A BRAND-NEW PARTY

To be Organized Shortly in Pittsburg, the Cradle of the Republicanism of the Present.

THE PLAN OF AN ALLEGHENIAN

. To Abolish Gold and Silver as the Basis of the Monetary System of the United States.

AGRICULTURAL LANDS A SUBSTITUTE.

Senator Stanford Accused of Stealing the Thunder of a Local Reformer.

A new party in politics! A party that is to supersede the two old parties and lead men by new ideas, along new grooves, to something more nearly akin to the misty millennium ! A party with a New Idea that settles the present national monetary question and solves the domestic economy riddle in a way that the old masters seldom dreamed of and less seldom ever thought of -a near realization! The present generation has grown so familiar with the names Democrat and Republican, and what these names are supposed to represent that the very thought of breaking down the barriers appears something startling.

But Pittsburg has somewhat of a revolutionary reputation in political matters. The Republican party was swaddled in the Iron City, and ever since that period great political ideas in Pittsburg have not been known to be bound around with iron hoops. Vill Pittsburg be the cradle of another

great national party? The movement is on oot, and already it has taken shape in one Pittsburg man's brain. It has not as vet made much headway among the voters, but the originator of the New Idea contemplates calling a general convention in Pittsburg at no distant day, where men of all political faiths and shades of political thought may assemble and interchange ideas, with the view of striking out along a new political highway, regardless of present po-

RECEIVING ENCOURAGEMENT.

The outline of the new scheme has already been formulated by its original promoter, who has brought it to the attention of several national politicians at Washington, and others, with the result, he says, that he has received encouragement and an offer from a Pittsburg Congressman to embody the New Idea in a bill, and introduce it on

the floor of the House of Representatives. With the originator, the lines on which he proposes that the new infant political party shall travel are not new ones. He brought them to the attention of legislators as long as 15 years ago. At that time they were considered, he says, in advance of the age. Since then the progress of political events has brought those relies again to the front and legislators have proposed them, or some slight modifications of them, as a solution of many of the national questions that are agitating both Democrats and Re-

The originator of this New Idea is Mr. W. E. Freid, of the Atlas Paint Company, Allegheny. Hearing that Mr. Freid was preparing a pamphlet and contemplating to agach again his New Idea into the political world, a DISPATCH reporter called upon him vesterday and asked him as to his lation upon which it was proposed to base the new political party which, it was said, be would endeavor to form.

NOT NEW WITH HIM.

"Yes, I am drafting a short synopsis of the political foundation of a new national party," said Mr. Freid. "It is not a new scheme with me. I held the same ideas 15 years ago, and the Pittsburg papers and other papers in the country took notice of But the ideas were then thought to be too advanced for the age, and political pot since then, and saw that the drift was strictly toward the ideas I advanced 15 years ago, until Senator Stanford, of California, took them up last March and passed them off as the evolution

Here Mr. Freid dived into an inner re cess in his desk, and drew forth a bundle containing copies of Pittsburg and other newspapers, of the year 1876. Reference was made to the papers editorially, to Mr. Freid and his opinion. Mr. Freid was then living in Sewickley. Those are the opinions which I hold to-

day," continued Mr. Freid. "I have confidence in them; they have stood the test of time, and financiers are coming to see their "Do you now intend to make them a basis

for a new political party?"
"I do. And in this I am acting under the advice of the National Executive Com mittee of the Farmers' Alliance. I anticipate the calling of a general convention at Pittsburg in the near Juture for the purpose of organizing the American National party, or by some other name to be known, of the adherents to this great cause, and of those who may be susceptible to any convincing arguments which may be offered in its

ADVANCED IDEAS EXPECTED

"I believe that such a convention o minds may be called together, which will result in the promulgation of some advanced ideas on our national monetary question and political economy. I believe that the State of Pennsylvania will b found to be the great keystone of support to strength and vigor and be given a broad and grand heritage."
"Briefly, Mr. Freid, what is the platform on which the new American National party

"The platform is simply this-I call it The New Idea-that agricultural land is the proper basis for our national currency banking. In these United States we need no longer hoard up millions or gold and silver as a surplus in our treasury on which to base our paper currency; we need no longer use gold, silver or any other commodity which shall be required to be placed into disuse for this purpose, and so deprive the world from any other useful requirements and demands it may supply. Because wealth thus employed will require remuneration to that extent for which it is valuable for other purposes, conseque burdening our commerce unnecessarily to just that extent. Agricultural land will furnish a basis for a circulating medium ad-

We may establish a single standard mensurement of values (the gold international standard), without requiring the presence or possession of that commodity. been laid out the rates of interest for the use of money for commercial purposes will be lowered. Then the New Idea will result in constant tendency toward equalising the individual share of the wealth produced by labor."

ITS EFFECT ON THE BANKS.

"How would the New Idea effect the pres "How would the New Idea effect the present banking institutions of the country?"
"It would supply their place in all their necessary requirements and points of usefulness. The greatest issue before the people to-day is the monetary question. Its most probable solution is now recognized by nony to be in a national banking and currency based on agricultural land. I urge that in this way a system can be brought that in this way a system can be brought into use by which a general single gold standard of valuation can be established; that a greater amount of wealth can be put into the shape of working capital; that inture ruinous reaction in money and business confidence may be greatly averted; that the rates of interest on money may be reduced. By issuing land mortgages upon a certain traction of the valuation of agricultural land, in place of the present bond system, the problem would be solved. The borrower, paying a small per centum per annum, would thus give a circulation self-regulating in volume; would place the material were most needed, viz.: in the Middle and Western States and South, and would stimulate manufactures and agriculture."

