HELP FOR HEBREWS.

Meeting Held to Organize for the Aid of Members of the Faith Banished by Alexander III.

STORY OF A RUSSIAN REFUGEE.

Compelled to Move to Town Where He Would Starve to Death or Else Leave the Country.

RESIDENCES SACKED BY SOLDIERS.

lent Methods.

A mass meeting of Hebrews was held yesterday afternoon in Miller's Hall, at the corner of Franklin and Logan streets, to take action in torming a branch of the Hebrews' Alliance, which held a convention at Philadelphia a few weeks ago.

The object of the Alliance is to help their people who have been banished from Russia and come to this city and also to colonize them in the West, thus keeping them from becoming peddlers, etc., and putting them

into more gentle occupations. Mr. Siegel presided at the meeting and H. Molachosky acted as secretary and treasurer. P. Sudemire was the Pittsburg delegate to the Philadelphia convention and he made a long and exceedingly interesting address to those present. He recited the history of the Russian Hebrews for the past century; how they have been oppressed by the rulers and the final act of bantsh-

Feared by the Czar. They were ambitious to colonize in Rus-

sin, he said, but were unable to do so, the Caar fearing that they would grow too much in strength. He then reported the work done in Philadelphia, which, he hoped, was the beginning of a new era for the Hebrews, as they will receive better educations and be better prepared to become good citizens. M. Robbin, a member of the United Hebrew Relief Society, spoke in favor of the formation of the alliance, and declared that it is not more than right that the Hebrews of the United States should organize into one body for mutual protection. Mr. Robbin further stated that the United Hebrew Relief Society will hold a meeting the fourth Sunday in this month at the Standard Theater, when it will take action on becoming a part of the Alliance. This will either be a consolidation of the two branches in Pittsburg or both will work directly with the central society at Philadel-

rectly with the central society at Philadelphia. The Relief Society has for its objects the helping of immigrants who come direct to Pittsburg, but the Alliance is a national organization.

About 40 or 50 men signified their intention of becoming members of the Pittsburg branch, and if the Relief Society goes in that will add 150 more. Temporary organization was effected by electing the following officers: President, P. Sademire; Vice President, J. Glick; Secretary, S. Molachosky; Treasurer, M. Siegel.

A Victim of Russian Persecution.

Among the many unfortunates who have suffered from the persecution of Hebrews by the Russian Government, is Louis Dlogitz, and the present the pres

the Russian Government, is Louis Dlogitz, a young blacksmith, who is now living with relatives at 2311/4 Fifth avenue. His American name corresponding to the Russian is Cohen, and as he is pleased with America and intends to remain here, he has adopted the latter cognomen.

wife and four children. He can talk German and Russian, and a Disparch reporter yester-day secured the story of his eviction from the country. He hved for the greater part of his life at Bagne, a small town near Poland, where he built humself a house and followed his trade. Not many moons ago he was informed by the local people that he would have to move into the city with the rest of his follows, and stay there. He replied that the city was overcrowded with blacksmiths and he couldn't earn his living. The people then threatened to burn his house over his head, and he was forced to sell his home, which had cost him 150 roubles to build, for 50, a heavy sacrifice, and with this sum in his pocket he started for America. life at Bagne, a small town near Poland, where

Trying to Freeze Out the Hebrew. The plan of the Czar to get rid of the

Hebrews is not to use violent measures except in extreme cases, where the people positively refuse to get out. The most common method is to deprive the Hebrews of a license without which they are not allowed to carry on any business or trade. The officials decline to issue a license in a name which they claim is not Christian, and on this ground all Hebrews are excluded. The soldiers and police are careful to see that this license law is rigidly enforced, and with all means of liveli-haed cut off, these people are compelled from sheer want to inmigrate. They are placed in a position very much like that of the man who wished that everything he touched would turn to gold. His wish was granted by the fairy, and he staywed to neath and he starved to death.

and he starved to death.

