THE APPEAL OF REED

To His Maine Constituents to Indorse His Course as the Speaker of the House.

THOSE CHANGES IN THE RULES

Will Influence and Make Nobler All of the Legislation of the Next Hundred Years.

THE NECESSITY FOR THE POICE BILL.

A Very Scanty Allusion to the Multitudinous Oratory

PORTLAND, ME., September 4.-Speaker Reed arrived here this evening and immediately proceeded to make the following

speech to his constituents: Parties have their years of depression and have their moments of depression and of good cheer. Parties have periods when they do great work and periods when they seem to have no other hope than the mere preservation of existence. Since 1874, when the Reparty first faltered in its quality before the law for all citizens of the Imted States, a Republican House of Representatives has been rare. This has not been bese there is no longer a Republican majority, but because by frauds too apparent to be denied, by ballot-box stuffing too notorious to be med, by ballot-box stuffing too notorious to be disputed. 25 seats in the House have been wrested from us under the open, defiant, declaration that the Southern Democratic white man shall not only role the black man of the South, but the white man of the North.

Two years ago, under the tremendous stress caused by the battle set in array by the free traders, the Republican party triumphed so signally that even the cohorts of traud were routed, and, after a few ineffectual struggles to count us out, we had the House by the small majority of 5 instead of our real majority of 25.

THEEATS OF THE MINORITY. Long before Congress assembled the air had been resonant with the hopes and threats of the minority, with declarations that they were to rule in utter disregard of the will of the people of the United States. At the very worst, no measure should pass which did not have the sanction of their high approval. If any man here thinks they reckoned without their host, that they had no foundation on which to build their hopes and their threats he knows little of

handly get control.

For years rule has been piled upon rule and lection upon decision to render legislation described upon the sufferance of the minority, rilibustering lutriced in every line. The power of obstruction was without limit. You will ask rilibustering the monost of the time had the majority should so strengthen the minority. If ou will consider the nature of the two parties, he cause cannot exame you. The Democratic the cause cannot escape you. The Democratic party wants no legislation. It is not charged with the progress of the world. All the Southern men who control the party want or ask for is to be left alone. When the Repullican party comes into power it has work to do. If that action can be prevented, what more should the Southern Democracy desire? Hence all their plans, whether in power or out of power, are centered in obstruction.

Now the House of Representatives is not a body quick to do business under any set of rules. Its large numbers and the diverse interests they represent will always make it slow and cumber-to-me. But a system which enabled one member to hold the whole House at bay mail the going down of the suc, and then to hold it until physical exhaustion set if free, and one-flith to hold it forever, was evidently a system which rendered elections useless and called a built to civilization itself.

ONE VIEW OF THE SITUATION an party comes into power it has work to do.

ONE VIEW OF THE SITUATION. Of what use was it to summon into the field an army of orators to explain the questions of party policy? Of what use was it that the great throng of journals set themselves to explain to the people the needs of the hour? Of what use was an election itself, that grand culmination of the power of the citizen, if, after all, nothing done without the species of the ty? What statesmen could there be as to battle for power with responsi-en be could have the same with-usibility? What kind of a blind o go into where the victim will be is that to go into where the victim will be victorious and the conqueror powerless? Says the Koran: "Dost thou think, O man, that we created the heavens and the earth in jest?" Are elections a farce, and is Government by the people a jurgle? Do we marshal our tens of millions to the polls for sport? If there he anything in popular government it means that whenever the people have elected one party to take control of the House or the Senate that many shall have both the nower and the reserve shall have both the nower and the reserve the senate that

party shall have both the power and the re-sponsibility. If that is not the effect, what is sponsibility. If that is not the effect, what is the use of the election? It was with far other ideas of public cuty that the ministry met us at the opening of the session. Not only were no measures to pass which did not have their approval, but no rules very of warming ware to those which seemed suitable to the beaten those which seemed suitable to the beaten party. So we began life without any rules. The Constitution says: "The House may determine the rules of its procedure," and does not say that it must. After two months' time the opposition found that under the narliamentary law which had been built up by the American people in consensance with their institutions, the public business was going on every day without their consent and they began to clamor for the very rules they had denounced.

THE SCENES OF DISORDER

I need not describe to you the scenes of disorder which were preliminary to the establish-ment of sound business principles in the House. ment of sound business principles in the House. It is enough to say that the good work was done and the House of Representatives has taken a large stride toward cusiness and the performance of Gury. Will you, my old friends and neighbors, permit me just one word which is purely personal. Any time these last eight months I have been the subject of much indiscriminate praise and much indiscriminate blame. Theone is just as much deceived as the other. Great events do not turn upon one man. The House of Representatives was ready and ripe for change and the people stood ready to approve. What all the world wanted was easy to do, I am not greatly proud to be Speaker of the House, but I am prond with all my heart to be one of that magnificent majority of the House of Representatives of the Fitty-first Congress, which for muc long months has House of Representatives of the Fitty-first Congress, which for muc long months has never for one moment faltered in its duty.

When we cleared the deck for action there was plenty of work to do, and we have done it to the full measure of satisfaction. We have achieved all that the Republican party promised and more. Most platforms are but glittering generalities, good enough for the campaign, but our last platform has been treated by the House of Representatives like a deed of trust. House of Representatives like a deed of trust, We promised the people that the tariff should have fair and exhaustive treatment, that the principle of protection should have full recognition, and in those important bills we have kept the promise to the hope.

KEEPING THE PROMISE.

By the administrative bill a wise and discrim' inating effort has been made to secure to our manufacturers and merchants the complete benefit of the rates of duty imposed by law. By virtue of that bill we hope we have made valuations and duties alike in all ports.

