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SEASON 1890-1891

August 25.

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1,260 pairs of Men's Fine Kangaroo, Tan and Light-weight Handnade Shoes, worth \$4, \$5 and \$6, reduced to \$2 90, \$3 90 and \$4 87. 1,027 pairs Men's Fine Kangaroo Calf and Dongola Shoes, worth

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GEO. EDGARI W. M. LAIRD,

IT'S A DEAD FAILURE.

bilities of Americans Rather Than Admiration.

MEETING AT ALEXANDRA PALACE. Peculiar Racing Rules and Poor Methods of

the Sport Down. TROUBLE AMONG THE BALL CLUBS.

Introduction Will Probably Keep

p From the Scullers, the Sprinters and

the Baxing Champions. [CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, August 8.—Doubtless anything said about trotting in England will interest a very large number of American sporting people. I witnessed the meeting of July 28, and to speak frankly on the subject I don't

Alexandra Palace is in the north of London, and is a very handsome place. Some big events have failed to popularize it, and its case must be an out and out hopeless one if dependence is placed on trotting races doing it any good. I never saw a worse meeting, nor a more motley crowd. The ordinary "butchers' matinee" at Pittsburg towers as far above what I saw at Alexandra Palace as the sun does above a tallow candle. Of course I am aware that trotting in England is just in its infancy, that it is only in its is just in its infancy, that it is only in its introductory and experimental stage. This is quite true, but it is also true that the Britishers just think themselves on a level, at least, with everybody and everything. I conversed with some people who really labored under the impression that there was really little or no difference between trotting races in England and those in the United States, and that if there was any difference in favor of the "Yankees" it difference in favor of the "Yankees" it would soon disappear. In giving a brief statement regarding the somewhat fruitless efforts to establish trotting in England and Scotland I wish it to be borne in mind that while there is not much probability of the particular style of racing in question ber ng popular among the English people there is a very strong desire among a certain class of well-to-do people to purchase good American trotting horses. This latter fact, however, must not be taken to mean that all who

want to buy good trotting horses desire to figure with them in race meetings. At Alexandra Park. One great drawback to the Alexandra Park meeting was the location of the track, it being somewhat out of the way; but, however strongly that condition may have operated against a good attendance, the price of admission and other charges were much greater impediments. The price of general admission was 2½ shillings, or 60 cents. To get into an inclosure or upon a stand 60 cents more were charged, and refreshments were double the ordinary figure. The price of admission might not seem exorbitant to Americans, but it is an extremely high figure in Eugland, as the very best team. This, of course, is very desirable, as racing in the country can be seen for half that amount. It was, indeed, a puzzle to me to know what reason there was for such an apparently foolish condition. Certainly the high price would keep a very large number of people away, and as a result the crowd was a very poor one. It was limited to a few hundreds of people and they did little or no business when they did get in. The racing was not worth two and a half pence and surely I know of no track

directors in Pennsylvania who could muster courage sufficient to charge even 5 cents for such a dispiny, The card announced nine races for the one afternoon. That number would doubtless startle the ordinary American patron of the sport as it is often difficult in the United ites to get through three races on one day. But the card was misleading as the "heata" were announced as races. Still I am thinking that my readers will need more definite ormation on the matter. Well here are the general conditions of racing: Each race is on handicap principles and the horses are handicapped according to height. This permits ponies to enter along with the horses. All the horses and ponies rates of the control of the con and ponies entered for any particular race are drawn in heats, and the first and second of each heat, providing the second is not dis-tanced, starts in the final heat, and the winner of the final wins the race. This arrangement enables the Secretary to tell how many heats there will be, and hence the an-nouncement of them on the bills as "races." But there was another singular and unfair condition, viz: horses driven to saddle and others to harness, all competing in one race. For instance, the first race was a self-handicapping race for horses and ponies of any breed. The first heat was for the "saddle breed. The first heat was for the "saddle class," which was won by a horse named Page Boy, who had 78 yards start. The next heat was the "barness class," and a horse named Reform won, with a little grey pony named Midge second. Reform had 130 yards, and Midge had 338 yards start. Now, in the final, "saddle class" and "harness class" winners started against each other. Strange to say, the little pony won in 2:48, that is, she covered the distance, which was 838 yards short of a mile in that distance. One or two Ameri-can bred horses competed, but they were of a very poor quality. The track was a bad one to trot on, as it was up and down hill. It was also very narrow, but that did not matter much, as the horses were never more than two abreast. "Standing starts" were made, except in one case. As a rule, the horses, when in a race, were a quarter of a mile from each other, and in the mile-and-a-half heats a win of about 200 yards was something like a "close finish." I saw one mare named Blanche win a heat in a way that would have been interesting to the Al-legheny butchers. The mare was, without fide drag horse than a race horse, and, to speak frankly, when I saw the mare enter the track I hadn't the slightest idea that she was a competitor. She "hoisted" herself away, however, having 34 seconds start and

