NEVER WAS BEATEN.

Some Interesting Details of the Life of Coburn, the Famous Ex-Champion Pugilist.

HIS FISTIC FIZZLES WITH MACE.

Curry Foley Writes Some Entertaining Baseball Gossip About the Prospects in Boston.

U. OF P. FOOTBALLISTS MAKE MERRY.

The Proposed McCabe-McClelland Race Declared Off—General Sporting News.

A few details about the life of Joe Coburn, the famous pugilist, whose death was announced in yesterday's DISPATCH, are sure to be of great interest to all classes of the patrons of sport. In many respects Coburn was a remarkable man, and he was one of the few links that connected the last days of what is called "the good old prize ring style" with the new generation of glove pugilists. He was well-known to old Pittsburg sporting men; in fact, he was known all over the world wherever pugilism was talked of.

Joseph Coburn was born at Middletown, Armagh county, Ireland, July 20, 1855. When a mere boy he left his native land for the United States, and located in New York. He was from a fighting stock on his mother's side, her brother, Captain Saunders, being one of the gamest men who ever faced an opponent. Coburn became a bricklayer, and a good one. He soon developed into a promising pugilist, however, and was matched to fight. His first opponent was Edwin Price, of Boston, now a well-known criminal lawyer in New York. Price was 5 years older, 12 pounds heavier and more than an inch taller than Coburn. He was also a courageous man, and fairly scientific. The battle was a desperate one, and lasted nearly three hours. It resulted in a draw, Price being very badly punished.

HIS SECOND VICTIM.

Coburn next met Harry Gribbin, of Liverpool, England. The Englishman was beaten in a few rounds.

In 1882 Mike McCoole was the champion of the West, having defeated among others Bill Davis, Tom Jennings and Bill Blake. Coburn was the recognized champion of the East, and they were matched to fight for the national championship. Coburn weighed 150 pounds, and was about 5 feet 9 inches high. McCoole weighed 156 pounds and stood 6 feet 1 inch. They fought about an hour and 30 minutes, when McCoole was beaten, Coburn not having even a scratch on him. In the battle Coburn proved himself to be one of the best wrestlers ever seen in a prize ring, and he threw the giant at will.

In 1884 he challenged Jem Mace, and as a result Coburn and Jim Cusick set sail for England. Mace and Coburn were matched, and Coburn was engaged to box six nights in an English music hall. He met a fresh opponent each evening. Coburn knocked all six out in short order, and the list included Jem Clarke, who also had previously defeated Harry Gribbin. The day of the Coburn-Mace battle approached, and Coburn won the right to name the battle ground. He selected a place in Ireland and made his selection public. This put the police on the alert, and when the fighting party arrived in Dublin telegrams informed them that a powerful force of policemen was at the battle ground. Mace and Nat Langham knew it was not only useless, but dangerous, to go near the battle ground, and returned to London. Coburn and his friends proceeded to the battle grounds and claimed the stakes, but as no referee was chosen he only got his own money back. He, however, was allowed $500 expenses for "coming to fight."

BOTH WERE SENT TO JAIL.

Coburn and Cusick returned home, and the former opened a saloon in New York, his place being known as the White House. He commenced to drink exceedingly. His business was a failure, and in 1868 he and McCoole again met in the ring at Cold Springs Station, Ind. The principals were arrested before the fight was finished and each was sent 40 days to jail. In 1869 Mace arrived in this country, and a year later defeated Tom Allen for the championship near New Orleans. Mace then opened a saloon in New York opposite Booth's Theater. He, too, failed, and subsequently he and Coburn arranged what turned out to be a huge pugilistic fizzle and fraud. They were matched to fight at Port Dover, Canada. A tremendous crowd went to see them fight. It was on May 31, 1871, and after they had been in the ring 1 hour and 20 minutes without striking a blow about 300 policemen arrived. The latter had been delayed, and this fact caused Coburn and Mace to remain in the ring so long. The principals had arranged for police interference. Dick Hollywood was referee, and he ordered the men to resume the contest at Kansas City. This was not done, and they met again in the ring in November, 1871, near New Orleans, and after burlesquing three hours and a half, in which 12 alleged rounds were fought, the affair was called a draw. They had a share of the excursion fees to both places and they cleared a very large amount of money.