The hitterest opposition to the Hebrews exists in country districts but this is only a part of the deep-laid scheme to drive them from the territory. They are forced into the large cities, where they are huddled together in such numbers that it is impossible for all to make a living. Certain lines are drawn, beyond which they days not trade or yearing. they dare not trade or venture,

The unfortunate Hebrews are practically presoners in certain limits. The Governors of the various provinces are cold-blooded nen. The country denizens petition these under-rulers to remove the Hebrews from among them. "For what cause," the Governor asks, with an ap-parent show of fairness. "Because they are of no benefit to us," the Russians reply, and with this short colloquy, the order is issued.

Afraid of Public Opinion. In former years these poor people were sub-

jected to untold physical cruelties, but the lussians have learned that it is best not to go far, for fear the balance of the civilized world Diogitz states that any number of Hebrews

have left the country, many leaving behind the earnings of a lifetime. Many Russians buy their property at costly sacrifices, and the Hebrews take what they can get rather than go penniless, for they realize they must move any-low. The richer classes fare better, because hey are able to buy off the police, but they feel that they are being robbed, and life in the country is burdensome to them.

Diogus likes America, but he thinks the Russian climate is better. He says it is a fine country if the inhabitants, Gentile and Hebrew alike, were allowed to live without being molecular to the civil authorities. The feetlers of the country is the country of t

lested by the civil authorities. The feeling among the Russians against the Hebrews is strong, and they show no mercy. Alexander II., the father of the present Czar, was friendly to the Hebrews. He made no distinctions between classes, and at his death the Christians cried, "The Hebrews have lost their papa."

Alexander II. Mourned by the Hebrews. When he visited town or city in his tours of the country he was always careful to receive the Hebrews with the same courtesy he bestowed on his Christian subjects. He was dearly beloved by the Hebrews, and at his as-

dearly beloved by the Hebrews, and at his assassination they wept and held sad and mournful services in their synagogues.

The present Czar, Alexander III., has in
more ways than one shown that he lacks the
broad and generous instincts of his father, and
he commenced his reign with little sympathy
for the Hebrews, whether from innate personal prejudice or forced to
assume such a position out of fear of powerful
mobiles, has not been determined by this persecuted neople. A year after he was in power nobles, has not been determined by this persecuted people. A year after he was in power the Russians broke into Hebraic houses, and a relative of Diogiz states that they took the scatter ticks from the beds and tore them into pieces, scattering the contents into the streets. The people robbed them of their liquors, got drunk in their houses, and abused the families of the Hebrews. The country was full of soldiers whose bysiness it was to stop such outrages, but they stud coolly by and allowed the work of sacking to proceed unchecked. Since then these people have been more or less persecuted, and eviction is the latest cruelty perpetrated.

The Fault of the Ice.

Christ Miller is at the Allegheny General Hospital with a broken ankle, sustained by slipping on the sidewalk yesterday morning. His home is at 43 Voegbtly street.

CUPID KNOWS NO LAW.

A Provision of the License Act That Is Daily Disregarded-Permits to Marry Not Always Granted in the County Where the Parties Are Tled.

It would appear that Cupid cares little for law or conventional restrictions, and it seems that many of the priests who minister at His altars in this State pay very little attention to the law regulating marriages and how they shall be performed. Though the law is some five years old or

more, it appears that its first provision is vio-lated daily and with a sang froid which would

lated daily and with a sang froid which would argue that most tyers of the nuptial knot have never read it. The first section of the law reads:

"No person within this Commonwealth shall be joined in marriage until a license shall have been obtained for that purpose from the Clerk of the Orphans' Court in the county where the marriage is performed,"

It is a quite common practice for a license to be obtained in one county and the rite performed in another. Probably scarce a day passes that this is not the case. The irregularity does not invalidate the marriage, but a lawyer suggests that possibly ministers of the gospel and justices of the peace run some risk in thus violating the law; that so far as the Pennsylvania marriage license law is concerned the license in these cases might as well be taken out in another State.

Newton Petrie states that as a rule the certification takes place, and he supposes the irregularity will not work much harm, but as there is no certainty that a marriage coremony performed in one county will be certified to

there is no certainty that a marriage ceremon performed in one county will be certified to in another, the parties taking the risk run som danger of trouble in future—or their de scendants will, when it becomes necessary to

scendants will, when it becomes necessary to establish a marriage.