elumnily clanked her way home a winner of a heat. It was very, very funny to see. English Trotting Prospects. From what I have above stated, my readers will not be surprised when I say that I have little more faith in trotting becoming popular in England than I have in baseball becoming the leading game among the English. To begin with, there is a conservatism or a love for the "good old ways" among the English people that will ever go hard against the success of any American sport in England. Not only does the love for the "old" have a great influence, but there is also a strong desire not to follow in the wake of Americans. These two forces acting combinedly really have great power, and I will be surprised if they do not entirely down trotting meetings. Added to these two elements is the fact that trotting From what I have above stated, my

races are not being introduced to the English people in anything like their best forms. Such affairs as that at Alexandra Park are ridiculous burlesques on a good American trotting meeting, and surely that is no reasonable way of trying to introduce what may well be termed a new sport into a country already full of old and popular ones. I venture to say that if trotting races could be witnessed in England just as many of us have seen them on good tracks in the United States there would be little doubt of their success here. Trotting in England Excites the Risi-

United States there would be little doubt of their success here.

During the park races I had a conversation with F. Cathcare, the Secretary of the English Trotting Union, and he did not at all seem hopeful about the future. He intimated that the venture had been discouraging, and "trusted" that matters would improve. He defended the "heat" arrangement, and was kind enough to tell me that Americans were somewhat inclined to adopt that plan. Of course, I was not aware of that, and doubtless Mr. Cathcart believes that what he said was true. He ventured the opinion that people get tired of watching the same horses trotting together for 6. 7 and sometimes 8 heats, and claimed that dividing the horses into heats, and having a final heat, as was done at Alexandra Park, the better way, as it allowed the public to see a new combination of horses every time, and it did not give drivers the opportunity to "pull" that is given in the American system. I did not deem it necessary to enter into detailed argument with Mr. Cathcart on the question, but I merely reminded him that the very fact of there being six or seven heats in an American race and to speak frankly on the subject I don't desire to witness another of the kind. If the Britishers have a busier and a wealthier turf than the Americans it may safely be said that the former will never see the day when they will have anything at all to compare with us in the way of trotting races. I wenture a further prediction. I feel quite safe in saying that this generation of citiens will not see trotting in any way ranked as a popular sport in England. There are many good reasons for this conclusion, and I intend to note some of them.

The trotting meeting I attended was at Alexandra Palace, a palace by the way that was built to rival Crystal Palace, but which so far has been an absolute failure. The Alexandra Palace is in the north of London,

inducement.

But the truth is that very crude methods have to be adopted here in order to induce owners of so-called trotting horses to enter their stock in the races. Trotting races in England are not patronized by the wealthy classes. They may be here and there a wealthy admirer of that kind of racing, but the tew patrons the sport has are not caste enough to cause national confidence in it. One of the leading sporting papers of caste enough to cause national confidence in it. One of the leading sporting papers of the country intimated as much the day after the Alexandra Park races. On the day of the races in question there were no running races, and yet there were not a half-dozen good patrons of the turf present. What weems to be desired, according to my way of thinking, is that the sport be put upon that basis that has made it popular and success. basis that has made it popular and successful in America. There are now more than 200 trotting horses registered in England, but the class must not only be improved but there must be a sensible system of racing introduced, by which every encouragement will be given to owners to rear good horses, regardless of their size. In other words, "classes" instead of miscellaneous handicapping must be adopted.

