manufacture its own gas. An official of the company said: WILL MAKE THEIR OWN GAS.

We had intended to discontinue the use o the Philadelphia Company's gas by the first of the year, any way, so that the notices do not hurt us much. We have a plant that will cost

us \$150,000 when completed, and we can make the gas at least 33 per cent cheaper than it now costs us. We have some of the furnaces comcosts us. We have some of the furnaces com-pleted, and will have the whole plant in opera-tion bafore the end of the year. We have never been approached on the meter question. I do not know whether we could use a meter of not. We do not consume nearly so much gas as is required to run a puddling "trace. They melt their iron while we only bring it to weld-ing heat

Mr. Max Moorhead, of Moorhead & Mc-Cleane, said they were perfectly willing to comply with the request of the Philadelphia down Company to use gas only in the daytime, as it gave them a more liberal supply of gas at night. His firm has made no preparations, either to make gas of their own or to go back to coal, and it is not fearful of the supply being cut off entirely this winter.

METERS FOR EVERY MILL. THE FINAL AIM OF THE EQUITABLE GAS

COMPANY.

It Finds the Introduction of the Meter is Greeted With Much Favor-A Large Iron Manufacturer Satisfied With the Results Obtained.

The Equitable Gas Company people say that the action of the Philadelphia Company does not affect them in any way. Speaking of the meters used by the Equitable, President Robert B. Brown said that they ranged in registering capacity from 1,000 to 49,000 feet an hour. The largest meter the conpany has is that at the blast furnace of Shoenberger, Speer & Co., at Fifteenth and Etna streets. That has a capacity for registering nearly 50,000 feet an hour, though, as a ru e, it seldom went beyond 30,000.

Continuing, Mr. Brown said that all their patronage was from rolling mills and puddling furnaces. Their aim was to put meters eventually in all these places, as it would be more satisfactory to the company well as to those who used the gas. Whether it would be necessary to use a larger mete: than that in Shoenberger's puddling turnaces, he did not know. He thought, however, that if there were meters meeded for the registration of gas to a greater amount than 50,000 teet an hour, they could be supplied. As yet the company had not had any call for a larger meter.

A SATISFACTORY ARRANGEMENT.

Fred out Brown remarked that of course ere was a great deal of waste in the puddiing furnaces, but there were contracts made with the owners, and both parties ap-peared to be satisfied. The company proposed to go on as it had started, its primary idea being to furnish gas to the mills and furnaces. He thought the Philadelphia Company had issued the order to shut down on the pudding furnaces for the reason that it had not particularly catered to that line of trade, and wanted to confine its opera-tions to dwellings, as there was more money

in domestic consumption, John E. Speer, of Shoenberger & Co., in peaking of the meter used at the blast arraces of the company, said that while he hardly knew its registering capacity he thought that the average was about 35,000 feet an hour. They got their gas from the Fouitable, and were much more satisfied since the meter had been put in, because the amount of gas consumed could be regulated. Their meter, which is about 6 by 4 feet, had worked smoothly, and he saw no reason why they could not be placed in all puddling

A METER FOR EVERY FURNACE.

He understood that the Equitable was trying to put meters in all puddling furnaces, and he saw no reason why it should not do so. There was hardly any furnace in Pittsburg or Allegheny that would need a larger meter than the one in use by his com-

Mr. Speer, in further talk in regard to economy in the use of gas and registering the supply consumed, said that a number of new furnaces had been designed and put in | The grates which were built up for the use use with the idea of saving gas, but they had nearly all proved tailures. It was found at times they would throw out such intense heat that the will take a longer time. out such intense heat that the men could not work. The gas was saved but time was lost. The Equitable line was ilt to supply the manufacturers along the Allegheny river, and so far as he knew here would be no increase in the rate pe font. The meter, he thought was an excellent thing for the company, as well as for the consumer. It would give satisfaction all

IN THE SAME BOAT. THE ALLEGHENY MILLS MUST NOW GO BACK TO COAL.

> Legal Complications May Arise and Claims for Damages be Made-Coal as Cheap as Gas-The Stoppage Thought to be Only Temporary. The mill patrons of the Allegheny Heating Company, which is supplied with gas by the Philadelphis Company, are in the same boat with the Pittsburg manufacturers and at 6 o'clock Monday morning will

either have to start their puddling furnaces with coal, for a time at least, or shut them Mr. McCutcheon, of Lindsay & Mc-

Cutcheon, said yesterday that the move was a surprise to him. Last Tuesday the firm was notified by telephone that the gas would be shut off Monday, but he did not realize the meaning of the move until he read THE

DISPATCH yesterday morning. "It is a question," he said, "whether the company can shut off the gas entirely or not, without more of a notice than that given." However Mr. McCutcheon was not posted of the law on the subject, and, even if the can ware shut off the gamma the subject of damages gas were shut off, the question of damages would come up at a future date. He did not yet understand to his satisfaction just what the move means and intends consulting the

Mr. McCutcheon said that, if the mill was shut down, the firm would go back to coal. He thought coal was about as cheap in the long run as gas—counting the stoppages and uncertainty of getting out orders. No complaint was made about the quality of the iron and steel made with coal, and he thought it just as good as that made with gas. The firm always has enough muck bar on hand to last two or three days ahead, so that the stoppage of gas would not inter fere before that time. It will then only effect the puddling furnaces.

At the Allegheny Heating Company's office it was said that the stoppage would only be temporary, and until the Philadel-phia Company has its Second avenue main from the Bellevernon field connected. It was said that there was no meter with large enough capacity to measure the gas used by mills, and that the waste was largely due to the puddling furnaces. If this waste could be saved it would provide against any

scarcity to the private consumers. The Allegheny firms affected by the new order are Lindsay & McCutcheon, Oliver Bros.-lower mills, Liggett Spring and Axle Company, Pittsburg Forge and Axle Company, Pittsburg Locomotive Works, Hamilton, Lemon, Arnold & Co.

RETURNING TO COAL.

Several Iron Manufacturers Aba Use of Natural Gas.

