THAT COULD NOT BE WAITED ON.

The crowds of customers yesterday at this

in Pittsburg before where clothing was sold so cheap. Just think, fine clothing being sold at 35 cents on the dollar, meaning a

mention a few of the many bargains you can obtain. In order to show what gigantic bargains will be offered, a few prices are

will last for a short time only.

A splendid suit of men's clothing for

\$4 60. This suit is well made, all to match, latest styles, and really worth \$13. Men's

extra fine quality suits, made and trimme

in best possible manner, \$7 89, guaranteed to be worth \$20. High grade goods, meaning equal to the finest quality tailor work in all styles, Prince Alberts, cutaways, sacks

in wide wales, Clay worsteds and cheviots,

lined overcoats \$8 75, worth \$30. A tre-mendous variety of boys' clothing of the finest quality—all must go at a terrible sacrifice. Do not fail to call and examine

goods and prices at this great sale-to be

Saturday until 11 P. M. GEORGE PEYTON, Appraiser,

ALWAYS CROWDED AT

Thompson's New York Grocery and This is

15 lbs. granulated sugar \$1 00

7 lbs. California evaporated peaches 1 00 12 lbs. evaporated blackberries.... 1 00

0 cans Columbia river salmon.... 41 00 3 lbs. new Valencia raisins...... 25

kit extra No. 1 mackerel...... 1 50

A Special Drive.

For Monday's sale we offer 450 men'

are made from genuine Aurora cheviot in

six patterns, and sold at regular price to \$15. We offer them for Monday at \$8.

P. C. C. C., PITTSBURG COMBINATION

Lots. Walls, Lots.

Grand opening sale, Seely'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. Hip-

ple & Co., 96 Fourth ave., or C. B. Seely, 6017 Penn ave.

Beautiful embossed leather light screens

jewel cabinets, handkerchief and glove boxes, card cases and cigar cases from

Jewelers, 53 Fifth avenue.

Vienna; our exclusive importation.

DURBIN & MCWATTY,

To have your pictures taken and avoid the holiday rush. Cabinet photos \$1 00 per

dozen. Life size crayon portraits, with handsome frames, \$7 00.

LIES' POPULAR GALLERY, 10, 12 Sixth at

Fall and Winter Opening

Nobby suits and overcoating at Dickson the Tailor's, corner Fifth ave. and Wood st.,

E. Schauer, Tailor,

407 Wood st., makes fine clothes at low

Fall and winter overcoats at Pitcairn's,

MONDAY morning we shall show some extra fine novelties in dress and wrap trim-

Infants' Furnishings

Prices the lowest.

The most complete line to select from.

A. G. CAMPBELL & Sons, 27 Fifth ave.

E. Schauer, Tailor.

407 Wood st., makes fine clothes at lov

Fall Suitings.

For a good-fitting suit or overcoat, go to Pitcairn, 434 Wood street.

J. G. BENNETT & CO.,

Leading Hatters and Furriers.

Bennett & Co.'s Seal Jackets Bennett & Co.'s Seal Jackets Bennett & Co.'s Seal Jackets

Are the best fitting in the city.
Are the best fitting in the city.
Are the best fitting in the city.
All Alaska Seal.
All Alaska Seal.
All Alaska Seal.
Franz Labat Seal.

Every Jacket guaranteed. Every Jacket guaranteed.

Every Jacket guaranteed No advance in price.

No advance in price. No advance in price.

advance in price.

J. G. BENNETT & Co., Leading Hatters and Furriers, Corner Wood street and Fifth ave.

REINING & WILDS, 710 Penn ave., Pittsburg.

and floor. Telephone 1558,

CLOTHING COMPANY or, Grant and Diamond streets, opp. the Court House.

uble-breasted sack suits at \$8 each. They

7 lbs. large lump starch.....

5 packages corn starch.....

bars best 5-cent wax soap......

bars best 5-cent floating soap.....

12 bars good scrubbing sosp.....

the Cause of It,

sold at retail. A chance for such wonderful

ting Decidedly Mixed.

CONFUSING JUDICIAL DECISION.

Mining, Manufacturing and Boring for oil and Gas May Leave Only Mineral Water to Drink.

A CONDITION THAT IS CONFRONTING.

A Eighty Important Suggestion in a Ruling on Riparian Rights.

Judge Ewing, not long ago, suggested, in a ruting on the question of riparian rights, or rather on the rights of people whose wells and springs are salted by the operations of people boring for gas or oil, a train of thought that is exciting much interest, not only among people directly in brine, but also among the legal fraternity. It suggests a possible modification of the doctrine laid own by the Supreme Court in the case of Sanderson and wife against the Peansylvania Coal Company of Luckawanna

It will be recollected by some that the Court said it would not undertake to say that the rolling would apply to a whole community as it did to an individual. The old interpretation of the law in general was that no one would be allowed to foul water above the land of another through which the water would flow, but as circumstances alter cases, in law as well as in morals, and as Penusylvania is nearly all mining country, it would seem that the application of the law as laid down in the above cited case, will in time render nearly all the water in this State unfit for culinary, drinking, and, in fact, for hearly all uses, only the longer rivers escaping complete contamination, and possibly drive to the use of water from artesian wells, even for beer making.