and agriculture."
"What kind of a system would you then advise in place of the present banking sys-tem, to conform with this New Idea?" "Before replying to that question, let me first state the distinction between a Treasury and a Bank. A Treasury receives and pays out money; a Bank loans money and furnishes accommodations to its patrons accord-ing to its rules. Now, then, to convey an intelligible understanding of how the New Idea may be worked out, and how a national banking system in accordance with it may be established, I would advocate some uch plan as this:

A NATION'S BANK CONTEMPLATED. "First-The enactment by Congress of such laws as will provide for the founding and establishing of the Nation's Bank of the United States of America, to be a branch of the United States Treasury, to be a bank of issue, and to be established at the Capital of the United States. This Nation's Bank shall have through Congress the control of the issues and loans of the Government; it shall be the parent institution to a system of banks and currency to be established throughout the domain of the United States

of America.
"Second—That laws, or a system of laws, shall be enacted ereating and governing the same, and which shall provide for the issuing of a national currency to banking instiutions which may be established within the bounds of any State or province within the domain of the United States, in accord-ance with the United States laws so enacted, authorizing, permitting and governing the same.

"Third—That the conditions of such United States laws shall be such as will regulate the management and protect the issue of currency sufficiently and fully, and guarantee the redemption of the same to the

"Fourth-That such laws shall be made allowing any State or province within the domain of the United States, that shall have enacted such laws within those States or provinces conforming with the requirements of the general United States laws, the right to avail themselves of the privileges by the general law to such chartered institu-

"Fifth-That each State or province shall be held responsible for any losses arising from currency loaned to such institutions nds, according to law.

"Sixth-That this currency be issued to such banking institutions upon one-third the agricultural value of land, upon a mortgage executed against registered land held by associated members of such banking institutions, upon one-third of its gold value, to be unincombered and to be a first lien against it. Such looms shall be made tor a term of 331/4 years, and in payment of which such currency, or gold, or silver bullion at its gold value, of at least 3 per cent per annum be required, and when fully and regularly paid for that length of time (that is to say, 331/4 annual payments of 3 per cent each) shall constitute full payment for debt and interest, and shall cancel mills the heats cannot be got in under 9, 10 the mortgage obligation so held by the nation's bank against the sub-banking insti-

NO TAX ON CIRCULATION "Seventh-That no tax upon the circulation shall be required, so long as there are revenues from custom duties on imports, against which to defray the expenses of con-

ducting the national institution. "Eighth-That the institutions within the States and provinces shall be composed only of owners of agricultural land, who shall have jointly organized under a charter granted by their State and be held indi-vidually and jointly, liable for any losses which may occur to the Government by reasons of fraud or delective title, or error, or wrong valuation of land upon which money may have been looned to them, and for all sums obtained by them until paid.

and appraisers be appointed, and a schedule of fees for same be fixed, to be paid by the organizers of said institutions for the ex amination of titles, appraisements and cer tificates; that every safeguard possible be placed around the institutions to protect the Government as well as the depositors and stockholders.

"Tenth-That the currency be made a legal tender for all debts taxes and dues except custom duties and interest upon the public debt; that the further coinage of the silver dollar be discontinued; that the bonded debt of the United States be paid and cancelled as rapidly as possible and

'Would not such an institution as the Nation's Bank, as you describe it, open up avenues for speculative purposes in many

"Not at all. The effect would be to furnish working capital throughout the country and in the West and South, where most needed and where the most safe, the most profitable fields for loans are now found by many of the leading insurance and trust companies of the present. The Nation's Bank plan would satisfy the demands that are being made for a banking system in connection with the present postal system. Its beneficial effects may be imagined from the results which have come from the economi-cal and well conducted building and loan associations now almost innumerable throughout many parts of the country.

NO STRINGENCY OF MONEY. "A stringency of money would not be created; the volume of currency would be self-regulating and self-adjusting, and not subject to continual tinkering by Congress; the obligations against the securities held by the Government would be constantly growing less and safer by small annual payments, instead of increasing. The present capital would be met where it stands, taking nothing from it, allowing holders of it to employ it, like other commodities, to the best advantage possible in the line of pro-duction. The result would be a greater general good fortune, and a larger share of the necessaries and comforts of life falling to the share of each individual. Domesti and national commerce and exchanges upon a gold basis may be performed without calling into actual use a single dollar's worth, possibly, thus demonstrizing gold to that extent. Gold and silver may be forced into the arts, where they belong, instead of lying idle in vaults for ages. Land is a fixed security; it produces and yields as much, when used as a security, as when it is not, it is, therefore, more economical."

"But have not other securities been pro-posed as a basis for a national currency and

banking system?" "Yes, there have been several; but they cannot stand the light of day. The Nation's Bank plan cannot be equiled by substituting the stocks or the pre-ent national binks or by using railroad stocks, bonds and other securities; or by the Sub-Treasury plan of the Government issuing money at a small rate of interest upon grain, provisions and produce stored in Government storehouses; or by the limited or unlimited coinage of the silver dollar; or by the unwise use of real estate; or even by the plan, as lately proposed by Senator Stanford, of California, to lend money to farmers at 2 per cent.

"By the Nation's Bank plan labor would be more in demand by capital, as produc-tion would be the chief means of increasing wealth; capital unemployed would become

In conclusion, Mr. Fried said that he would prosecute the question, with a view of calling forth the opinions of others on the of catting form the opinions of others on the subject who may be better fitted to handle the question, so that it may be thoroughly ventilated for the benefit of those who de-sire to hear other's opinions in comparison with their own upon the subject, and who have so urged him to proceed. This will be the object of the general convention, which he proposes calling together at an early date in Pittsburg. As an expedient political financial measure, he says the plan is ONE THOUSAND TONS A Day Will be the Increased Output

of Pig Iron in This District INCLUDING THE NEW FURNACES.

