THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

DECEMBER 21,

COMING COUNCIL,

Parnell and William O'Brien Will Soon Talk Over the Irish Situation

Mrs. O'Shea Leaves for There and is Thousands of Men, Women and Children Billed as a Prominent Factor in the Conference.

SPECULATION ON THE COURSE

She is Likely to Pursue in the Consultation to be Held Between the Two Irish Leaders.

KILKENNY ELECTION IS DOUBTFUL.

UNRIASED VIEW OF THE SITUATION

CET CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, Dec. 20-[Copyright.]-The result of the Basset-Law election is practically convincing proof that Parnell's action has frightened some weak-kneed Laberals into abstention from the polls, and has driven many Liberal-Unionists back into the Tory camp. That is the substance of confidential reports received both at the Tory and Liberal headquarters in London, and among the conservative rank and file, the opinion is emphatic and unanimous that the government will be mad if it delays a general election beyond next spring. Only those on the spot can fairly estimate the amount of harm done to the cause by the recent deplorable events.

Discouragement in England and civil war in Ireland will soon be followed by the utter collapse of the plan of campaign. The tenants still in their holdings are making terms with their landlords, and those who were evicted, having been deprived or threatened with deprivation of the weekly pittance provided from the campaign treasury, have the prospect of starvation before

The Poorhouse Before Them.

Some may obtain reinstatement upon the landlords' hard terms, but the majority will have to enter the poorhouse. A collapse will give immense encouragement to the worst class of laudlords and will disastrously affect nine-tenths of the tenant farmers in

The chances at Kilkenny are uncertain to the outset the odds seemed immeasurably in parily severe all over Europe.

But by far the most distressful country at favor of Hennessy, the solid backing of the priests being a factor which put all the advantages possessed by the other side into the shade. But the lime-throwing incident has neil that he has won hundreds over to his side by personal sympathy alone. Parnell certainly has the most enthusiasm when he appears abroad. But whether this faithfully reflects the voting opinion can only be declared. The correspondent, who is an impartial observer, believes at the present moment that the favors are about equally

Figuring on a Reconciliation

Parnell maintains his old habit of secrecy in reference to his movements. But assurances are given that after the declaration at Kilkenny next Tuesday both sides will take a breathing spell, and that Parnell will ceed to Paris, where, without doubt, he will confer with William O'Brien. citement probably will cool down when Kilkenny has spoken, and conciliatory words, which would be scouted now, may be lis bened to then. It is significant that Mrs. O'Shea crossed the English Channel from Dover to-day with the intention of staying for some time in Paris.

Just now all eyes are turned to Paris, where the next scene in the drama is to be played, with William O'Brien and Parnell in the leading parts. Speculation is rife as to whether the scenes Mrs. O'Shea will play will be with the leading man or the wouldbe-in-spite-of-everything-and-everybody-leader; in other words whether she will try to wheedle O'Brien and induce him to agree to some compromise, under which it will be possible for Parnell, at some future date, and in the very near future, too, to resume the leadership of the party, with a following as undivided as before and a sway as abso lute as was his when, eight years ago, the O'Shea affair was a matter of common gossip among the members of the party, but had not yet been dragged into the hot glare of public discussion through the open doors of

Predictions of a Failure.

Many people have expressed the belief that the above is Mrs. O'Shea's object in braving the channel and going to Lutetia, but it has been suggested in several quarters that the attempts at a compromise will come to nothing, and that steps have already been taken by the members of the Irish party to put O'Brien into possession of the full is of the case immediately on his arrival in Europe.

Certain other people, of course, hint that the reason for Mrs. O'Shea's visit to Paris is not altogether unconnected with the fact that Parnell will be there, and instead of a stirring scene of woman's wit against the nothing but a simple meeting between him and Mrs. O'Shea. Whichever way Mrs. O'Shea may be introduced into the newest Irish drama at this present juncture, it might seem at first sight to be a ridiculous thing for her to do anything which will serve to mix herself up prominently with the crisis which has come about indirectly

Aspiring to a Political Leadership.

There is no doubt among those who know her best that she is a woman of the very greatest ambition, who has taken as her model the lives of those of her sex who have been renowned for the influence which they exerted on the political thought of the day and as these friends know and have frequently said, her ambition takes the form of playing a very prominent part and be ning recognized as a leader in Trish and

Besides this, the Queen's Proctor has had all the evidence and the documents connected with the divorce case placed before him and he is at present engaged in instituting nouiries, with a view to intervening before the decree nisi is made absolute, and this can only be done after the expiration of six months from the granting of the divorce, unless the Queen's Proctor intervenes. This action has been taken in consequence

of Parnell's speech at Dublin and the interview with him which was published.