The causes of the irregularity are various. Sometimes people do not want their marriage made public, and so get a license in a county other from the one in which they wed. Again it is often much more convenient to get the license in an adjoining county than in the one in which the parties live. From the edges of all the counties surrounding this its easier to get to Pittsburg than to Greensburg, Little Washington, Beaver or Butler.

There is an impression abroad, however, that if people care for the peace of mind of their descendants they will do well to pay attention to the first provision of the law above cited.

PASSED THE ORDEAL.

Result of the Civil Service Examination Applicants for Government Positions List of the Eligibles-May Get Jobs Son

The following is a list of the successful applicants and their percentages in the civil service examination of February, which was conducted by the local board. There were 130 applicants from various points in this end of the State, and the proportion of successful ones is above the average. It will be understood that success in these examinations does not entitle the applicants to po sitions, but simply decides their eligibility. sitions, but simply decides their eligibility.
Clerk's list—Robert J. Morris, 88.80; Austin C.
Wooster, 88.70; Charles H. McAllister, 88.60;
Frank B. McIniston, 88.30; Joseph H. Jacobs,
86.30; David D. Davis, 86.40; R. L. Martin, 86.40;
S. R. Rosemond, 84.80; A. B. Hughes, 77; Darins
Hutton, 76.30; William B. Thompson, 74; Robert
M. Best, 72.80; William Hogan, 71.30; William
F. Johnson, 75.90.
Messengers—Lucius L. Hill, 90.20; Joseph J.
Enlenstein, 87, 40; W. H. Patterson, 87; John C.
Fetterman, 83; Cyrus S. Youngson, 78.70;
Charles V. Forrester, 78.20; Harry D. Johnson,
78; Park Painter Mettz, 75; S. W. Rosenblott,
71.80.

SHE DEMANDS SUPPORT.

A Wife Travels Over to Ohio for Her Rec reant Husband.

Agent Dean returned yesterday from Colum bus O., where he had been prosecuting a suit his family. Kline is a machinist and until three years ago resided in this city. When he moved to Columbus with his wife and three children he was offered a position in the Columbus Machine Works at \$200 per month if he would stop drinking. He took the place, but two years later, just prior to the birth of the fourth child, which is now 10 months old, ha shused his wife so that she was compelled to leave him and return to her parents in Alle pheny. Subsequently she got Kline to make an agreement to pay her \$25 a month for the support of herself and children. He only respected the agreement a short time, and she was thrown upon her own resources. She laid the case before Agent Dean, who endeavored to affect a satisfactory arrangement between to sifect a satisfactory arrangement between the husband and wife, but was unsuccessful, Dean as a last resor: decided to prosecut Kline under a recently adopted law in which makes it a penitentiary offense for a man to neglect his family. The Court can either place the neglectful husband under a \$1,000 bond to support his family properly or commit him for not more than three years. At the hearing on Saturday night at Columbus Dean and Mrs. Kline testified, and Kline was held for court, Mr. Dean expects to have no trouble in secur-Mr. Dean expects to have no trouble in secur

A VERY MYSTERIOUS VISITOR. Saloonkeepers Out Penn Avenue Talk to the

Strange Young Man.

Saloonkeepers out Penn avenue and through out Lawrenceville are somewhat mystified over the action of a young man who visited them during the past week. The man in question was rather well dressed and intelligent looking He visited each saloon where the proprietor is an applicant for a continuance of his license and made numerous inquiries about the place. The young man was also around with a man which he consulted and at frequent intervals made numerous marks thereon. The size of the dining room, barroom and other questions were asked, but no attempt was made by him to secure money as far as heard from.

At one place he stated that he was securing the information for the Judges who desired to use it during the license court. Some of the He visited each saloon where the proprietor is the information for the Judges who desired to use it during the license court. Some of the dispensers of beverages thought the young man might have been securing data for the Law and Order Society. At any rate his visit has cre-ated a great deal of talk.