The Disparity in the Pay of Different Branches of Ironworkers.

Some interest attaches to the fact that nore blast furnaces have been erected, or are nearing completion, in this district this year than at any time previous. In all, seven new furnaces have been projected; of these, two are in blast, viz: The Clinton, on the Southside, and Furnace H, at Braddock. Furnace I, also at Braddock, will be blown in about the end of the month, and Isabella No. 3 will follow soon after. Elizabeth No. 3 will go in about the same time, and the two furnaces being erected at McKeesport for the Monongahela Furnace

Company, complete the lot. The capacity of five of these will be 200 total the 11 owned by Carnegie Bros. & Co. will yield about 2,200 tons, or more than half. The present capacity of the district is about 3,000 tons a day, of which 700 tons is mill pig, and the rest Bessemer. In other words, toward the end of the year the district will be producing 1,000 tons a day more pig than formerly, or an increase over last year of 331/4 per cent.

WELCOME TO PUDDLERS. If the increase in the production of pig

results in a diminution of the hard qualities it will be very welcome to puddlers. It is claimed that the use of hard iron is on the increase; not so much as a matter of choice or price, but as a matter of necessity. Hard iron is held to be the result of rushing the furnaces to keep up with the demand, but the hard iron used in the mills in this vicinity is not so much the product of the furnace owned by the mill owners as the inerior metal sold by outside brokers, and which mill owners are compelled to buy to keep up with the demand. This inferior metal is mixed with the ordinary run, and is the cause of the differences which crop up between puddlers and proprietors.

It is therefore an interesting question, alike to puddlers and manufacturers,

whether the additional output already al-luded to may prove sufficient to run mills without the necessity of buying from outside sources, and more especially the inferior grades, which some brokers are commissioned to handle.

It is whispered that the constant use of hard metal in many mills over the country is likely to result in a similar disagreement as to price and quality which agitated the American Iron Works puddlers receptly. The time allowed under this year's Amalgamated scale for five heats on a single furnace is 8 hours and 45 minutes, but in some and even 11 hours. In the Kensington Mill of Lloyd Sons & Co, a puddler was 11 hours on five heats. In this district Shoenberger's mill is held up as a pattern to others. The firm is very careful in making its metal, and it only buys from anticide when it the formant of the same formal of the same outside when its two furnaces fail to supply enough metal. In this mill five heats in eight hours is the rule. Is it not distinguished by those acquainted with the sentiments of the iron workers that a great deal of dissatis action exists regarding the hardboiling and piece questions as disposed of by the last convention? The puddlers' delegates were instructed to the form of the product of the convention. gates were instructed to ask for an advance of 50 cents, or \$6 for boiling, with the un-derstanding that in some mills the finishers would not ask for an advance this year. The wishes of the puddlers were not conceded, but, on the contrary, the finishers

WHAT THEY CAN EARN. It is claimed that while the manufacturers were willing to concede a \$6 rate for boiling they were not ready to let the rate operate equally as to the fluishers. A puddler's wages on 2,500 pounds of muck iron at th present rate, \$5 50 per 2,240 pounds, is \$6 14. Of this, one-third and 5 per cent goes to his helper. The heaters, who are among the lowest paid of the finishers, earn from \$6 to \$7 per day at 70 cents a ton, ten tons to a furnace being the average day's work. The heater has not to divide with any one. The heater has another advantage, in that if he puts piles weighing more than 160 pounds in his turnace the firm supplies extra help. These two occupations are the hardest in a mill, and it is claimed that the most skill is required at the puddling furnace. The figures just given go to show that the most skilled man receives the

least pay. In comparison to these figures are the wages earned by the rollers on large trains where heavy plate and structural iron is rolled. In 1888, at 80 cents a ton two such rollers received \$9,605 for their year's work. In the same two mills the average wage of the puddler was about \$840.

In another mill where four rollers work on 18 and 20-inch trains, they received last year over \$26,000. A bar roller, at 70 cents a ton, and taking 20 tons as an average day's work, makes \$14 a day. But of this he pays his rougherup 21 cents a ton and another man \$2 25 a day, which leaves him \$7 for the day's work. From what is under-stood of the sentiment of the workers, there seems to be a disposition to take the equalization of the wages rates into their own hands, and treat with the manufacturers independently of the association. How far this sentiment reaches it is hard to say, but it is rumored that in one large mill within this vicinity the men were ready for revolt it a majority of the lodge could have

It is said that the difficulties made drag along throughout the year, righting them-selves wherever they can without conflict-ing with the work of the convention, but it is promised that the next assemblage of workers will make a radical change in the fixing of scales.

THE PAINTERS' CONVENTION.

The General President and Secretary Ar-Ave-Important Changes to be Made Ir the Laws-Knights of Labor Painters

Must Join the Union. General President G. A. Thompson, of Syracuse, N. Y., and General Secretary-Treasurer I. T. Eiliott, of Baltimare, of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America, arrived in town yesterday morning, and took up their quarters at the Central Hotel. They are here for the Second Bi-Annual Convention of the organization which will convene at 10 o'clock to-morrow, morning in the hall at 537 Smithfield street.

Somewhere about 50 delegates will be present. Important business will be transacted, including a proposition to alter the laws of the body so as to take in paper-makers and paint makers, fresco painters and decorators, and in fact all branches in any way kindred to the trade.

Mr. Elliott, in the course of a short chat,

Mr. Elliott, in the course of a short chat, touched on the reported determination of the local union not to any further exchange working cards with Knights of Labor painters. He said that the matter was one purely for the local utilons, and was not for the general body. He said that an effort would be made to absorb the latter painters within the Brotherhood. He did not think any strong opposition would be offered by the Knights because they were so much the weaker body, being about 45 or

course, still remain in the Knights in a mixed assembly. Mr. Elliott said that a similar fight was on in New York, Baltimore, Rochester and other towns. In each, each organization had its own shops.