Two years ago the Democracy in the House I we years ago the Democracy in the House admitted that owing to the change in the methods of manufacturers, the whole woolen industry was tottering to a fall unless woolens and westeds were put upon a footing of equality. Nevertheless, for the purpose of adding to the votes of the Mills bill, they sacrificed the wool industry, which needed immediate attention. Without delay and without waiting to strengthen their own tariff bill by waiting to strengthen their own tariff bill by the support of the worsted men, Major Mc-Kinley and Governor Dingley pushed through the measure of justice which has rescued so many of our woolen mills from disaster and

ruin.
But these bills, useful as they are, were but
the forerunners of that tariff bill, over which
the Senators are now pouring the multitudinous waves of oratory. The McKindey bill was
not the area and was not the product not made in the closet, and was not the produc of one man who tried to know everything. If any tariff bill was ever the result of the beliefs of the whole people of the United States the McKinley bill was that bill. Another great achievement of the House of Representatives is the salver bill. It was necessary to provide such merease of currency as would supply the loss of circulation of national banks, such increase to as would provide a gravity result. of one man who tried to know everyt crease, too, as would provide a growing people the money they need for more prosperous busi-ness. The mining camps, the great pioneers of civilization in the far West, deserved also all the encouragement they could have consistent with sound currency and genuine bi-metalism.

ANOTHER PLEDGE KEPT.

On that subject the Republicans had promised that all the silver dollars should be furnished which could be kept equal with gold. Such a bill, fulfilling that promise to the uttermost, now adorns our statute books, as a tribute to the wise conservatism of the wise Repub-

lican majority of the House. Already silver seems to be climbing to par with safety to all the interests of the country.

There was also another promise to be kept, made long age and often renewed. For years the Republican party have declared most righteously that there could not be in a republic a duty more sacred than the duty of upholding the right of every citizen to participate in government. Who has forgotten, the ringing words of that great soldier, so soon to lie among the unforgotten on the Heights of Arlington? "The people have made up their minds that they will have a loval Government and an honest ballot and a fair count."

The. House of Representatives, true to its duty, has passed a bill which, when it becomes a law, will give to the people of the United States the suffrages of millions. It will enable votes to be cast and to be counted as cast.

AN ENORMOUS HUBBUR.

AN ENORMOUS HUBBUB. What an enormous hubbub has been raised about that simple bill. There has been nothing like it since Walter Scott described the upris-ing of the virtuous people of Alsatia on the ap-proach of a Sheriff. What is this pill on which

ing of the virtuous people of Alsatia on the approach of a Sheriff. What is this bill on which so many interesting epithets have been rained? It is a simple proposition to have United States supervisors to see that United States elections of United States officers shall be honestly conducted; that all honest votes shall be cast and honestly counted as cast. If there be any man in this country who opposes this bill there will not be many years before he will look like those who proclaimed the divine origin of slavery. That the Democrats now denounce with violent epithets a Republican measure is no new fact in their history. So persecuted they the saints. When Abraham Lincoin preclaimed that this land could not be permanently half free and half slave, the Democracy of my younger days all declared that he said so because he wanted his sister to marry a negro. So when the Republicans of our day proclaim that in a Republic 1,000,000 of voters can never be permanently disfranchised, the Democrat of our day shouts "negro domination" and "bayonets."

The speaker next referred to the opening of Oklahoma and the admission of the new States. He cited further as creditable legislation of this Congress, the measure to relieve the stress on the Supreme Court; also

lieve the stress on the Supreme Court; also the bankruptcy bill, the meat inspection bill and the lard bill. Every bill presented by organized labor had been passed, and State control over license had been preserved by action of the House after original package decision. The mails had been closed to lotteries and before the end of this Congress, the speaker expected the assage of the tonnage bill. Then Mr. Reed continued thus:

LARCENY OF TIME. "Every inch of our progress has been con-tested by the opposition. Highway robbery of time has been abolished; petty larceny has time has been abolished; petty larceny has not. Only strong, vigorous public sentiment prevailing among all the constituencies will ever do that. We spent two months and a half in organization, in the preliminary struggles to settle the right of the majority to control, and in determining the rules of the House proceedings. We were forced to spend more time on contested elections. Our loss of time from contested elections will not be less than 20 days.

contested elections will not be less than 20 days.

One other cause of the loss of this will be a surprise, perhaps, to the community at large. No man would regret more than I to be thought wanting in all proper respect for the dead and all proper reverence for departed comrades and for the feelings of surviving friends, yet by the method which the House shows this respect and pays this reverence is very costly to the nation. Since the election of this present House ten members have died and one Senator. One among them has been most famous men of the House, William D. Kelley, the great champion of protection: Samuel J. Randail, heart of oak and will of iron, the strongest face in half a century, and samuel 3. Kandah, heart of oak and will of iron, the strongest face in half a century, and Samuel Sullivan Cox, at once brilliant and laborious. When they have paid due reverence and spoken proper culogies over these and their companions not less than 21 working days will have to be counted.

THE LOSS OF A MONTH, This means almost an entire month of time. When John Bright died the English House thought it could best honor his memory by going on with the business of the country. These losses which I have enumerated could not per-

losses which I have enumerated could not perhaps be helped without greater reforms than can be hoped for in many years. But what is about to be described could be avoided by either the commonest patriotism or a healthy public sentiment in the House.

It ought to be known all over the United States that with 300 members it takes 25 minutes to make a roll call. Whenever the yeas and nays are ordered it means a loss of half an hour. Now the session of the House two years ago lasted one month and a half longer than the present session thus far. During that session of two years ago there were 226 roll calls, of which 86 were recorded during the long filibustering against the direct during the long filibustering against the direct tax bill, leaving but 140 which were seemingly

I say these 140 were seemingly legitimate, for I have no doubt that 190 would have fully complied with the demands of the Constitution. One hundred roll calls would have been more One hundred roll calls would have been more than ample for all proper purposes for the whole of this session. And yet we have had 400. Three hundred of these have been utterly useless, mere wanton waste. A legislative day, exclusive of the reading of the journal, is a scant five hours. Three hundred roll calls then mean 25 legislative days. Think of 25 legislative days wasted in mere useless calling over of names and all done to waste time with the public business unfinished.