The pair in December, 1871, arrived in Pittsburg, and had a benefit in Old City Hall, which was well attended. In an exhibition contest Mace showed his vast superiority over Coburn, and it is now generally admitted that Mace was much the cleverer of the two. Coburn knew he could never defeat Mace, but it is safe to say that he could have beaten Goss. Without doubt Coburn was the third best pugilist the United States have had. It cannot be claimed that he was the equal of Heenan and Sullivan. He was remarkably active, being a good sprinter and leaper. He could stand with his back to a counter four feet high and leap on the top, landing on his feet. He knew how to train, and had he been reared among the present generation of alleged trainers he would have been a 170-pound man at least. He was twice in the penitentiary, once about a year for stabbing a policeman, and again about eight years for shooting two policemen.

FOLEY'S BASEBALL TALK.

Prospects of an American Association Team Being Located Among the Beaneaters.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, Dec. 6.—There is no excitement here in baseball circles, but the knowing ones have no fear but what Al. Spalding will straighten out matters to the satisfaction of all concerned. For many years the American Association has been casting winning glances toward this city, and it looks as if Boston will be represented in the Association next year. The Boston Brotherhood backers would like to retain their present team, but the League club must have certain men returned to them before the American Association will be allowed to locate here. The triumvirs want Richardson, Nash and Kelly and possibly one or two more men; but even if the Brotherhood club is compelled to give up five men they will still have men enough left to form a very strong club. A great many old timers will be left out in the cold and they would be glad to cast their lot with the new Association club which will represent this city. I think, however, that there will be some tall kicking among some of the Brotherhood men if they are compelled to play in an American Association club.

Dan Brouthers has been playing with the League since 1879, and Radbourn has been "a Leaguer" since 1886; consequently, these men would prefer a League berth as they are two of the highest salaried men in the profession. In 1889, Brouthers received $4,600 from the Boston League club, and his salary last year was just the same. For many years Radbourn has been one of the highest paid players in the profession, his salary, since 1887, being $4,500. "Rad" is springing the same old enticing chestnut again for next season; he says he is doing a fine hotel business at his home (Bloomington, Ill.), and may retire from the ball field.

Morgan Reach, of the Philadelphia club, would like to secure Brouthers, but I think the League club of this city will hire Brouthers and let Tucker go. Brouthers cost the Boston club a pretty good sum of money when the Boston triumvirate bought him from Detroit in the fall of '89, and they will probably demand his return, for in case they have no idea in playing him, they can sell him to some League club for a pretty good price. Joe Quinn played a magnificent game last season, and he would be a valuable acquisition to the League team, but men like Smith and others must be taken care of before the deserting Brotherhood players are considered.

Everything has been left to Spalding, but even a diplomat of his standing will find it no easy job to get all hands in line and make them feel contented. Palmer O'Neil wants a team that will do honor to Pittsburg, and as he has proved himself the real hero of the late fight, he should be well cared for. O'Neil also wants an equal division of gate receipts, and though I wish him success in the undertaking, I think his proposition will be defeated. At the present time the League is dividing on a fairer basis than ever before—40 per cent to visiting teams—and now that the war is over, the smaller cities should be on the alert and not allow the big money-making clubs to cut down the percentage. In 1889 the League only gave 25 per cent to visiting clubs, and only for the way the organization was squeezed by the Brotherhood revolt, they would never think of raising the percentage. The Boston triumvirs will holler "murder" if Mr. O'Neil strikes out for half the receipts, and Palmer will have all he can do to keep the present percentage from being lowered, as the League never gave up over 30 per cent previous to last season. It would be a big bonanza for Pittsburg and Cleveland if they could secure an equal division of receipts, but they will have no cause for complaint if the present percentage is continued.

John G. Clarkson moved into an elegant new home last Wednesday evening. There was a grand entertainment in the fore part of the evening, which was followed by a big collation at midnight. The house is located on Howland street, Boston Highlands. Clarkson wants plenty of baseball slavery in his dish so long as he can walk on velvet and get $25,000 for signing a three years' contract.