Mr. Thompson said that they looked for a harmonious convention. The difference which was mentioned in The DISPATCH as existing between two local unions was a personal one, and not of any serious import. as existing between two local unions was a personal one, and not of any serious import. There always had been more or less jealousy between the Alleghenyand Pittsburg locals. The convention, owing to the important business to be brought up before it, would last four or five days. The organization was only four years old, but its membership was steadily increasing. There were 175 locals over the country, and the reason why they were not represented was because they were still young and the financial question was as yet an important one. BROTHERHOOD PAINTERS TO CONVENE question was as yet an important one. These were content to allow the others to legislate for them, especially as no law could be made of altered without a two-thirds vote of the whole body of members.

BIG BLOWING ENGINES.

Those in Use in the District the Most Powe erful Known .

The blowing engine new in course erection at the Isabella furnace No. 3 is said to rank among the finest and themost power ful in the world. The air cylinder has a five teet stroke, and is seven feet in diameter. The capacity of five of these will be 200 tons every 24 hours; one 150 tons per day, and one 109 tons per day. These new furnaces will bring up the number in the district to 25, with a capacity, when all are in blast, of about 4,000 tons per day. Of this of these and three more are to be erected in connection with furnaces H and I at Braddock. Four will also be erected at the Monongahela Furnaes Company plant at McKeesport.
The engines are manufactured by a Mil-

waukee firm, under the superintendence of Engineer F. L. Johnson.

To Arrange a Small Difficulty. Vice President Thomas Wisdom, of the Iron Molders' Union of North America, went to Geneva, N. Y., last evening to arrange some little difficulty in one of the shops there. It was not of a nature which

REV. J. ROBISON DEAD.

He Was Almost Four Score, and Had Quite a History-Brief Story of His Life. The Methodist Protestant Church has lost one of its most able and efficient ministers in the death of Rev. James Robison, one of the early organizers of the church. He died at his late residence, No. 84 Col-

well street, yesterday afternoon at the age of 78 years. The venerable divine has not been actively engaged in the ministry for a number of years, his last charge being the First Methodist Protestant Church on Fifth He was born in Favette county, June 16,

1812, and at the sge of 14 he joined the church. He had a longing to become a minister, and studied at the Meadville College for several years to prepare himself for his subsequent duties. He was ordained a minister when the restriction laws governed, and was successful in organizing the Southside, the Second Pitts-burg, First Allegheny, Idlewood and Bell-view churches. He remained in charge of each of these churches until they became self-sustaining. He was a man known for his many deeds of charity and will be endeared by many who have received assistance at his hand.

ance at his hand.

The deceased minister was a cousin of exGovernor Pierpont, of Virginia, who was
appointed Chief Executive of that State by
President Lincoln during the reconstruction period. During the war the Methodist Church was not outspoken against slavery, and through the influence of the deceased it openly declared itself as anti-slavery. After Mr. Robison had advocated the suf-frages of the colored man for months without success, by perseverance and with strong will power, with which he was credited, he several children. The only one that now heart, of the soul." s him is Mrs. John Poi ville, Washington county. Rev. Mr. Robison was acknowledged to be an able pulpit orator and talked interestingly. He leaves a wife to mourn the loss of a Christian man

CALLS THE IDEA UTOPIAN.

and loving husband.

Congressman Dalzell Says the Scheme for

Treasury Loans is Absurd. Congressman John Dalzell returned to Washington last evening after a few days spent in visiting his sick boy. In the course of a few minutes' chat while waiting his train be said, owing to the strong fight made by the Farmers' Alliance against the Georgia representatives, that he did not think any of them, with the exception of Crisp, would be again returned. * He said that the proposition of the Alliance to establish a sub-treasury to loan out money to the farmers on the security of their standing crops was altogether Utopian and was perfectly impracticable. He said that a spirit of unrest seemed to be per-meating the people of industrial nations abroad, and more especially England. He abroad, and more especially England. He said that the Socialist ideas which were creeping into the army and constabulary of the latter country, while not of sufficient moment to create uneasiness, was still worthy of inquiry into the cause. The Congressman declined to talk on the

political situation.

SUNDAY IN THE QUAKER CITY.

The Sale of Soda Water. Cigare and Clothing not Interfered With. Detective O'Brien, of Philadelphia, was in the city yesterday. He says that while the Quaker City is very quiet on Sunday, and no intoxicants are sold, yet there has been no interference with druggists, and the flizz of the soda water fountain encroaches gently upon the Sabbath calm. Cigars may also be purchased on that day. also be purchased on that day.

In some sections of the city the clothing stores do a flourishing business on Sunday, and no man has togo to church in dirty collar and cuffs if he has the money to buy

MADE A POOR HAUL.

Colored Highwayman Steals a Confeder ote One Hundred Dollar Bill.

Jesse Bolden, the colored lackey of the Grand Opera House, who was arrested Saturday night for taking a \$100 bill from Jimmy Haggerty, a bootblack, confessed yesterday that he had concealed the money yesterday that he had concealed the money under a seat is the theater, and when accompanied by Lieutenant Denniston he went to the place and produced the bill.

It proved to be a Confederate note, but Bolden will be prosecuted just the same as if it had been a genuine bill.

POPULAR MUSIC FREE.

Talented Musical Organizations Arranging for Park Concerts. Local musical talent is coming to the front in the way of free park concerts. On Thursday, August 7, at 7:30-P. M.. the full Grand Army Band, consisting of 32 pieces, will render popular selections.

