A BENEFIT TO

Money, Municipal Reputation, Happiness and Health to be Increased by the Erection of

BUNDREDS OF HOMES FOR WORKERS

A Chance to Increase the Population of Pittsburg at an Unprecedentedly Rapid Rate.

HOW OVERCROWDING CAUSES CRIME.

Men Who Know Talk About the Necessity for Modest Dwalling Houses.

Gold, glory and a happy hearthstone should satisfy even a selfish man, and the most exacting municipality could not ask for more than that these blessings should exist in profusion within its borders, These benefits, it is held by prominent

citizens, will follow the carrying out of the idea advocated by prominent citizens, interviewed by THE DISPATCH, of building several hundred, or even thousands, of small, neat dwellings in Pittsburg. It is claimed that the capitalists who put their money into such an investment will win the gold; that the city will reap the glory by the sudden increase of its population, which will surely follow, and that happy hearthstones will be indefinitely multiplied when men with modest incomes are enabled to live in comfortable homes at a reasonable

Chief Brown, of the Department of Public Safety, both as a good citizen and by virtue of his official position, is deeply interested in every question pertaining to the advancement of the city, and is enthusiastic over the suggestion for the erection of homes suitable for the habitation of Pittsburg's bone and sinew. The chief said: CROWDING LEADS TO CRIME.

"The question of housing the people of Pittsburg is a grave one, and deserves serious consideration. Where people are forced to live in cramped quarters, and especially where they are crowded together in tene ments, an increase in minor criminalities is always noticed. The families become too intimate, are apt to get into the habit of drinking, and if there happens to be one or two tough characters in the house they are very liable to contaminate others in the building. Then, too, from a sanitary point of view, this overcrowding is dangerous, not only to the dwellers in tenements, but to the health of the city at large. Many diseases retuse to be confined within the narrow limits in which they are bred.

"The saddest feature of tenement house life is that it so often results in the estrangement of families. The father of a family who, after a hard day's work, returns to a squalid home is very apt to become dissatisd. He goes out on to the street and the bright and cheerful saloons hold out inducements it is hard for him to resist, and in many instances he does not struggle very desperately against the temptation. On the other hand, the children, owing to this fact, see but little of their father, and thus they grow apart, and a sad lack of filial affection

A PAYING INVESTMENT.

"There is no question that the building and renting of small bouses is a good, if not the best, investment for capitalists. Eastern cities, Philadelphia and Harrisburg particularly, has any number of small these houses than from more pretentious buildings, and the returns are vastly more profitable

"There is a great need for such a class of make but \$40 to \$48 a month. How can they afford to pay \$20 to \$25 a month for rent? They cannot do it, and consequently they are forced to live in cramped quarters, which stunt the growth of their families, physically, morally and intellectually." Mr. George L. Holliday, President of

Common Council sees the necessity for more cheap houses. He says:

"The great need of Pittsburg at this time is the erection of several hundred homes for workingmen. There is now no part of the old city which is not comparatively easy of acress. The one difficulty, however, which contronts the capitalist who is willing to make an investment of this character, is to see how some of us live? Just go down to the foot of some of our streets—South this character, is to make an investment of this character. South this character is the foot of some of our streets—South together in blocks, in a town, as it were. together in blocks, in a town, as it were, The property on the best class of streets is naturally held high for residence sites, and it would not be wise to sandwich in small houses between them. Then, again, the land would cost too much to allow of cheap

LAND THAT CANNOT BE BOUGHT. "There are some tracts of land in this city especially suited to the erection in large numbers of this class of dwellings, but they are not all in the market. There is one large tract, very central and in every way fitted for this purpose, running from Herron Hill to Fith avenue at Oakland. That is part of the Schenley estate and is sale. There has been a row of elegant residences built on part of this property, but the land is merely leased, and that for only 50 years, when it, with the buildwill revert to the Schenley heirs. Doubtless there are other places in the city where a block of land could be purchased, and I am sure it would be a paying investment. We need a number of houses which would rent for about \$15 a month, and there would be no difficulty in finding tenants for

"On the Southside some building is be on the Soltins'de some building is be-ing done on the hilltops, but not enough to supply the demand. I have noticed one peculiar thing, however. On West Carson street, near Singer's and Painter's mills, there are several rows of houses which are located right in the blaze of the urnaces, while the rattling of the heavy mill machinery is almost dealening. Yes, the location is suggestive of the gates of the nether regious. Well, I have known several fami-lies who have moved out of these houses into bright, comfortable homes on the hilltops, and, although you would hardly believe it, those people were not satisfied until they got back into the old houses amid the

glare and noise of the milts." APPEALING TO PITTSBURG'S PRIDE. A real estate agent, who does not care to

have his name used, because he does not want the readers of THE DISPATCH to imagine that he is seeking for advertising. when, in fact, he is merely speaking for the good of the community, takes a view of the matter which directly appeals to the pride "The popuration or Pittsburg could be increased by 10,000 almost immediately, if it was possible to house them comfortably and nically. I know by experience in my own business that i 1,000 houses, to rent from \$15 to \$20 a month, could be crected by Christmas, they would all be occupied by the first of January. I do not mean that these houses would be filled by families moving out of other houses, but that there are enough strangers coming here to seek a location to fill them. One thousand house would hold 5,000 souls, and I am confident that if 2,000 houses were built here every year there would still be a demand for

more. This would give the city a growth of 11,000 a year from this class of settlers alone. I meet people every day who desire to locate here. They look around first to find a home for themselves and their families, and when they learn how scarce houses are and how high the rents they become discouraged, and go to another city. This lack of small dwellings is actually retarding the growth of the city.