Action on F. G. Walker's Death. Local Union 5230, A. F. of L., composed of paper carriers, held a mass meeting yesterday paper carriers, need a mass meeting yesterday and passed suitable resolutions on the death of F. G. Walker, for many years a carrier for Thr DISPATCH. Mr. Walker is the first member

of the new union to pass away. An Old Man's Sudden Death. John Fisher, aged 62 years, died suddenly in an outhouse at his home, No. 30 Pride street, yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified, but on investigation learned that the deceased

had been ill for two years, and an inquest was PEOPLE WHO COME AND GO.

-P. W. Roth, a Bradford oil man, A. N. Broadhead and Superintendent George E. Maliby, of the Jamestown Street Railway Company, are at the Auderson. The railroad men are buying electric equipment.

-Roland Reed, with some of his players, stopped over last evening to spend the night. The company will present the "Woman Hater" -J. A. Lindsey, formerly of Pittsburg,

but now a Colorado cattle man, is stopping at -F. J. Herrne, manager of the Riverside Iron Works, and F. E. Hannon, of Burton, were registered at the Monongahela House

-P. M. Joyce, of Youngstown, a prom nent member of the Amalgamated Association -Colonel Sam B. Dick, of Meadville, took breakfast at the Monongabela House yes

-Richard Mansfield, with his company, arrived last evening and is stopping at the Du

-Robert Nourse, the Washington lecturer, spent Sunday in Pittsburg. -A. L. Wagner, of the United States Army, is at the Duquesne. -B. P. Little, of Charleroi, is at the Sev-

STILL IN POLITICS.

Quiet Burglars Tarry Long Enough to Prove Their Partisanship.

FIRING OUIDS AT MR. CLEVELAND. Two Men Charged With Carrying Off an Entire Barber Shop.

OTHER CRIMES REPORTED ON SUNDAY

"The Republican orators who, in the heat of a campaign, have so far forgotten themselves as to associate Democracy with horse-stealing are now confronted with the fact that a burglary has been committed by men who, by their tracks, show they belong to the Republican faith." Thus said In spector McAleese after hearing the report of robbery committed at the residence of J. E. Johnson, at No. 257 Locust street.

Early yesterday morning Mr. Johnson heard a noise in the house. He was tired and sleepy, and attributed the sound to a wagon passing by or the frantic endeavor of the natural gas meter to gain a name in history along side of Ananias. The thought of burglars never entered his head. He was a firm believer in the prescience of the First District police, and a'ter muttering something about "seat," turned his face to the wall and resumed his slumbers.

About 8 o'clock Mr. Johnson decided to get up. The first article of apparel he reached for was his pants, which he left hanging on the corner of the bedstead. The pants were not there, and a careful search failed to reveal them in the room. At first Mr. Johnson suspected that the spirit of dress reform might have broken out in his household, form might have broken out in his household, but dismissing that thought as unworthy, he hastened downstairs. He found the pants lying in the hall, but \$500 which he had left in the pocket the night before was gone. When Mr. Johnson returned to his bedroom his wife was bunting her gold watch. Mr. Johnson's watch and chain was lying undisturbed upon the bureau.

watch and chain was lying undisturbed upon the bureau.

It was evident that thieves had been at work, and Mr. Johnson and his wife went through the house to see what else had been taken. In the dining room traces of a feast were found. The thieves had set out a nice little lunch, which they had washed down with whisky. The rem-nants of the lunch and empty whisky bottle were left on the table.

The burglars had been in the parlor. Over the mantel hung portraits of ex-President

The burglars had been in the parlor. Over the mantel hung portraits of ex-President Cleveland and Secretary Blaine. The vandals had expressed their disapproval of the great Democrat by plastering quids of tobacco all over the picture, but under Mr. Blaine's por-trait they had inscribed upon the wall the alogan of the several Presidential campaigns, "He's all right." Mr. Johnson mourns the loss of his money, his wife deplores the absence of her watch, and both unite in execrating the men who disfigured their parlor wall.