CHARLES J. FOLEY.

AN INTERESTING CRITICISM.

Henry Sampson Talks in Very Strong Terms About the Slavin-McAuliffe Affair.

Henry Sampson, in the London *Referee*, has the following to say about the Slavin-McAuliffe battle and the contestants' trial:

"If the evidence for the defence is to be believed, a glove fight between two of the biggest and strongest men that ever fought or sparred for money, which ended by one of the combatants being (so all the reports agreed) unable to come again after about four minutes' fighting was one of the milk-mildest exhibitions ever given—in short, a kindly and philanthropic display of how not to hurt one another. With every desire to believe all I am told, I can't understand—I can't begin to understand—how it was, if Slavin and McAuliffe did not hurt one another and did not intend to hurt one another they had £1,000 guaranteed them; how it is sufficient fools are to be found even in London, where fools abound and have much money, to pay between £10 and £30 apiece for the privilege of seeing two men thus endeavoring not to harm each other. There is one fool among these of whom it is said—said openly, and not whispered—that £1,000 will not cover his expenses in connection with this novel boxing match; as, however, he is perhaps the greatest fool that even sport, that greatest of all developers of folly, has been able to produce so far, it may be that he doesn't count for much when reckoning up the commoner sorts of folly. One W. Madden, who brought McAuliffe over here, and who is sometimes described as his backer, testified that M'A. was in no way hurt, and that he could have easily continued the fight at the expiration of the allotted ten seconds if it had not been that Madden had discovered thus early that Slavin was much the better boxer. This piece of sworn evidence must strike those old-timers that still remember fights, and remember how they used to be fought, as somewhat singular. I wonder now, if Madden had a fiver on a man in a real straight fight, and it only just dawned on Madden that his man was likely to be beaten, what Madden would do under the changed circumstances. In direct conflict with what Madden now says is to be found in the fact that all the papers that gave special descriptions of the battle described McAuliffe as having much the best of the first round, although Madden seems to have known he had no show almost at the very beginning of the second. Very extraordinary this, isn't it, my friends, the experts of boxing? The solution of the puzzle is, I suppose, that Madden knew McA. could fight very well until his opponent began to hit him. A nice sort of man to fight for £1,000, this McAuliffe! Madden wouldn't have been—he couldn't have been—in such a hurry to throw up the sponge for his big baby if he had really been his backer and Slavin and McAuliffe had been fighting in earnest for £1,000, the prize to go to the man who lasted the longer. No, not even if they had really been fighting for only a fiver of money staked—money staked as distinguished from money given with a view of getting double the amount in gate from greenhorns and noodles. I wonder what is now thought of these mock boxing shows by the gulls and pigeons who have contributed the major part during the last two or three years of a series of overgrown cutting-up stakes."

M'CABE FORFEITS.

He Won't Run McClelland and the Latter Makes an Offer to Nikirk.

The proposed foot race between McCabe and McClelland is not to take place. D. R. Sheehan, who put up the $50 for McCabe, forfeited yesterday. It was learned that McCabe and his old backers are on the "outs," and that meant they would not back him. Sheehan states he was not aware of this. When told of the circumstance, McClelland's backer made the following statement:

"Now that the match is off, our $100 can remain up as forfeit for McClelland to run any man in America 15 miles on Christmas Day for $250 a side. If this challenge is not accepted McClelland will run Nikirk seven-eighths of a mile on Christmas for from $100 to $500 a side, the winner to take the entire gate receipts. McClelland will meet Nikirk at THE DISPATCH office to-morrow, Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, to sign articles."

ALL WERE MERRY.

University of Pennsylvania Football Players Have a Grand Reception.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 7.—The football players of the University of Pennsylvania were tendered a reception and banquet at the University Club last evening, football players, ex-players, graduates and professors all mingling together and talking freely about this run, that tackle and other subjects of football lore. Football at the University of Pennsylvania was the theme, and the elder men seemed fully as conversant with the subject as the players themselves.