Several Pittsburg and Allegheny business firms have volunteered to give concerts, and other offers have been accepted. Contributions to the fund should be made to Ross W. Drum, the cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank.

Remarkable Recovery From a Barn In May Mr. Wm. Chadwick, of Warren did not think any strong opposition would be offered by the Knights because they were so much the weaker body, being about 45 or so in number. If they wished to work in the same shops with the Brotherhood men they would have to join the order and give up their local assembly. They could, of SERMONS IN TREES And Some That Were Delivered Be-

neath the Foliage of the Woods.

THE ADDRESSES AT VALLEY CAMP Price is Too High.

By Rev. W. G. Williams, D. D., of Columbus, Two Elegaent Efforts.

UNION SERVICES AT SILVER LAKE GROVE

Yesterday was one of the most successfu days in the history of Valley Camp, and the crowds that thronged the grounds and filled the pretty auditorium were well repaid for their journey to and from the camp by the eloquent discourses delivered by Rev. W. G. Williams, D. D., of Columbus, O., who occupied the pulpit both morning and afternoon, and by the evening service, at which Rev. C. V. Wilson officiated. Rev. Dr. Williams is not a stranger to many Pittsburgers, and during his addresses a number of familiar faces were recognized in the audience, of friends who embraced the opportunity offered at the close of each service to renew old acquaintance and extend congratulations to the former President of the Allegheny College, at Meadville, who resigned his position to

accept the pastorate of the handsomes

church in Ohio, the Broad Street Methodist,

of Columbus, that by his efforts has in-

For the morning service Dr. Williams

creased its membership to such an extent as to make an assistant pastor necessary. THE MORNING SERMON.

selected as a text a portion of the epistle to the Hebrews, xiii., 8: "Jesus Christ is the same yesterday, to-day, yea, and for-ever," and in brief, said: "That verse alone should thrill the conscience of every Christian man or woman. I cannot see how any man, Christian or not, could read it unmoved. Jesus Christ, with all that means to the Christian heart, is just the same through all ages. There must be more ways than An Aged and Noted Divine Passes Away-Certainly there is one way by which we can know Him. When He was on earth He could be recognized by human eyes, and doubtless we have all, at times in our lives, considered Peter and John highly privileged persons, because they walked with Him and talked with Him. In my

mind Jesus was very beautiful; a beauty of mind Jesus was very beautiful; a beauty of nobility and purity in all its grandeur that must have been manifest, but after all how little can be read from the appearance of a person? Of the inward workings of their hearts, how partial, one-sided and imperfect is character reading! The disciples themselves did not know Jesus until he left the physical guise, and one thing is certain the knowledge of Jesus Christ referred to in the text is not that obtained from the physical mpressions. Blessed are they who have

not seen and yet believe. ONE'S FIRST IDEAS.

"Our first ideas of Jesus are generally of a benevolent man, with a kindly face and a forgiving heart; with mature years, the Christ of the intellect takes the place. The historical person, grand and magnificent, the name that is upon all tongues, in all books. The man that writers, artists and sculptors seek inspiration from, and endeavor, in their various methods, to depict that even the

profane man calls upon with each breath.

"From this period we pass into the creeds, doctrines and dogmas in which scholar opposes scholar, and denominations oppose denominations, and find still the Christ of the intellect, which is not the unchanging Christ, as we all know. It is the Christ that, when we are weary, heartsick and heavy-laden, charms our fears and bids us cease our sorrows; that rifts the clouds and sends light and contentment and peace to our sorrowing heart; that is the Christ re-ferred to, and He must be seen with the succeeded in bringing the church out on eyes of faith. No man's eye has ever seen, this question. He was married and had no ear has ever heard, the Christ of the

The afternoon address was based upon the Ministry of Jesus Christ on Earth, and was supplementary to the one delivered in the morning. It abounded with earnestness

The singing was an especially enjoyable feature of the services, and elicited hearty commendations for Rev. C. M. Miller, who directed, and the choir, which included Mrs. T. J. Leak, Misses Clara Smith, Matilda George, Kate McMannis, Miss Owens, Miss Freeman, Mrs. Will Price, Mrs. George Bushfield, Mrs. M. E. Johnston; Messrs. Kinnear, Louder, and Headland, with Miss File Leabone. with Miss Ella Jackson as accompanist.

Apropos of the singing and Rev. C. M. Miller, it is highly probable that his earnest voice and helpful presence will be missed from next year's campmeeting services, as a distant city is desirous of enlisting his services in its welfare.
At the annual meeting of the Valley

Camp stockholders, Saturday evening, the following officers were elected: John Ramsey, Vice President; John B. Stewart, Secretar Mr. William Freeman, Treasurer, and Mr. McCabe resident superintendent of the grounds. The election of a President was postponed, but the general impression is that Mr. J. H. Nobbs will occupy that position, as William Sampson, who has been President for 15 years, resigned, thinking a change advisable, and feeling that he could no longer devote the time necessary to the

The meetings will close this evening, with Rev. C. M. Miller in the pulpit.

POPULAR OUTDOOR SERVICES.

The Meetings at Silver Lake Grove Continue to Draw a Large Attendance. The union services at Silver Lake Grove were largely attended last evening. The spacious pavilion was packed to its fullest capacity. The crowd was so large that it could not all be seated. The large stage was occupied by the ministers and choir. The singing of the latter was aided materially by the sounding-board back of the stage. The choir was made up from the Park Avenue, Homewood and Emory churches. Avenue, Homewood and Emory churches. The services were opened with prayer by the Rev. C. V. Wilson, of Emory M. E. Church. Rev. G. G. Westfall, of the Park Avenue M. P. Church read a scriptural Avenue M. P. Church read a scriptural lesson. Rev. E. S. White, of the Home-wood M. E. Church, delivered the sermon. He took for his subject: "Christ lightens the burdens of man." Rev. G. W. Chal-

fant closed the services with prayer. The open-air union service seems to be decidedly popular from the large attendance on each Sabbath evening. A piano is used for an accompaniment to the singing of the choir, but is dispensed with when the congregation sings.