Will Fight It Out. Since I last wrote anything about the Nation Baseball League, of Great Britain, there has been little or no change in the situation here. The promoters of the venture are still determined to struggle through the season, and they will not have much longer to struggle as the football season will it will, perhaps, cause more interest in the contest. Stoke has added another victory to its list, which makes a grand total of two for the season so far. Stoke and Pittsburg (N. L.) might make an interesting "set to." At present the four clubs here stand as fol-

lows: Derby, won 15, lost 8; Birmingham, won 11, lost 8; Preston, won 11, lost 8; Stoke, won 2, lost 17. Before leaving this subject I must not forget to mention that serious trouble is crop-ping out among the clubs. In a previous letter I stated that the clubs had agreed not to use American pitchers. For a week or so this arrangement has been carried out, but the Derby club has been having the worst of the arrangement, and consequently has trampled the agreement under loot. Two days ago this caused a lively scene at Preston, The Derbyites tackled the Prestonians, but insisted in putting Reidenbuch, the American, in the box. The Prestonians objected to this, and they were ordered by their managers not to strike at any balls pitched by Reidenbach. There was an expitched by Reidenbach. There was an exeiting game, and as a result, the Derby
team won as it liked. Of course the game
was protested, and what the result will be
I cannot tell. Certainly the agreement
ought to be abided by as far as the moral
obligation regarding it is concerned, but I
question very much the wisdom and the right
of rigidly enforcing an agreement made by
officials of clubs in an off-hand way.
What I mean to say is that play-What I mean to say is that playing rules to be absolutely binding must be
adopted by the League and in strict accordsuce with official precedure. I don't think
that either the suggestion of Mr. Hart, Mr.
Betts or anybody else should be enforced as law when the suggestions have not been formulated into definite rules by the League. And there is no rule absolutely prohibiting Americans going into the box Doubtless Mr. Leys, the proprietor of the Derby team, is a very ambitious man, but he has spent his money freely on his team and he is very anxious to see it finish first in the race. After getting together what may be called here a good team be will naturally feel at very hard lines if he is not allowed to place his men to the best advantage. He has a his men to the best advantage. He has a perfect right to say to the other teams: "There are plenty of pitchers as good as mine; go and hire them." This they won't do, and as they are having the worst of the contest it may be policy on their part to have as few good men as possible. It is a bad idea, indeed, to discard good pitchers. The better policy would be to dispense with the bad ones. However, there have been many mistakes made.

We all, I dare say, have been told that too much water will drown the mill. There is much good philosophy in that old sdage, and it very forcibly reminds us that there can be too much of a good thing. The re-cent sprist handicaps at Sheffield fully il-lustrate the truth of the old saying just quoted. Of course the Sheffield handicaps are now of exceeding interest to Americans, because there is a very large amount of American money invested on every event. Of late years Sheffield handicaps have been doing tairly well, but there has, as a rule,

"that none of them are ever far from the scratch" man. There is an expectation that the Americans will show up in great force for the winter events, and it is thought here that Johnson will reappear on the scene again. Were he to visit England a race between him and Grant, the present champion, would be a great affair. The chances are that Grant would win, but the abilities of Johnson are held in high regard here. However, it matters not who comes or how many come here to run, they will always find pienty of people to bet all the money wanted on the result. A substantial fortune can be won if quality and money can be produced.

Haplan and Gaudaur. During the last few days there has been considerable comment here about the probability of a boat race between Jake Gaudaur and Edward Hanlan. Judging from the news cabled here from New York I expect that the two soullers named will be definitely matched by the time this is in print. Of course among the English authorities Han-lan is ranked very high. Many people here lan is ranked very high. Many people here seem to forget that many years have passed since the wonderful Canadian caused such a sensation in England by his extraordinary sculling abilities. They estimate him to-day just as he was years ago. As a result some good patrons of the sport think him superior to Gaudaur. I don't, however, and if they row, always providing that the contest is bonest, Gaudaur will win. But I don't intend to deal with this event, and I am certainly of the opinion that the public would do well to keep clear of it and all other professional sculling contests until we are sure that the sport has been elevated from its disreputable position.

There are one or two interesting feat-

disreputable position.

There are one or two interesting features in the rowing "world" of the United States and England. In the former there is plenty of good talent, but wealthy patrons have become so disgusted with the transactions of recent years that they have almost entirely washed their hands of the business. In England things are different. There are plenty of good patrons, but there is not talent good enough. Every now and again Mr. Innes and others are promoting some kind of national or local contest in hope of kind of national or local contest in hope of developing a champion sculler, but the champion, or any youth who promises to become one, cannot be found. Well, what I mean to say is, that if American pro-fessional scullers do not make up their minds to act unitedly in trying to redeem their sport from its present disreputable con-dition it will soon sink into just as hopeless a state as we find the professional aquatics of England in.