A SITUATION HARD TO CONTEMPLATE It is a situation hard to contemplate, and in time everybody may be forced to use wine for a beverage, as some people in Paris say they are forced to do, or resort entirely to eisterns and depend for supply on the

Every farmer who has faith that there is petroleum or gus under his land is willing to take the risk of having his and his neighbor's supply of water contaminated by salt water or other mineral properties,

People about Glenfield are kicking against the infusion of sait water, and the people of the Beaver Valley are also up in arms against a boring corporation. A man named Jordan some years ago forced the traperial Coal Mining Company to buy his farm because its coke works fouled Montour run, which flowed through his property, but had he awaited the action of the Supreme Court in the Luckawanna county case he would have been left. A family named Robb, living on the same run, have had a suring salted this summer on account of the boring of an oil well, and have since been forced to go a quarter of a mile up a hill for water for drinking and cooking purposes. Mrs. Rebb says the water in the salted spring is just sufficiently salted for the seasoming of potatoes, but it isn't good for coffee | sion said:

neighborhood, complains that he has lost the pasturage of two fields from the same cause, but both are powerless, under the decision mentioned, to secure a remedy.

MEADOW BROOK'S CONTAMINATION. Twenty years ago or more Mrs. Eliza Me Briar Sanderson bought a fine and an extensive property above the city of Scrunton, through which ran a stream named Meadow Brook. She built an elegant residence, and by means of hydraulic rams supplied it with water for all sorts of domestic purposes and ornament, as also the houses of her tenants. She had fine fish ponds conatrucced, fountains to play, etc., but when the Pennsylvania Coal Company, some years later, opened a shaft on its property, the water became so contaminated with mineral neids that the steam boilers, hydraulic rams and all places necessary not only became corrodes and unfit for use, but the water became untit for any of the uses intended, and the fish duel. The case came before the Su-preme Court four times on writs of error and encived its final quietus February 2, 1886, and J. G. Sanderson and his wife, Eliza Mebriar Sanderson, in right of the latter, were not only despoiled thereby of all the valuable improvements they had made, but lost a vertice given them for several thousand dellars in the lower court. As stated by Justice Clark, it appears to have been the only case ever tried in this State, up to that date, in which the precise question at issue was decided.

OF GREAT INTEREST TO LAWYERS. That this case is of profound interest to lawyers is evidenced by the underscoring of he salient portions of the opinion, and Librarran Digby has been asked for the volume so often that his hand moves to it sufformatically. The main points are as fol-

Before the Supreme Court the company's counsel held that the true theory of negligence, as developed in the law of torts, both in England and in this country, is: Damages resulting to another from the natural and lawrel use of his land by the owner thereof are, in the absence of malice, damnum absque injuris; and the corollary of this rule is? When the maxim sic utere the uter alienum non loedus is applied to landed property the plaintiff treat show not only that be has sustained damage, but that the defendant has caused t by going beyond what is necessary, in order to enable him to have the natural use of his own land. It a defendant confines himself to the necessary means of lawful njayment of his land, the damage arises not from his act, but ex necessitate, and the aintiti's loss is as much the result of ris major, the act of God, as though caused by ig timing or flood.

The company's attorneys claimed that: "It, in our case, we cannot use our land for the natural purpose of mining coal, because our neighbor cannot keep tame fish in his nord, the same rule should apply to him. the should not be allowed to maintain a fish pond so hear our mine that we cannot

They cited numerous cases to show that English inw on the case had not been readed as law in the United States. It was also held that the right of mine owners to orain into rivers has always been recognized, or at least, has always been acquiesced in in this State. In support, Judge Woodward was quoted in Kauffman versus Griesemer, and Judge Stowe, in Hughes versus Anderson, 68, Ala., 280: "The rough outline of natural right or natural liberty must submit to the chisel of the mason, that it enter ymmetrically into the social structure." Huckestein's appeal was quoted to show that smoke was not a nuisance in Pittsburg. (Agnew J., in 20, P. F. S., 102.)