There is good reason to believe that Parnell made the statement leading to the belief that there was another side to the case, with a view to forcing the Proctor to intervent If the Proctor to Intervent II the Intervent II the Intervent II the Intervent II th with a view to forcing the Proctor to in-tervene. If the Proctor does take this course, it will undoubtedly produce a great sensation, as it is said to be a well known inct that a great deal of evidence was sup-pressed at the trial.

SUFFERING IN ITALY.

AT A MEETING IN PARIS WIDESPREAD MISERY IN ALL PARTS OF THAT PAIR COUNTRY.

> Starving and Revolutionary Agents at Work Among Them - The National Treasury Depleted-Bread or Lead De-

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCHA groaning over a spell of wintry weather, unequaled in severity for nearly half a century. Outdoor work has been greatly impeded, and all over the country frozen streams have stopped the water mills. The

FOR HOSPITALS ONLY.

AN INTERVIEW BETWEEN PROF. KOCH AND MINISTER PHELPS.

The Professor Says No Lymph Will be Given to Private Parties, Because Its Use is Too Dangerous Outside of Properly Con-

BERLES, Dec. 20.-Prof. Koch, on his visit to William Walter Phelps, the American Minister, at the Legation yesterday, passed through the ante-room, which was full of eager American doctors, who were waiting to see the Minister with the hope of securing his good offices in securing for LONDON, Dec. 20.-Englishmen are them interviews with the world-renowned bacteriologist. A long conversation took place between the professor and Mr. Phelps, who is worried by doctors and sick people from America, who are determined to get information regarding the great remedy from

number of unemployed workmen has con- In the course of his conversation, Prof.



JUSTIN M'CARTHY, FROM THE LATEST PHOTOGRAPH

sequently been largely augmented, and already much distress prevails, necessitating special measures for relief and a large expenditure of money by the poor law guardians. Here in London the distress has not made itself very apparent, although it is real enough. But the Socialist agitators are endeavoring secretly to exploit the sufan unusual degree. A correspondent, who has done the whole campaign, says that at result. The weather has been extraording serverly to exploit the surface and trouble may be an extraording serverly to exploit the surface and the surface a

glories of the triple alliance and the main tenance of peace, to the accompaniment of been used with such dramatic effect by Par- the cries and threats of starving workmen in every Italian city. The trouble has been ccentuated, although not caused, by the henomenally hard winter. For months not a day has passed without the failure of some bank or great commercial or industrial firm. The customs, excise and railway reproved on Tuesday next, when the poll is celpts have been steadily decreasing, workshops closing and manufacturers reducing the number of their workmen.

The National Exchequer, long em barrassed, is getting into a desperate condi-tion, and the maximum tax endurance of the people seems to have been reached. The popular misery is widespread and terrible. At Turin alone over 7,000 heads of families are without work; at Milan, 10,000; in Rome, 50,000. Men women and children are known to be starving in all those beautiul cities, and at Venice, Genoa, Brescia, and elsewhere. The sufferers are not in a mood to starve quietly. They demand bread or lead, and are pretty certain to get the latter, for revolutionary agents are at work among them and seditious cries have been heard at their meetings.

Frenchmen, with some reason, attribute the Italian trouble to the vast and dispreportionate naval and military burdens accepted and borne as a condition of entry into the Triple alliance; and Paris, there fore, does not make even a pretense of sym pathy with Rome.

THE COUNTESS SCLOPIS DEAD.

Woman Who Played an Important in the Alabama Affair. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1

LONDON, Dec. 20 .- There died this week n Turin, at the age of 72, a lady to whom the United States and England owes some gratitude. She was the Countess Sclopis, widow of one of the arbiters on the Alabama claims; had lived for many years in Turin, and her salon was a cosmopolitan rendezyous of the artistic and literary celebrities of Europe. Upon grand occasions the guests were privileged to drink their tea from a superb silver service, to which an interesting history is attached. When the Alabama srbitration had been happily completed, the British Government asked Count Sclopis to send an account of his disburse-ments, the salary of his secretary, etc. For a reply, he took his wife to the British Foreign Office and introduced her as his ecretary, and the best secretary in the

It transpired that the Countess copied all the documents, correspondence, memorands and translations, used at the famous arbitrascene of woman's wit against the coestroyer of Parcell, there will be six large volumes. Sooon after her return to Italy the Countess received a beautifully and specially-designed silver teaservice, each piece bearing this inscription: "To the Secretary of Count of Schlopis, with the thanks of the British Governmen

ERITISH PUBLISHERS AROUSED.

Determined Fight to be Made Against the Copyright Bill.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCHA LONDON, Dec. 20 .- British printers and publishers are moving actively against the new American copyright bill, and have been promised the powerful help of the trade unions. The fear is general that unless the British Government takes exceptional measures to protect its people the bulk of the printing and publishing business will be transferred to New York. The favorite remedy suggested is to grant a British copyright only to books printed in England, and nfluential representations to this effect have this week been made to the Government and

favorably received.