About the Pugilists. This is not the season of the year for the British bruiser or pugilist. The "bloods" who delight in London gatety and sport are almost all far from the great city now. Horse racing chiefly is attracting the great supporters of the exponents of the manly art, and we need not expect much real fistic warfare until October has fairly set in.
Then things will begin to be merry if there is no police interference, but I fear that the very large importation of fighters from America will force the authorities to veto America will force the authorities to yeto the proceedings, or at least curtail many of the privileges now enjoyed. Well, what I was going to say was that pugilists here at present are all talking, excepting McAuliffe and Slavin of course. They have plenty to talk about, but I feel certain that a few very interesting matches will be made. Gus Lambert is here and Americans will langh when I say that the burly Gus is

Gus Lambert is here and Americans will laugh when I say that the burly Gus is heraided as "the champion," and the man who bested Peter Jackson. Of course Lambert wants to fight anybody in the world and for as much money as the unfortunate man who meets him can get.

All this is really too absurd to tafk seriously about and it only reminds me that almost every puglist who is here and who comes here is a champion. The Britishers have a champion for each weight and can give for the extraordinary crop of cham-pion pugilists in England. Well, then there is no difficulty in either Gus Lambert or even a notable like Arthur Upham prov ing themselves champions. It a particular weight could not be found in a scale of

pounds why make it ounces.

Some Probable Matches.

it seems certain that Billy McCarthy will soon figure in a battle. Regarding him I said last week what I have to say and I expect he will be defeated. But what I wish to point out is the fact that Jack Burke is making any amount of noise about Jack Dempsey. The former is giving the public to understand that all he wants on this earth is to fight the American. Burke earth is to fight the American. Burke states that he has cabled Dempsey on the matter and is daily expecting a reply. So far no purse has been offered for Burke and Wall. Burke wants to get to work as he is one of the most anxious citizens in the world to make money. I think that Burke will be a little too heavy for either Dempsey or one of the most anxious citizens in the world to make money. I think that Burke will be a little too heavy for either Dempsey or Wall and certainly if Dempsey visits England at all he would be very foolish to

Wall and certainly if Dempsey visits England at all he would be very foolish to meet Burke before meeting Toff Wall, the recognized middle-weight champion. Wali is auxious for an engagement as he is clear broke and is depending on friends. He has a good backer in Tom Symonds.

I am also informed that the Pelican Club will offer a good purse for a contest between Jack McAuliffs and Jem Carney. The former, according to New York advices, is willing to come here if a good purse is offered, but he does not say what he terms a good purse. The Pelicans may offer £1,500, or \$7,500, and it they do they will do well indeed. Carney is in good condition, and nothing would give him greater pleasure than to meet McAuliffe again. Certainly the battle would be a bitter one. McAuliffe has gone into training at a little seaside village on the southeast coast of England.

lage on the southeast coast of England.

Of Interest to Methers. The success of Mrs. Annie M. Beam, of McKeesport, Pa., in the treatment of diarrhea in her children will undoubtedly be of interest to many mothers. She says: "I spent several weeks in Johnstown, Pa., "I spent several weeks in Johnstown, Pa., after the great flood, on account of my husband being employed there. We had several children with us, two of whom took the diarrhea very badly. I got some of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhea Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured both of them. I know of several other cases where it was county successful. I think it

Remedy from Rev. Mr. Chapman. It cured both of them. I know of several other cases where it was equally successful. I think it cannot be excelled and cheerfully recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles.

For sale by E. G. Stucky, 1701 and 2401 Penn ave.; E. G. Stucky & Co., cor. Wylie ave. and Fulton st.; Markell Bros., cor. Penn and Frankstown aves.; Theo. E. Ihrig, 3610 Fifth ave.; Carl Hartwig, 4016 Butler st.; John C. Smith, cor. Penn ave. and Main st.; Jas. L. McConnel & Co., 455 Fifth ave., Pittsburg; and in Allegheny by E. E. Heck, 72 and 194 Federal st.; Thos. R. Marris, cor. Hanover and Preble aves.; A. J. Kearcher, 59 Federal st., and Charles L. Walther, 64 Chestaut st.

THIRD POPULAR EXCURSION,

Via Allegheny Valley Railroad, Tuesday, Angust 19. To Lake Chantauqua and return, \$5 To Lake Chautauqua and return, \$5; Niagara Falls and return, \$7; Toronto, Canada, and return, \$8; Thousand Islands, Alexandria Bay, and return, \$12. Tickets good 15 days returning. Train leaves Union station at 8:30 A. M., consisting of Eastlake coaches and Pullman parlor buffet cars. Arrangements have been made to illuminate Prospect Park and Niagara Falls by a number of electric arc lights of great power every evening during the summer. Toronto and Alexandria Bay passengers can step at Niagara Falls and witness this grand sight.