After the cloth had been removed souvenirs were awarded all the members of the team in the shape of scarf pins. The pins are little footballs in gold, perfect in model, engraved "U. P. 1890." To Mr. Church, as Captain of the team, was presented a watch chain charm, a football in gold, the lacing in platinum and the eyelets studded with garnets and amethysts, the red and blue of "old Penn." Mr. Camp, who is more than one game did the most conspicuous work, was presented with a silver-headed cane, engraved "E. B. C. From football friends 1890."

Sporting Notes.

WILLIAM MAGUIRE states that he will fight Jack Hayes, and will meet the latter at this office next Saturday evening.

P. L. AUTEN, one of the local P. L. stockholders, is expected in the city to-day, to assist in the organization of the new ball club.

LYNCHED BY NEGROES.

A Colored Murderer of a White Man Punished by Men of His Race.

GREENWOOD, MISS., Dec. 7.—Gus Aron, one of the best known citizens of the county, was murdered at his store, at Roebuck Landing, Yazoo river.

Dennis Martin, in company with a lot of other negroes, was engaged in a game of craps, close to Mr. Aron's store. After playing some time, a disturbance was raised among them, when Mr. Aron went out to remonstrate with them, and finding Martin the cause of the disturbance, Aron advanced upon him. Martin drew his pistol. Aron, being unarmed, retreated, when Martin fired upon him without effect. Mr. Aron went into his store, and several colored men carried Martin in to apologize to Mr. Aron, and nothing serious would be done with him. They took good care to search his pockets, and not finding any weapons, considered him harmless.

The negro pulled a revolver, which he had concealed up his sleeve, and fired point blank at Mr. Aron, the ball taking effect in the region of the heart, killing him almost instantly. Martin then turned and fired upon several others who were in the store at the time, among them Phil Thomas, who took up a double-barreled shotgun and fired at Martin, breaking both his arms. While attention was turned upon Mr. Aron, Martin managed to get away, and his absence being discovered, a posse of colored people started out to hunt for him. When found he was swung to a limb and his body riddled with bullets.

GENERAL MILES ON THE SITUATION.

No Other Would Tolerate So Many Armed and Dangerous Savages.

CHICAGO, Dec. 7.—General Miles said to-day, Generals Ruger and Brooks have been doing all they can to put the small number of available troops in position to be useful, and, so far as possible, staying the threatened cyclone, yet the end of the Indian trouble is not immediately at hand.

No other civilized country on the face of the earth would tolerate many thousands of armed savages scattered through different States and Territories.

NICKEL-STEEL ARMOR.

The First Attempt in America to Make the Plates a Success.

GOOD RESULTS THAT FOLLOWED

The Initial Trial at Carnegie, Phipps & Co.'s Homestead Mill.

SATISFACTORY TESTS ALSO MADE

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Tracy has received a report giving the results attained at the Homestead Steel Works, of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., near Pittsburg, in the first attempt made in this country to produce nickel-steel, and he is very much gratified at the success attained. The experiment was made by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. for the Navy Department, and the results seem to have fully justified Secretary Tracy and the Ordnance Bureau in undertaking the development of nickel-steel. In fact, if such results as were attained in this experiment can be uniformly produced, it is believed the business of making steel will be revolutionized, especially as at this time Dr. Emmens, the chemist, claims to have perfected a method of obtaining zero-nickel, especially adopted for making nickel-steel, from the ore at greatly reduced cost.

In the experiment at the Homestead works the object was to reproduce, as nearly as possible, the alloy used in the nickel-steel armor plate made at LeCreusot, France, and recently tested at the Annapolis proving grounds with such good results. That this was successfully done is shown by the chemical test, which shows that in the French plate the percentage of nickel was 3.32, while in the Homestead metal it was 3.16.

Surprising Results of the Tests.

The experiment at Pittsburg was not with a small quantity of metal on such a scale as might be conducted in a laboratory, but was with a five-ton heat in a Bessemer converter. Part of this heat was rolled into three-fourth inch plates, from which a number of test specimens were cut. Two of these pieces were tested Friday and gave surprising results.