PROSPECT FOR THE FUTURE. But in closing what I have had to say, it would not be just to rest the claims of the liouse upon even the catalogue of its great deeds. What the House has shown the coun try that any House can do is worth a prince's try that any House can do is worth a prince's insorned new ever to be permitted except thick seemed suitable to the beaten. So we began life without any rules, institution says: "The House may determite of its procedure," and does the rules of its procedure," and does that it must. After two months' time responsibility has begun, and with it also the responsibility of the people, for they can no longer elect a Democratic House and hepe that the minority will neutralize their action, or a Republican House without being sure that it was the public business was going on will keep its pleage. will keep its pledge.

If we have broken the precedents of an hundred years, we have set the precedents of another hundred years, nobler than the lass, wherein responsibility will wait on power and therein the people, with full knowledge that

their servants can act, will choose those who will worthly carry out their will. One Thousand Dollars Forfeit if I fail to prove Floraplexion the best medicine for liver complaint, dyspep-sia, nervous debility, biliousness, consumption. It cures where all other remedies fail. Ask your druggist for it Sample bottle sent free. FRANKLIN HART, New York.

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GREAT special sale of plush jackets, capes and sacques at bargain prices this week, at Rosenbaum & Co.'s. WF

HEADQUARTERS in the Exposition been secured by THE DISPATCH. See amnouncement on Fourth Page of this issue,

WEST VIRGINIA OI The Pioneer Operator and His Ven-

tures at Burning Springs.

WORK AT PRESENT IN PROGRESS.

the Drill.

NOTES FROM NEIGHBORING FIELDS

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BURNING SPRINGS, W. VA., Septem per 4.-Following is a record of some of the operations at Burning Springs, together with a test of some of the experimental ventures under way in the Old Dominion. The first well drilled at Burning Springs was by Buck Skigraian in December, 1889 in the "Big Injun" sand, and it flowed eight barrels a day naturally for four months, and has since been pumped and is now making about two barrels a day. The next venture was drilled by J. C. Palmer of the Oll Well Supply Company on the Dennis O'Brien farm, one mile east from the Burning Springs well. It was drilled to a depth of 1,628 feet, and in the "Big Injun" sand got a showing of oil, but not enough to pay for operating. Falling in the horizon the well was deepened to reach the Barier grit, but this they did not find. Beetman Bros. Stetthelm of the well was deepened to reach the Barier grit, but this they did not find. Beetman Bros. Stetthelm of the well was deepened to reach the Barier grit, where they have been the Burning Springs wells and the Palmer well. In this well there was a small showing in the "Big Injun." They went down to the Barier grit, where they found only a small showing.

The product of this field is shipped to Parkersburg, down the Kanawha river, in bulk boats, the same facilities used in early days along Oil creek to the Candens Consolidated Oil Works, a distance of 33 miles. Eight miles north from Burning Springs, at Oil Rock, the Augusta Oil Company started drilling a well last March, but owing to a bad fishing job, it was never completed. about two barrels a day. The next venture

THE RIG WAS MOVED half a mile to the west, and they are now drilling another well on the McIntosh farm. F. P. Hays, president of the Southern Oil Company, is now drilling a well on the Prentice & Caden is now drilling a well on the Prentice & Caden 2,900-acre tract, near the old Orchard well, which is down 1,000 feet. Mr. Hays has built another rig in the same vicinity, and will soon bounce the drill. In Ritchie county, five miles east of the break on the L. Jackson farm, Mr. Hays drilled a well 2,375 feet, completed in July, which was a failure in all senses. He also drilled another well in the same county on Camp Run, and found only a slight showing of oil in the "Big Injun" sand. This well was finished in August, and in a few days will be shot; they expect to make a sand. This well was finished in August, and in a few days will be shot; they expect to make a small producer of it. In Ritchie county the same company are also drilling a well at Ritchie mines, which, report says, is a strong gasser and spraying some oil. West of the Ritchie county wells, in Wirt county, Alexander Hamilton drilled a well on the Perrine farm, in the vicinity of the California House, which is regarded as an important venture. At \$51 feet they struck the "Big Injun" sand, which had a depth of \$9 feet. The well was shot five feet from the bottem of the sand, and has since been averaging five barrels a day. On the John Creel farm the same parties are drilling a well which is down 800 feet, and will be drilled in this week, A GREAT GASSER.

Colonel Roberts, at Burning Springs, is drilling a well on the Fox-Miller farm. At 800 feet he struck gas, which kept increasing until a depth of 1,100 feet was reached and it is now sending out the caloric fluid at the rate of 3, 000,000 cubic feet a day. Mr. Roberts is still drilling for the Barier grit, where he hopes to find birg.

find big oil.

Along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Ritchie county, near Petroleum, Showalter Bros. are drilling a well, and five miles east of Petroleum, at Cario, Boden & Alken completed a five-barrel well some time ago, and are building another rig in the same vicinity.

ago, and are building another rig in the same vicinity.

Ira Dewitt, of Pittsburg, is drilling a well on the Chancelor farm, at Cairo, which is down 1,000 feet, and has another rig up on the Wright farm. Since Bradley & Vandergrift's failure at Stillwell, Wood county, there has been no more operations in this section. Carr Bros., of Zanesville, O., also completed a duster last month at Davisville, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio, The well was drilled 1,000 feet deep, and just as they were about to enter the sand, from some cause the casing collapsed and the well was never finished; they are now drilling another well 25 rods east of the first venture.

drilling another well 25 rods east of the first venture.