SYLVAN SERVICES ON SUNDAY. Hundreds Attend the Ideal Grove and Mar-

shall's Field Meetings. Hundreds gathered at Marshall's Grove resterday to witness the services held by the colored campmeeting. Interesting re-marks from various members enlisted the attention of the audience, while entertaining music added an attractive feature to

The services continued into the evening, and excellent speakers were heard from.

Large numbers attended the interesting bush meeting held by the Green Street Baptist Church, of Allegheny, at Ideal

e exercises.

SECOND POPULAR EXCURSION

Via Allegheny Valley R. R., Tuesday, August 5, to Lake Chautauqua and Return, \$5; Nisgara Falls and return, \$7; Toronto and return, \$8; Thousand Islands and return, \$12. Tickets good 15 days returning. Train leaves Union station 8:30 A. M., consisting of Eastlake coaches and Pullman parlor buffet cars. Nisgara Falls, Toronto and Thousand Island tickets good to stop off at Lake Chautauqua returning. SELLING THE FARM.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AWARDS TO SET-TLE THE MATTER TO-DAY.

Good Offer for the Property-Carnegle Brothers & Co. Will Not Raise on Their Rid-A Real Estate Man Who Thinks the

The Department of Awards will meet this morning to transact some important busi-ness, among it being the sale of the old Poor Farm and the purchase of a new site. It is probable that Black & Baird's bid of \$432,-000 for the old Poor Farm will be accepted, and that the Stewart property at Parnassus, which is offered at \$186,000, will be purchased for the new location.

Mayor Gourley has arrived at the conclusion that Black & Baird's bid is a fair one, and in this view he is supported by Vice President W. L. Abbott, of the firm of Carnegie Bros. & Co. Mr. Abbott, in speaking of the matter, said that the opinion of his firm on the value of the property was best expressed by their bid of \$417,000. They had offered all they thought it was worth, and if the bids were reopened they would not increase the amount. Mr. About said that only a portion of the property would be suited to manufacturing purposes. would be suited to manufacturing purposes, and they already had from 10 to 14 acres of unoccupied land adjoining the Homestead works. The firm's offer for the tarm was not made with a view to meeting immediate

wants, but with a view to meeting immediate wants, but with an eye to the inture and the probable growth of the works.

Mr. A. W. Mellon, of Mellon & Sons, thinks the bid is too high. He was asked by Black & Baird to join with them in the bid, but after an examination he declined, because he did not think there would be because he did not think there would be he arrived at after investigating the price at which Homestead lots are held.

There may be some discussion in the De-partment of Awards over the purchase of the Stewart farm. All the members of the Board are delighted with the place, but Mayor Gourley still meditates on the ques-tion of price. He does not hesitate to say, however, that it is, everything considered, by far the best and cheapest site presented.

SATURDAY SINNERS

Receive Their Punishment at the Sunday Morning Hearings-A Large Number of Cases of the Usual Order-Assaulted a Cripple - Hungarians and a Keg of

Sunday services at Central station yesterday morning were short, there being only 20 cases. William Tyler got 30 days for keeping a disorderly house, and his eight visitors were fined \$3 apiece. Antonio Corteni and Ralph Pragero, Italians, wanted to carve Peter Welsh on Fifth avenue. Thirty doys apiece. Ed McGuire, a boy, was sent to Morganza for stealing bottled

At the Twelfth ward station there were 50 cases, and at the Seventeenth 17. Stewart Blakeney was sent up for 60 days for as-saulting a crippled boy. The other cases were very ordinary.

At the Twenty-eighth ward station James

Dolan was sent to the workhouse for 30 days for cutting Patrick Gorman. An account of the fracas appeared in yesterday morning's Disparch. Dan Hogan and William Jones got 30 days apiece for abusing their wives.

Mayor Wyman had 56 cases to dispose of at the hearing in Allegheny. John Kelly, the young man who threatened to stab Officer Kennedy, was fined \$25 and costs; Michael Fredrick and six Hungarian companions were arrested early on Sunday morning at Woods' Run house. The Hungarians had a keg of beer on tap and were acting in a very disorderly manner. They were fined \$25 and costs each, which they managed to pay. The rest of the cases were of the common order.

A PLUCKY OFFICER

Manages to Lock Up Three Assallants After

Getting Hurt. About 12 o'clock Saturday night a number of men engaged in a fight on Fiftyecond street. Officer Schmidt succeeded in arresting Patrick Danin, who appeared to Whalin started to interfere with the officer schmidt managed to catch and hold him also. When he called the patrol wagon stone, inflicting a severe scalp wound. After Whalen and Davis had been sent to the Seventh ward police station. Gaven was errested on a warrant, charging him with At the hearing yesterday, Magistrate
Leslie held Gaven for court trial, and fined
the other two \$25 and costs each.

FOR AMERICAN CITIZENS ONLY.

Councils Asked to Stop the Employment o

Allens by the City. Meetings will be called shortly in every ward in the two cities for the purpose of instructing the representatives in Councils to support an ordinance preventing the employment of any but American citizens on corporate work. At the last meeting of D. A. 3, K. of L., the Executive Board was

instructed to have such ordinances presented in Pittsburg and Allegheny. The American Mechanics have since taken up the matter and will call the citizens' meetings in the various wards. The intention is to include in the ordinance men employed by contractors doing city work, as well as those working directly for the city.