The Pittsburg Forge and Iron Company is losing no time in preparing for a return to coal. To-day bricklayers will be busy in resetting grates under the puddling furnaces, and by the middle of the week the old porkhouse mill will be running on coal, as of yore. The scrap furnaces will be also prepared for coal. The finishing department will still continue to use gas. This company has been suffering from a searcity of gas for some time, and the lact that it has, is a significant one. The Philadelphia Company would allow the mill to run only from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. Before

work was commenced the mill had a pressure of 18 ounces, but immediately on the pres-sure being turned on it fell three ounces, a factor insufficient to produce enough heat As a result the puddlers have been idle half the time; they succeeded in getting out five heats yesterday for the first time in many weeks. Mr. Calvin Weels, who is President of the company, is also a director

of the Philadelphin Company, and a nat-ural inference to be drawn from his double connection would be that is there was gas to be had he would have it. Oliver Bros. & Phillips will have their

Woods' Run furnaces set for coal at once. The old furnaces, in this as in other mills, which were originall" constructed for coal can be transformed for coal in a short time. of gas can be replaced in 24 hours. Furnaces

HASTINGS HIS MAN, But Since Delamater is the Nominee. Senator Sherman Asks Republicans to Stand by Him.

A SPRECH ON NATIONAL ISSUES.

One Allusion to the Republican Standard-Bearer, Which Was Loudly Cheered

by the Crowd.

OLD CITY HALL WAS WELL FILLED.

Chairman Porter Arraigns Kickers and Tells How He Worked for Montooth.

Old City Hall was comfortably filted; last evening, by voters to hear "the grizzled Senator from Ohio," John Sherman, discuss national issues. The crowd was a good-

sized one, but not as large as the great outpour of people that greeted Pattison and his co-adjutors, several weeks ago. Mr. Sherman had been posted, and, unlike his national predecessors, Ingalls and McKinley, he diverted at one stage of his tariff talk to make an allusion to the Republican candidate. The interpolation was well received, and someone in the audience cried, "Give us more of that kind," but John wasn't in the humor, and he returned to the thread of his discourse on how to best levy taxes to

support the general government. In his side remarks he said he had favored the nomination of his gallant friend Hastings, but people couldn't always get what they wanted. He told his audience not to sulk, but to vote for the regular nomince, for he understood he was a good man:

WHERE HE HIT THE CROWD. When at one point he said he recognized

neither boss nor king, but respected only the will of the people, there were howls of delight, and someone shouted, "Good boy, John. That's what we want." His reference to Speaker Reed brought down the house, and when speaking of the pension legislation passed by the last House, one of

> his brother's old soldiers said, "And how about Uncle Bill?" The Senator replied quickly: "Uncle Bill

is well pensioned now, and 1s enjoying every day of his life."

John Sherman is generally characterized as cold and distant, but he was quite warm last evening. When he walked on the stage in company with Chairman Porter, Mayor Gourley and William Martin, the crowd gave him a splendid ovation, and the old man replied with a profound bow and a smile. Like Andrew Curtin, he appeared in true democratic costume, and Ir his trousers seemed to be a little short for him, they made up in their width.

THE RESPECT OF ALL FOR SHERMAN. In his speech he discussed national issues in a creditable manner, and if his efforts were not applauded as much as some others made here this fall he commanded the attention and respect of every man in the house. Without much ado William Martin, ex-Secretary of the Amalgamated Association. was introduced as Chairman of the meeting. He didn't stop to read the list of Vice Presidents, but in accepting the hone said that he felt the mantle should have fallen on

othe: shoulders. He added that he was heart an soul to: the State, county and Con-gressional tickets, from George Wallace Delamater down, and he hoped every true Republican would show his colors. With-out further parley he brought forward Senator Sherman, who was the drawing card of the evening.

SHERMAN WAS POSTED.

DELAMATER.

we are all in favor of a form of govern-ment in which all the powers test with the peo-ple. Therefore, these names do not signify anything. We must judge of parties, precisely as we would judge of men-"By their works, shall ye know them," and judged by this test the two parties that now stand before the people of this country, one is like heaven and the other is like hades. [Laughter and cheers.]

THE POWER OF APPOINTMENT.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

The first power is the power to appoint officers-to appoint postmasters and all the various officers of this great Government of ours; and that power, instead of being a strength to any party, is a weakness to any party, and, on that basis, nearly all the public men who fall in public life by the wayside, fall by the exercise of patronage. Isay to you now, if I had the power, I would not allow a mem-ber of Congress to recommend any man for any office whatever. [Cheers.] I would take from your political agents all the power that is invested in them by ber of Congress to recommend any man for any office whatever. [Cheers.] I would take from your political agents all the power that is invested in them by common custom—not by law-I would take from them all that power, and I would not even allow a member of Congress to recom-mend postmasters, because it is an element of weakness. It weakens the member of the House and the Senator, and it makes a cause of constant trouble and quarrel, and I think the time will soon come, and the Republican pariy will be the agent in the great reform, when a haw will be passed separating entirely the appointing power from the law making power. It is so in other countries that are not so wise as we are in other particulars; it is so in Great Britain, and it is 50 in other countries where tho-e who make the laws have no power to pass upon those who execute the law. Now, for the some months under President Harrison's administra-tion we have a good deal of feeling over our country, a pood deal of or for some paris of the State of Pennsylvania grow out of this ap-pointing power. [Cheers.] As I said, If I had the power, I would not let any member of Con-gress have anything to do with any of these offices, and then there would be no tronble of the kind. The people should make their own selections in their own way. But that is not the thing.

A TRIBUTE TO SPEAKER REED.

The Senator next spoke of the dilatory tactics of the Democrats of the last House, and how Speaker Reed had counted them. He complimented Reed highly, and said he had laid down a precedent that in a few years would govern every legislative body in the land. He then discussed the bill passed against trusts, and told how the Democrats had op-posed it. He explained how these combina-tions, when they oppress the people, can be reached and corrected. The law, he added, had come to stay, and would be modified as necessity required it. The pension and silver bills were then discussed in order. The Senator stated that every soldier who had been in the army 60 days, and was now impoverished and unable to work, would receive \$12 a month. The silver bill, he said, had given the people a good currency, and that was what they wanted.