AMERICAN challis—121/c s yard, 36 in. wide—the last good assortment that will be offered this sesson. HUGOS & HAGER.

The Old Rhyme About Crowing Hens Doesn't Count Nowadays.

LADIES MAY WHISTLE

BOCIETY BELLES ARE LEARNING. Women Who Have Whistled Themselves Into Fame and Fortune.

RIVALS OF FEATHERED SONGSTERS. "Prepare to pucker," is the edict that has gone forth from a social oracle, and next winter it is promised that no social enter-tainment will be comme il faut, unless the programme has at least one whistling solo programme has at least one whistling solo among its numbers. Already a class in whistling is being formed among the girls of the Four Hundred, of New York, of whom the brainy, beautiful and athletic Sallie Hargons is the moving spirit. This class will try to secure the service of the clever Mrs. Shaw, to direct their tuneful

to a close in the early fall, then the girls will look elsewhere for an intructress. The fad is fixed and infectious. Its so ciety votaries will, of course, only whistle for fun, but not a few women welcome its recognition by the social leaders for the money its popularity promises them. The remarkable financial, artistic and social sucremarkable innancial, artistic and social success of Mrs. Shaw and Miss Ella Chamberlain as professional whistlers has stimulated the ambition of all women with that piping, bird-like quality in their throats. The power and the love of whistling has existed, like the laws of gravitation, for several thousand years. All that was needed was the genius to develop the power and the

sessions, upon her return to this country. If the lady's foreign tour cannot be brought

Miss Elizabeth Seymour Hodgson love, and then practically apply the one to the other for the benefit of the individual

and the happiness of maukind. Men have whistled ever since the days of Moses, but they never could make a dollar out of it. It was the genius of woman that finally elevated it to the proud and profitable pinnacle of a profession. There is more or less controversy as to the individual woman to whom this honor belongs. About 7 people out of 10 believe Mrs. Shaw the lady who just made whistling popular, while others claim this distinction for Miss Ella Chamberlain, of Cambridge, Mass. And many ascribe Mrs. Shaw's success as much to her beauty as to her peculiar musical ability, but, be that as it may, her success as a whistling artist has been phenomenal.

At present she is the chief attraction at the court of St. Petersburg. While she stood PLACING THE HONOR.

whistling before the Czar of all the Russias, little Mabel Stevenson, the infant whistler from the United States, entertained the ap-preciative Prince and Princess of Wales with harmonies that excelled the very birds of the air. Miss Chamberlain's reputation is local rather than international. She is a

A NEW WHISTLER. A talented woman who will soon take a prominent place in this new profession is Miss Eugenie Richter. She is a protege of Major Bundy, the New York editor. She was born in New York City and educated in France and Germany. She is now living with her parents at Woodside, N. J. She has a number of purils daughters of and stamina of the girls of our own country. and stamins of the girls of our own country.

No branch of her education has been overlooked. Besides being a fine linguist and
musician, she is a lover of and an expert in
the practical duties of the household. She
not only makes all her own dresses, but the
dresses of her younger aisters at home, and
she can also row, drive, ride, cook, wash,
iron and whistle at accompaniment to her
efforts in all these employments. She takes
particular pride in her knowledge of all the



Miss Eugenie Richter departments of the housewife's art. Her father has suffered reverses, and as the old-est of the family, she has bravely taken her place as a supporting pillar of the happy

EXCELS IN THE PATHETIC.

This this spirit of helpfulness and duty which wins friends for her wherever she goes. To bear a beautiful girl throwing her soul into melodies sweeter even than the morning warbling of a robin must charm even the least susceptible ear, but when one knows that her harmonious efforts are inspired by the necessities of those at home, his appreciation is doubled by his sympathy. Miss Richter is known as a sentimental whistler. She excels in the pathetic ballads which appeal to the heart, although

one day, after she had been sick for some days, he sent his house-girl over to see how she was. The widow sent her compliments to the Colonel, with the answer that she was convalescing. Naney returned to the Colonel, with the answer that she was convalescing. Naney returned to the Colonel, with the answer that she was convalescing. Naney returned to the Colonel, with the information that "Miss Elviry presents her counterpance and she was to the colonel, with the information that "Miss Elviry presents her counterpance and she was to the colonel, with the information that "Miss Elviry presents her counterpance and she was to the colonel, with the information that "Miss Elviry presents her counterpance and she was to the colonel, with the information that "Miss Elviry presents her counterpance and es how she's gone ter de corn-shuckin".