BETTER THAN RAILROAD STOCK. "As to the profit from a large investment in small dwellings, why, there is nothing like it. Eighteen per cent is easily obtained from such property, and under the landlord and tenant laws of this State the loss by bad tenants is reduced to a minimum. There is no investment like it for large and certain returns, and I do not understand why capitalists do not see it. I know that to-day many wealthy men gladly pay premiums of from 4 to 16 per cent on good railroad stock that pays an annual dividend of 5 or 6 per cent. If they put their money into small dwellings I believe that they would make at least three times as much, without cal-culating the profit arising from the natural culating the profit arising from the natural appreciation of property in a growing city."

J. B. Ertzman, employed by the Elba iron works, says Hazlewood is in almost as bad a condition as any other part of the city. Hundreds of people are living in the crowded part of the community, and are compelled to be satisfied with two or three rooms for families of six or eight people. "All the houses that are being built are not of a character that will afford relief either," concluded Mr. Ertzman. concluded Mr. Ertzman.

LIKE ANTS IN A MOUND. THE CONDITION OF THE WORKING PEO PLE ON THE SOUTHSIDE.

That Exclusively Industrial Commun Needs Relief-Hundreds of Small House Needed-Workers Must Live Near Their

Work-Big Bonanzas for Capitalists. There is probably no section of the city in which the industrial class of people are crowded and packed into small houses like sardines in a box, as on the Southside. It is an industrial community. Whole wards are occupied exclusively by the nomes of the people who form the great army that every delegate who came over was surkeeps in motion the wheels of the world's workship. It is true that many of these live in a hampered condition from choice, rather than spend a sufficient amount of their earnings to keep themselves and families in a decent and comfortable condition. But the great majority of them are forced to "double up" like the guests at the hotels had to do during the visit of the British Iron and day. The appliances used in the mills for

Steel Congress.

The employes of the mills and glass houses, whose turns begin at all hours of the day and night, cannot live at a distance from their workshops. They must live within easy access of the mill, else too much strength is exerted getting to and from their work. In no section of the Southside have houses been built to suit the convenience of this class of people and as a consequence the workingman is compelled to pay three times as much rent as he can really afford to pay, or live in a house containing half a dozen

A BONANZA FOR INVESTORS.

A. P. Weidman, of Campbell & Co., the real estate agents, said: "I could have rented at least 50 small houses in the last month if I had had them. We have appli-cations for them every day, but unfortunately they are not in existence. If any man who has money to invest will come to the Southside and build 50 or 100 four and five-roomed houses he will have a bonanza. The people are compelled to crowd them-selves into large houses, or go up on the hill, and by the time they go on the hill, rent a small house for \$10 or \$12 and pay incline fare for a month they are worse off than if they had stayed down on the South-

side and paid a higher rent."
Otto Reihling, an ex-member of a building and loan association, said: "No one knows anything about the way the people live over here, who has not made a tour among the residences. All of the Hungarians, a good many Polish and a few Irish just tumble themselves in four or five families in a honey—any way at all so they get ilies in a house—any way at all so they get inside. I have seen families of five and six particularly, has any number of small dwellings. In the latter city they rent for from \$10 to \$16 a month. The owners have no more difficulty in collecting the rent of able to build houses of their own, and other people won't do it for them."

Mr. Reihling put in a good word for the Germans, and reterred to a building and loan association book, which showed that out of a total membership of 88 nearly 60 dwellings here. Many men with families are Germans, and are paying for small homes of their own.

A VALUABLE MISSION.

Robert Blaze, toreman of the mold depart ment of the King Glass Company's factory, said their workmen had forsaken the plan of living in houses with two or three families, and most of them are paying for homes in

the Twenty-seventh ward.

John Udder, a mill worker, said: "I am glad THE DISPATCH has taken this matter up. If you can bring the monied men to understand that they will help the social and physical condition of the Southside workingmen by erecting small houses and lowering the rent for the same, you will be performing a valuable mission to our class of people. Do you want to see how some of

of the lower streets anywhere from South Tenth to Twenty-fith street, and then go up the Twenty-seventh street hollow. It you won't find more families living in squalor and dirt than you find living in a civilized condition then I know nothing about the

It was not necessary to make the tour sug-gested by Mr. Vedder. Half a dozen other men corroborated every statement he made.

INSPECTING THE B. & O.

President Mayer, With Other Officers, Going Over the Line.

The officers of the Baltimore and Ohio road are making their annual inspection of the line and its branches. They arrived in the city early yesterday morning, and spent Sunday at the Mo-nongahela House. In the party are President Charles F. Mayer, First Vice President, Orland Smith; Second Vice President, Thomas M. King; Directors, George B. DeKeim, James Sloan, Jr., and W. F. Burns, William Johnson, who owns a line of steamers that ply between
Baltimore and Liverpool; H. M. Wetherill,
William Anderson, J. T. Broderick and G.
M. Schryver, Assistant General Passenger

Agent.

They will leave this morning for a run over the road in the coke regions, and then will go over the Valley to Cleveland and

from there to Chicago.

Mr. Mayer said the Baltimore and Ohio like all railroads, has plenty to do, and he thinks the prospects for business are very good. Scarcity of cars gives them considerable trouble. The party on the return from the coke regious this alternoon will remain

BACK FROM EUROPE.