Mr. Sherman took up the tariff bill at great length. He showed how the duty on tin plate and sugar would develop both industries in America. The Democrats were afraid the tax would raise the price of

a raticles, but Mr. Sherman, by using a tin cup for an example, showed that the increase in price would be almost imperceptible. He said it was the duty of the Pittsburg manufacturers to redeem their pledges and build tin plate mills. About 365,000 tons of tin plate are imported annually, and he expected to see that amount produced in America.

BENEFITS TO AGRICULTURISTS.

He had no doubt that the beet industry would be developed under the tariff, and soon enough sugar would be made in the country to supply the wants of the people without importing a pound. Continuing, Senator Sherman said:

Senator Sucrman said: Our protection law, our currency law have been passed by the Republican party; our credit now is better than any other nation in the world. All of these great benefits are the work of the Republican party. Our people have been showered with blessings. [Ap-plause.] My countrymen, I am not going to give you the details, but I ask you whether in view of all these things you coon people of Pennsylvania, the very beart, the very cornerston. of the Republican party, you people in Pittsburg the Republican party, you people in Pittsburg here where the party was born, will you, be-cause you like Dick better than Joe, therefore cause you like Dick better than Joe, therefore desert the Republican party or its candidates? That is for you to say. Will you desert the party because. Somebody was nominated and somebody was not? If I had the power I would make Hastings a candidate for Gomenor, be-cause I know him. Now you have for a candi-date nominated, Senator Delamater. [Ap-plause].

lause]. A voice—What is the matter with Montooth? Senator Sherman—There ought to be no half reads in the Bepublican camp. You are all

by man, and would not pass from one part of the country to another, and when you cross the State line you would have to pay a pre-

GREAT GROWTH OF THIRTY YEARS. The railroads in 1860 were 30,635 miles, now we have 160,000 miles of railroad in the United States, one-half of the railroads offthe world. Then we were a third-class power, jeered at

SUNDAY. OCTOBER 26. 1890.

Then we were a third-class power, jeered at and laughed at, and when the war commenced the last legacy of a Democratic administration. Kings and Emperors and Queen were watch-ing for the decadence and falling to pieces of this great Republic of ours. The government was tottering to its founda-tions. The eyes of all the great European countries were watching the last days of the great Republic. Now, thank God, thauk the Union soldiers, thank the American people, this country of ours has risen far above and be-yond all fears of this kind, and now the peo-ple of all these emperors and of these king-doms are looking eagerly and anxiously for the groat time coming when they can copy our in-stitutions and enjoy republics as we do in this country. [Loud and prolonged applause.]

PORTER GREW ELOQUENT.

THE COUNTY CHAIRMAN DENOUNCED THOSE WHO OPPOSE DELAMATER.

le Tells How He Worked for Montooth-He Doesn't Believe in Knifing the Ticket.

County Chairman Porter was called for and he was soon on his feet. During his speech, which was longer than he intended, he was fired up by remarks from people in the audience. Chairman Porter said:

I hope the day has not come when it is neces

I hope the day has not come when it is neces-sary to make an argument for protection in Allegneny county. You have but to look around you. A Voice-How about Montooth? Montooth, you say! I went to Harrisburg and voice for him without hope of favor or re-ward. If we ever expect to elect Montooth, how can we do it by electing Robert E Pat-tison? I will put up my record alongside of yours. Can you further the interest of the party by defeating it at the polis? [Cries of "No. No."] We can't expect to have all our friends named on the ticket. Our turn will come some day. [A voice, "Never."] Suppose our man should be nominated, and then the other fellows should turn in and say. "You didn't help us. We won't help you." Now there is more involved in this contest than is apparent. The eyes of the country are upon us. What do the ueople of the country are upon us. What Harrison's administration has been indorsed or not according to the result here, or that the McKinley bill has been dis-approved of. Surely you would not want peo-ple to say that we are hoggish in Pennsylva-nia. I call on you to stand by the record of the country.

nia. I call on you to stand by the record of the party in Allegheny county. The man who de-serts principle through spite and malice is un-worthy of the name of Republican. It has been the rule of the opposition always to slan-der and likel the Republican candidate. This is how the Democrats treated Lincoln, Grant and Garfield.

GOURLEY ADDS A WORD.

He Calls on Republicans to Stand by the Ticket Nominated.

There were loud cries for Gourley, and the Mayor said:

the Mayor said: It would be out of place for me to talk to this audience after the great statesman from Obio. It is said that four-fifths of the cost of any product is the labor that has been put into it. The country that can always produce the cheap-est labor will undersell the country where labor is well paid. In \$1,000 worth of steel rails made here \$500 of it is paid to labor. In England the amount is only \$4. The object of the tariff is to protect the 15,000,000 workingmen in America, and I say that every man in this country ought to walk up to the polls on election day and vote for the Republi-can ticket, from G. W. Delamater down. [Ap-plause.]

plause.]

RESOLUTIONS OF RESPECT To the Late Eli Edmundson,

The furniture dealers and business associates of the late Eli Edmundson, Sr., met Saturday evening at the office of A. J. Logan & Co, and organized by electing Mr. P. C. Schoeneck Chairman and A. J. Logan Secretary and passed the following resolutions on the death of their late friend and ssociate:

Whereas, Eli Edmundson, Sr., for many years prominently identified with the furniture, bedding and upholstery trade of this city, has, in the providence of God, been called away by death; therefore, be it f Resolved. That we, his late associates and competitors in business here assem-bled, bear testimony of our kindly feeling toward the deceased, and bear witness of his sound business ca-

BREAKING INTO JAIL. Unfortunates Who Can't Keep Outside

of Barred Institutions, burg. It was General Passenger Agent Scull, of this road, who defied the Inter-State Com-mission, and contended against other lines ROAD SUPERVISORS IN HIDING.

Mud That is Too Thick for Boating and Too Thin for Snowshoes.