Mr. Johnson has been a traveling salesman for a cigar firm, and was about to remove to Chicago to start in business for himself.

TOO COLD FOR CRIME.

The Chilly Weather Cools the Hot Blood of the Riotous-Light Attendance at the Sunday Morning Hearings-Paying for Saturday Night Fun.

The cool weather of the past few days has had a marked effect upon the number of arrests made by the police, and the Sunday morning bearings were unusually light. The average Pittsburger was too busy keeping warm to find time to get drunk.

Tried to Carry Off the Keg. Magistrate Gripp had 20 cases before bim at the Central station. John O'Neill was held for court for stealing a keg of beer from his neighbor David Lang, of Second avenue. The beer had been left in the back yard over night, O'Neill made a noise while climbing the fence with the keg, which aroused Lang's daughter. Emma Hedrick was tried for stealing a chunk of meat from a stall at the Market House. The market constable witnessed the theft and on his evidence she was given her option of 30 days to the workhouse or a fine of 310 and costs. She paid the fine John Dailey had been ar-rested for highly in the class from of a Similar rested for kicking in the glass front of a Smith-field street saloon. He fought Officer Sterck on the way to the statue and tried to bite him. A 30-days' sentence was imposed. Morgan Cannon got 30 days for fighling in a Penn avenue car, and D. J. Enright got the same sentence for creating a disturbance at a baznio on Third avenue. Watson Taylor, colored, was held for court on a charge of forcing his way into the room of Florence Burleigh, also col-ored, at No. 54 Arthur street.

All Because of a Sprained Ankle. Magistrate Succep had eight cases on the Southside. William Miller was up to answer the charge of being a suspicious person. He mills yesterday and started to go home. He Fifth street and could go no farther. A friend who was with him told him to go into Zambia's house until he could get a conveyance to take him home. Zimbia failed to understand the matter and had Miller arrested. Things were satisfactorily explained at the hearing a Miller was taken to his home on Mt. Washi William Davis who was drunk on Satur day night and insisted on being arrested was discharged. Joe Fleming was arrested for discharged. Joe Fleming was arrested for drunkenness early yesterday morning. He could not give a good account of his actions for a month past and will spend 30 days at Claremont to brighten up his nemory and become a better man. William Williams was sent to jail for 48 hours for being drunk. William Agnue was fined \$3 and costs for using profane and vile language on Carson street. Rile Johnston, arrested for flourishing firearms, was discharged.

Speak-Easy Proprietors in Trouble. There were a large number of common cases at the I welfth and Seventeenth ward stations. Mary Story and Marie Hart were held by Magistrate McKenna to answer for keeping disorderly houses.

Nineteen Northside Drunks.

There were 19 cases at Mayor Wyman's hearing in Allegheny, and every one of them were drunks. They were all fined small amounts which were paid, with the exception of four in-dividuals, who were sent to jail in default.

Vagrants Seeking for Shelter. At the hearings before Magistrate Hyndma at the Fourteenth ward station there were 11 cases up for a bearing, 7 of whom were charged with vagrancy and 4 with disorderly conduct.

A HORSE THIEF CAPTURED.

Frank Moore Arrested for Selling His Em-

ployer's Horse and Wagon. William Moore was arrested yesterday after noon at his home in Karnes row, Thirty-fifth ward, by Officers O'Donnell and Tanney, and locked up in the Thirty-sixth ward police station on a charge of horse stealing, preferred by William Carless, of the West End, before Macistrate McKenna. Moore was employed by Mr. Carless as driver of one of his express wagons, and on last Thursday morning, it is alleged. and on last I nursuay morning, it is a lieged.

Moore drove the horse and wagon to Gimber &
McKelvey's auction stables, at 202 Penn avenue,
where he sold horse, wagon and harness for \$35.

Moore then took the train for New Castle,
where he stopped until Saturday evening, when
he returned to his home in the West End.
When Mr. McKelvey was told that the horse
and wagon had been stolen from Mr. Carless he
promptly turned the property over to the
owner.

owner.