THE LOWER COURT REVERSED. The Supreme Court reversed the lower said: court. Justice Clark delivered the opinion, but there were three dissenters—Justices Mercur, C. J., Gordon and Trunkey. Justice Chark reviewed the case at considerable length. At the first trial, in 1878, the Common Pieus of Luzerne county entered a non-suit, salt water could easily be kept separate from played or written.

on the ground that the discharge of mine water was a necessary incident to mining, etc. A writ of error was taken, and the Supreme Court awarded a precedendo, and on the next trial, in Lackawanna county, a verdict was given for plaintiffs. Defend-Pennsylvania Beverages that Should and took out a writ of error, but the Supreme Court, adhering to the opinion contained in 5 Norris, 401, judgment was affirmed. Plaintiffs then sued out a second writ to the same judgment, assigning error in the ruling of the Court as to the measure of damages. Judgment was reversed, and a venire facias de novo awarded. Plaintiffs got another judgment, which brought the case to the Supreme Court for its final quietus. Justice Clark observes, among other things, that

other things, that

Defendants had done nothing to change the character of the water except what resulted from the natural use and enjuyment of their own property. A man is entitled to the ordinary and natural use of his property, may cut down forest trees, etc., although in so doing he may dry up the sources of his neighbor's springs, or remove natural barriers against storms. If, in the excavation of his land, he uncovers a spring of water, salt or tresh, acidulated or sweet, he is certainly not obliged to cover it again, or to conduct it out of tresh, acidulated or sweet, he is certainly not obliged to cover it again, or to conduct it out of its course, lest the stream in its natural flow may reach his neighbor's laud. Defendants being the owners of the land, had a right to mine the coal while lawfully in use and improvement of their property. An unavoidable loss occurred to their neighbors without negligence or malice on their part, it is damnum absque injuria, for the rightful use of one's own land may cause, damage to another without any legal wrong. * * * * We do not say that a case may not arise in which a stream from such pollution may not become a nusance and that the public interests, as involved in the general health and well-being of the community, may not require the abatement of that nuisance.

ONLY A PERSONAL GRIEVANCE. Justice Clark goes on to state that the citizens of Scranton did not make any com-ptaint, though they, too, used the water of

Meadow brook, the stream fouled, and adds: The plaintiff's grievance is for a mere personal inconvenience and we are of opinion that a mere private personal inconvenience, arising in this way and under such circumstances, must yield to the necessities of a quiet public industry, which, although in the hands of a private opportune subserves a great upplic interest. corporation, subserves a great public interest. To encourage the development of the great natural resources of a country, trifling inconveniences to particular persons must give way to the necessities of a great community.

The case of Fletcher vs Rylands is quoted at length and pronounced inapplicable That case might have been urged in the matter of the breaking of the dam above Johnstown, had it not been overruled in England, and the English doctrine on the subject left somewhat in doubt. The Court says, in the case of the Pennsylvania Coal Com-

As a general rule, those who engage in an un-dertaking, attended with risks to their neigh-bors, are answerable for the conduct of that bors, are answerable for the conduct of that undertaking, with diligence proportioned to the apparent risk, and this would seem be the better rule. There is a well-known line of cases in Philadelphia and elsewhere which decide that a stream of water may not be fouled by the introduction into it of any foreign substance, to the damage and injury of the lower riparian owners, but in this case defendants introduced nothing into the water to corrupt it; the water flowed into Meadow brook just as it was found in the mine; its impurities were from natural and not from artificial causes.

causes.

It may be said that if the mines had not been opened, the water which flowed into the stream would have been pure, but as Chief Justice Lewis said in Wheatly vs. Baugh, I Casey, 582, "the law has never gone so far as to recognize in one man the right to convert another's farm to his own use for the purpose of a filter." No case in Pennsylvania has been brought to our notice in which the precise question appears to have been decided.

JUSTICE PAXSON COULDN'T AGREE. Justice Paxson, now Chief Justice, deivered a dissenting opinion on the first of four writs of error in the case, in which he took substantially the same ground as that of Justice Clark, but he only occupied four pages in the State reports, while Justice Clark filled 14 pages. On the first trial, in 1878, in Luzerne county, Judge Stanton granted a compulsory non-suit, on the ground that there appearing to be no negligence or malice, and the discharge of the mine water being necessary in mining, was damnum absque injuria. Justice Woodward delivered the opinion of the Court, in which the judgment was reversed, and in conclu-

Relaxation of legal liabilities and remission for legal duties to meet the current needs of great business organizations, in one direction, would logically be followed by the same relaxation and remission on the same grounds in all other directions. One invasion of individual right would follow another, and it might be only a question of time when, under the operations of even a single colliery, a whole country side would be depopulated. Justice Woodward was a Democrat of the

old school and tenacious of individual rights. His opinion can be found in 5 Norris, 401. Justice Paxson dissented. In 13 Norris, 302, will be found the opinion of the Court delivered by Justice Gor-don affirming a verdict for plaintiffs. Justice Gordon agreed with Justice Woodward,

then deceased, and said in substance:

If the pollution of the brook resulted from the necessity of coal mining and the right of the plaintiffs must yield to it as an industry important to the Commonwealth as argued, the argument was fallacious, as the private interests of the defendants and not the public welfare, were involved. No industry, however important can claim the right to take and use portant, can claim the right to take and use he property of the citizen without compensa-tion, * = * It is urged that mining cannot tion, " It is urged that mining cannot be carried on without this flow of acidulous water, hence, of necessity, the neighboring streams must be polluted. This is true, and it is also true that coal mining would come to nothing without roads, but it does not follow that for roads the land of an adjacent owner may be taken or his right of way encumbered without compensation. In conclusion Justice Gordon said:

RIGHTS OF MUNICIPALITIES. If, indeed, the custom set up were to prevail, then, at least so far as coal mining companie are concerned, there would be an abrogation of

the eighth section, article 14, of the Constitution, which provides that "municipal and other corporations invested with the power of taking corporations invested with the power of taking private property for public use shall make just compensation for property taken, injured, or destroyed by the construction and enlargement of their works, highways, or improvements." Not only would we thus have a custom superior to the supreme law of the land, but one reaching even beyond the possible sovereignty of the State, in that it would empower private persons for private purposes to injure or destroy private property, and that without compensation. A custom such as this is radically bad and cannot be sustained. In this case Justices Paxson and Sterrett were dissenters.

Now as to the boring of oil and gas wells: Nannie R. Collins and Mary L. Osborn owned lots in the borough of Glenfield, this county. On these lots were two wells. Near them the Chartiers Valley Gas Company had a well bored, and in it the salt water arose and salted the wells of Mesdames Collins and Osborn. Suit for damages therefor was brought in Common Pleas No. 2, and tried before Judge Ewing, at the April term of 1888. The argument by plaintiffs' attorneys was that the rule in the Pennsylvania Coal Company versus San-derson does not exempt a landowner from all obligation to pay regard to the effect of his operations on subterranean waters; that if a person boring for oil or gas have knowledge that neighboring water wells are supplied from a stratum of clear water underlying his land, and that there is a deeper stratum of salt water likely to rise and mingle with the fresh, and this can be prevented by a reasonable outlay, tailure to make the outlay is negilence.

OPIONION OF JUDGE EWING.

Judge Ewing, in his charge, leaned toward the opinion that in equity the delendant should be held responsible, but as he under-stood the decisions, while it might be a hard-ship yet as a general rule it was held that where a party drilled, mined, etc., on his own property, he was not bound to pay any attention to what the effect might be on hidden streams beneath, and instructed the jury to find for the defendant. The jury accordingly found for defendant, and the Judge granted a rule for a new trial, and filed an opinion in which he said he did not consider the case of the Pennsylvania Coal fendant's counsel, as governing the case. Discussing the question at length the Judge

While in our opinion the equities are with the plaintiffs, the adjudicated law is de-cidedly against them. He, however, further held that as the coal

fresh, the plaintiffs were entitled to have tull consideration of this point, it being understood that the commingling might be prevented by an outlay of from \$50 to \$250.

New trials being refused, the plaintiffs

A NEW TRIAL GRANTED

The Supreme Court reversed the judg-ment and granted a new trial, Justice Mitchell delivering an opinion. He held

that the rule in the Pennsylvania Company versus Sanderson did not go beyond proper use and unavoidable damage. He agreed with Judge Ewing that geology is a progressive and in many respects a practical science, and that probably more deep wells have been drilled in Western Pennsylvania than had previously been dug in the entire earth in all viously been dug in the entire earth in all previous time, and much previously held to be necessarily unknown and merely speculative reduced almost to a certainty regarding subterranean affairs. It would be a violation of the living spirit of the law not to recognize the change and adapt immu-table principles to altered conditions of fact,

These are about ten of these Gienfield suits, Young & Trent for plaintiffs and Ken-nedy & Doty for defendants, and on the desision probably depends the question as to whether people outside of those cities where there are water works shall drink

WATER OF HOME PRODUCTION or depend on import. In case of the latter it is safe to assume that they will not favor a protective tariff. It oil or gas well drillers are not held responsible for saline results, only for negligence or malice, and if the neglect to case off salt water is not held to be negligence, then a large part of Western Pennsylvania will be forced to build pipe lines. A new industry—or several of them, such as raising eels, oysters, lobsters and boiling salt may be the compensation, but adaptation to the new order of things will be severe work, and may for a time interrupt the present tide of pros-perity. The Glenfield cases have already been tried three times, and it is hoped that the present sitting of the Supreme Court will end the suspense.

CRUELTY TO HIS STOCK.

Agent Berryman Makes an Informat

Against a Sterrett Township Farmer. Agent Berryman, of the Humane Society, resterday visited Wilkinsburg to investigate a number of complaints made to the society in regard to the cruel treatment of some horses and cows owned by a German named Charles Kroll, who resides in Ster-

After the investigation was made Agent Berryman alleges that Kroll is charged with having starved two cows and one horse to death, and at another time to have beaten a orse to death because he could not pull an overloaded wagon out of a mudhole. overloaded wagon out of a mudhole. It is alleged that Kroll took a large, heavy chain and wrapped it around the horse's body several times, and then got a heavy piece of wood and struck the chain several blows, aleral times, and then got a heavy piece of wood and struck the chain several blows, almost killing the horse. An information was made against Kroll by Agent Berryman before Justice of the Peace Creelman of Wilkinsburg.