HOW & TRAMP SECURED THE PRICE

The gentleman who remarked that it reuired all kinks of people to make up the world knew whereof he spoke. Had he ever been through Riverside Penitentiary he would have found many inmates to help

bolster up the assertion. There is a man named George Wilson fields, yesterday: "If the Forest Grove oil field is not pumped on Sunday it will be there at the present time who has spent 27 very short-lived, and in eight months from years of his life within prison walls. His now will be a thing of the past. We had history is a remarkable one. When the same trouble in Beaver county about the he was 9 years of age he was sent as an intime the big Marks well was struck, and in corrigible to the old Reform School, which consequence of the interference of strict Sabbatarians, that field declined much occupied the present penitentiary site. He remained there for several years. After his sooner than it would otherwise have done. Sunday work may be wrong, but if there be release he at once took to the bad and was sent up from Washington for a term of seven any such a thing as work necessary to be done on that day, it will be found to consist years for horse stealing. After his release he was soon arrested again for a similar ofin the pumping of a considerable number of fense, and got another sentence of several Quite a number of people in the vicinity

vears. of Groveton are curious to see, since the con-Since then he has been almost constantly troversy has been aroused, which will tip the beam-self-interest or strict Sabbatarian in prison-in fact, all the time with the few exceptions of when he was out appropriating conviction-and to operators, who have thousands of dollars at stake, the interest is some one's horse. All of his convictions rather more than a curious one: Some, in fact, have their all invested, and hold that are for this one offense, and the singular part of the case is that he invariably makes it is just as laudable to take care of the product as it is to mend a broken fence on a dismal botch of all his thefts. The last time he was released he just directly to Temperanceville, became intoxicated, Sunday, in order that cattle may not detroy growing crops. mounted a horse that he found hitched along the street, and rode away into the

COULDN'T KEEP OUT OF THE PEN. After roaming about the greater part of one night he decided to return to the city, but officers met him on the way and placed and his hands so dirty that even the chills him under arrest. He was put on trial, and fever would not give him a shake, as he

convicted and sentenced to five years in Riverside, the time he is now serving. He approached a crowd of brokers in front of the afterward told a companion who was recently Oil Exchange, yesterday afternoon. His released that when the court made it five years he went back to jail with tears in his elbows had pushed their way out into the world through his coat sleeves, and the top eyes. "What did you weep for?" asked his comof his battered stiff hat flapped in the wind

like a loose kitchen shutter. There was no panion; "that was not a very long sentence question but that he was going to strike the -lor you." "That's just where it burt me," replied Wilson; "I cried because he did not make crowd for a dime, whereby to warm the cockles of his heart, but the crowd was not

repared for the way he made the request. it ten. As he raised his eyes in a supplicating way, On another occasion he met the official of

be said: the old pen up at Little Washington. He had been drinking, and after assuring the official that he was then in a condition he money to buy a friendship ring. Can you exhibit your 'riendship' to the extent of a had longed for during all of his last term of few pennies." The money was forther imprisonment, asked when the next term of court began. On being informed he re-marked: "Well, just reserve cell No. 4 for me, and I will be back on schedule time." as soon as the crowd recovered from the

True to his promise he returned just as soon as it was possible for him to do so. One of his main causes of complaints is How Newsies Recover Articles Dropped that the laws of the State are not broad "I'll get it for you, mister," yelled a enough to permit of some one getting a re-tail liquor license for the prison. He has declared time and again that it would be the greatest place in Pennsylvania for a retail license, and that he would be content young street arab at the postoffice yesterday to a gentleman who had dropped a nic ebony penholder through one of the gratings in front of the building. The lad hastnever to look outside of the walls again if such things could be. Many similar stories ily got a long stick, and then running over concerning Wilson are told. In fact they have been carried over the length and breadth of the United States by men who to a wagon standing on Smithfield street, scraped a small quantity of axle grease from the hub of one of the wheels onto the end of nave met Wilson at various times during the stick. Then he poked the stick through the grat-ing and fished around until he got the pen-holder stuck to the stick. As soon as this his long years of confinement.

WARDEN WRIGHT'S REMINISCENCES. WARDEN WRIGHT'S REMINISCENCES. Warden Wright, is speaking of Wilson yesterday; said it was true he had been con-fined the number of years mentioned above. He said Wilson's mind had become dwarfed to an extent, and that his companions looked upon him in this light. He is scarcely 40 years of age at the present time and quite a good-looking man, but the general belief is that he will cod his dary in companions looked was done he pulled his stick. As soon as this was done he pulled his stick up and placed the penholder in the hands of its owner. "We olten fish up money that way," he said, as he pocketed a quarter and hurried off to match coppers with another gamin who was waiting for him. that he will end his days in a convict's cell. The Warden said that while there was

bright side to his disposition no one outside of the jail officials knew that he was given

"Time and time again he has attempted to

commit suicide," added the Warden, "and

to unusually gloomy mental condit

he wiped away a tear, "I wish I had that

who will exhibit themselves next in Cin-cinnati and Columbus. Ever since the midnight express, special, to Cincinnati has been put on the road every Saturday even-ing the B. & O. has been securing the lions share of the theatrical business in Pitts-hare Mrs. Ada Smith's Sad Though Short Story of Mrs. Ada Smith with her two children,

Harry and Bessie, aged respectively 6 and 2 years, called at the Central station last night and applied for help. Mrs. Smith, who is a rather good looking woman, stated that the party rate was legal. After a bitter fight, the other roads seeing they were losing the traffic, changed their tactics and adopted the reduced rate. to Inspector McAleese that she had lived at No. 4 Liberty street with her husband, Wesley Smith, who was exployed as a machinist by the Westinghouse Company. About six months ago her husband, for no apparent reason, left home and since that time she has not heard a word from him.

AN OIL MAN'S PREDICTION.

WANTED A FRIENDSHIP RING.

A Fourth Avenue Bum Tries a New Dodge

and Secures the Price.

that had not been shaved for many weeks,

"Gentlemen, I am trying to get enough

- STICK TO WAGON GREASE.

Through the Postoffice Gratings.

OUR LOSS!