Much bad language had been used by the British newspapers in their criticisms of the new bill. Even the grave Lancet, the chief organ of the medical profession, remarks to-

Koch said that his decision to henceforth give the lymph only to hospitals was due to reports of fatal results that had followed its use in private practice. He carefully added, however, that he was not personally cognizant of any death resulting from its efcognizant of any death resulting from its effects, but said he was convinced that the lymph was too dangerous except when used under a constant watch by physicians. A patient, he said, ought to be seen at least every two hours. Such care could only be found in hospitals.

Prof. Koch still personally attends to the production of the lymph, but he wants to discontinue this labor in favor of the Government. He thinks that ultimately its

ernment. He thinks that ultimately its manufacture should be confined to the Government. To make the lymph, he says, requires both science and conscience.

He declares that it is useless for Ameri-ean doctors to come to Berlin. The lymph will be assigned to American hospitals that are properly vouched for. Sick Americans should stay at home. Berlin is already too full of patients. He begged Mr. Phelps to send nobody to him, as he is too busy to see anyone personally. He continues to be ardently pleased with the results of his discovery when properly applied. He declare

that he does not want to make money. · A GOOD WOMAN DEAD.

The Striking Contrast Between Her and Another British Peeress. PAT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Dec. 20 .- The Duchess of Northumberland, who died this week at the age of 78, was born and remained all her life a member of the Irvingite, or Catholic Apostolic Church. She was as charitable as she was devout, and probably the British peerage list never contained a name of a better woman, for she gave not only money, but personal service to the poor. The average British peeress acts upon the proverb that charity begins at home and begins to be devout only at the approach of old age. Upon the day the Duchess of Northumberland died, polite society in London was eagerly reading a description of a superb sealskin and fur robe made for the Duke of Portland's wife at a cost of 1,000

The sad case of Jane Collins, who died from anthrax, caught from handling cow hair, which she was employed to sort, appeared in the newspapers, check by jowl with the paragraph relating to the young Duchess' robe, but did not attract half as

DEFENDING THE FOG.

A Champion for the London Article Com to the Front.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCEL) LONDON, Dec. 20 .- An enthusiastic champion has at length been found for the London fog, which heretofore has not had a single friend, except a certain French artist, who recently went into raptures over the aid which it gave to artistic effect. London fog, it seems, consists largely of disinfectapts, creosote, all the antiseptics of coal tar, and free carbon in the form of soot.

"Very well," says our champion, "then just think what the air of London, with its millions of people, its steaming sewers, its decaying vegetable and animal matter would be on a calm day it it were not for the merciful intervention of smoke. Think; of its streets, a quagmire of rotting debris, without the sweetening influence of the gen

RECEIVED WITH GLADNESS.

The Verdict Against Harry Marks Cause Unbounded Joy.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, Dec. 20 .- The acquittal of Buterfield and the conviction, practically, of Harry Marks may not have been strictly warranted by the evidence, but it is highly popular with the public. The enemies of Marks are innumerable, and his defeat was received in the city with cheering and shouting, waving of hats and much afterdrinking of strong liquor.

The disclosures have ruined his parlia

mentary chances. His power for good and evil has been curtailed to an extent which no longer makes him an important factor i financial enterprises.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—Those who are suffering from coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., should try Brown's Bronchial Troches. Sold only in boxes,

To be Erected in America as Soon

TIN PLATE PLANTS

as Machinery Can be Built,

BIG ORDERS PLACED IN THIS CITY. A Welsh Manufacturer's Opinions of the

McKinley Measure.

established industry in this country. Somers Brothers, of Brooklyn; the Nor-Baltimore, were in town yesterday, and de-clared their intention of making their own tin plate. This firm is the largest maker of plate annually, which, at \$6 per box, represents a sum of \$1,400,000 which will be expended in Baltimore instead of passing into English hands. The firm proposes to make its own steel, black and tin plate, and is convinced that tin plate can be made here

cheaper than it can be imported. J. H. Rogers, of Llanelly, South Wales, who is recognized as a leader in the tin plate trade, in a recent address in Swansea discussed the probabilities of the article being made in this country. The report of his speech, as published in a Welsh newspaper, is as follows:

Effect of a Democratic Victory. Mr. Rogers said the tariff bill, which they so long dreaded, had now become a law, but shortly after it was on the statute book an election took place, and the party which had op-posed this very bill obtained an enormous ma-jority. [Cheers.] This turn of events had ed the manufacturers on the other side of the Atlantic from proceeding to carry out their extensive schemes of tin plate making. Now, some of these schemes included the erec

their extensive schemes of the plate making.