Notwithstanding the cry of scarcity, by the high priced grocer generally, our stock is complete in every detail. The quality and prices which have pleased and satisfied thousands of our patrons, will also delight you if you get in the push and

8 hs. white clover honey.......\$1 00 3 hs. new evaporated raspberries for... 1 00 10 cans (best salmon in the world) for, 1 00 ths, dessicated cocoanut........... 1 00 ths. Weyman's smoking tobacco.... 1 00 4 hs, best chewing tobacco 1 00 6 the standard A sugar..... 1 00 5 fbs tea (in all varieties)..... 50 bars family soap...... 1 00 14 lbs cut loaf sugar...... 1 00

doz, cans choice table peaches..... 2 50 doz. cans large yellow peaches..... 2 75 doz. cans California apricots...... 2 40

reight on all orders of \$10 and upward. Send for price list. JAS J. WELDON, No. 201 Market street, corner Second avenue, Pittsburg. Telephone 1864.

MONDAY'S OVERCOAT BULLETIN.

Taken Direct From Headquarters in Pitts burg (The P. C. C. C.) Good Oxford mixed meltons......\$ 7 00 Fine chinchillas, some cloth-lined, others farmer satin-lined....... 10 00 All shades of imported kerseys..... 12 00 Eight lots smooth cassimeres, silk-

The money-savers for the public are the

PITTSBURG COMBINATION CLOTHING COMPANY, corner Grant and Diamond streets, opp. the Court House.

Jackets! Jackets! An immense new line just opened, Ex-smine our vest front Revere 26-inch wide wale diagonal jackets at \$6, worth \$9; fine astrakban trimmed reefers only \$7 45, selling elsewhere at \$10. Those fine stockinette jackets at \$3 50, \$3 75, \$4, \$5, \$6; red seal

plush jackets, \$7 35; 34 length seal plush jackets, \$9 85; seal plush sacques, \$12, \$14 20, \$16 50, \$19 75. Hundreds of misses' jackets from \$2 to \$9 75. Gretchens, infants' cloaks, etc., in greatest variety ever shown in the city. Come now while the as-sortment is large. ROSENBAUM & Co. More Pensions and Bounty. A gentleman representing Milo B. Stevens & Co., of Washington, D. C., can be seen at the Central Hotel, Smithfield street and Third avenue, Pittsburg, Saturday and Monday, October 25 and 27; Allegheny Cen-tral Hotel, Allegheny, Tuesday, October 28, and at the Commercial House, Sharpsburg, Monday, November 3, day and evening, by persons desiring information concerning

pensions, bounties, etc., or having claims which they desire to have prosecuted by said attorneys. Business transacted in German \$3 50-Until November 30, 1890-\$1. Until November 30 we will make a lifesize crayon portrait for \$3 50, or 12 elegant cabinets for \$1, at Aufrecht's Elite Gallery, 516 Market st., Pittsburg. Bring children;

Something of Interest To the business man is where to go for a nice clean lunch. Since the Rustic Dairy Lunch Room has been started a large number have lound what they have long wished for

Diamond st., back of Weldin's. Have now in stock a full and complete assortment of the best wall papers in the different grades manufactured in the U.S., together with an excellent line of English, Japanese and French wall papers. FSU W. H. BARKER, 503 Market st.

and having found they show their apprecia-tion by coming regularly. Delicious hot coffee, milk, sandwiches, pres, etc. 33

pies, etc. 35

WASH DAY IN COURT. PACKED TO THE DOORS. HUNDREDS HAD TO BE TURNED AWAY

Family Linen Brought Out on Saturday for a Little Cleaning.

MATRIMONIAL CHAINS THAT GALL.

Moody Men and Wrathful Women Who Fight to a Finish Once a Week.

NEED OF A REPORM OR A LARGER JAIL

The old-time Greeks considered man the proper study of mankind, and ethnology is to-day about the most fascinating study, though when the race tets within the compass of history, its pursuit presents some disagreeable features. Several phases of the dark side are shown almost every Saturday in the Criminal Court, and were it not that District Attorney Johnston has a soothing, not to say fatherly, way of composing the ruffled plumage of hysterical women, and, with the Judges, can send a tough to the cooler if he become too obstreperous, it would be difficult to tell what kind of circus might be developed.

The proceedings of yesterday showed that marriage is sometimes a failure in this neighborhood. Occasionally a surety case would come up in which the opposing parties were not husband and wife, but the majority of the contesting parties bore this relation. In some cases it was not difficult to discover where to place the blame, but occasionally the chances were so evenly balanced as to right or wrong that a Judge required the acumen of Solomon to do the

HARD TO PLACE THE BLAME.

When a man shows in his appearance that he is a brutal, low-browed tough, and not overly scrupulous as to truth, and the complainer's wife is a sharp-featured, rednosed, thin-lipped, razor-backed, virago, it is a difficult matter to properly apportion the blame. The case is sifted as far as pos-sible and the decision rendered with many

misgivings. The curtain was rung up yesterday with two colored men and a mule in the first act. two colored men and a mule in the first act.