CARPETS, RUGS

He was ragged and unkempt, with a face

He Says the Groveton Field is at Present in The woman stated that she had waited long Danger. and patiently, and as she did not hear from her husband and her resources ran out she was compelled to apply for help. Mrs. Now that the enforcement of the Sunday law in the Forest Grove oil field promises to Smith stated that she was willing to work for her living, but did not know what to do lead to expensive litigation, the subject is being seriously discussed in that neighborhood. Said an operator who has seen the beginning, middle and end of several oil

with the children. The case was turned over to Agent Dean, who will endeavor to find a home for the children and a place of employment for the mother. Meanwhile they are under the care of the matron at the Central station.

Again Short of Water. The water supply on Mt. Washington was short vesterday again. A break in the main, on Grandview avenue, caused the

DR. B. M. HANNA. Eye, ear, nose and throat diseases exclusively. Office, 720 Pena

BIBER & EASTON.

505 and 507 MARKET STREET.

SPECIAL SALE

HANDKERCHIEFS

-AND-

HOSIERY

-FOR-

Men, Women and Children.

Men's Merino Half Hose. We show at 50e "Castlegate's" celebrated English Half Hose in Silk finish, with high spliced heels

and soles. These are perfect in shape and

Natural Wool Coshmere English Half

Extra values Men's Half Hose at 20c, six

Scotch Mixed Merino Half Hose, 25c, 33c,

Men's Black and Colored Cashmere Half

A FEW HANDKERCHIEF BARGAINS

Ladies' All-Linen H. S. at 10c, 1214c, 15c,

Ladies' All-Linen H. S. initial at 25c. Ladies' All-Linen H. S. initial, 40c each,

Ladies' Embroidered H. S., white and

Ladies' Embroidered, scallop borders, at

All-Silk Windsor Ties, 20c, 25c, 40c, 45c

"Morley's" extra Cotton Half Hose for

Ladies' Black Wool Hosiery in extra ralues, fast colors, at 25c, 28c, 31c and up.

Children's Fast Black Hosiery, in extra

BIBER & EASTON.

MARSHELL,

THE CASH GROCER.

WILL SAVE YOU MONEY.

oc26-TTS8u

colors, at 12 lic. Ladies' Embroidered H. S., Linen, at 25c.

Ladies Embroidered, seallop, All-Linen, at 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2 and

Gents' initial, H. S., Linen, 25c. Gents' initial, H. S., Linen, 50c. Japanese Silk, initial, at 50c and \$1.

and 50c, in fancy plaids and plain colors.

18c, 20c and 25c. Ladies' H. S. initial at 12½c.

or \$2 20 a box of half dozen.

Gents' initial, H. S., at 121/c.

Hose at 50c. Warm, soft and perfect shape.

colorings.

pairs for \$1.

\$2 25 each.

nen, 25c and 35c.

good value, 25c.

Hose, 25c and 50c.

35c

s&su

street, Pittaburg, Pa.

WANTS WORK AND A HOME.

Desertion and Poverty.

LARGEST METER IN THE CITY. mills, said: THE CITIZENS' TRACTION COMPANY HAS

A WHOPPER.

s Now Measuring About Half a Million Feet a Day-Its Full Capacity Never Yet Tested-Faith of the Consumers in It.

The meter at the Citizens' Traction Company's power house, Thirty-fourth street and Fenn avenue, has the largest registering capecity of any in the city. It is shaped like a huge covered iron bowl. It is about four feet high and six feet in diameter. Above it and where the cas enters the howl is the register. There are seven dials. They reg-100,000,000 and 1,000,000,000. There are eight boilers in the station, but only four are run at one time. Of course, much depends upon the draught as to the | was asked yesterday what his company was quantity of gas consumed. Yesterday, by doing regarding the manufacture of meters. whiching the lost register, it was found that | He said: it took the hand just three and a half We are supplying meters to whosoever wants

 We are supplying meters to whoseever wants them, and we are not making any distinction rearding our customers. We sell to the equitable as treely as to the Philadelphia Company, whose gas is used, estimated that, with four boilers, the consumption for a day of 24 hours averaged 316.000 feet.
MONEY SAVED THE CONSUMER.
Superintedent Lugg said that the Traction people had had no trouble with the Philadelphia Company, and had received no notice from the latter as to any change in policy, so for as the Citizens' Company was contained. "I want to say," remarked Mr. Rugg,

"that we tried for a long time to get a meter placed here. We have been receiving gas der contract, but last summer we indu the Philadelphia Company to put in this meter. Since that time its agents and our employes have kept a close watch upon its workings. It has demonstrated to me the fast that we have been paying for more gas than we used. We were, in fact, paying for the waste of other people. As it is now, we pay for just what we use and no more.

Beginning with the 1st of November the meter will start its work for us, we being under contract up to that time. What are under contract up to that time. What are we to pay a thousand feet? Well, now, just ask that young man who is taking an ac-count of the register."

MIGHT BE A SPECIAL BATE.

The young man referred to, in reply to a similar question, said that the gas would be furnished to the Traction people at the rate of 7% cents per thousand feet. Whether that rate would hold with other large concerns possessing registers he did not know. Mr. Rugg was satisfied that the meter

would solve the problem of the waste of natural gas. If a meter the size of the one in the Traction station could be used with

succe s, he couldn't see why they could not he just as successful in the mills. He did not see that the gas was any cheaper than coal, but it certainly had the great advantage of cleanliness.

Who pays for the meters ?" Mr. Burg was asked. "Well," replied that gentleman, "the

Philadelphia Company put it in, and, of course, is supposed to pay for it, but in the long run you may rest assured the Traction company will foot the bill. What I mean is that we will eventually pay for it in pay-ing for the gas we consume." and muszle-loading guns. Lowest prices, at Gallinger's, 1106 and 1200 Penn ave.

DOLLARS AND CENTS. HE MAKES A REFERENCE TO CANDIDATE The Philadelphia Company's Reasons for Cutting Off the Manufacturers.