TAYETTE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION. Twelfth annual meeting at Uniontown, Pa., August 20 to 29 inclusive. Extraordinary exhibits of blooded stock. Pive thousand dollars in cash premiums. Spirited horse races with excellent entries. The basiness woman. She is a typical Western girl, Se is her sister, Miss Alice McMania.

markably strong.

years to voice training, having among others many pupils whom no one believed had a particle of musical talent, and her success

AW ACTRESS, TOO . rollicking, harum scarum little thing, and was forever straying away from her own door yard. On such occasions her mother would have to call her, and her rich, clear musical Hibernian brogne would ring through the neighborhood. Mrs. Hodgson, then Miss Lizzie Beymour, was a friend of the family, and often used to tease the little girl by calling her in a voice that was a perfect tae simile of that of the child's mother, brogue and all. Mrs. Hodgson is now the wite of Dr. Wilmer Hodgson, a young physician, and a native of Virginia, where they live. Mrs. Hodgson still occupies her old place in the society of the metropolis.

Miss Mary Horton, the step-sister of Mrs. Shaw, has, like her more famous relative, whistled herself into the affections of the public. Already many well-known belies thank her for the cultivation of their whistling abilities. The little birds say that Miss Horton will not be Miss Horton "when the leaves begin to fall."

Everyone knows one or more women who can whistle, and who do when they think no one is listening, but the bar which has caused this surreptitious enjoyment of the talent is from this day off.

Thunke Dalton.

A Virginia Colonel Whose Experience Was as Bad as Miles Standish's, WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.]

COURTSHIP BY PROXY.

One day, after she had been sick for some

WORLD'S

Museum and Theater.

EDW. KEENAN ..... Business Manager

We don't want to whistle for nothing, and won't be satisfied unless we can clear \$200 a week. The sisters are just back from a trip to Canada, where they met with social recognition and social success.

They are the daughters of a Methodist clergyman. Miss Laura was at one time a scholar in the Sunday school class of Private Secretary Halford, whom she admires vary much. She has whistled before about nearly everybody in Indianapolis from President Harrison down. She is a superbartist. Her range is three octaves. She whistles by both inhaling and exhaling the breath. No other whistler, it is said, has been able to accomplish this trick, which not only keeps the whistler from exhaustion, but enables her to delight her hearers with absolutely uninterrupted melody. "Bonnie, Sweet Bessie, the Maid of Dundee," is her favorite tune, and she whistles it with musical and physical expression delightful. At times her voice possesses a flute-like tone, and considering this delicate quality, is remarkably strong.

IMITATES THE BIRDS.



Ella M. Chamberlin.

her throat. When Mrs. Hodgson was a little girl in New York, near her mother's house lived an Irish family, in which was a daughter of about 10 years of age. The girl was a rollicking, harum scarum little thing, and

When a pine woods negro runs against a long word, that word generally comes out in a mutilated condition. Old Colonel Nablett, of Lunenburg county, Va., was a

Brilliantly Illuminated!

Mrs. Elizabeth Seynour Hodgson, of Rosnoke, Va., is the sister of Miss Mary F. Seymour, the editor, and one of New York's successful business women. Previous to her marriage, Miss Hodgson resided in New York, where she was a great favorite in musical circles. For years she was the leading contraite in the churches of Drs. Collyer, Preminston and Kittredge. She is a perfect enthusiast on voice culture. She believes almost every voice can be developed and made musical under proper training. Following out this theory she has devoted many



as a teacher has been remarkable and gratifying.
When she heard of Mrs. Shaw she prac-When she heard of Mrs. Shaw she practiced whistling solely for the amusement of her friends. They encouraged her to devote time to the development of her talent, and to-day those who have heard her recently declare that she whistles divinely. As she herself laughingly says: "I can do almost anything with my windpipe." Her singing voice is rich, sweet, sympathetic and flexible. Without apparently the slightest effort she can imitate any species of song bird. A ventriloquist might well envy the marvelous clastic and flexible quality in her throat.

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widower and was anxious to attach his name to a blooming widow in the neighbor-

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