The elastic limit was respectively 59,000 pounds and 60,000 pounds. The ultimate tensile strength was 100,000 pounds and 102,000 pounds, respectively. The elongation was 15½ per cent in each specimen, and the reduction of area at fracture was 29½ per cent and 26½ per cent, respectively. These figures show that the elastic limit and ultimate tensile strength were raised by the nickel alloy to almost double the limits reached in the best grades of boiler plate steel, and the elongation was reduced to a scarcely appreciable extent.

Thus the desirable qualities of hardness, strength and elasticity were combined in a wonderful degree in a metal of great ductility. These results, surprising as they are, were attained in the first attempt and with steel made by the Bessemer process. It is believed that better results can be obtained even now by the open-hearth process, and it is reasonable to suppose that with more experience still further improvements will be made.

Great Possibilities in Store.

It is impossible to foretell what will be the ultimate effect of this development of nickel steel. Secretary Tracy is very enthusiastic on the subject, and is naturally gratified at being one of the pioneers in taking up the new alloy, which was first used as a material for armor plates, but now promises to enter into the construction of not only armor plates, guns and projectiles, but the hulls and engines of ships as well, and if the cost of nickel can be reduced, it is believed it will be adopted for all purposes where a high grade of steel is at present used.

One of the principal difficulties with the use of steel for the hulls of ships has been that it corrodes rapidly in the salt water and barnacles and other sea-growths adhere to it closely, thus requiring the bottom to be cleaned and painted at short intervals. Some recent experiments in Germany show that the new alloy is much freer from both corrosion and fouling. Secretary Tracy has directed that some of the plates made by Carnegie, Phipps & Co. be submerged, together with some ordinary steel plates, so that these qualities of the metal can be tested.

A Reduction in Cost Probable.

Investigations made by the Ordnance Bureau of the Navy Department show that the supply of nickel is practically inexhaustible, by far the greatest quantities of it being found in the Sudbury district in Canada, and Dr. Emmens, at his works near Pittsburg, is now engaged in reducing by his new process a considerable quantity of the nickel recently purchased by the Navy Department for experimental purposes. If he is as successful in this as he hopes to be, the cost of the metal will be much reduced.

Within the next 90 days Carnegie, Phipps & Co. expect to deliver to the Navy Department their first test armor plates, of which some will be all steel and others nickel-steel. These plates will be tested in comparison with the two French plates fired at in the recent armor trials. Their armor plate plant is now complete, with the exception of erecting the large cranes for handling the plates, the hydraulic press for shaping them and some special machines for trimming and finishing them.

Their process will differ from that adopted by the Bethlehem works, in that the plates will be rolled in a specially constructed mill of great power, instead of being forged. They expect to begin the delivery of armor under their contract next June, if not sooner. The Bethlehem company will not be ready so soon, owing to delay in getting their mammoth 125-ton hammer set up.

LIGHTNER.

WORK FOR THE WEEK.

CONGRESS WILL BE KEPT BUSY FOR THE NEXT SIX DAYS.

The Federal Elections Bill Will Take Up Most of the Senate's Time—Democrats Loaded With Speeches on It—Business Before the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—It is the understanding generally among Senators that the Federal election bill is to occupy the major part of the time of the Senate this week. A number of Democratic Senators have prepared speeches to deliver, and it is possible that to insure them a hearing the hours of daily sessions may be extended into the night.

The proceedings in the House during the coming week can be outlined more clearly than is generally possible. Monday is, under the rules, "District Day," and it is the intention of the committee, to which is specially committed legislation affecting the District of Columbia, to press to a final vote, if possible, the Atkinson bill to confirm certain rights in the district to the Pennsylvania Railroad. The passage of this bill has been stubbornly resisted, and it is probable that it will consume most, if not all, of to-morrow's session.

Tuesday will be assigned to the Committee on Public Buildings, which has on the calendar some 30 odd bills for the erection of public buildings, that were passed in Committee of the Whole during the last session and were then "hung up" in the House before a vote could be reached. The Indian Committee will have Wednesday, and the Committee on Private Lands claim Saturday for consideration of the bills reported. There are a number of matters, any of which may take up the remaining two days of the week, though it is likely that the Appropriations Committee will occupy part of this time.