Captain M. Bigger, the agent of the manator-Some Strong Tariff Talk-The Pension and Silver Bills Commended as ufacturers' department of the Philadelphia Company, when asked to outline the policy Good Measures. of the company regarding the supply to Senator Sherman spoke for more than an

an hour, and the meeting was over by 10 The question with us is one of dollars and o'clock. The Senator said: cents. We have notified some of the mills that

When I was on my way here I wondered what we shall cut off the supply because we can get more money from the domestic consumer than we can from them. Of course, if the mills like in the world the people of Pittsburg wanted to hear from me for-why they should invite a we can from them. Of course, if the mills like to pay us 10 cents per thomsand, employing a meter, we shall give them all the gas they want. But under the present system of supply there is so much waste that the company thought it time to call a halt. We have now 194 power contracts, all under the meter system, and we are prepared to add to them. Manufacturers, though will not huw eas from no on these Buckeye from Ohio to talk to them about Re-publican principles. This city of Pittsburg is the birthplace of the Republican party. [Cheers.] Here that grand party commenced ts series of achievements which have distinguished it more than any other party that ever existed in ancient or in modern times: because it has been the good fortune of the Republican party to confer upon though, will not buy gas from us on these terms, because of the increased cost. At 5 cents because of the increased cost. At 5 cents per thousand they save money under the cost of coal, but at 10 cents they would be pay-ing 2% cents more, without including the extra cost of labor. It has been the good fortune of the Republican party to confer upon the people of the United States greater benefits than were ever conferred by any other political organization on mortal men. [Cheers.] We have had periods in our existence which demonstrated this. When, in Biss, you or your ancessors organized the Re-publican party, your only object was to resist the extension of slavery over our Western terri-tory. Afterward, in 1881, the only object of the Republican party was to maintain the Union of these States, to preserve our country as an in-heritance for our children, and our children's children. In 1876 the object of the Republican party was to make good the promises con-tained in our notes, and to make all our money as good as gold and silver coin-every dollar's worth dollar for dollar. Now, my countrymen, the great issue be-tween us, not so great as in the past, but still worthy of discussion, is how shall we levy the taxes to support the National Government? That is the question that is to be discussed mainly to-nigut.

WHY PARTIES ARE ORGANIZED.

ATTEMPTS OF THIRD PARTIES.

NO LIMIT TO THE SIZE. Meters Can be Made to Register Any

Amount of Gas.

Mr. Lemuel Bannister, General Manager of the Fuel Gas and Manufacturing Company,

nainly to-night.

SOME LIGHT SHED

On the Motive Leading to the Philadelphia Company's New Order.

A person connected with the Philadelphia Company in one of its ramifications, and who is conversant with the business, said:

is conversant with the business, said: The present move is but a business one. The company is not a public henefactor and bound to furnish the mills with gas, if they can get more for it elsewhere. The profit on gas to private consumers is over ten times that to manufactures and the waste is great. If the Philadelphia Company has the gas in stock that is wasted at these mills, it can sell it with much larger profit for house heating. Pittsburg is not the only goal of the company. There are many towns 'round and about Pitts-burg where the gas can be taken to and dis-posed of. It is not a question of scarcity, but of larger profit. But this is not the only use the surplus can be put to. Illumin-ating gas can be furnished cheaply, and at the same time with profit.

FOUND IN A TUNNEL. An Unfortunate Man Run Over and Badly

Crippled.

Between 9 and 10 o'glock last night the track walker in the Panhandle tunnel discovered a man lying in the tunnel near the Try street entrance. An examination showed that the man had been run over, and his left hand had been cut off at the

The unconscious man was removed to the Homeopathic Hospital for treatment. He is about 40 years old, and his appearance is that of a laborer.

I Say,

Call and look at our large invoice of breech

[Applause.]

breeds in the Republican camp. You are all Republicans. One man is nothing. Two men are less than nothing. [laughter] and a dozen men don't count at all. [Laughter and ap-plause.] You give me the sentiment of the masses of the people. There is no cause for a man who loves his party to vote against it. [Applause.] I have diverted a little from my tariff talk, and I don't know that it is worth while to return to it. [Uries of "Go ahead," "Go on."] National Legislation Reviewed by the Sen-'Go on.'']

EFFECTS OF THE TARIER BILL

When they say that this tariff bill has raised the duty on articles, I say it has on some, and it has lowered it upon others. The result of the McKinley tariff bill will be to reduce the tax over \$40,000,060 a year. It reduces the taxiff on a number of articles, and it adds to the free list atout 100 different articles which were not on the free list before, such as sugar, but it has certainly raised the duty on the plate. It does raise the duty on imported tobacco. It does raise the duty on higher-priced silks, wooler goods and cotton goods, but it does not raise the duty on cheaper articles in cotton goods or silk goods, and if any merchants in this town are raising the prices on the articles on the strength of this tariff bill they are cheating you, and that is all there is about it. [Applause.] I don't care who they are. I say, my countrymen, that the McKinley tariff bill reduces the burden of taxes \$40,000,-000. It increases the duty on those articles, whethe come in competition with our indus-tries, and it protects the American industries whether on the farm or workshop, or in any other field of labor. There is enough duty imposed to protect it from undue tax over \$40,000,000 .a year. It reduces the

other field of labor. There is enough duty imposed to protect it from undue competition abroad. [Applause.] I do not want to prevent foreigners coming here and com-peting with us, and if our Democrats have put up high prices I want to see the foreigners come and bring them down, but I want to give the American manufacturer and producer such a rate of duty as will enable him to pay fair wages to the laboring men of this country. [Immense applause.]

CAPITAL NEEDS NO PROTECTION.