The plaintiff deposed that not only did defendant carry a razor, but he, plaintiff, was afraid defendant would do injury to his mule, which constituted a material part plaintiff's capital. Several colored men gave testimony calculated to show that not only was there danger to the mule in the continued freedom of the defendant, but also that plaintiff stood in some danger himself.

after a severe lecture from Judge Magee.

Mrs. Joseph Reese had her husband up some time ago, asking that he be made to support her, and Judge White had fixed a sum to be paid per week. Meantime, Mrs. Reese had been informed that Joseph contemplated emigration, and as he was out on his own recognizance merely, she had him

Joseph's Attorney, Mr. Alcorn, contended that it was a grave injustice, and asked for the discharge of Reese. The latter said he was willing to pay, but could not give security. Thomas M. Marshall, Jr., insisted that a man who had talked as Reese had could not be trusted, and Joseph was finally required to come before Judge White to-morrow and settle the matter again.

NOT IN A LUCRATIVE BUSINESS. Frank N. Kelly, an almost beardless youth of Wylie avenue, was arraigned on a charge of non-support of his wife, and the testimony of the wife and a number of women, married and single, was that Frank sometimes he did not get up until 10 o'clock dence denying generally and specifically all his wife's and neighbors' allegations, showing that at times he had no milk to his wife's relatives, in which it seemed that it might not only be too much mother-in-law, but also too much father-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, collateral relatives and officious neighbors. Judge Magee directed him to pay \$10 a month to his wife,

the profit on his business. THE SAD STORY OF A WIFE.

The last case of a baker's dozen that at-tracted particular attention was one brought to the notice of the Court by Humane Agent O'Brien. It was that of an iron worker who is said to make about \$28 a week, when at work. The wife testified that she and her four children were forced to maintain themselves on what was lest after her husband's sweetheart had been provided for. The wife was somewhat excited when she began her address to the Court, and her fervor inaddress to the Court, and her fervor increased as she went on, until her eves blazed and her form dilated. Her gestures were scarcely up to the elocutionist's standard, but they were none the less effective. She said she had borne her husband four children, and that in her hours of peril he had never either provided her adoptor nor given her the money to her a doctor nor given her the money to pay one. Judge Magee decided that the hus-band must either find \$5 a week for his wife, or lie in jail indensitely, apparently taking the ground that if the man did not support his family they would not suffer on account of his incarceration.

J. A. O'Donnell, Esq., suggests that some punishment should be devised that would eatch wife beaters and notorious for the neglect of their families It is difficult to properly apportion punishment at all time, as it is occasionally very hard to determine who is the most to blame in the squabbles between the sons and

daughters of sorrow and penury. SHREWS AND THEIR TREATMENT. Occasionally shrews who would provoke the patience of Socrates into an outburst, come into the Criminal Court with tales against husbands who, under happier en-vironment, would do the right thing, but as a rule, a husband who beats even a shrew is a brute. If all such are sent to jail, that institution must be enlarged. They cannot give bond for the per'ormance of what the Court commands, and so are, to a large extent, released on their own recognizance. with a threat that they'll catch it if they do not comply and support their families. The majority of such cases come into court again, and are a source of endless trouble. The condition of Pittsburg streets might suggest a remedy to legislators. Wife beaters might in repairing them and keeping them clean earn enough to support their

Fall and Winter Opening. Nobby suits and overcoating at Dickson the Tailor's, corner Fifth ave. and Wood st., second floor. Telephone 1558.

E. Schauer, Tailor, 407 Wood st., makes fine clothes at low

Fall and winter overcoats at Pitcairn's, FEATHER TRIMMINGS-One case of the

newest styles, ostrich and others, at Reining & Wilds, 710 Penn ave. Hosiery and Underwear For men. A very attractive line. Special values in merino and nat'l wool underwear A. G. CAMPBELL & SONS, 27 Fifth ave.

CALLED TO THE WORK

Sacrifice Self for the Lord. One of the Greatest Fire Insurance Clothing Sales That Has Ever Taken Place in Pittsburg Now Going on at 546 Wood MISSION WORKERS' CONVENTION.

The crowds of customers yeaterday as this great sale was something wonderful; the building was not large enough to hold all the people. Mr. George Peyton, the appraiser, has engaged 25 extra salesmen to wait upon the large throngs of customers that will come to this great sale of fine clothing this week. The like of it was never known in Pitter of the contract was added. Some Very Scathing Remarks to Pastors by

One of the Speakers. QUESTIONS AND EVENING SESSION

It would be next to impossible for a per son to sit through the sessions of the Amerisold at 35 cents on the dollar, meaning a saving to you of 65 cents on every dollar's worth purchased. All you could hear all over the building yesterday was "Cash," "I will take that suit," "Have these pants wrapped up for me." People coming for miles to attend this great sale which is now going on at 546 Wood street. If you value money you will not miss this chance. We mention a few of the many hargains you can can Inter-Seminary Alliance Convention without becoming interested in the heathen. The earnestness and sincerity of the speakers have a telling effect on the auditors, and conversely, the results of the convention will be felt long after it has closed and in many lands. As a result of their convic tions, eight young divinities yesterday volunteered to join the missionary movement and mentioned, and remember this great sale go where they may be sent.