In Tyler county Davis & Co. are drilling on the Corbett farm, near Pursley, at a depth of about 1,300 feet. The Owl Head Oil Company, on the J. H. Smith farm, near Middlebourne, are nearing the sand. L. G. Murphy, on the Alf Conaway farm, near Centerville, is down over 1,000 feet. The Natural Gas Company of West Virgisia is getting nearly down on the Jeff Anderson farm, at Joseph's Mills. The Wheeling Gas Company are drilling an experimental well 15 miles southwest from Steubenville.

Botler County Wells. BUTLER-The Black & Haslett well at Callery, on the Dunbar farm, which was shot yesterday, has been overestimated. The well has been flowing salt water and oil together, and to estimate its production is only guess work. The venture, however, is showing for a good well. It was pneked to-day, and by to-morrow its caliber can be more fully determined. The Smith well, on the McKinney neirs, located between Relbold and Petersville, is in, and showing for a well. Leases in this locality are held at a high figure. The Kicker Oil and Gas Company are extending their gas line into this section of developments, which shows confidence in the future of the territory in the region of the new strike. At Petersville unknown parties are starting a well in the norther part of the town.

Hartman & Company's well on the Byerly heirs farm, one mile north of Jefferson Center, mate its production is only guess work. The

Hartman & Company's well on the Byerly heirs farm, one mile north of Jefferson Center, is producing 100 barrels a day. This strike gives rise to the belief that another pool, such as was found at the Center, may be developed further north. The German Oil Company's No. 2, on the Reed farm, near Millerstown, which was drilled down from the third sand, produced 250 barrels the first 24 hours. Since the striking of the fourth sand well on the Wills farm, six weeks ago, a number of old producing wells have been drilled deeper with good results. Reed & Co. shot their well on the Braden narm to-day, with 80 quarts, and the hole filled up with oil. Several days ago this well was believed to be dry. Clara & Co.'s well on the Brader farm made a strong flow yesterday from the first pay streak.

yesterday from the first pay streak. Excitement Runs High. WELLSVILLE, O .- Excitement has been very high among the West Virginia farmers since high among the West Virginia farmers since oil was struck by the Advance Oil Company. Seven wells have already been located by this company, and they will proceed to develop their territory at once. In addition to the land already leased they have secured the farms of W. S. Johnson, D. Hamilton and M. Anderson. Some of the more sanguine farmers have signified their intention of developing their own territory. The first test well has been pumped with a sand pump, but the height of the oil has shown no diminution. It is said by experts that the quality of the oil is superior to that of the Turkey foot and Hookstown fields.

Wildwood Wells. WILDWOOD-Several good wells are being WILDWOOD—Several good wells are being brought in here. Duniap & Company's No. 1, on the Shay farm, is 39 feet in the sand and showing handsomely. Coats & Evans well on the Ralshouse farm, which struck the sand today, is flowing ten harrels an hour. Greenlee & Forst's No. 2, on the Ralshouse, is doing 300 barrels a day. Showalter & Co have a well in the sand on the Wiles farm, at Millerstown, which made a small flow last night, bift was shut down to await the erection of tankage.

Struck First Pay. CHARTIERS-The Bear Creek Refining Com CHARTIERS—The Bear Creek Refining Company's well No. 1, McKee's heirs, at Sculley's Springs, found the first pay to-day at 1,782 feet; the well filled up 1,700 feet. Melarkey & Co.'s well, on the John D. Scully, is flowing at intervals. Dr. Black's well, on the May farm, has tapped the first pay and the hole is full of oil, but there is not gas pressure enough to make the well flow. Fisher No. 2 on the Dickson, is in the sand far enough to rate the well as a good producer. Knox Bros. will commence spudding to-morrow on the McGunigle farm. Huffnagle's well, on the Huffnagle lot, has made 25 inches in a 250 tank the last 24 hours.

The Turkeyfoot Field. TURKEYFOOT-The Bridgewater Gas Com-TURKEYFOOT—The Bridgewater Gas Company's No. 13, on the Smith farm, is drilling at 250 feet, and the South Penn Oil Company and Bott completed a 25-barrel producer is the Turkeyfoot pool yesterday, which is located on the Lee farm. Mosier & Co., on the Lee, are in the sand, and the well is showing for the best well in the field. Coast & Sons will have a very important well due on the Rolston farm in eight or ten days, which will determine if there is an extension of the field to the south. Coast & Evans, on the owner's farm, recently completed a good well, and Miliken & Co. have just started drillings in the same vicinity. drilling in the same vicinity.

I wenty-Five Barels a Day. THORN RUN—The Finnegan & Downing well, on the Cooper farm, Thorn run, is flowing at the rate of 25 barrels a day, and still drilling.

H. Mc.

GENERAL NOYES DROPS DEAD THE NOTED JUDGE FALLS IN THE COURT

Popular With the People-A Powerful Orater-Noble Deeds in Battle-He Hurraked for the Fourth of July After Being Struck by Bullet.

The Butler County Producers Still Pushing of Cincinnati, fell dead shortly after 11 o'clock to-day at the Court House. He had been on the bench and heard one injunction case, but as he was too unwell to proceed further, he left the bench and was on his way to the street car when at the corner of the Court House, he suddenly fell backward and died instantly. The cause is supposed to be apoplexy.

Edward F. Noyes was 57 years old and a native of Massachusetts. He graduated at Dartmonth College. When a young man he located at Cincinnati, where he studied law with Nathaniel Wright, and afterward formed a partnership with R. H. Stephenson. When the war broke out in 1861, Noyes promptly enlisted, and was commissioned Major of the Twenty-ninth Ohio. He was a galiant soldier, and on the Colonelcy becoming vacant was promoted to that position. He was subsequently commissioned a Brigadier General and placed in command of a brigade, of which his old regiment formed a part, in the division of General Dodge. When the three years expired, General Noyes made an eloquent speech to his troops, who re-enlisted almost to a man, Under his influence more men re-enlisted than in any other command.