The friends of the two shipping bills are making an earnest effort to have the Rules Committee assign days for their consideration, but thus far have not been assured of any time. The Commerce and Postoffice Committees also have measures with which they think the House could profitably occupy Thursday and Friday.

PITTSBURG IN SEVENTH PLACE.

Weekly Clearing Statement From All the Leading Cities.

BOSTON, Dec. 7.—The following table, compiled from dispatches from the managers of the Clearing Houses of the cities named, shows the gross exchanges for last week, with rates per cent of increase or decrease as against the similar amounts for the corresponding week in 1889:

		Inc.	Dec.
New York	$745,273,991	....	12.7
Boston	97,368,809	....	7.7
Chicago	93,608,000	12.9	....
Philadelphia	77,501,481	....	11.3
St. Louis	24,362,690	2.4	....
San Francisco	18,253,488	....	2.4
Pittsburg	15,667,735	11.2	....
Baltimore	15,386,642	3.8	....
New Orleans	14,885,961	....	7.9
Cincinnati	13,945,350	5.7	....
Kansas City	10,271,808	9.5	....
Milwaukee	10,232,000	54.5	....
Buffalo	9,104,851	179.9	....
Minneapolis	9,088,705	24.2	....
Galveston	8,010,112	357.7	....
Louisville	8,001,426	....	9.6
Detroit	6,264,197	16.6	....
Providence	6,145,092	0.7	....
Cleveland	5,828,857	24.4	....
Omaha	5,699,017	32.4	....
St. Paul	5,560,940	6.3	....
Denver	5,113,618	2.2	....
Indianapolis	4,841,884	36.0	....
Memphis	4,486,735	9.3	....
Columbus	3,790,700	5.3	....
Hartford	2,577,967	15.8	....
Portland, Ore	2,253,521	1.6	....
Washington	2,016,825	27.6	....
Peoria	1,966,513	20.1	....
St. Joseph	1,752,542	....	1.8
Portland, Me	1,465,256	11.2	....
Norfolk	1,485,297	17.5	....
Worcester	1,241,226	7.6	....
New Haven	1,432,246	....	7.7
Springfield	1,342,946	4.0	....
Fort Worth	2,050,723	10.3	....
Sioux City	1,585,917	38.0	....
Seattle	1,409,830	27.3	....
Lowell	734,708	0.4	....
Birmingham	759,568	1.9	....
Grand Rapids	753,748	....	13.3
Los Angeles	838,803	....	3.3
Chattanooga	614,000	55.1	....
Des Moines	779,596	25.3	....
New Bedford	515,913	....	13.3
Topeka	468,800	1.5	....
Lexington	498,891	29.9	....
Montreal	9,980,860	3.6	....
*Salt Lake City	1,959,148	....	....
*Houston	4,733,905	....	....
Total	$1,259,912,359	6.5	....
Outside New York	514,636,368	4.5	....

*Not included in totals.

A Large Livery Barn Fire.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 7.—Fire to-night, originating in Campbell & Dempsey's livery barn, corner of Bedford and Decatur streets, destroyed that building and three others adjoining. Loss, $16,000; insurance, $14,000.

J. G. Bennett & Co.,
Leading
Hatters and Furriers,
Corner Wood street
and Fifth avenue.

Diamond Cluster Rings.
Every popular combination,
Every peculiar shape,
Many odd and new designs,
at
HARDY & HAYES',
Jewelers, Silversmiths and Art Dealers,
529 Smithfield street. New building.

READ
About dress trimmings in our "ad," second page, this morning.
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

THE WEATHER.

FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND WEST VIRGINIA: FAIR WEATHER, NORTHERLY WINDS, SLIGHT CHANGES IN TEMPERATURE.

FOR OHIO AND INDIANA: FAIR, CONTINUED COLD WEATHER, NORTHERLY WINDS.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 7, 1890.

The United States Signal Service officer in this city furnishes the following:

Time.	Ther.	Time.	Ther.
8:00 A. M.	22	8:00 P. M.	27
10:00 A. M.	—	Maximum temp.	33
11:00 A. M.	—	Minimum temp.	25
12:00 M.	31	Range	8
2:00 P. M.	—	Mean temp.	29
5:00 P. M.	—	Snowfall	—

SPECIAL WEATHER BULLETIN.