Now, some of these schemes included the erection of works containing 20, 30, and even 40 mills, but, so far as he understood, these very schemes were given up as soon as it was seen that the people were not in favor of the McKinley bill. [Applause.] He had very little doubt that if that election had not resulted in such an overwhelming Democratic majority they would soon be sending very few tin plates from their country to America.

The Americans had other advantages over the Weish manufacturer besides the tariff; the latter had to pay the carriage to Liverpool, from there to New York, and to the various towns in America where the plates were used, the expense averaging is 6d per box. Coal was cheap, too, in America, Notwithstanding the higher rate of wages, coal in the Eastern States could be bought at half the price that was paid here. He saw a coalpit at St. Louis where they had only to go down 60 feet to get to a seam of beautiful bituminous coal, seven feet in thickness, and above it there was again a hard bed of limestone, so that piliars could be almost dispensed with. At Chicago coal of an excellent bituminous nature could be purchased at 6s per ton, and steam coal at 5s. At St. Louis gas coal was delivered at 6s, and steam coal at 4s. At Pittsburg, again, small steam coal could be bought at is per ton.

An Industry Which Will Grow.

An Industry Which Will Grov. Of course, all this gave the Americans great advantages, but there were also disadvantages. In raising the duty on tin plates they had also raised that on tin, so that what was given with one hand, was taken away with the other. There were other disadvantages which tended to balance the advantages he had enumerated.

He had studied the rise of industries in the
States, and had found that they were always gradual, viz: Button making, sheet fron, steel rails, and pig fron. In no case had an industry menced in a small way, and grew rapidly, and Mr. Rogers gave expression to the belief that it would be the same with tin plates. Two works of four mills each, one at Pittsburg and the other at St. Louis, were now being erected, and that in a few months hence these would be making tin plates. The trade would, however, grow but slowly, and it would probably be 10, 20 or even 30 years before the Americans could make all they would need. [Cheers].

America made almost everything else she needed. Looking at the list of articles imported, they would find that tin plates were out and out the largest item. It would, however, take time before America would manufacture her own, and during that period they in this country would be able to open up new markets—[applause]—supposing a period of 30 years was taken. Now it is found that the consumption of tin plates by the world increased at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, not only in America, but in the whole world; and it took America ten years before she could make her own tin plates. Welsh manufacturers ought to be able to induce the remaining part of the world to take the plates that now went to America, If the means of production were not increased, he sincerely hoped that they would be able to accomplish this, [Hear, hear.] They had now, therefore, nothing whatever to be frightened at. [Cheers.] The greater dauger would be if Weish capitalists and Weish workmen went out to America with their experience to help on the industry there. If they would only have to face American capital and Americanskill, the process would be a slow one.

There Reasons for a Tin-Plate Tariff.

can skill, the process would be a slow one.

Three Reasons for a Tin-Plate Tariff.

While in America he received an introduction to President Harrison, who received him most cordially, and introduced him to several of his ministers. He visited Schator Sherman at his house, and he was given three reasons why the increased duty was placed on tin plates, and he considered them the three best ones he had heard. The first one was-Supposing there was a European war, and suppo posing there was a European war, and supposing Russia and France joined together against
Germany and England, and that Russia and
France got command of the sea, and thus prevented England from shipping tin plates to
America; such a condition of things would
mean the absolute ruin of the canneries, and
almost ruin of the farmers who raised fruit and
those who reared cattle. Those industries
would be at a standstill until the war would be
over. Again, supposing there was a general

would be at a standstill until the war would be over. Again, supposing there was a general strike or lock-out in the trade here, or if the colliers struck or were locked out, the American canneries would come to a standstill.

"These were the reasons," said Senator Sherman, "which made us decide through thick or thin to give our country an opportunity to make her own tin plates."

Mr. Rogers added that he did not think that America had much to fear from either of these contingencies, but he felt bound to say that they were better and more statesmanlike reasons than any he had seen given in the newspapers last autumn. [Cheers.] Continuing, Mr. Rogers said he had pressed the leaders of the Republicans to tell him whether they thought the duty would be taken off tinplates, and they replied that they would never do so, but they couldn't answer for the Democratic party. Perhaps the latter would adopt a system of reducing the duty every five years, as the industry got better established. Concluding, Mr. Rogers said he had given them, in a cursory manner, the opinions he held on the

cursory manner, the opinions he held on the McKinley bill. The determination of Mathai, Ingram & Co. to make tin plate is a strong comment on Mr. Rogers' views, since this firm was fore most in petitioning Congress against the inspiration of the increased duty.

PIANOS, \$165. ORGANS, \$50.