I tell you, my countrymen, if this bill were to conalize the difference between the rate of Now, my countrymen, sometimes I have been wages paid in this country and those paid in asked. Why is it that in order to bring about Enrope, I would not be in favor of this duty. Capital needs no protection in this country, and grand results we have got to organize parties? What is the necessity of party organization? Capital needs no protection in this conntry, and when we were framing this tariff bill there were no demands made in behalf of capital. We are growing richer and richer and richer all the time, and we are able to carry on any in-dustry without any protection to capital, but we must protect our labor and not bring their wages down to the standard of European wages, and that God forbid! [Applanse.] Laboring men say they have no interest in this question. They have all interest in it. We must give our people here reasonable and fair wages, and it would impair the intelligence and vigor of all people if the wages of the la-borer were reduced. No doubt you do not in many cases get your fair share of the results of labor, your fair share of the division, but after all you get in this coun-try many times as much as in any other country, and this whole tariff policy, this whole scheme of taxation is intended for the benefit of the laboring men on the farm, in the workshop or in any other department of industry. [Continuous applause.] SOME INDUSTRIES COMPARED. What is the necessity of party organization? Why can't we throw it off as we would a solied glove and join some other party? Why, my countrymen, in a Republic like ours, where every power tests with the peo-ple, the only way they can speak the voice of the people is by a party organization. One mus is nothing; a boss is nothing; a king is nothing. It is the voice of the people that speake through a party organization. [Cheers.] king is nothing. It is the voice of the people that speaks through a party organization. [Cheers.] Why, my countrymen, the Republican party has, for 30 years, spoken the nequestioned voice of the American people on all the great issues that have been passed upon within that time; and the Democratic party has been a mere party of negation, doing nothing, pro-posing nothing and acting upon mothing, ex-cept what they have tried to do to destroy our country and to destroy the Republican party. [Cheers.] What would be the object of you undertaking to carry on any great work unless you have powerful assistance bethind you, and no party, no body of men, is strong enough to govern a great country like this unless it is composed of a majority of the people of the country. Therefore, if you have a party that in the main has done right by you, in all the trying times of the past it is better to cling to that party as your only hope for the future, as it has been your guardian in the past. [Applause.]

SOME INDUSTRIES COMPARED. 1 want to give you now a comparison of our dustries in the different years. In 1890, and I think that these figures will be more eloquent than any words I can utter, the population was 64,000,000. In 1860, fellow citizens, our popula-tion was 31,000,000. In 1860 we had a Confedtion was 31,000,000. In 1850 we had a Confed-erate Government formed of over one-half of the United States and a threatening civil war. Now, in 1850, we have the greatest and most powerful nation in the world, with larger phys-ical resources, 64,000,000 of as free and intelligent people as exist anywhere in the world. A com-parison in this respect between our 64,000,000 now and the \$1,000,000 is wery remarkable. There is no such example in the history of mankind. In 1850 we borrowed proney at 6 per cent, and during the close of the period of Mr. Buchanan's administration we paid 12 per cent for money, a monstrous charge, which even a bank upt now will scatcely be willing to pay, and now, my countrymen, in 1850, we can borrow money in all the markets of the world at less than 3 per cent interest. [Applause.] Our credit is better than that of any other nation. Our bonds will sell for more than the bonded debt of Great Britain, and we have sond great difficulty in paying our debts that we have constantly to pay from 20 to 30 per cent for the chance of paying off the prin-cipal of the public debt. [Applause.] In 1850, if the good old Democratic times, our cur-rency was the meanest that was ever devised I said a while ago that there can be but two narties. This is not exactly true. There are sually but two parties, but sometimes people who think they are a little better than their neighbors go off to roost by themselves, and call themselves a third party. [Laughter and applause.] They think they are better than the mass of the people: they want to go off on some side issue, some side show, some big woman or big snake [laughter], the temperance question or something of that kind. They don't know what; they think they can start a great party. I have had more experience in political if the than some of you at least, and I never saw any good come out of a third party yet. [Ap-plause.] All that can be dong in the govern-ment of a country must be between one of two parties, whatever their aims may be. Now we have two parties, oue is called the Bemodratic party. These names import nothing, however. Why, I am as good a Bemodraw as ever lived. I am as good a Republican as ever lived. We are all Republican, and all Demograts in the general meaning of that term because who think they are a little better than their

oncity and strict integrity of character. Entering the mattress making business more than 50 years ago, by his diligent and pa-tient efforts he mastered all the branches kindred to that line, and before his retirement from active business he stood at the head of a firm that represented all the branches kindred to the branch he first adopted. That in all our business relations with Mr. Edmundson he proved himself a courteous, honorable and upright competitor, and a prudent and careful associate and adviser, and although he has been called away at a good old age, more than the full score allotted to man, we cannot help feeling that his association

would still be of great value to us. Resolved, That we tender the bereaved family of our departed friend our heartfelt condolence, and at the same time assure them that we share in their grief.

Take the Trouble

To call at our store Monday and see the elegant kersey and melton overcoats, with silk velvet collar, we are selling at \$12. You can't help but say they are very cheap. P. C. C. C., PITTSBURG COMBINATION CLOTHING COMPANY, cor. Grant and Diamond sts., opp. the Court House.

Lots, Walls, Lots, A colored man with both legs cut off be-Grand opening sale, Scely's plan, Walls station, P. R. R., Saturday, November 1, and Monday, November 3, 1890, from 1 to 5:30 P. M. For particulars see M. F. Hiplow the knees, a bootblack's kit thrown over his shoulder, singing an old plantation song, and hobbling along Water street vesterday attracted the attention of a crowd ple & Co., 96 Fourth ave., or C. B. Seely, 6017 Penn ave. of rivermen. "Well," remarked an ancient captain, as

Capes! Capes!

Fine astrakhan canes \$2 50, \$3, \$4, \$5 and man's happy disposition. It seems to be a trait of the colored race that they never get up, plush capes \$3 75, worth \$6. Plush and astrakhan combination \$4 85, worth \$8, also fur capes at prices below all others See for yourselves. ROSENBAUM & CO.

The Place for Men to Visit.

trait of the colored race that they never get the blues, and they are always happy. I have seen these people load cotton in the South until the sweat poured from their faces, and I expected them to stop and complain about their hard work, as other races would do, but no, the We keep the largest and finest selection of trouserings, suitings and overcoatings. Our prices are the lowest for fine work. Our melody of their songs only increased and fitting cannot be excelled. Give us a call. E. SCHAUER, 407 Wood st.

QUALITY tells. Iron City Brewing Co.'s sales of beer nearly doubled since last fall. Sold at all first-class bars.