General Noyes accompanied General Sherman in his tamous campaign, and, while leading a charge in one of the battles around Atlanta, was seriously wounded, one of his legs being sinattered. This shot was received after the rebel works had been carried. He was the first man to onter. When cousciousness had been restored, after the limb had been amputated, he raised himself up, and, waving his hand, he cried to General McPherson, who stopped his horse by his side:

"Hurrah for the Fourth of July."

It was the anniversary. When taken North he noticed in the same car a hier with the remains of a soldier. In reply to his liquiry as to who was lying there he was told that it was the body of General McPherson, This was the first intimation he had of that officer's death. For his bravery on the occasion of the battle mentioned above, General Noyes was brevetted Major General. He was unable to re-enter active service, and, at the request of Governor Brough, Secretary Stanton assigned him to the command of Camp Dennison.

At the close of the war, General Noyes was elected Judge of the Probate Court, and, in 1871, Governor of the State of Qhio. He was defeated for re-election by Williah Allen on a close vote, and returned to the practice of

where he became a friend of Marshal MacMahon and won great popularity. On his return from France he found that he had lost his clients, and that it was difficult to get into the swim again. A year ago he was elected Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati by an immense majority, hundreds of Democrats supporting him at the polls. General Noyes was a stump orator of considerable power. While an active Republican, he was not a bitter partisan, and was socially popular. He was a man of high character. He leaves a wife and a son.

DEATH OF MATT CANNING.

A Popular Former Manager of Local Thenters Expires in New York. Matt W. Canning died Saturday night at Earl's Hotel, New York, of Bright's disease. Mr. Canning was formerly well-known in this city, having been manager of the Opera House for several years, and was at one time associated with Mr. John Ellsler in the management of Library Hall. He was manager of the National Theater, Washington, D. C., in 1873, and has filled like positions in various parts of the country. He was very popular parts of the country. He was very popular with the profession, and his death will be

Mr. Canning was prominent in Masonic circles during the time he lived in this city. He was about 60 years old at the time of

W HERE EPICUREANS DINE—MR. E. Simonl, Chief Steward of the Union Club, has a delicate task before him in choosing his supplies. Many of New York's epicureans dine regularly at the club, hence the delicacy of the task. Pastry, the rock on which even the best chefs sometimes split claims his particular attention. The following words explain the excellence he has achieved: "I have had our chief cook use the Thepure Baking Powder, and we are entirely satisfied with it. jyll-Zl-MThF



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The Broadway Block-\$3, \$4, \$5, \$6. King Fashion savs: No gentleman will be considered well dressed this autumn unless topped off with a glossy tile. In view of this edict we have made special preparations to su-ply the stylish dressers of Pittsburg and vicin-ity with this indispensable article of a gentlenan's adornment.

The Broadway Block follows out in a measure the straight lines which have been so popular the last two seasons. There is just the least in dication of a bell on the sides, but does not show in any pronounced manner. It is withal a very stylish hat, and will be approved by all who wish to acquire one.

421 and 423 SMITHFIELD ST., P. S.—The Miller Silk and Derby Hats for autumn, 1890, of which we are sole agents, now ready. au31-wfsu

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Reliable as ever and hand-

somer than ever. Please note. The utmost iberty of choice of goods for Clothing to measure. More than a thousand styles of Trouserings and Suitings to show you. Bought direct from the manufacturers (no

intermediate profits). We're biggest in what we do. Find us out by our work, not our splurge. Sales increasing every day.

WANAMAKER & Brown,

Cor. Sixth St. and Penn Ave.



KORNBLUM'S Optical Establishment, NO. 50 FIFTH AVE..

MOST APPETIZING-EASILY DIGESTED.

T.e Van Houtens process renders their cocoa easy of digestion and develops in the highest degree its delicious aroma. It is an excellent flesh-former, fifty per cent. greater than the best of other cocoas.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

WAN HOUTEN'S COCOA ("once tried, always used") is the original, pure, soluble Cocos, invented, made and patented in Holland, and is to-day better and more soluble than any of the numerous imitations. In fact, it is generally admitted all over Europe [and a comparative test will easily prove] that moother Cocoa equals this Inventor's in solubility, agreeable taste and nutritive qualities. "Largest sale in the world." Ask for Van Houten's and Take no other.

DOUGLAS & MACKIE

Confidently and cordially invite your attention to the following dress goods specialties. They're simply illustrative of the big bargains you'll find facing you at every turn throughout our big stores. out our big stores.

I case yarn-dyed, silk-finished. Alpaca Brilliantines, 40 inches wide, that were intended to sell at 50c, your choice for 25c a yard. They're in lovely, useful shades, and just the thing for a school dress or walking costume.

The most elegant collection ever offered of \$1, all-wool, 48-inch Henriettas, in all the new and pretty colors, for 75c a yard.

An immense variety 38-inch Plaid. Stripe and plain dress goods, to go this week, at 50c a yard. Any of them'd be cheap at 75c, and some of them are worth more money.

SPECIALLY INTERESTING AND ATTRACTIVE.

Large arrivals daily of Ladies', Misses and Children's Cloaks, Wraps, etc., from all the leading manufacturers. Styles, material, fashion and general get-up unsurpassable. Prices as low, and in a great many instances much lower, than you'll find them elsewhere.

DOUGLAS & MACKIE, 151, 153 and 155 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.



A SENSE OF DECENCY

Constrains many people to hide the dirt of their kitchens. They make the kitchen a secret chamber, into which it is forbidden to enter; but half the trouble which they take to hide the dirt and the disgrace which it entails, would keep the kitchen clean, and all its pots and pans bright as a dollar, that is, if they use

- SAPOLIOKH

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PAIN! PAIN! PAIN!

Terrible Suffering of a Lady-Her Neighbors Thought She Must Die.
As further evidence of the cures made by the catarrh and dyspepsia specialists of 323 Penn avenue, and of patients who have suffered avenue, and of patients was have advenued from disease in its most aggravated form, and after they had exhausted all available means claewhere, is that of Mrs. Henry Hunziker, who resiges at 249 Colwell street, in the Eleventh ward, of this city.