Revising the Laws. The next regular meeting of the Grand Council of the Independent Sovereigns of Industry will be held next Saturday. The

report of a committee to revise the general laws of the order will be among the matters MINOR POLICE ITEMS.

Sunday's Record of the Doings of Offende Against the Law. PATRICK McCauley was arrested last night and lodged in the Fourteenth ward station, for starting a right on Forbes street, near Brady street, yesterday.

DENNIS MURRAY was arrested yesterday morning by Captain Stewart on a charge of aggravated assault and battery, preferred be-fore Magistrate Succep by John Waller. WILLIAM HAGGERTY, a resident of Third street, Allegheny, was arrested last evening on a charge of disorderly conduct. On the way to the station Haggerty became very abusive and it required three officers to handle him.

committed to jail yesterday to await a hearing before Justice of the Peace Glu t of Brad-dock, on a charge of riot. Kimberlin's bail is fixed at \$1,000 and his companion's at \$500. CHIEF MURPHY, of Allegheny, yesterday morning raided the speak-easy of Mrs. Cos-tello in the Ninth ward, Allegheuy. The pro-prietress, her son and eight visitors were ar-rested and placed in the lock-up. Nine cases of beer were found in the house. GEORGE, Charles and Harry Fanning, Mar.

FRANK KIMBERLIN and Gertle Smith were

Deboid, Magrie Derbert, Polly Toming and Harry Alkenbach will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this morning on charges of dis-orderly conduct, preferred against them by Mrs. Strange, a colored woman, who lives on Thirty-third street. CAPTAIN BROPHY and a squad of officers raided the house of Mrs. P. Hammerly, at Penn avenue and Thirty-seventh street, yesterday about noon. Mrs. Hammerly, John Murbhy, Charles Jonea. Joseph Kurzner, Edward Rodgers and Frank Miller were arrested. Mrs. Hammerly was fined \$50 and costs; the others \$5 and costs each.

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or billous. For sale in 500 and \$1 bottles by all leading

\$1-Until September 1, 1890-83 50. 12 cabinet photos, \$1, or a life-size crayon portrait, \$3 50. Anfrecht's Elite Gallery, 516 Market st., Pittsburg. Bring children.

STABBED HIS FATHER

A Young Man Resents a Beating Given by His Parent,

AND A MURDER NEARLY RESULTS.

The Forgiving Father Beg: That His Son be Keleased From Jail.

SOME OTHER SERIOUS DISTURBANCES

Magistrate Succop, of the Southside, went to the Lotus Camp, Ecje, Saturday, and arranged with Magistrate Gripp to hold the regular Sunday morning hearings in his district. When Judge Gripp arrived at the Twenty-eighth ward station house yesterday morning he found awaiting his considera tion a cutting affray that lacked little of resulting in murder. The affair occurred about 1 o'clock Sunday morning. The prisoner was John Vasouth. He had stabled his father Truman Vasouth, in the

forehead, cutting a large vein that almost resulted in death from loss of blood. The son and his young wife have for some time been living in the same house with young Vasouth's parents, on South Twenty-eighth street. The young man said that his parents did not seem to realize that he was not a boy, but his own master, and treated him with a harshness bordering on brutality.

KNOCKED DOWN BY HIS PA. A little after 13 o'clock Saturday night, the young man says, his father attacked him while in the latter's house. His father's blow felled him to the floor. His mother entered the room at that moment and struck her son a blow on the head with a beer glass. When he saw that both were beating him he drew his pocket knife and stabbed blindly. The blow struck his father in the

The blood flowed freely, and the old man fell to the floor in a swoon. The daughter-in-law hurried for a doctor. When Dr. Mennig arrived he said the wound was seri-ous, and if the flow of blood had been left unchecked five minutes longer death would have resulted. An hour after the hearing the wounded

man persisted in being taken to the station house by his wife and the two asked that the charge against their son be withdrawn, saying that they would pay all costs. Their pleadings were in vain, however, as the young man had been sent to jail. ANOTHER SOUTHSIDE ROW.

At about the same time that the above row was going on, another seene of violence was being enacted on the South Eighteenth street extension, in the house occupied by John Snyder. Snyder had invited a num-ber of friends to drink beer with him. During the evening a fight was started, and Snyder threw the keg of beer out of the window, and then hustled out his friends. Andy Snyder, one of the guests, testified at the hearing that John Snyder threw him down some stone steps, breaking his leg and injuring his back. He is now at the Southside Hospital.

ide Hospital, When the officers attempted to place Sny-When the officers attempted to place Suy-der in the patrol wagon, someone threw a stone, striking Officer Hagerling on the back of the neck. Three men were arrested on suspicion of doing the latter act. They were Nick Cotswory, John Esidor and Ennie Groban. At the hearing John Sny-der was fined \$25 and costs for disorderly conduct, and is now in jail on the charge of assault and hattery on Andy Suyder. The assault and battery on Andy Snyder. The three other men were fined \$3 each and

A MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.

Conflicting Stories About a Rallet Wound to a Man's Ankle.

Officer Peoples saw two men carrying r third on Eleventh street yesterday morning. and asked what was wrong. The third man had a bullet wound in the right ankle. He his home at Bellwood. His companions be the leader in the disturbance. On the gave their names as Thomas Cranshaw and way to the patrol box a man named John and James Chadwick. The three men told conflicting stories, and the officer placed all under arrest.

Chadwick and Cranshaw were sent to

Central station, while the injured man was sent to the Homeopathic Hospital. Here he gave his name as Jeremiah Neville in-stead of Williams. He claims he shot himself, but the officer says he could not have hit himself in the ankle in the way the wound indicates the direction of the shot. Neville says he was visiting Cranshaw at Glenshaw Saturday night and that he fired the shot accidentally while intoxicated. The police will investigate the case to-day.