Low Prices. Easy Terms. To close out during the holiday season our entire stock of new and second-hand pianos and organs, prices will be reduced away down. A very fine upright piano beautiful walnut case, used only a short time, for \$250, worth double the amount asked. A nearly new upright piano, \$225 worth originally \$375; a good plane for \$165,

worth new \$400.

worth new \$400.

A handsome organ for \$50, and other pianos as low as \$25, and organs as low as \$25. Stock includes Chickering & Sons, Wheelock, Lindeman, Stuyvesant, Steinway, Knabe and Hardman pianos, and Palace, Bridgeport, Packard, Estey, Great Western and Shouinger organs. Easy payments arranged. Instruments can be selected and set aside for the holidays. So you should call early and get the choice. Open in the evenings. Open Christmas Day until in the evenings. Open Christmas Day until noon. Telephone No. 1204.

HENRICKS MUSIC Co., LIM., 79 Fifth avenue.

DON'T LIKE BLOCK STONE.

Phirty-Seven Property Holders' Beasons for Protesting Against the Report of the Viewers-Repairing of Penn Avenue, From Fifth Avenue to City Line.

Knox & Reed yesterday filed 37 appeals from the assessments of the Board of Viewers for the repairing of Penn avenue, from Fifth avenue to the city line, in the Twentyfirst and Twenty-second wards. The ordinance for the repaying was passed in February, 1889. The city, it is claimed, has not complied with the terms PITTSBURG HELPED BY CHEAP FUEL of the ordinance, as the repaying has not been with asphaltum, but largely with block stone, which is contrary to the ordbance and petition. In consequence they assert that the assessments made by the viewers are illegal and void. It is further tons, and the Chicago Tin Plate Company, of Chicago, and the St. Louis Stamping Company, have all contracted for tinplate-making machinery. James E. Ingram and G. W. Knapp, of Mathai, Ingram & Co., of Political Company of Mathai, Ingram & Co., of Mar. 16, 1820 relation to street and political and void, It is further stated that the property holders are not liable for the cost of repaying by reason of the non-compliance of the city and its agents with the terms of the city officials claim to be acting under the act of May 16, 1889, relative to streets and sewers, which act does not apply to repav-

ing, therefore their actions are void.

The assessments for the repaying of the tinplate goods in the United States, if not in the world. It uses 200,000 boxes of tin pealing were J. D. Weeks, H. E. Wainpealing were J. D. Weeks, H. E. Wainwright, Charles Bradley, Margaret J. Morris, Aaron French; G. B. Preston, Mrs. E. J. Nashev, Caroline Hamilton, M. A. Preston, M. R. Bolmann, William P. Shinn, J. T. McCance, J. H. Frederick, M. B. Laughlin, H. L. Rook, J. M. Schoonmaker, J. R. Lloyd & Co., J. K. Cass, estate of C. V. McKaig, Mrs. H. McClintock, A. Kellar, W. M. Imhoff, Mrs. L. Bailey, J. P. Pear's heirs, Robert Bailey, M. A. Rea, George Singer, Jr., H. G. Imhoff, E. M. O'Neill, Point Breeze Presbyterian Church, Agnes F. Schmidt, E. J. Wilkins, Mrs. N. C. Bradley, J. E. Schwartz, George Westinghouse, Jr., F. F. Bell and Thomas McNail.

EIGHT YEARS IN THE PEN

s Judge White's Sentence on Eddle Myers for the Murder of His Aunt in McKeesport-The Prisoner Has Nothing Whatever to Say.

Judge White, who had heard the case of James Eddie Myers for the murder of his aunt, Miss Douglass, yesterday left the Common Pleas Court, where he was hearing cases, for the purpose of passing sentence on

John S. Robb, Esq., made a strong plea for a new trial, which, after hearing, Judge White refused. A plea was then made for

Judge White said the trial had been full and fair, and there could be no new trial, and then he called Myers up for sentence. The Judge then said that he was fully convinced the prisoner had fired the shot that killed his aunt, although he thought it was not murder in the first degree, for lack of apparent motive. He would consider the jury's recommendation for mercy because of the prisoner's previous good character, and for that reason he would not

impose the full penalty.

He then sentenced Myers to pay the costs of the case and undergo imprisonment in the penitentiary for a period of eight years and three months. The prisoner made no sign whatever, and was led to jail, to be later transferred to the penitentiary

INDIAN PUPILS LOYAL.