Several Storms Move Off Without Amounting to Much.

The moderate storm which was developing on the lakes on Saturday moved northeast with increased energy, and was central yesterday off the Nova Scotia coast. The storm which was central in the Lower Mississippi Valley was forced southward, until it had nearly disappeared. The movement of these storms was caused by an eastward movement of the high pressure area in the West, which separated them. A considerable high pressure area remained in the West. Fair weather prevailed in the extreme Northwest, southward to Texas and eastward to the lake region. It was generally fair on the Atlantic coast. Light snow squalls occurred in the lake region. The zero temperature which existed in the States of Wyoming and the Dakotas had advanced sufficiently eastward to cause a fall of 10 degrees to the Atlantic. High northwesterly gales prevailed on the Atlantic from Sandy Hook to Eastport, becoming less severe inland to the lakes.

River Telegrams.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WARREN—River 1.5 feet and stationary. Weather clear and cold.

BROWNSVILLE—River 6 feet 3 inches and rising. Weather cloudy. Thermometer, 36° at 4 P. M.

WHEELING—River 6 feet 6 inches and stationary. Weather clear and cold.

CINCINNATI—River 12 feet 6 inches and rising. Weather windy: light snow.

LOUISVILLE—River rising: 6.1-10 feet in canal, 4.7 feet on falls; 11 feet at foot of locks. Business dead. Weather cloudy and cool; snow fell to-day, the first of the season.

Mrs. Carnegie Still Improving.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who has been seriously ill of typhoid fever at her residence, 5 West Fifty-first street, was much better this afternoon. Dr. Garmany, who has been attending her, said this evening that her condition had improved so much in the last two days that her physicians had strong hopes of her recovery.

Tried to Kill the Governor.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 7.—An attempt has just been made to assassinate Colonel Carrascosa, the Governor of the State of Chiapas, at San Cristobal. The Governor, instead of being killed himself, shot the would-be assassin.

LEGAL.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

Personally before me, a Notary Public for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, resident in Pittsburg, in said county and State, appeared John T. Moss, who, being duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the distiller at the John T. Moss distillery, Westmoreland county, in the Twenty-third district, Pennsylvania; that he has been engaged continually in the distillation of whisky since 1856, and that the "Silver Age" rye whisky distilled by him for Max Klein, of Allegheny City, Pa., is double copper distilled and absolutely pure rye and barley malt. [Signed.] JOHN T. MOSS.

Sworn and subscribed to November 6, A. D. 1890. [Signed.] MARSHALL H. RENO, [Seal.] Notary Public.

The above needs no comment. It speaks for itself. All goods guaranteed strictly pure and at lowest prices.
MAX KLEIN,
82 Federal street, Allegheny, Pa.
no19-MWF

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Holiday Goods
—AT—
L. GOLDSMIT & BRO.,
Leading Jobbers in
TOBACCO, CIGAR and PIPE,
705 LIBERTY ST.,
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Fine Cigars put up in fancy style; also beautiful Meerschaums, besides about 500 other kinds of Pipes of every kind and variety. Beautiful Smokers' Sets, all at rock bottom prices.
oc19-MWF

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.
This the most Complete Department in this City.
JACKSONS
Manufacturing Clothiers, Tailors, Hatters and Men's Furnishers.
954 AND 956 LIBERTY ST.
STAR CORNER. se15

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
Sale of WET MUSLINS, FLANNELS, SHIRTINGS AND OTHER GOODS, wet, but not injured, by fire or smoke. Commencing MONDAY MORNING, 10 o'clock,
905 LIBERTY STREET. de8-39

WE MUST RAISE $100,000 AT ONCE.

P C C C

This headline explains itself. It means in few words that we want **MONEY—CASH.** Not in 30 or 60 days, but now—right away. We could do our usual amount of business with ease, but that won't satisfy us. We have devised this scheme to **"RAISE THE WIND"** quickly, effectually and **AT ONCE.** We'll sell **GOOD CLOTHING SO CHEAP** that anyone can afford to buy. We offer a Quarter of a Million Dollars' worth of the Finest Clothing for $100,000 in money. Two Dollars and Fifty Cents worth of Clothing for **A DOLLAR.** 16,000 Fine Overcoats for Men and Boys and 9,000 Fine Suits will make this the Greatest Slaughter Sale history ever chronicled, and be the means of sending a perfect flood of money to us.