What Mr. Bean, of the Anderson, Adm

About Continental Hotels. Edward L. Bean, one of the proprietors of the Anderson, returned yesterday from an extended trip through Europe for the benefit of his health, which has been greatly improved. He was glad to get back home,

Mr. Bean said he liked the European system of conducting hotels, especially that part of it where bills are presented to guests twice a week. At the Grand Hotel in Paris a man pays cash for what he orders in the dining room, but it the food is sent to the room it is charged up to his account.

What for? Why, for holiday presents.
Well, where can I buy them? Why at
Gallinger's, 1106 and 1200 Penn ave.
P. S.—A full line of musical instruments.

LEFT IN THE LURCH

England is Admittedly Behind America in Its Metal Working,

DESPITE SOME RECENT BOASTING.

British Delegate Returning From the Iron and Steel Institute

Some of the members of the iron and stee delegation who hadn't the time to go with the party beyond Chicago are returning toward the East and hastening home to at-tend to business. Among those who ar-

rived in Pittsburg yesterday to spend the day were Joseph Saunders, of Wolverhampton, who registered at the Anderson, and E. Blass, Essing, Germany, and Frank Soud-der and Charles Clayton, of England, who stopped at the Duquesne. Mr. Biass is the German water gas ex pert, and was known as the tallest in stat-

ure of the foreign delegates. Mr. Saunders is a member of the Town Council, and unfortunately his term expires about this time. He expects to be re-elected, and wants to be home in time to take the oath of office. He is one of those, like most Englishmen, who claims that a man should serve his country out of love for it, and not for pay. He doesn't approve of the American idea o giving public men salaries. In speaking of his experiences in America, Mr. Saun ders said vesterday:

AMAZED AT AMERICA'S GREATNESS. "The more I see of this country, the more I am amazed at its immensity, its greatness, its growth and possibilities. I think Chicago is destined to become the greatest city in the world, and Pittsburg won't be far behind it. I must say frankly that prised, though some of them may not admit it. They acknowledge that America is away ahead. Why, in Staffordshire we thought it wonderful when the furnaces there turned out 500 tons of pig iron in a week, but here in Pittsburg Mr. Carnegie's furnaces produce 450 tons per manipulating the iron are something wonderful. We claim still that you get your ideas from us, but you have improved on them and left us in the lurch. We often heard remarkable tales told about America, but we always supposed they were mere Yankee stories. We never dreamed that the country was so rich and so full of fine

buildings. "The Americans make their money rate Americans make their money easily and they spend it freely. They do not value a dollar as highly as we do. In the little matter of shining boots, for instance, I have been paying 10 cents to have it done here, but a boy in London would never charge more than a

AFRAID OF A POSSIBLE CRASH.

"The one thing I am afraid of it that you may overdo the iron business; I am only acquainted with it and no other, and then

the crash would be fearful.
"Two or three things about the social life of the people have struck me very forcibly. During my stay of three weeks in this country I have seen only three drunken men on the streets. Now I consider that a remarkable record, and I have been observant, too. Not a woman has accosted me on the public thoroughfares, when if I were to take a short walk on the Strand or in the Haymarket, in London, I would be stopped at least a half dozen times. These facts speak much, to me, for the morality of the Americans. I went to hear Dr. Purves preach this morning in the First Presby-terian Church. I was much pleased with his sermon, and he must be an able man. If he were not, I reason that his congregation would be made up principally of women, odel for quietude on Sunday buy a cigar or drink. The people are not asleep, but resting, for I know that bright and early Monday morning they will be up and hard at work. This is an industrious as well as industrial city, and the people are active and energetic.

AMERICAN SIDEWALKS NOT GOOD. "The main objection I have to American cities are the bad sidewalks. I found the pavements very poor in New York and Philadelphia, and they were little better in Pittsburg. The people are engaged in so many gigantic undertakings as to keep the streets in a tornup and disturbed condition. It occurred to me that the in provements ought to be made a little at a time, and not all at once, so as to blockade the highways and force a man to thread his way between piles or debris. But God has blessed the American people with a rich country: I am sorry I haven't the time to go over it. It would take one at least six months to see America properly."

WORK OF A TIPSTAFF.

Lawyers in Doubt as to Whether Citizen Making is Part of It-Putting a Candidate for Citizenship Through His Paces Some one once said that "when the cat is away the mice will play," and the remark in its application has a great deal of latitude. There was a case in point a few days since. Lawyers, as a rule, are very chary of expressing criticising opinions of the judiciary, as they do not want to make enemies of the Judges. Some also say they cannot afford to fight the Sheriff's office, but doubtless the ears of both Judges and Sheriff burn sometimes, if the venerable super

stition be true. What aroused the criticism on the day in question was the rather common practice of question was the rather common practice of a court tipstaff putting some fledgling citizens through their naturalization paces. The question debated by a squad of lawyers, who were waiting for the purpose of making motions or attending to other routine business, was whether the proceeding was strictly legal—some, in fact all, so far as could be learned by one who was trying to take it in, inclining to the opinion that it was not, or, if so, only by a scratch.

The controversy opened a wide field in The controversy opened a wide field, in which the doctrines of transabstantia

which the doctrines of transsiostantiation, consubstantiation, etc., were more or less dissected. Some thought it just possible that a long service as tipstaff might saturate that officer with sufficient jusicial unction to make his services effective, and that the resulting citizen would answer the purpose as well if made so by proxy as by a judge. There were other, however, who doubted whether a tipstaff was the proper person to per our the inwas the proper person to per orm the in itiatory rite, even if the action be lawful It was retorted upon the latter that they might belong to the ultra-American party, which grudges the bestowal of citizenship on any foreigner, but they answered by stating that the mat-ter was too serious to be performed by any except a judge of experience in determining

except a judge of experience in determining the character of applicants.