Captain Pratt Takes Exception to Buffale Bill's Statement.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH CARLISLE, Dec. 20 .- Captain R. H. Pratt. Superintendent of the Indian school takes exception to the statements of Buffalo Bill to the effect that Buffalo Bill's Indians have all been loyal to the Government, while many of the pupils of the Carlisle school many of the pupils of the Carlisle school menced in a small way, and grew rapidly, and Mr. Rogers gave expression to the belief that it would be the same with tin plates. Two works of Buffalo Bill's Indians, he is sure th pupils of the Carlisle school are loyal. He is in almost daily communication former pupils now in the Far West, and has learned of but two-young Two Strikes and Arthur Raymond-who have joined the hostiles, and they have only followed their parents and triends. Both are mere boys, who spent but three years at the Carlisle

A delegation of Indian boys belonging to the Carlisle school waited upon Captain Pratt yesterday and asked permission to use their earnings in going home to induce their relatives and friends to remain true to the Government.

A CAR HEATER EXPLODES

An Exciting Scene on Board a Chicago and Grand Trunk Train.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Dec. 20 .- As passenger train, Westbound on the Chicago and Grand Trunk, pulled into Nichols this morning a Baker heater in the firstclass coach exploded, filling the car with gas and burning coal. Two women jumped out of the windows and were severely cut. The windows were quickly broken out, This saved the passengers from suffocation. the coach caught fire, and before they were badly damaged the car and burned several passengers. A number of passengers were either severely burned or lost their hand baggage in the flames.

FOUND A RELATIVE.

Mrs. Foster, of Homewood, Takes Charge of Margaret Downing's Body.

Mrs. Mary Foster, of Homewood, came to Chief Elliot's office yesterday and asked for the remains of Margaret Downing, who died at the Poor Farm on Friday. Mrs. Foster said she was a distant relative of the leceased and wanted to give the remains a proper burial. proper burial.

The chief hurried to see what disposition had been made of the body, and found it hadibeen given to the Anatomical Society.

It was finally secured, however, and turned

\$27 30 WORTH GIVEN AWAY FOR \$10. Alfred Speer, President of the Speer N. Wine Co., of Passaic, N. J., the oldest J. Wine Co., of Passaic, N. J., the oldest wine grower in this country, and who shipped wines to San Francisco and Sacramento 34 years ago, before California wines were known, offers an assorted case of choice old wines worth \$11 20 for \$5, or a larger case containing 30 bottles assorted, of 12 varieties of wines, worth \$27 30, for \$10. This offer is only made during the holidays, and only one case to a family. The sacrifice and colv one case to a family. and only one case to a family. The sacrifice of these goods so far below cost is made to introduce to appreciative parties the fine character of his wines. Goods will be shipped from the store, 28 College Place, New York City, upon receipt of price. Cir-culars giving descriptive list of wines, with prices, will be mailed on request by postal

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday Three grand special bargain days and holi-Clothing selling at prices you would think was impossible. When you buy from us you have a pick of the finest stock in Pitts-

burg.
P. C. C. C., PITTSBUEG COMBINATION
CLOTHING COMPANY, corner Grant and
Diamond streets, opposite the Court House.
Open every night until 8:30. What Mrs. Harrison Reads. Send 25 cents to the Ladies' Home Maga

sine, 1013 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., and they will send the magazine for a whole year and a premium worth nearly \$2 monthly. It is the most wonderful offer yet

Fears Expressed That Many Quail and Other Birds Perished

DURING THE RECENT BIG STORM.

Many Hunters Were Driven in by the Deepness of the Snow.

COMPARISONS WITH FORMER STORMS

The news brought in as to the depth of the blanket during the snow storm of the past week was as various as were the stories of rebel destitution during the Civil War told by "reliable contrabands." Mr. J. B. Grimes stated that it was 18 inches on Mt. Oliver, at least he judged so from the fact that there were 13 inches of snow on the top of a pump stock, and he reasoned that nearly 50 per cent failed to get a lodgment, 'Squire Soffel said he measured it in his front yard on Mt. Washington and found 18 inches where there was no drift. On the other hand, Mr. Web. Murray states that there was only ten inches in Knoxville, and Commissioner McKeestated that it measured but ten inches at Oakdale during the forenoon. All agreed, however, that had the fall been dry it would have made at least two feet.

made at least two feet.

Many hunters were driven in, among them Mr. Samuel Shaner, who had gone down into the edges of Ohio to shoot rabbits. It is feared that quall were killed by the 10,000, or will be, should there be a freeze, as they huddle down under drifts for warmth. Should there be no dry snow, however, this danger is much lessened, for Tuesday's installment would not drift much.

Mr. H. S. Stewart walked in from the Arbuckle wells, back of Chartiers over the

Arbuckle wells, back of Chartiers, over the Arbuckle wells, back of Chartiers, over the road on which young Caughey was killed last Friday night, and by the time he reached Duff's station was so nearly exhausted that he feared to come to the mouth of the creek. He fell so often that had it not been for the soft covering on the road he thinks he would have been killed. Snows Common Year's Ago.