Detectives Robison and Bendle transferred
Moore last evening from the Thirty-sixth ward
station to the Central station, where his case
will be heard this morning.

Arrested for Abusing His Family. William Rankin, colored, was arrested last night by Officer Scott and lodged in the Eleventh ward station for abusing his family. Rankin lives on Arthur street, and for several weeks past a number of complaints have come from the neighbors to Sergeant Cochran about his abusing his family.

Ex-Alderman O'Brien Free Again. Ex-Alderman D.-C. O'Brien, of the Twelftl ward, will be released from the penitentiar this morning after having served a two-year and-nine-mouth term. O'Brien was convicte of collecting illegal fees from the county.

A Raid Made by Captain Brophy. Last night Captain Brophy, of Lawrenceville, made a raid on a disorderly house run by Philip Gruber, on Thirty-seventh street. The

proprietor and three visitors were arrested and CARRIED OFF THE BARBER SHOP While the Boss Barber Was Enjoying a The-

strical Performance Detective Robinson yesterday arrested George
Duystes, a barber, who is charged with robbery.
Duyster had been in the employ of Frederick
Schumacher, at No. 394 Fifth avenue, and one
night last week Schumacher took his family to
the theater, leaving Duyster and a man named
Cheatham in charge. When he returned
Cheatham and Duyster had gone, taking with
them all the razors, brushes and other barber
tools in the shop, besides a writing desk and
other articles, to the value of over \$100.

The writing-desk was discovered in a secondhand store the next day, and Cheatham was arrested on Friday. Duyster refuses to say anything about the affair, but claims he is innocent

LAID IN A STOCK FOR SUNDAY.

The Porter in a Southside Saloon Arre for Robbing His Employer. John Jackson, a colored porter at Edward William's saloon on Carson, near South Twelfth street, was arrested on Pride street

Twelfth street, was arrested on Pride street about 4 o'clock yesterday morning as a suspicious character. He had a basket on his arm and seemed to be afraid of being noticed. The officer examined the basket and found it full of bottles of whisky, boxes or cigars, fancy canned goods and wine glasses. Jackson said the goods had been given to him by Mr. Williams, but his story was not believed and he was locked up in Central station.

Mr. Williams was sent for yesterday and identified the stolen goods.

Jackson will have a hearing this morning. WILL TRY AGAIN.

William H. Kent to Be Arrested Upon His Release From Riverside. Another man is to be arrested as he leaves the Riverside Penitentiary and be compelled to stand trial on charges which, if he is convicted, will probably return him for a longer visit than was his last. William Harrison Kent has put in 18 months in the Western Penitentiary, having been convicted of a "free coinage act" in which the Government didn't have a hand.

Kent leaves the doors of the penitentiary we him him to day but he will meet one whom being him to day but he will meet one whom be will not great as a loving friend. Detective Reynolds, of Scranton, will receive him with open arms and handeriffs too, for that matter, and he will go to Scranton to answer the charges of arson, burglary and larceny.

THE POWER OF A CENT.

Will Purchase Much More in Pittsburg To-Day Than It Would a While Ago-A Time When It Was an Unknown Quan-

The purchasing power of a penny in Pittsburg nowadays is scarcely appreciated. Half a century ago solid business men did an extensive trade without, as the expression ran, "the scratch of a pen" between them. Receipts in the ordinary course of trade were scarcely ever given for the payment of small sums of money, nor were they expected.