There were in the church at the time, 56 other bright young men, who are only waiting to finish their college course, to enter upon their work as apostles to benighted lands. That the strong arguments and enthusiasm evinced by the delegate speakers will influence others to join the ranks, is pretty sure. The effect on home missions and general evangelization cannot but be

in wide wales, Clay worsteds and cheviots, silk and satin lined, we will sell for \$10 25, worth \$25. We offer an elegant pair of men's pants for \$1 55, made of nice cloth, and they are realiv worth \$4. Men's elegant fall suits, \$5 45, worth \$15. Men's heavy ulsters \$5 65, valued at \$15. Men's chinchilla overcoats \$4 58, worth \$14. Men's silk faced fall overcoats \$5 85, worth \$18. Men's royal standard kersey silk and satin lined overcoats \$8 75. worth \$30. A tre-At the morning session yesterday, A. J. McKelway, of the Hampden-Sidney Seminary, read an interesting paper on "The Prospective and Actual Pastor in His Relation to Missions." He suggested that frequent missionary sermons be preached by pastors. He said that returned missionaries should not attempt to follow the pastor's line of thought, but should tell of their own work and enthuse the pastors that can bet ter present the matter to their congregations. CIRCULATION OF THE BIBLE.

bargains occurs only once in a lifetime. Remember the address, No. 546 Wood street, opposite new Bank of Commerce building. The next paper was "The Circulation of the Bible as an Evangelizing Agency,' During this great fire insurance sale the F. N. Marriam, Hartford. The circulation store will remain open until 9 at night and of the Bible, he said was the best means of spreading the gospel. In the early part of the century there were but 4,000,000 copies in circulation. Within the last 76 years the American Bible Society has alone dis-tributed 52,000,000 volumes, in 300 lan-guages. His paper was given largely to figure argument of an effective nature. R. P. Wilder's address at the afternoon session was on "Leadership." The speaker handled the subject in a fearless manner,

and in a general way made some scathing remarks about the feelings of ministers and laymen to do what they should for the missionary cause. He said that the influence of the pulpit in insaid that the influence of the pulpit in in-fluencing volunteers for the missionary field was a great and responsible charge. Out of 200 missionary societies only 6,000 missionaries and only \$1,000,000 for the work. "And yet," said the speaker, "only two-thirds of the human race has heard of Christ

"People must wake up and the pastors must wake up," said the speaker, "and en-thuse their congregations, or who will do it? There is not enough money contributed. Boston gives \$19,000 to church choirs and only \$6,000 to missions. New York gives \$100,000 for flowers, and but a slight proportion of that amount for missions. Fifty per cent of the church communicants do not give anything. What is the trouble? The influence of the pulpit is either insufficient or not properly wielded.

MANY NOT DOING ENOUGH. "Divinity students are not doing enough. Only fifty-seven-tenths of the graduates of Only fity-seven-tenths of the graduates of seminaries join the missionary work. The inter-seminary missions must be strengthened. It is helping greatly to break down the denominational barriers, and the results have been most encouraging, but help is seven and the contractor of a minister's adeeded. The character of dress on missions should be aggressive not

cities. To those living out of the city will prepay freight on all orders of \$10 and upward to any station or landing within 100 miles of Pittsburg. Send for price list, M. R. THOMPSON, 301 Market st. and 69 Third ave. The speaker urged the establishing of en dowed mission chairs in universities. He further urged the formation of five more district alliances in Central New York, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia. After a fervent prayer, Mr. Wilder made a call for students to join "The Student Volunteer Movement." The voung men who responded are: L. E. Camfield, Chicago; R. C. McClure, Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny; W. G. Finney, Union Seminary, New York; J. P. White, Arkansas City; D. S. Herrick, New York; William Cabell Brown, Alexandria, Va.; E. Asada, Evanston, Ill.; J. W. Hoffman, Nobelstown, Pa.

Rev. Dr. Chamberlain, a missionary to Brazil, gave a short extempore speech. He said that since the formation of the new Republic, the doors are thrown open to mis-sionaries and a great work is needed. When he first went to Brazil, the worst thing he had to content with was the lack of knowledge in regard to the condition of the Bra-zilians by the people at home. The people at home thought that Brazil was a civilized

country in all respects. CONTENTS OF THE QUESTION BOX. The address was illustrated by a large map, and at its close the question box was opened and answered by the doctor. Some of the questions and answers collow: DABBS has the photographs and portrait that were at the Exposition now at his rooms, 602 Liberty st., and will be pleased to have the public examine them and many others at their leisure. Is it a hindrance to a missionary to be mar-ried? A married man in Brazil has more in-fluence in society circles and has the confidence

finence in society circles and has the confidence of the people.