The change that has come over the country in the matter of weather is such that young people can scarce conceive that such snow falls as that of last week were common 40 years ago in this latitude and altitude, when a winter was considered remarkably open if it did not give six weeks of good sleighing. But the most remarkable winter ever known in this section was that of 1885-6. The summer of 1854 was the dryest to date in our history, and that of 1855 the wettest, and in the fall of the latter year weather prophets said there would not likely be any snow of consequence. But notwithstanding goosebone, corn husk, muskrat house and other infallible stars. bone, corn husk, muskrat house and other infallible signs to the contrary, the beautiful began to descend early in the fall, and more or less fell every day for 68 days, with just sufficient moisture to make it pack solidly. It was supposed that altogether there was a fall of 10 or 12 feet unpacked snow, for in March the depth in the pine woods, where blasts never caused drifts, was 56 inches nacked so solidly that it required 56 inches packed so solidly that it required considerable weight to drive a spade into it. Strangers passing through the forests near Cherrytree the next summer thought the loggers had erected scaffolds on which to stand when cutting trees. Quail, rabbits and even squirrels were almost all killed off on the mountain ridges, the quail on account of their propensity to huddle under brush and behind fences where the drifts caught them, or foxes, skunks and other vermin devoured them, and squirrels and rabbits because the work of digging through

the drifts to the ground for food was too great for their strength. How Rabbits Lived. Rabbits fared better than squirrels, for the former could live on the bark trees, and they could scarce be blamed for gnawing young fruit trees that winter. The quail were so nearly exterminated that the cheery call of "Bob White" was rarely heard during the next three summers. The ruffled grouse, usually called pheasant, did not suffer much, as it is a strong bird that can fight its way out of a snow drift, and lives mainly on buds in the winter time. Tuesday's experience, which was worse

that in 1886, being more sudden, is enough to dampen the enthusiasm of those who sigh for old-time winters and yet want to live in cities. The modern city, with its instantaneous communication with the rest of the world; its electric lights and electric railways, the wires of all strung on poles; with its ten to twelve-story buildings and several other modern improvements too numerous to mention, is in poor shape to meet an old-fashioned winter or a modern blizzard, and many city people themselves are nowadays unfit to cope with them. How skeptical would people beyond the 60's have been if told that a strong man in the prime of life, like Roscoe Conkling, had met his death facing a blizzard in New York City!
They might have credited the story had the scene been laid in a Western prairie, but not in a city, least of all the metropolis of the country, where shelter could have been reached within ten feet.

A Tough Experience.

The writer and a brother in the winter of 1855-6 were caught in a drift in a lonely road in the Alleghenies, and their horse sank with the cutter so that he could not be rotten either back or forward. They broke through the snow three-quarters of a mile, got a couple of shovels and dug a passage for the horse over a quarter of a mile, returned the shovels, drove four miles through primeval forest to a country tavern, got their mail and some groceries took a stiff slug of mountain dew, procured a pint for fuel on the way back, drove home nine miles, put their horse into the stable and fed him, ate a hearty supper and went to bed. We got up refreshed the next morning, and never experienced the slightest symptoms of a cold, though the thermometer was but 12° above zero, and there was a stiff gale blowing.
Such a blizzard as that of Tuesday is

buried as when strung on poles. Few people know how many of the latter are rotten until a strain like that of last week is put on them. As late as 1860, all the poles and wires in Pittsburg, when a four-story house was considered a tail one, were very little in the way in a storm like yesterday's, but before five years more pass electricity will be the every household, and unless the wires are buried before that time it will become dangerous to live in large towns.

the strongest kind of an argument for the burying of all kinds of electric wires, and

a telegraph operator states that they are just as easily repaired when out of order,

Go to Gallinger's jewelry store, 1200 Penn avenue, and see his stock before purchasing your holiday gifts elsewhere. Remember the address, 1200 Penn avenue. Finest line of music-boxes in the city.

CASEY'S "EXCELSIOR" RYE still leads as the purest and best old rye whisky in Pitts-burg. Price per full quart, \$1.25; cases containing one dozen bottles, \$13.50. T. D. Casey & Co., 971 Liberty street, cor. of Tenth

DRESS good bargains, extreme novelty cheviot plaids and stripes reduced from \$1 50 and \$2 00 to \$1 00 a vard. HUGUS & HACKE TTSSU Boys' silver watches \$8, \$10, \$12, Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth avenue.

HAVE you seen the sterling silver brush Durbin & Mc Watty sell for \$5?

ROUGH ON THE GAME. MR. PARNELL IN HOME AND FIELD.

His Country Residence in County Wicklow and His Hunting Lodge in the Mountains.

TROPHIES THAT HANG ON AVONDALE'S WALLS.

Addresses With Which the Man of the Day Has Been Honored During His Long Career-A Tribute to His Mother-The Uncrowned King Not the Strong Man of Old but Still Equal to Joys of the Moors-His Guns and Fishing Tackle and the Grouse He Loves to Shoot-His Remarkable Admission Before the Forgeries Commission Relating to the Foster Coercion Act of 1881.

Charles S. Parnell is beyond question the House? It is very possible I did. Deliberately? man most in the torefront of affairs to-day. Deliberately; quite possible, fou wished to mislead the House? His name has been in men's mouths for years, though his presence was seldom Undonstedly. You made a statement and thereon based an rouchsated. Now, when that influence



Parnell at 9 Years. is in danger, he has shown something of the man who testified before the Forgeries Com- his lodge in the mountains, where he goes mission that on one occasion at least he was every year for the game shooting along with andeavoring to mislead the House of such intimate friends as W. J. Corbett, John endeavoring to mislead the House of Commons by boastfully exaggerated statements.

This incident occurred during his cross-examination relative to the Foster coercion width, fronting boldly from 100 yards in

boastfai exaggeration.
A gross exaggeration?
Very likely a gross exaggeration. For the present I shall not discuss the sayings or doings of a man so much akin to Napoleon, but you may be interested in a description of Avondale, his home in the County Wicklow, and of Augh-a-varagh,

argument, knowing your statement to be



and William Redmond and J. J. O'Kelly. Avondale, the country seat of the un crowned King of Ireland, is a grand old



act of 1881. During the debate the Gov-ernment contended that the agrarian crimes and outrages then prevalent throughout Ire-land were committed by secret societies, Meeting of the Waters."

Meeting of the Waters." which were in sympathy and supported by the Land League. Purnell testified before the commission that in his opinion all crimes in 1879, 1880 and 1881 were due to the existence of secret societies, and that he had always held that opinion.

The following is from the verbatim report: The Attorney General-Now, Mr. Parnell I



Parnell at 19. th day of January, 1881: "Secret conspiracies do not now exist in Ireland." Do you remem

to not now exist in Ironana.

ber using these words?

I remember the speech perfectly.

Do you remember the words, and did you believe them to be true when you said them?

I cannot say without reading the context what my view was in urging that argument. It is possible I was endeavoring to mislead the House on that occasion.

What do you mean by "misleading the House?"

My reason for urging that argument was to cut the ground from under the argument of the Government in support of that bill.

Do you mean, Mr. Parnell, by using statements false in fact, and contrary to the opinion you have sworn to to-day you hold?

I mean that it was a boastful and exaggerated



On the other side of the room the door opens from a portico into a grand hall, which extends the full width of the drawing room, say 35 feet square, and running up to a beight of the second story of the house

without a break. In each side of the ball and fronting the entrance a broad expanse rises to where a recessed balcouy or lobby gives entrance to the sleeping rooms. Here are hung many trophies, the huge antiers of the Irish elk over nine feet in spread, on either side stags of tine; beneath them a pair of snow shoes, an Indian shield, some wampum work and other savage trifles, while two old jousting lances are crossed over the inlaid sideboard, on which are framed and illuminated addresses just given by Wexford and Waterford wher they hailed Charles Stewart Parnell and admitted him to the freedom of their boroughs. To the right is an address given by emigrants from the County Wicklow resident in New York, and under the sideboard is

an old iron cuirass, blazoned in faint colors with a boar's head, the family crest, and

dented here and there by strikes and

thrusts of fighting long since forgotten. In

the center of the hall is an old pilliard table

which serves as the grand take-all for every-thing. Guns, fishing rods, creels, hats, rugs, greateoats, anything you please, find room for bestowing there. One the left hand side an upright clock occupies a niche, and tramed addresses from the men of Meath, the Cork Election Com-

nittee of 1880 and the distinguished New



The Uncrowned King at 15.

Yorkers who greeted the uncrowned King orate the walls. On the other side is a large open fireplace for wood, above which is a fine engraving of Grattan debating for the Union in the Irish House of Commons, flanked by addresses from the guardians of Wextord Union, the Ancient Orders of Foresters and the resolution passed by the Common Council of Chicago, when Parnell and Dillon visited that city.

and Dillon visited that city.

The architecture and decorations of this hall are singularly handsome, and when in old days the youth and beauty of the lovelie est county in the Green Isle were gathered feasting and dancing, while the music floated forth from the upper gallery, it must be the master of the county in the same of the county in the same arms. have been a gay scene. Of late the master is seldom there; there is no fun or frolic in Irish air these times, but the great hall is noble and impressive, waiting for better

I cannot exactly remember.

Mr. Parnell, you have used the words "misled the House." Have you ever directly or indirectly till this moment withdrawn that statement?

I should think that I never thought of the statement from that time to now or ever had it brought under my notice.

Did you or did you not intend to misstate a