P C C C

MONEY —IS WHAT— WE WANT. MONEY. DOLLARS —IS WHAT— WE NEED.

OVERCOATS FOR MEN.

Men's Heavy Storm Overcoats for truck drivers or street car drivers, only $2.50

Men's Imported Chinchilla Overcoats, blue, brown and black $4.90

Men's Heavy Cassimere strictly all-wool Overcoats, in three desirable shades, with inlaid velvet collars $6.40

Only 600 elegant Imported Chinchilla Overcoats, real satin lining, fine silk sleeve linings, with velvet pockets and collar, as good work as merchant tailors produce $8.50

Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats, blue, black and brown shades, lined with double warp farmer satin, also extra lengths and stouts, cheap at $22; our price is $9.80

Then, if you want a handsome Kersey Overcoat, either in brown, blue, drab, Oxford, coffee, steel, tan or any other shade, cloth-lined, plain-lined or silk-lined, you'll find the ones we sell at $12 90 the greatest value in the world $12.90

At $15, $17.50 and $20 we offer superb Overcoats for Men made from the finest of Imported Astrakhans, Montagnacs, Fur Beavers, Elysians, Carr's Meltons, etc.; also Cape Coats, Ulsters, etc.; garments merchant tailors charge $60 to $70 for. They are the best productions of our New York merchant tailoring shops, and suitable for the best dressers to wear. Prices $15, $17.50 AND $20.

MONEY.

Our plan is to crowd into a week's sales the ordinary amount of business done in a month, sell off our winter clothing and realize the money for it. People are very quick to invest if they see their way clear to make money. With our great clothing sale comes their chance; their time is now—when money holds the key to the situation. During this sale fine clothing has no real value with us. The faster the goods go the better it suits us—out goes clothing, in comes money.

CASH —WE— MUST HAVE. MONEY. $100,000 —IS— THE SUM.

SUITS :: FOR :: MEN.

Here's a chance to buy Men's good Cassimere Sack Suits, all sizes, in plain goods, mixtures and checks; Coat, Pants and Vest only $4.00

Men's Sack Suits, manufactured from Mixed Cheviots, Cassimeres and Worsteds, stylishly cut $6.00

Fine Suits for Men, cut in Double-breasted Sacks, Three and Four-Button Cutaways and Single-breasted Sacks, rough or smooth goods, cheap at $16 to $18, our price is $8.00

Make your own selection at ten dollars from three tables of fine Suits, comprising Corkscrews, Cassimeres and Cheviots, suits which ought to sell for $22 to $25; our price is $10.00

At $12, $15 and $17 we offer fine Dress Suits, including Tricots, Granites, Whipcords, Broadwales and Clay Diagonals, which are the highest grade goods in the market, and sell usually at prices ranging from $25 to $40; also a line of Full Dress (Swallow Tail) Coats and Vests at $13 50 and fine Prince Albert Suits.

BOYS' OVERCOATS AND SUITS.

1,000 Boys' Suits (sizes 4 to 13) at $1. Boys' stylish Check and Plaid Suits only $2, $2 25 and $2 50, worth three times the money.

Boys' Overcoats, cut with long capes, sizes 4 to 14, only $1 90; also thousands of Boys' neat Overcoats, an endless number of designs, at $3 and $3 50.

FREE FOR THE BOYS! One of our Musical Cups and Balls or Funny Jack Tars. FREE FOR THE BOYS!

P. C. C. C.
THE GREAT CLOTHING EMPORIUM OF PITTSBURG,
Corner Grant and Diamond Sts.,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.

Pittsburg Combination Clothing Company
P.C.C.C.

P. C. C. C.,
Corner Grant and Diamond Sts.,
OPPOSITE THE COURT HOUSE.
PITTSBURG'S GREATEST CLOTHING HOUSE.