Is a classical education necessary? No.
Is a medical course or much benefit to a missionary? Advantageous, but not necessary.

Should a young man leave a father dependent on him and enter missionary work? If he is sure the Lord calls him he should go.

The remainder of the afternoon session was The remainder of the afternoon session was given up to hearing the reports and trans-acting other business. It was found that there were 143 delegates from outside the city, 297 from the city and three visiting

THE OPPORTUNITY TO HELP MISSIONS. New York, delivered an address in the First Presbyterian Church, his subject be-"Rustling of the Leaves." After short introduction in which the speake referred to the Biblical incident of David and the rustling of the mulberry leaves, he said that the leaves were now rustling, and that the time was at hand for a great master stroke in the missionary field. Seventy years ago there was scarcely a land where a missionary could go and preach the gospel in safety, while now the gates of every country are wide open.

China, Japan, Spain and Mexico, countries which were once inaccessible, now extend invitations to the missionary to go and

teach the principles of religion. One man can do more now than ten could do 100 years ago, and one can do more now than ten can do 20 years hence. Everything was working for the missionary cause, including the railroads and the telegraphs. Mr. Hurl-but closed with an appeal for money to help along the cause of missions.

A Special Drive. For Monday's sale we offer 450 men's double-breasted sack suits at \$8 each. They are made from genuine Aurora cheviot in six patterns, and sold at regular price for \$15. We offer them for Monday at \$8. P. C. C. C., PITTSBURG COMBINATION CLOTHING COMPANY, cor. Grant and Diamond sis., opp. the Court House.

Fall and Winter Opening. Nobby suits and overcoating at Dickson the Tailor's, corner Fifth ave, and Wood st., second floor. Telephone 1558.

DRAMATIC art is made up of little things, and it is in the judicious manipulation of them that shows Joseph Murphy to be an

BLACK SILKS—A special offering for this week in all black, striped and plaid surah silks at \$1 a yard; were \$1 25 and \$1 50.

TISSU HUGUS & HACKE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. Eight Young Divinity Students to The Leading and Largest Millinery House in Western Pennsylvania.



LADIES'

WRAPS AND JACKETS.

It is not usual to give extraordinary bargains thus early in the season, but we are always doing something UNUSUAL, and this week offer

728 PLUSH GARMENTS.

AS FOLLOWS:

AT \$10-PRICE ELSEWHERE, \$15. AT \$15-PRICE ELSEWHERE, \$20. AT \$17-PRICE ELSEWHERE, \$24. AT \$20—PRICE ELSEWHERE, \$28. AT \$25-PRICE ELSEWHERE, \$32.

The above are all new, fresh goods, made in the most desirable styles, plain and trimmed. Seeing is believingcome and see them-and see whether or not we are doing what we claim.

IN ADDITION TO THIS SALE

We shall place on sale to-morrow the largest purchase ever made by any Pittsburg house, in Imported Berlin made JACKETS. The lot is large, the individual styles numerous-there being in many cases only one of a kind, and these are of the choicest and newest designs. This will be our Inaugural Special Sale of the Season, and probably the only one at which you can purchase a Fine Imported Jacket at a mere nominal figure. Prices, \$8, \$10, \$12, \$15, \$18 and

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED.

Go anywhere, everywhere, and price everything in the Millinery line-Hats, Bonnets, Velvets, Ribbons, Tips, Jets, Birds, Wings, Aigrettes, etc., then come to us. We will save you dollars and cents on all purchase. WE are the acknowledged leaders of Millinery in Western Pennsylvania. We have MANY, many imitators, BUT NO EQUALS.

Furnishing Goods.

SEE THESE PRICES:

13c-75 dozen Lunch and Dinner Baskets, worth from 25c to 35c. Our price, 13c each.

13c-500 Japanese Boats, for fruit, bread, cards, nuts, etc., worth 27c. Our price, 13c each. 34c-450 Foot Bath Tubs, nicely painted, worth 50c. Our

price, 34c each. 10 Bars for 25c-Ives Family Soap for toilet and laundry -worth 5c bar. Our price, 10 bars for 25c.

Last night Rev. J. L. Hurlbut, D. D., of HALF PRICE—DOOR MATS.—HALF PRICE,

We have AN IMMENSE STOCK OF FINE DOOR MATS, and purpose closing them out by selling them at just half their regular value.

81c-For a large, heavy Mat, worth \$1 62. To close out,

99c-For an elegant Fancy Bordered Mat, worth \$1 98.

To close out, 99c each. \$1 13-For an extra Mat, worth \$2 29. To close out.

\$1 43-For a very large, handsome Mat, worth \$2 98. To close out, \$1 43 each.

SPECIAL.

Our Fall Catalogue now ready-mailed to any address FREE OF CHARGE.

DANZIGER'S,

The Money-Saving Stores for the People, SIXTH STREET AND PENN AVENUE,