Mrs. Henry Hunzuker.

The aches and pains she had in almost every part of her body were simply unbearable. Immediately after eating, her stomach would be seized with terrible pain and cramps, which would continue until she would vomit up her food, and the gas that formed would cause her stomach to swell as if it would burst. In fact all kinds of food except milk would cause her stomach to swell as if it would burst. In fact all kinds of food except milk would cause her stomach to swell as if it would burst. In fact all kinds of food except milk would have a bitter, disagreeable taste every morning. She had pain in both sides and across the small of her back, and in the night if she lay on her left side she would be seized with the most excruciating pain, and her heart would palpitate as if it would jump out of her body.

Night sweats weakened her fast, and she had a constant tired feeling, but more tired in the morning than en going to bed. While in this condition she consulted the above specialists, whose reputation for making permanent cures has long since become thoroughly established. She says of the matter:

"Although I had doctored with several physicians and with patent medicines, I got no relief, but gradually grow worse. In fact my neighbors and even I myself thought I could only live a few months. Reading in the papers how Mrs. Bratt had been cured of terrible cramps and pains by the catarrh specialists at 323 Penn avenue I took a course of treatment and now I gladly testify to my complete cure of all my aches and pains as above described. I cheerfully recommend these specialists to all suffering from catarrh or stomach trouble. Signed with my own hand.

"MRS. HENRY HUNZIKER."

Please remember these catarrh specialists are permanently located at 323 Penn avenue and

"MRS. HENRY HUNZIKER."
Please remember these catarrh specialists are permanently located at 323 Penn avenue and nowhere else in this city.
Office hours, 10 A. M. to 4P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 12 to 4 P. M.
Consultation free to all. Patients treated successfully at home by correspondence. Send two 2-cent stamps for question blank and address all letters to the Catarrh and Dyspepsia Institute, 323 Penn avenue, Pittsburg.

GARPETS,

IN ALL STYLES, QUALITIES

AND COLORS.

It will pay you to see our stock. We can save you money, so don't put it off.

One hundred pair handsome Chenille Portieres at \$5 a pair. Come and see them.

Don't miss this great bargain.

Geo. W. Snaman,

136 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

106-113-MWF

"THE FAMOUS"

SHOE HOUSE. 52 Sixth St.

Our elegant assortment of Shoes are ready for your inspection. We have purchased hundreds of cases before the advance in leather, and you will find our prices the lowest obtainable.

For good reliable footwear be sure and call at

'THE FAMOUS" SHOE HOUSE, 52 Sixth Street, City.

HE-NO TEA-Sold Wholesale and Retail by GEO, K. STEVENSON & CO., FINE GROCERIES, Sixth avenue.

DITTSBURG AND CASTLE SHANNON R. St. Summer Time Table. On and after March 30, 1890, until further notice, trains will run as follows on every day, except Sunday, Eastern standard time: Leaving Pittsburg—6:20 a. m., 7:10 a. m., 5:00 a.m., 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m., 2:40 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 6:50 p. m., 6:50 p. m., 9:30 p. m., 11:30 p. m., 2:40 p. m., 7:10 a. m., 5:10 p. m., 10:20 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 2:40 p. m., 4:20 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 2:50 p. m., 10:30 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 10:31 p. m., 10:31 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 10:31 p. m., 10:30 p. m., 2:50 p. m., 110 p. m., 7:10 p. m., 9:30 p. m., 1:20 p. m., 1:30 p. m., 1

A L. L. E. G. H. E. N. Y. WALLEY RAIL-ROAD—
A Trains leave Union station (Eastern Standard time): Foxburg Ac., 6:35 a. m.; Niagara Ex., daily, 8:30 a. m.; Kittanning Ac., 9:30 a. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 12:35 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 2:30 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 3:35 p. m.; Valley Camp Ex., 4:35 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 3:35 p. m.; Valley Camp Ex., 4:35 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 3:35 p. m.; Valley Camp Ex., 4:35 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 3:35 p. m.; Sarebara Ac., 6:30 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 7:30 p. m.; Buffalo Ex., daily, 8:45 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 7:30 p. m.; Buffalo Ex., daily, 8:45 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 7:30 p. m.; Buffalo Ex., daily, 8:45 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 7:30 p. m.; Buffalo Ex., daily, 8:45 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 7:30 p. m.; Buffalo Ex., daily, 8:45 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 7:30 p. m.; Euclearn Ac., 11:30 p. m. Church trains—Brachurn, 12:40 p. m. and 9:40 p. m. Pullman Parior Buffet Car on day trains, and Pullman Sieeping Car on night trains between Pinsburg, Lake Chautanqua and Buffalo, JAS. F. ANDERSIN, G. E. Agt.; DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Supt.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JUST TOO CUTE FOR ANYTHING.

These are the words said by nearly everybody who has seen the hundreds of truly lovely and quaint Fall styles of Juvenile Headgear displayed by Kaufmanns. In this galaxy of novelties the following deserve



"THE ARLINGTON." This lovely Cap is one of the neatest and nattiest things ever shown.

Price \$1. Other novelties-cheaper qualities but very pretty conceitsfrom 25c up.

THE

HAT

YOU



"THE MAJESTIC."

This Cap is worn not only by Children, but Ladies and Misses as well. They come in silk and cloths-in plaids, checks and plain shades. Prices from 39c up. \$1 buys the finest.

OUGHT

Reasons why you should wear it: It is the newest, nobbiest, handsomest, shapeliest, most graceful and coming, best and cheapest Derby that ever crowned the head of man. In order to enable all to wear this excellent style, we had it made in four different qualities, which we sell at

Respectively. The old saying, "The hat makes the man," is aptly

KAUFMANNS

Fifth Ave. and Smithfield St.