A MYSTERIOUS STARRING

Patrick Wren Getting Along Well, But His Assailant Still Unknown Patrick Wren, who was stabbed on Water street Saturday night by some person he claims not to know, was doing well at the Homeopathic hospital yesterday and the physicians say unless blood poisoning sets

n he will recover.

The mystery surrounding his assault is still unpenetrated, but the man arrested on Saturday night is being held to await de-

Died to Her Chair.

Susan Williams, colored, aged 46, died suddenly while sitting at breakfast at her home on Jones avenue yesterday morning. She had been suffering severely from cramps for two or three days. One Thousand Dollars

Forfeit if I fail to prove Floraplexion the best medicine for liver complaint, dyspepsia, nervous debility, biliousness, consumption. It cures where all other remedies fail. Ask your druggist for it. Sample bottle sent free. FRANKLIN HART, New York.

An Extra Servant. Walker's Wax Soap is equal to an extra servant in the house. It costs no more than common soaps, and goes twice as far, and by using it you save a servant's expense. Ask your grocer for Walker's Wax Soap au2,4,5,6,7,8,9,11,13,14.15

EVIL AIR

From bad sewerage or undrained swamps deranges the liver and un-dermines the system, creates blood diseases and eruptions, preceded by tion, which can most effectually be cured by the use of the genuine

Dr.C.McLane's celebrated Liver Pills.

Price, 25c. Sold by all druggists, and pre-pared only by Fleming Brothers, Pitts-burg, Pa. Get the genuine; counterfeits are made in St. Louis.

CRANE ELEVATOR CO. Pittaburg Office, Lewis Building. REVERSING ENGINES. HYDRAULIC AND STEAM PASSENGER AND FREIGHT ELEVATORS.

150 CASE .

A MIDNIGHT BATH TAKEN BY FOUR GENTLEMEN AND A

LADY TO ESCAPE THE POLICE. Kate Slater, the Companion of Cramer When He Was Shot, Fished Out of the

River and Arrested-Serious Charge to be Made Against Her. Wet as a mermaid, but with glossy black hair, bright black eyes, a pretty form and a rather pleasant manner, Kate Slater sat in a cell in the Central station yesterday wait-

ing to be deported to Claremont this morning. Kate Slater is also known as "Dutch Mag," and is the woman who was with Edward Cramer on July 10, when the latter was shot on the billside above Twentyeighth street. Eesrly yesterday morning Officers Wentzel and McAndrews heard a woman's zel and McAndrews heard a woman's screams coming from a sand bass above Herr's Island in the Allegheny river. They got into a skiff and rowed out. As they landed on the sand bar two men dashed into the river and began swiming for the Allegheny shore. About the same moment a skiff containing two men and a woman put out for the Pittsburg side. The officers gave chase and finally pressed so hard in pursuit that the men jumped from the skiff and that the men jumped from the skiff and

that the men jumped from the skiff and swam away into the darkness. As the offi-cers seized the skiff the woman jumped out and tried to get away by wading ashore. She was pulled out by the officers and taken to the Seventeenth ward station, where Magistrate Leslie sentenced her to the workhouse for 30 days on a charge of disorderly conduct. Miss Slater was intoxicated wh Inspector McAleese does not intend to lose sight of this woman. He feels confi-dent that if she would she could tell the name of the person who killed Cramer, and

before her term expires he will make an information against her charging her with being an accessory to the murder. The woman is very close-mouthed, and is careful to make no statements implicating herself

Died From His Injuries.

Yesterday morning Edward Magill, who ras thrown a terrible distance by a locomotive on the P., F. W. & C. road at Herr's Island, July 24, died from his injuries at the Alleghenv General Hospital.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, August 4, 1890.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVE. STORES.

JUST A PLAIN, EVERY. DAY FACT: August is the month in which we

always close out all our summer

goods. The necessity for placing

extremely low prices on even the

most desirable goods is a very plain and obvious one. New goods are ready to come in. and shelves must be cleared, and cleared quickly. Hence we keep before you this thought-the best bargains go first, and gone, are gone

These are sample "August ices" im Black Silks.

for good,

Armures: 22 inches wide at 75c a yard. This is a special number, and a more than ordinary bargain at the

20 inches wide at 85c a yard. 21 inches wide at \$1 a vard. 22 inches wide at \$1 25 a vard The latter number comes in five different weaves, and is regular \$1 50

price. Proportionate values in

quality reduced to \$1 25.

Faille Française: 20 inches wide at \$1 a yard. 24 inches wide at \$1 25 a yard. Both excellent bargains and sell-

Gros Grains:

Two special numbers,

special number is

20 inches wide at \$1.

ing out fast.

Surahs: August prices on Black Surahs all the way from 45c a yard up. One

26 inches wide and 75c a yard. Brocade Silks At 75c, \$1 and \$1 25 a vard.

All fully 25 per cent less

than former prices.

These are sample "August prices" in fine summer weight

Dress Goods: (Keep in mind the bargaius from 10c a vard up.)

44 and 48-inch Mixture Cheviot Serges. \$1 quality, both now only 50c a yard. Stripe Mohair Suitings, 50 inches wide, regular \$1 25 quality, now 50c a yard. Homespun Mixtures and Plaids, regular \$1 25 quality, now 75c a yard.

suited for extra skirts, regular \$2 quality, now \$1 25 a yard. Very stylish Check Cheviot Suitings. regular \$2 quality, now \$1 25 a yard. Light-weight Tartan Plaids, very light "summery" weights, regular \$1 35 qual-

Handsome English Plaids, especially

ity, now \$1 a vard Fine French Sultings, in exclusive patterns, at \$10, reduced from more than twice that price.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

609-621 PENN AVENUE