It is the testimony of those who have witnessed the making of citizens to a considerable extent, that when politicians are interested in getting a candidate through, he, unless unusually stupid, is in all cases sufficiently posted before hand to enable him to pass the ordeal, no matter who presides.

Found in the Street. George Broadnix, an old blind colored man, was found by Officer Terry last night at the corner of Webster avenue and Roberts street in an unconscious condition. He was removed to the Eleventh ward station, where, after an hour's hard work, he was revived and sent to his home, on Twenty-eighth street, near the West Penn Hospital. CORNER-STONE LAID:

Knoxville Lutherans Begin the Erection of a New Church—How a Serious Split in a Congregation Was Prevented—Property Bought and Sold.

The corner-stone of the prospective new English Lutheran Church in Knoxville, was laid vesterday afternoon. The service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. C. H. Spannuth, assisted by Rev. P. Brandt, pastor of the German Lutheran Church, on South Eighteenth street, from which the majority of the new Knoxville congregation took their cards. Rev. J. H. Schuh and G. W. CKNOWLEDGES ALL WERE SURPRISED

Lose, of Allegheny, also made andresses.
The new building will be a handsome brick structure, and will cost about \$10,000. A parsonage will also be built.

The erection of this church prevents an unpleasant split in one of the largest congregations of the Southside. For several years the young people of Rev. P. Brandt's Church, on South Eighteenth street, tried to induce their nestor to establish an Ento induce their pastor to establish an English church, but he paid no attention to glish church, but he bald no attention to their appeals. They then requested him to hold one English service each Sunday, but the pastor still refused. The dissatisfied members then made overtures to Rev. H. J.

members then made overtures to Rev. H. J.
Schuh and G. W. Lose, of Allegheny, and
a mission was established in Allegheny
where Rev. O. S. Orlesbie, of Columbus,
was soon called and placed in charge.
Mr. Brandt then engaged an English
preacher, in the person of Mr. Spannuth,
who bought ground for a church within a
square of the lot owned by Mr. Schuh. An
understanding was soon arrived at by which
the displeased members in Mr. Brandt's
church were given their dismissals on conchurch were given their dismissals on condition that they go into the new English church. Some had already gone into the other mission and a serious split seemed imminent. But just about that time a call came from Knoxville for a mission on the hill. A canvass was made and 50 families signified their willingness to go into the new congregation. Consequently both par-ties interested in the formation of missions on the Southside surrendered their field in favor of Knoxville. Their property was sold and a site in the new field was purchased.

The new congregation is already in Oil City Conference. The reverend gentleprosperous condition, and gives promise of being one of the largest on the Southside. man resigned under pressure, and his many friends in this city will be delighted to hear

The Court Will Not Allow Them to Rub it in Too Hard. Edward McCullough, a colored man, was given a light sentence Saturday on a prosecution for assault and battery, and Judge White took occasion to say that he made the sentence light on account of the fact that Magistrate Hyndman had exceeded the boundaries of his duty in the case. Mc-Cullough stated that he had been fined \$25 and Cullough stated that he had been fined \$25 and costs by the Magistrate for disorderly conduct, and then the prosecutor extended the matter by making a further information, charging assault and battery. Judge White said magistrates had no right to do so, as the first offense merged into the second.

A court official says this is quite a common practice with magistrates, and one that

MAGISTRATES MUST LOOK OUT.

AFTER SPEAK-EASIES.

mon practice with magistrates, and one that

will be closely investigated it it be not soon

The Police Officials of Both Cities

in Some Victims. At the instigation of Chief of Police Murphy, of Allegheny, Detective Kornman arrested Henry Meyer, who lives at the corner of Middle and Second streets, on the charge of selling liquor without a license. It is alleged the defendant operated two speak-easies in the city, one of which, at the corner of Cedar avenue and Ohio streets, was raided two weeks ago.

Meyer was placed in the lock-up and will be given a hearing by Mayor Wyman to-

Detective Carrigan, of the Southside, last night arrested Joseph Blockinger for run-ning an alleged speak-easy at 2607 Carey alley. The detendant furnished bail for a bearing this week.

SUNDAY DISCORDS STOPPED

By the Arrest of People in a Twelfth Ward House Last Night. About 8 o'clock last night, Officer Sam Miller with the assistance of several other officers' made a raid on a house on Mulberry alley, between Twenty-sixth and

Twenty-seventh street. Six persons were arrested and sent to the Twelfth ward police The house was the scape of considerable disorder during the evening; dancing, loud music and singing were the features against which the neighbors protested. Upon this protest the house was raided. The name of the proprietor is not known.

BURIED FROM THE MORGUE.

Funeral of Two of the Victims of the Sol Blast Furnace Disaster

Losto Fedor and Michael Berine, two the Hungarians who were killed by the Soho disaster, were buried from the morgue Fedor, being a Catholic, was buried in the Calvary Cemetery, at Hazelwood. Berine had been a Protestant, and was buried in the potter's field at Bellevue.

EVERETT PIANO CLUB B

Opens With a Grand Rush.