From Pittsburg Union Station.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD ON AND after June 2, 1880, trains leave Union Station, Pittsburg, as follows, Eastern Standard Station, Pittaburg, as follows, Eastern Standard Time:

New York and Chicago Limited of Pullman Vestibule daily at 7:15 a. m.

Atlantic Express daily for the East, 3:20 a. m.

Mail train, daily, except Sunday, 5:30 a. m. Sunday, mail train, daily, except Sunday, 5:30 a. m. Sunday, mail at 8:40 a. m.

Day express daily at 5:00 p. m.

Philadelphia express daily at 1:00 p. m.

Eastern express daily at 1:00 p. m.

Fast Line daily at 3:10 p. m.

Greensburg express 3:10 p. m. week days.

Derry express 1:20 a. m. week days.

All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex" for Brooklyn, N. Y., avoiding double ferringe and journey through N. Y., City. ennsylvania Lines. Trains Run by Central Time.

SOUTH WEST SYSTEM—PANHANDLE ROUTE.
Leave for Cincinnati and St. Louis, d 1:15 a. m.,
d 7:10 a. m., d 5:35 and d 11:15 p. m. Dennison, 2:45
p. m. Chicago, d 1:15 a. m. and 12:35 p. m.
Wheeling, 7:10 a. m., 12:35, 6:10 p. m. Steubenville, 5:25 a. m. Washington, 6:15, 8:35 a. m., 1:23,
3:30, 4:45, 4:55 p. m. Bulger, 10:10 a. m. Burgettstown, S 11:35 a. m., 5:25 p. m. Mansfield, 7:15,
9:20 11:00 a. m., 1:25, 6:30, d 8:35. Bridgeville,
10:1 p. m. McDonalds, d 4:15, 10:45 p. m., S 10:30
p. m. p. m.
Trains annive from the West, d 2:10, d 6:00 a.
m., 3:05, d 5:55 p. m. Dennison, 9:20 a. m. Steubenville, 5:05 p. m. Wheeling, 2:10, 8:55 a. m., 8:95, 8:55 p. m. Burgetistown, 7:15 a. m., S 9:55 a. m., Washington, 6:55, 7:50, 8:54, 10:25 a. m., 2:25, 6:25 p. m. Manafield, 5:20, 5:55, 8:20, 11:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 10:00 and S 6:20 p. m. Bulger, 1:49 p. m. McDonalds, d 6:35 a. m., d 9:00 p. m. days only. Prains arrive at Union Station as follows: Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati Express,

Trains arrive at Union Station as follows:

St. Louis, Chicago and Clucianati Express,
daily 2:00 a. m.
Stall Train, daily 5:10 a. m.
Stillp. m.
Western Express, daily 7:45 a. m.
Pacific Express, daily 9:20 p. m.
Fast Line, daily 12:45 p. m.
Chicago Limited Express, daily 9:20 p. m.
Fast Line, daily 12:45 p. m.
For Uniontown, a:20 and 8:25 a. m. and 4:25 p.
m., without change of cars; 12:50 p. m., connecting at Greenshurg. Week days, trains arrive
gom Uniontown at 9:45 a. m., E:20 5:35 and 8:10

MEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.
From FEDERAL ST. STATION, Altegneny City,
Mail train, counsecting for Rairsville. 4:55 a. m.
Express, for Biairsville. connecting for
Rutler, 2:55 and 2:45 p. m.
Springdaic Accom. 6:25 a. m. 2:25 and 6:25 p. m.
Springdaic Accom. 6:25 a. m. 3:25 and 6:20 p. m.
Freeport Accom. 6:15 7:59 and 6:20 p. m.
On Sunday 1:20 a. m. 3:20 and 6:20 p. m.
Allegheny Junction Accommodation, 8:23 a. m.
Biairsville Accommodation, 8:23 a. m.
Biairsville Accommodation, 8:23 a. m.
Biairsville Accommodation, 10:20 p. m.
Trains arrive at FEDERAL STREETSTATIO Z.
Express, connecting from Butler. 10:23 a. m.
Butler Accom. 9:10 a. m. 1:25, 7:25 and 11:10 p. m.
Disinsville Accommodation, 9:10 a. m. 1:20 p. m.
Butler Accom. 9:10 a. m. 1:25, 7:25 and 11:10 p. m.
Disinsville Accommodation, 5:25 p. m.
Preceport Accom. 9:10 a. m. 1:25, 7:25 and 11:10 p. m.
Disinsville Accommodation, 5:25 p. m.
Preceport Accom. 9:10 a. m. 1:25, 7:25 and 11:10 p. m.
Dringdaic Accom. 9:10 a. m. 1:25, 7:25 and 11:10 p. m.
Dringdaic Accom. 5:40 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.
North Apollo Accom. 5:40 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.
North Springdaic Accom. 5:40 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.
North Springdaic Accom. 5:40 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.
North Springdaic Accom. 5:40 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.
North Springdaic Accom. 5:40 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.
Proceport Accom. 5:40 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.
North Springdaic Accom. 5:40 a. m. and 5:50 p. m.
North Springdaic Accom. 5:40 a. m. and 5:50 p. m. m., 12:43, 2:55, 10:00 and S 6:20 p. m. Burger, 1:40 p. m. McDonalds, d 6:35 a. m., d 9:00 p. m.

NORTHWEST SYSTEM—FT. WAYNE ROUTE.—Leave for Chicago, d 7:00 a. m., d 12:21, d 1:00, d 1:36, except Saturday 11:20 p. m.; Tokedo, 7:10 a. m., d 12:28, d 1:00, and except Saturday 11:20 p. m.; Crestline, 5:35 a. m., Cleveland, 6:10 a. m.; 12:45 d 1:35 p. m., and 7:10 a. m., via P. Ft. W. & C. Hy.; New Castle and Youngstown, 7:20 a. m., 12:25, 2:36 p. m.; Headville, Eric and Ashtabula, 7:20 a. m., 12:25, 2:36 p. m.; Headville, Eric and Ashtabula, 7:20 a. m., 12:25, 2:36 p. m.; Nies and Jamestown, 3:35 p. m.; Alliance, 4:10 p. m.; Headville, Eric and Ashtabula, 7:20 a. m., 12:25 p. m.; 12:45, 3:45 p. m.; Leetsdale, 5:20 a. m.