MR. MURPHY'S acting is always earnest. and to a degree that makes his characters seem real, and his company is always up to the standard and all attention paid to details.

Thornton Bros., Allegheny.

38-mech silk plush sacques, satin lining, \$11 98. 25-inch silk plush jackets, \$10. 23-inch at \$6 98. THE CASH STORE.

CONEMARAS and medium-weight ulsters They Don't Care to Meet Irate Taxpayers in plain, mixed and striped cloths reduced from \$12 and \$15 to \$5 each. The mud has slopped over from the Slough HUGUS & HACKE.

TTSSU BLACK GOODS-We open this week an extra choice line of black rough cheviots. TTSSU HUGUS & HACKE.

THE most efficacious stimulant -to excite he appetite is Angostura Bitters. TTSSu

IF you are going to leave the city have our furniture packed by Haugh & Keenan.

GOING OVER THE B & O

Just at Present.

of Despond back of McKee's Rocks, and the

The Movement of Theatrical Company

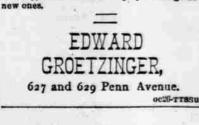
Division Passenger Agent Smith, of the B. & O. road, was kept very busy yesterday afternoon furnishing tickets for theatrical people, who travel under the party rate. The road had Kiralfy's Company, 56 people, to Cincinnati, the Inshnvogue company, 12 people to Columbus, and a number from the World's Museum

commit suicide," added the Warden, " only the most careful watching has	and AND
vented him from succeeding. He has t almost every method imaginable,	but CURTAINS
that they have always succeed in thwarting him. There are h	SLIGHILY SUILED
dreds of stories told of Wilson, but man them go merely as prison tales. So fa	y of AT THE
confinement in prison is concerned I bell that many men pass the happiest hour	TVDOCITION
their lives within these walls. Hundred roughs and toughs who never knew m	is of
outside of evil are sent here year after y Many of them who were densely igno learn to read and write and it opens u new life to them. They frequently th their whole being into reading good bo and when finally they leave here they co	ear. We will offer at greatly reduced prices rant ginning Monday morning, October 27, a lo goods which were displayed at the late Ex tion. They are all slightly soiled from
with them the knowledge that they it been men for at least a portion of t	100 Large Smyrns Rnes price 7 5
lives,"	100 Axminster and Mecca Rugs, wort \$15, reduced to \$7 and \$9.
HAPPY WITHOUT LEGS.	A large line of Fur Rugs, worth \$8, re duced to \$3 50 and \$4 50.
The Colored Man's Cheerful Disposition Subject of Comment.	Another line of Fur Rugs, worth \$10 reduced to \$10.

1.80

These goods are soiled just enough to injure their appearance when displayed alongside of

at one-half regular retail price



HUGUS & HACKE



Sterling values, advantageous to economic buyers, offered this week in our housekeepers department. Blankets, all colors, all grades and all makes,

and being purchased direct from the mills at ordant.

Special values in chintz and satine colored comfortables, with best grades of white cot-ton filling, in price from \$2 to \$4 each. Elderdown comfortables in extra assortment

of colorings and designs, made for us exclusively, with plain and figured satine or silk coverings, ranging from \$5 to \$40 each. An immense assortment of table linens

axles of the street cars were scraping it in the streets of Chartiers, or whatever the name of the town may be, yesterday. The consistency is most too stiff for boat-ing and not quite stiff enough to carry a man on snowshoes, and road supervisors keep at low case and sheeting linens, napkins, towels, etc., etc. A large increase in tariff rates of these goods; but our customers pay no advance until the present supply is exhausted.

oc26-MWFSU

a respect ul distance, lest some irate tax-payer shall shove them in and they be suffo-cated. A choice line of hemstitched table cloths in 84, 104, 124 and 144, with napkins to match, in sets, at very much under regular prices.

Make purchases now, while present stock lasts. Higher prices must prevail with all new

importation From Pittsburg This Week.

PRICES. s, be If Prices Are Any Inducement, Read These : A lot of Lace and Turcoman Curtains

> These are all 3-pound cans but the corn. They are strictly firstclass goods. We will guarantee them to be as good as any you can buy. These prices are 20 per cent less than any wholesale house in Pittsburg will sell the same goods. If you are under any obligations to your grocer, and have to buy from him, these prices are of no interest to you. But if you want to buy where you can get the best and the most goods for the least money, they mean a good deal to you.

Our Pittsburg Tea and Order Department is becoming very popular with our Pittsburg and out-of-town trade. It is so centrally located (only 2 doors from the postoffice) that our friends can hardly come to town without passing the door.

We have a large stock of Teas for sale, and a full line of groceries as samples from which, to leave your order. Orders delivered promptly to all parts of both cities. Send for our large Weekly Pamphlet and order by mail. Orders amounting to \$10, without counting sugar, packed and shipped free of charge to any point within 200 miles. A discount of 5 per

cent allowed on orders amounting to \$30, sugar and meat excepted.

MARSHELL

99 FIFTH AVE., Pittsburg,

Cor. Fifth Ave. & Market St. | and 79, 81, 83, 85 and 95 Ohio street,

Cor. Sandusky street,

ALLEGHENY.

NOTHING looks worse on a man than ill. fitting trousers. Go to E. Schauer, 407 Wood st., and get a perfect fit. Still on Sale. The \$1 33-inch drapery silks at 69c still on sale at the Cash Store.

IBON CITY, Pilsner and lager beers made by the Iron City Brewing Co. are popular favorites. Ask for them when you wish a prime drink.

melody of their songs only increased and their good-natured remarks and laughter grew louder. Indeed, the colored man is a fortunate individual. If the good Lord put him down in a lowly place, He at least left them one inheritance, and that is a cheerful temperament. I think I can now more fully appreciate one of Joaquin Miller's beautiful little stories. He was traveling in Texas, and as the night was approaching be turned into the but of an old colored he turned into the but of an old colored he turned into the but of an old colored sunty to rest. Joaquin was sitting in the doorway looking at the declining sun when he called the old lady's attention to the beauty of the reddened tints on the sky. "Ah," answered she, "this is a beautiful world, mussa, a beautiful world."