Certificate No. 77, held by Mrs. Stella McKinley, Beaver, Pa., received the first piano delivered to Club B on payments of \$1 per week. The past week has been the banner week in the history of the piano trade in Western Pennsylvania. The show rooms of the Everett Piano Clubs have been the busiest place in these cities. A constant throng of piane purchasers have been in and out all week, some making their first payments and taking a certificate of member ship, others selecting pianos for immediate delivery, and still others yet undecided as to what they will purchase; a very small to what they will purchase; a very small percentage of the latter, however, as there is only one conclusion that intelligent purchasers can arrive at, a ter examining the Everett piano, and the system upon which they are bought and sold, and that is that the piano bas no superior and the system secures a lower price than it is possible to get in any other way. The piano and the club system are deservedly popular. If you want a piano do not miss this opportunity. Apply or membership before it is too late. Call or send for circular to the manager,

ALEX. Ross,
137 Federal street, Alleghenv, Pa.
The piano delivered to Club A this week
goes to certificate No. 201, held by Frank Verveka, 47 Villar street, Allegheny, on \$1 weekly payments.

Bargain Dress Goods. Fancy stripes and checks in camelshai omespuns, 50 inches wide, at 44c a yard. JOS. HORNE & Co.'s, Penn Avenue Stores.

The greatest bargain our silk department has procured for many a day—3,000 yards 27-inch cream, pure silk-warp crepe Indien, 25 cents.

Boggs & Buhl.

A Big Week in Dress Goods and Silk. Many new arrivals. Lower prices than ever. New jackets to-day.

Jos. Horne & Co.'s,

Penn Avenue Stores.

Not \$2 50, as many like goods are sold, but here at \$1 25, because we procured a great bargain, viz.: 56-inch Scotch, shaggy effect suitings—\$1 25 to-day.

BOGGS & BUHL.

New To-Day in Silks. A big lot of white pure Shanghai silks at 65c and 75c s yard—extraordinary bargains.

Jos. Horne & Co.'s

Penn Avenue Stores. MAY BE MADE BISHOP

The Episcopal Council Expected to Elevate Rev. Samuel Maxwell.

DELEGATES NEARLY ALL HERE.

Grand Old Trinity Welcomes Two Former

Well-Loved Rectors.

VISITORS FILL OTHER PULPITS

Nearly all the distinguished divines of the Episcopal Church who will attend the Missionary Council in this city, beginning to-day, had arrived in town last night, and several more are expected, with a large number of laymen, to arrive this morning. The majority of the bishops arrived on Fri-day and Saturday in order to avoid traveling on Sunday, and yesterday filled the pulpits of local pastors. Following is the programme for to-day's ession of the council:

8 P. M .- Preliminary missionary meeting at Trinity Church, Pittsburg. Addresses by Bishop Leonard, of Utah, and Mr. James .. Houghtaling. The meetings will continue until Friday, and among the most important business to come up will be the elevation of two ministers to the bishopric. They will be known as mission bishops, and will not be given a regular diocese. It is stated on reliable

authority that one of these will be Rev. Samuel Maxwell, late rector of Trinity, and who is now traveling in Europe for his IT WILL BE A SURPRISE. If he is elevated to the bishopric it will be a surprise to those who opposed him in his fight against the majority of trustees, on account of antagonizing the election of the late John Shoenberger as a delegate to the

of his elevation.

Grand old Trinity had its share of divines yesterday. Three services were held and a different Bishop preached at each. Two of them were old rectors of the church, and

showed their pleasure at the opportunity of filling the pulpit in the old church. filling the pulpit in the old church.

A number of the old parishioners attended the special service in the afternoon, at which Rt. Rev. John Scarborough, D. D., Bishop of New Jersey, and who resigned the pastorate of the church 16 years ago, deliver a short address. Bishop Scarborough is a elderly man, short of stature, with short, iron-gray whiskers and is a rather fluent and earnest speaker. Before beginning his sermon he referred to the old associations formed while at Trinity and associations formed while at Trinity and said there were few churches in his diocese o compare with it. He said the coming looked back to with pride, and he was sure the old parish of Trinity will not forget its old-time spirit of hospitality.

MUST SAVE OTHER SOULS. Bishop Scarborough took the text for his sermon from Isaih 32:20, "Blessed Are Ye That Sow Beside All Waters." He began by referring to the custom in ancient times of sending out bread in boats when the Nile overflowed in the hope that some one who was in distress would get it. He said: "A great many people think that if they save their own souls they are doing their part in the work of Christianity. This is a sad preversion of the spirit of God that bids his church go everywhere and save all sin-ners. It is selfish to merely care for ourselves, and it is not exacting the full meas-ure of Christianity to shut out others from our hearts. Woe be to the Church if she folds her hands in idleness and the bishops are here to awaken a new zeal in the work

of the church among the people.
"At home and abroad the ward mission At nome and abroad the ward mission is generally supposed to be in connection with raising money to send to some foreign land. We have missions right here in the city and a true man can labor here as well as on the fronteer among the untutored savages. Because you have a nice church and have contributed money to help along some missionary cause you may think your work is done, but it is not.

WORSE THAN DARKNESS OF DEATH.