SE20 a. m.; Leetsdale, 5:20 a. m.

SE20 a. m.; Leetsdale, 5:20 a. m.

SEANT FROM ALLEGHENY—Rechester, 6:30 a. m.; Beaver Falla, 8:13, 11:00 a. m., 5:15 p. m.; Enon, 3:00 p. m.; Leetsdale, 5:00, 9:00, 19:00 p. m.; Beaver Falls, 8:3, 6:13, 7:20, 9:00 p. m.; Donard May, 10:30 p. m.; Leetsdale, 5:00 a. m., 5:55 p. m.; Beaver Falls, 8:3, 6:13, 7:20, 9:00 p. m.; Conway, 10:30 p. m.; Fair Oaks S. 11:40 a. m.; 12:46 d 5:50 a. m., 12:55 and 6:50 p. m.; Leetsdale, S:50 p. m.; Talling, 6:25 and 6:50 p. m.; Crestline, 12:30 p. m.; Youngstown and New Castle, 9:10 a. m., 12:3, 6:23, 10:15 p. m.; Alliance, 10:00 a. m.; Nies and Jamestown, 9:20 a. m.; Reaver Falls, 19:00 a. m.

10:40 p. m. ALLEGHENY, from Enon, 8.00 a. m.; Conway 6, 40a, m.; Mochester, 9, 40a, m.; Beaver Falls, 7,10 a. m.; 1:00, 5,30 p. m.; Lectsdale, 4.30, 5,30, 6,16, 659, 7,46a, m., 12:00, 12:45, 1.45, 3.30, 4.30, 6.30, 9.00 p. m.; Fair Oaks, S 8.55 a. m.; Beaver Falls, S 12.30 p. m.; Lectsdale, S 6.05 p. m.; Rock Point, S 8.15 p. m.
d. daily; S, Sunday only; other trains, except Sunday. Trains leave Union station. Pittsburg, as lower for Monongaheta City, West Brownsville and Uniontown, 10:49 a.m. For Monongaheta City and West Brownsville. 7:15 and 0:49 a.m. and 4:50 p. m. On Sunday 8:55 a m and 1:51 p. m. For Monongaheta City, 1:01 and 5:50 p. m. week days. Dravesburg Ac. week days. 6 a m and 8:20 p. m. West Elizabeth Accommodation, 8:35 a.m. 4:15 6:30 and 11:35 p. m. Sunday, 9:40 p. m. Ticket offices—3:7 Smithfield st., 110 Fifth ava., and Union station.

CHAS. E. PUGH.

General Manager.

Gen'l Parss'r Acent.

Bunday.

PITTSBURG AND LAKE KRIE RAILROAD COMPANY. Schedule in effect May 18, 1800. Central time. Dayart—For Cleveland, 4:55, 7:50a, m. 1:55, 4:20, 9:45 p. m. For Cliniall, Chicago and St. Louis, 1:25, 7:45 p. m. For Buffalo, 8:50 a. m., 4:27, 7:45 p. m. For Salamanca, 7:50 a. m., 4:27, 7:45 p. m. For Youngstown and New Castin, 4:55, 7:50, 10:15 a. m., 7:23, 4:23, 7:45 p. m. For Beaver Falls, 4:55, 7:50, 7:50, 7:50, 0:15 a. m., 7:53, 3:50, 4:20, 5:55, 7:50, 7:50, 5:55, 7:50, 7:50, 5:55, 7:50, 7:50, 5:55, 7:50, 7:50, 5:55, 7:50, 7:50, 5:55, 7:50, 7:50, 5:50, 3:50, 4:20, 5:55, 7:50, 7:50, 5:50, 3:50, 4:20, 5:55, 7:50, 7:50, 5:50, 3:50, 4:20, 5:55, 7:50, 7:50, 5:50, 3:50, 4:20, 5:55, 7:50, 7:50, 5:50, 3:50, 4:20, 5:55, 7:50, 7:50, 5:50, 3:50, 4:20, 5:55, 7:50, 7:50, 5:50, 3:50, 4:20, 5:55, 7:50, 7:50, 5:50, 3:50, 4:20, 5:50, 5:50, 7:50, 7:50, 7:50, 5:50, 12:40, 712:45, 1:40, 3:20, 3:30, 4:25, 4:30, 3:30, 3:27, 4:30, 19:15 p. m. AMHAVE—From Cicreland, 4:23 a. m., 41:30, 5:45, 7:45 p. m. From Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, 6:25 a. m., 41:30, 7:45 p. m. From Buffalo, 6:25 a. m., 41:30, 9:30 p. m. From Salamanae, 4:25, 7:45 p. m. From Youngstown and New Castle, 4:55, 7:45 a. m., 41:30, 5:45, 7:45, 9:30 p. m. From Beaver Falls, 5:25, 4:25, 4:25, 2:25 a. m., 41:20, 1:20, 5:45, 7:40 a. m., 4:25 p. m. For Essen and Heechmont, 4:55, 7:40 a. m., 3:30 p. m. For Essen and Heechmont, 4:55, 7:40 a. m., 3:30 p. m. 3:30 p. m.

For Cincinnatiand St/Lonis, 7:65 a. m., 7:6

n and 18:00 a.m. and 11:00 and 18:00 a.m. for Mr. Piessanh, 10:40 a.m. For Wasnington, Pa., 7 55 and 5::30, 19:35 a.m., 2:35, 55:30, 39:35 a.m., 2:35, 7:45

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect May 11, 1896: