 00.
1 Lot, $10 00.

They're choice, and such a loss we don't want to make often.

BOGGS & BUHL,

Allegheny.

jy10

DOWN THEY GO

Corsets,

Infants' Goods,

Ladies' Muslin Underwear,

Materials for Fancy Work.

Boys' Shirt Waists, etc.

Removed from SECOND to FIRST floor during July and August.

During this time our second floor will be remodeled and improved, and ready in the fall with a Great Surprise.

Fleishman & Co.,

PITTSBURG, PA.

jy10

TEETH. $4, $7 AND $10. FULL gum. Elegant sets. Fine fillings a specialty. Vitalized air 50c. DR. PHILLIPS, 800 Penn ave., makes or repairs sets while you wait.

Open Sundays. mh23-148

FOR INTENDING TOURISTS.

Every man, woman and child who can possibly get out of the city for a breathing spell and rest during the summer, goes. The pleasures of a trip are increased tenfold if all the conveniences you are accustomed to at home are at hand. To forget these little things is often the cause of much annoyance.

TRAVELING COMPANIONS.

Writing Tablets in seal and fancy embossed leather, from 75c to $3 each.

Traveling and Toilet Leather Cases, many shapes in alligator, grain and seal leather.

Pocketbooks in greatest variety. Special values in 25c and 50c books. Full line up to $3 50, with plain or oxidized corners, in seal, calf and fancy Japan leather.

Music Rolls, 50c, 75c, $1, $1 25.

Writing Paper by the pound (the cheapest way to buy it), 15c per pound up.

Envelopes, 5c, 6c and 8c per package.

Whisks and Whisk Holders, 10c to $1 25.

Glove and Shoe Buttoners, oxidized silver and gold plated, 10c to 75c.

Pocket Toilet Outfits. Pocket Needle Cases, Inkstands, etc. Leather and Patent Shawl Straps. Silk Purses.

FANS AND BELTS.

An immense assortment at prices heretofore unheard of. Palm Leaf Fans, Pocket Folding Fans, black and tan, at 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c. There's no kind of fan ever conceived that we haven't in stock. We have cut prices down to a figure that will make the entire collection go in short order. See our Satin, Gauze and Ostrich Feather Fans.

APRONS! All we ask is that you look into the splendid variety offered and not the prices—see if you can get the same value elsewhere: Tucked Lawn Aprons at 12c, 15c, 18c and 25c; Lace Trimmed Aprons, 18c; Embroidered and Fancy Woven Border Aprons at 25c; Nurses' Aprons, extra large, at 38c, 50c, 62c and 78c; Nurses' Caps.

We have many other useful articles which are not enumerated here. Before starting on your trip, be sure to examine our stock.

ROSENBAUM & CO.

510 to 514 Market Street.

We close at 5 p. m., Saturdays excepted, till September 1.

jy8-TTS