"In the courts and alleys, aye and on the broad avenues of your city there exists a heathenism worse than the darkness of death. The city missionary and the city churches have a great responsibility for the tens of thousands of sheep without a shep-bard. All have an organization that is herd. All have an organization that is nearly perfect. It runs like a large piece of clockwork machinery, but without the motive power it is utterly useless to try to do anything. Within my own recollection there has been a wonderful change, but we must follow the sound of the workman's ax and miner's pick into the West and Southwest. The colored people in the South and the Indians on the people in the South and the Indians on the frontier appeal to our hearts. The church is crippled on account of a lack of means to carry on the work because people are hold-ing back and robbing God under the plea of

The largest crowd that has been in Trin-ity for a long time was present last evening to hear Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D., Bishop of New York. Bishop Potter is quite well known here on account of the surore he created in his diocese some months ago, and which was fully reported at the time. ago, and which was tally reported at the time. Bishop Potter's text was taken from St. John I., 22 and 23, "They said unto Him, who art thou, and He auswered I am a voice crying out of the wilderness." It was a learned discourse full of simple truths and puthos. He spoke of the wilderness known to the world—a jungle, a place where the word of God has not yet reached, where brutes and men act from instinct and know no better. He said there was a worse wilderness where moral hyenas lurk in their dens in this wilderness, and the latter is worse than any jungle. He beseeched his hearers not to dwel, in the wilderness, but in God.

RECALLING OLD REMINISCENCES. At the conclusion of his sermon Bishop Potter referred to his recollections of Pittsburg 25 years ago, when he made frequent trips through this section. He said the new Pittsburg was a revelation to him with its stately and magnificent buildings. There is a brilliant future ahead for the people, and a glorious opportunity to develope a fine quality of manhood. Pittsburg has all the gitts of nature and providence, and there is no limit to the sphere of Christian power and usefulness of the Christian power and usefulness of the

people.

In the forenoon the sermon was preached by Rt. Ray. B. Theodore Lyman, D. D., hishop a North Carolina. Bishop Lyman, like Bishop Scarborough, was a rector of Trinity betweep 30 and 40 years ago, and left the church about 1860. His theme was on the passing away of all things earthly, and laid particular stress on the sight of so many strange floor. The passing typic those many strange floor. The passing typic those and laid particular stress on the sight of so many strange faces. The majority of those who went to the church 30 years ago had passed to the great beyond and the impression left on his mind showed the full meaning of his words. In the next 30 years a great many of those now listening to him will also pass away, and it is a glorious thought to know that one is prepared.

At Emanuel Church Bishop Knight occupied the pulpit in the forenoon and Bishop Smalding in the evening. At St. Andrew's

cupied the pulpit in the forenoon and Bishop Spalding in the evening. At St. Ardrew's Bishop Burgess preached in the morning and Bi hop Bowe occupied the pulpit of the Church of the Ascension at the same service. Bishop Thomas preached in the evening at the latter church. Bishop Potter filled the pulpit at Cavalry Church and Bishop Grafton preached at Wilkinsburg.

There was an interesting service in St. Mark's Mission, on South Eighteenth streat, last evening. The boy choir rendered some special music, including a choral work entitled "Evening Song," and an anthem, "Ye Shall Dwell in the Land." Bishop Knight, of Milwaukee, preached a sermon. He dwelt particularly on the sympathy of God to man, and the qualifications necessary for man to secure eternal rest.

THE WAY TO BE SAVED.

How Rev. Dr. J. G. Townsend Answers an Oft-Asked Question. In the course of his sermon yesterday on

Unitarian Church, said: "If by this ques-tion is meant, how shall I escape Hades or gain Heaven, it has largely lost its interest to intelligent men. But if it means, How shall I live best and wisest; how shall I build my manhood on eternal foundations; how shall I escape the Hades of selfishness, intemperance and laziness, it is the most pathetic question of all times. The dogma pathetic question of all times. The dogma of a material and future hades is not found in the teachings of Jesus, rightly interpreted, for He said, "Blessed are the pure in heart;" "Blessed are they which hunger and thirst after righteousness." He saw heaven and Hades, here and now. Nor does belief in Jesus mean in the New Testament, intellectual assent to a system, but to have the mind, which was in Jesus and Jesus great. mind, which was in Jesus, and Jesus, great and unique figure, solved the problem of life; he beat his music out, and grand music it was, such as was never heard be ore. And if one will copy his trust in God, his belief in the divinity of man, his sense of justice, and his personal purity, which made him see that the sinful look or the sinful thought rehearsed in the solitude of the soul, was sin, he will be sayed. For character is

"I have no easy and cheap salvation to offer you. Your salvation is of yourself, and in doing right. Get out of the hades of dishonesty and vice by resolute resistance to all evil. The saddest thing to me is the moral indifference of the people, which is due to the churches. I accuse the Christian church of a want of mental and moral serichurch of a want of mental and moral seriousness. It has no soul-transfiguring thought. It tries a few charities, shakes a few golden crumbs from the table cloth of its wealth, but it touches not the great moral questions. Its morality is narrow and fashionable. Its pulpit is trimming and apologetic. The prophet's fire has gone out. The ethical enthusiasm is found most outside of all churches.

AN APPEAL TO VOTERS.

Rev. J. H. Miller Thinks Every Man Should Take an Interest in Pure Politics.

Rev. J.-H. Miller, pastor of the Buena Vista Street M. E. Church, delivered a sermon last night on the subject: "Dangers During a Political Campaign," before a large congregation. Mr. Miller's main idea was that every citizen should take a broad and honest interest in political issues, whether local, State or national. He de-livered an eloquent plea or the man of broad ideas who made it his business to become thoroughly posted on the issues of the day, and acted in accordance with his conconvictions. He said he was satisfied
it was a matter of duty that this
question should be discussed from the
pulpit. Every right-thinking man should pulpit. Every right-thinking man should take an interest in politics, from the primaries up to the highest form of elections. Many men, he said, did not take interest enough. They were on the negative side, and neglected their duty under the plea that while demagogues were in control they would not associate with them. This, he said, was an error, as the only way to retire the imposters was for every good man to interest himself in the questions at stake.

On the positive side there were many good men who went to extreme. Heated arrumen who went to extremes. Heated arguments and temptations to drink should be avoided. Every man should act with de-liberation and judgment. Many times, he said, men would applaud the questionable methods and utterances of party leaders,

ligence of the people to do their duty hou-early and fearlessly, and it was received with marked attention. FIVE YEARS IN CHARGE.

when in more thought-free moments the same things would bring the blush of shame

to their cheeks. The entire sermon was in the nature of an appeal to the highest intel-

Rev. J. R. J. Milligan Preaches an Anniversary Sermon to a Large Congregation. The fifth anniversary of the ordination of A full line of day and evening Rev. J. R. J. Milligan as poster of the R. P. Church, North Diamond and Sandusky shades in each quality. streets, Allegheny, occurred yesterday. At the afternoon service, Rev. Mr. Milligan preached an interesting sermon on the subject: "Considering one Another." text was from Hebrews, 10th chapter 24th verse, which reads: "And let us consider one another to provoke unto love and good

Mr. Milligan's effort was largely devoted to a review of the prosperity of the church during the five years of his pastorate. In 1886, when he took charge of the congrega-tion, the membership was 233. In 1887 it was 239; in 1888, 260; in 1889, 264, and in 1890, 255. During these five years 116 people have been admitted to the church by letter and otherwise, while death has made quite extensive inroads upon the congregation. The amount of money raised for various branches of work during the five years was \$23,278. In 1886 \$4,031 was raised, and in 1890 \$5,750. Rev. Milligan presented many acts to show that the church was in a flourishing condition, and the large congregation listened to his effort

MANNERS AND MORALS.

with great interest.

Rev. George T. Purves Talks Upon the Subject to a Large Congregation In spite of rain and generally ugly weather a large congregation attended the services at the First Presbyterian Church, Wood street, last night to hear Rev. George T. Purves, D. D., the pastor, talk on the subject of "Manners and Morals."

By his eloquent and forcible manner he held the closest attention of his audience for over an hour, and apparently created many excellent impressions. With Christ as a guide he pointed out many beautiful truths, the entire purport of his remarks being to elevate humanity, with the Savior as a perfect model to tollow.

INTERESTING SERVICES.

Presiding Elder Miles Welcomed at the Smithfield Street M. E. Church. The services at the Smithfield Street M. E. Church yesterday morning and evening were unusually interesting. In the morning the pastor, Rev. Charles Edward Locke, occupied the pulpit, taking as his subje At the evening service Rev. Dr. Miles, presiding elder, was the speaker, and in spite of the inclement weather he was greeted by a large number of his old friends, who were pleased to welcome him on

So say we all of us! Salvation Oil is the greatest cure on earth for pain. Oulv 25 cts.

IT IS PERFECTLY TRUE THAT

KIDD'S - COUGH SYRUPD

WILL CURE

BAD CASES OF COUGHS AND PLEASANTLY LUBRICATE

SORE THROATS. KEEP IT IN THE HOUSE. Sold by All Druggists.

TWO MEN KILLED.

sed to Death and the Other Struck by a Handle Bar

A workman employed on the Ohio conthe subject of, "What Shall I do to be Saved?" Rev. Dr. J. G. Townsend, of the hoisting jack yesterday and died before recovering consciousness. His name is sup-posed to be George Knott and he boarded in Allegheny near the scene of the accident. While assisting in putting some iron in place yesterday morning with a jack, the latter slipped and a handle bar struck him and threw him with great force against a stone abutment. His skull was fractured and the blood ran out of his eyes and ears. He was taken to the Allegheny General Hospital, where he died at half-past 3 in the the atternoon. He was about 35 years of

william Shay, sged 45 years, was caught between a Pittsburg and Western treight car and a loading platform at Lindsay & McCutcheon's mill, in Allegheny, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and squeezed to death. The body was badly torn. The de-ceased lived on Rebecca street and was em-ployed as a puddler at the mill. An inquest will be held to-day.

Expect to Have Brosi Soon.

Although nothing definite has been received, the Southside police expect to have Brosi, the alteged forger, in their possession within a short time. The real cause of the delay in the proceedings has just been learned. The extradition papers contained the name of the jail as "Candia" instead of "Sandwich," and the whole proceedings had to be gone over,

Hugus & Hacke

DRESS GOODS.

Our splendid collections of Fall and Winter Robes and Dress Groods are now on act-

Novel styles in Paris Robes. Some handsomely Silk Embroidered, some Braided, and others with the new Astrachan effect trimming. The prices are moderate, ranging from \$12 50 to \$40 each.

French Suitings in the Camel's Hair and Rugged effects. Have now a complete color representation.

All the Scotch Clan Plaids. Complete assortments in prices from 50c to \$2 a yard. Rich Plaids interwoven with

Cheviot effects in novelty designs and colorings. Three grades of extra value | widths a

in Ali-Wool Henriettas: 40 inches wide at 50c.

46 inches wide at 75c. 46 inches wide at \$1.

N. B.—In ordering samples by mail please be explicit in stating your wants.



FUR CAPES. FUR MUFFS. FUR BOAS, FUR STOLES, FUR COLLARS.

Our Furs were purchased early, consequently the prices were down, and as all Furs have advanced from 25 to 100 per cent, our goods at the old prices are interesting to the seekers of fashion in Furs. The quantity of Capes in the market is limited, so buy now.

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SILVER-PLATED WARE. The most complete stock of Silver in the city for wedding presentation or household use. Trunks of Silver, Tea Ware, Spoons, Forks

patterns arriving daily. E. P. ROBERTS & SONS, Fifth Ave. and Market St.,

and Knives in latest designs. Advance holiday

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

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVE. STORES.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURG, Monday, October 20, 1890,

A MONSTER STOCK

The largest and finest display of goods we have ever made in our long experience.
Our great business never stops, but steadily grows. The immense stocks already on display or to come were purchased to meet a greatly pereased trade, and are rather naturally sug gested precaution against the growing needs of the people of these growing cities than of keen foresight into dire effect of new Tariff Laws.

New Dress Goods To-Day.

Additions to the already immense lines. New lot of Lupin's fine Cashmere's in all the new shades, 45 inches wide, at 75c a yard. New Serges, a super-quality, all the best shades of the season, 46 inches wide, at 75c a yard-fully worth 90c.

More shades in those elegant Cashmere Normas—a new and beautiful weave, very popular—46 inches wide. Il a yard.

And new shades in Drap De Etc—a beautiful silk finish fabric, especially suitable for tailor made dresses—46 inches wide, price \$1 25. 46-inch Camel's Hair Boucles, French good n brown and blue, tuits of same color.

New 50-inch Cheviot Plaids, English make. wide bars crossed with mair-line stripes, in a

New Camel's Hair Borders in richest col Camel's Hair Stripes with all over dapple effects, very handsome and suitable for street wear. New line of Camel's Hair Stripes—Isolid clus-

choice line of colors.

ter stripes, alternating boucle stripes, entirely new effects. Novel oval-shape polka spot Camel's Hair Sultings, in a line of rich colors. The line now complete in genuine Scotch Tartan Plaids—all the clans now gathered in a

most unposing array of beautiful colors—prices, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1, 25 and \$1, 50. New Scotch Stripes in all the Tartan colors, a special value, 38 inches wide, at 90c a yard. New Bourette Cheviots, in stripes, plaids and nixtures, 48 inches wide at \$1 50 and \$1 75, very stylish goods and special value. New French and English Serges, 52 and 56 nches wide, elegant colorings, at \$1 50 to \$2 a

54 and 56-inch English Serges, in wide and arrow wales, all the elegant colorings and all Astrachan and of the rough the finest grades. Two Special new styles in self-colored English Stripe Suitings.

Most complete lines of elegant French Broadcloths in all the uttra shades of the season,

> 54 and 56 inch English suitings in entirely new styles, in all grades from \$2 to \$3 a yard.
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> These great Dress Goods stocks cannot be told of on paper—you cannot appreciate their completeness until you come to buy.

> > Black Dress Goods.

silk warp fabrics, the peerless goods, all grades

Black French Serges, special values that can-

widths 52, 54 and 56 inches, and prices \$1 65 to \$3

Special qualities imported Silk Warp Cash mere, 40 inches wide, at \$1 and \$1 25 a yard-could not be landed now for that price. Complete lines of Priestley's elegant black

from \$1 to \$5 a yard.

makes, \$1 25 to \$3 50 a yard.

Cor. Fifth Ave. & Market St. not be duplicated, 50c, 65c, 75c, 85c, 90c and \$1 : Lupin's superior Black Cheviots, 46, 48 and 52 nches wide, \$1 to \$3 50 a yard. New Killarney Cheviots, 54 inches wide, at \$1 25 a yard. French and German Broadcloths, all the best

Cravenett—or Biarney Serge—the absolutely waterproof fabric—for dresses or circulars.

New To-Day in Silks. A big lot of White Shanghai Silks.

The genuine article-extraordinary value, 55c and 75c a yard.

The largest, most comprehensive and most elegant stock of Silks ever brought to these tities-probably ever brought to this country. Surely it could be no more complete.

Bengalines. Failles, Epangalines, Tartan
Piaids, English Poplins and fancy Novelty

Specialties in Black Silks. 24-inch Failles, \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50. 24-inch Gros Grains at \$1. 24-inch Satin Rhadames at \$1, \$1 25 and \$1 50. 21-inch Satin Duchesse at \$1 25 and \$1 50.

These are extraordinary values, most desirable goods at prices that cannot be duplicated. All the elegant silk finishes, Peau De Soie, Luxor, Satin Soliel, Tuscoma, Satin Monopole, Satin Galant, etc., etc., in complete lines, all Figured and Polka Dot Bengalines, \$1 25 to \$3 a yard.

Black Ottoman Silks for Wraps. Black and Colored Velvets. Latest Paris and Berlin novelties in

Dress Trimmings. Black Lace Flouncings and Drapery Nets, and most beautiful shades in Evening Laces. Our Ladies' and Children's Cloak and Suit Department-most complete stock you have ever seen-everything new, stylish, serviceable and elegant. Qualities to suit everybody.

Ladies' Cleth Jackets, \$5, and up to \$10, \$12,

\$15, \$20, \$25, yes, \$50 and even higher. Seal rlush Jackets, \$10 and up. Seal Plush Coats at popular prices, in all Short Wraps, suitable for elderly ladies.

Real Alaska Seal Garments. If you want to buy a Seal Garment this se on come now, don't wait. All the new styles of Jackets-all perfect in

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