In those days, if a man's word were not as good as his bond, he did not get much business and almost any kind of bookkeeping would answer. If in settlement the debtor got within 25 cents of the amount he owed on payment, it was generally considered either mean or peculiar. As late as 1850 the dime was the smallest amount of money recognized in many parts of the South. The old ff penny bit and half dime were occasionally seen but if neither haves no resiler, havened It pointy bit and hair dime were occasionally seen, but if neither buyer nor seller happened to have either a dime was regarded near enough in small and 25 cents in larger transactions. It a Northener bought a sheet of paper and an envelope and gave a dime and waited for his change he was known at once as a Yankee. The people in those localities got along very well, as not only were their main purchases six months' or a year's supply, as a rule, but on well, as not only were their main purchases six months or a year's supply, as a rule, but on smaller transactions they evened up on the change in the course of the year. Cents were unknown except in the postoffices, and if given to children they knew not their use. They could not ouy prizes packages of candy, or a top, or any of the thousand and one things that may be had in Pittsburg for a cent. In Texas and on the frontier generally, especially in mining camps. in Pittsburg for a cent. In Texas and on the frontier generally, especially in mining camps, nothing less than a "bit," 25 cents, was recognized, and people got along very well, as there was not enough subdivision in trade to make the ultimate losses or gains material.

It is of interest to note that the older the nation the smaller it makes coin. In Egypt, which was gray-headed 2,000 years before our ancestors were known to historians, Diodorus Siculus says, it only cost \$3 12 to raise a child from infancy to manhood—about 16 cents a year—so that a cent about 16 cents a year—so that a cent went a considerable distance in the purchase of household necessities and the Egyptians must have found use for very small coins. In the early history of the Hebrews little reference is found to any coin less than the talent and shekel, the former worth nearly \$2,000 and the latter 62% cents, but is the time of Christ the differentiation of business had made farthings necessary. In Europe, England finds the half cent, or farthing, necessary. Germany has the pfennig, or fourth of a cent, and Switzerland coins a centime, or one-fith of a cent, while the Chinese, who are said to have eaten pork raw for 70,000 years before they accidentally learned the added luxury of roasting it, several myriaus of years ago, proving the great antiquity of the nation, has found it necessary to make a coin equal in value to our mill, or imaginary money of account. This Chinese coin, which may be found in almost any Chinese laundry or opium joint in Pittsburg, is one of considerable size and has a hole in the center to enable the Celestials to string them, as the Pernsylvana Dutch formerly did schnita. To persons of smail means and who are fascinated by the seductive American game known as poker, they would afford an excellent substitute for ourpresent coin when the penny-vante game is played. cellent substitute for our present coin when the

THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE Held Several Interesting Meetings in the Two Cities Yesterday.

penny-ante game is played.

The regular meeting of the Sons of Temperance was held at their hall on Ohio street, Alle gheny, last night. The speakers were Messrs, Mooney, Carlisle, Grundy and Boyer, all of whom spoke in the interests of unsuccessful applicants for license. They claimed that the Constitution of the United States did not give one man a right that another could not have, and if it was right to grant a license to one it was equally right to grant it to all.

Moorhead Union, W. C. T. U., No. 2, filled their hall on Grant street to the doors last

their hall on Grant street to the doors last evening. Addresses were made by Mrs. R. H. Jones, Mrs. William Getty, J. W. Powell and George Schoff. It was unusually interesting, and a large number signed the pledge.

The meeting advertised for the "Little Jim" Church, on Rebecca street, Allegheny, did not take place, on account of a lack of both artificial and natural cas the fuel having heart. ficial and natural gas, the fuel having been kept from flowing through the pipes by the mud washed into them during the recent flood.

UNION STATION VERY COLD.

Passengers Complained About the Lack of Heat in the Station. The Union Depot was as cold as a barn last evening, with no strips on to cover the open-

ings between the boards. The wind howled through the dingy place, driving the little heat out and making everybody shiver. The out and making everybody shiver. The com-plaints of people waiting on trains were deep and long. The little children suffered the most from the cold. Everybody tried to hug the four fireplaces, but it was no use. The need for a new station has been demonstrated long

agn.

Even the nightly loafer couldn't stand the loy atmosphere, and found it warmer crouching around the corners of the building outside. When the station is not cold it is usually too hot, and the odor that results from bad venulation is disgusting to sensitive nostrils.

AN IMPROMPTU SPEAK-EASY. J. W. Tygard's Second Avenue Liquor Store

Robbed Yesterday Morning. Between 5 and 6 o'clock yesterday morning plate glass window in the liquor store of J. W. Tygard, at 249 and 251 Second avenue, was broken in, and all the whisky that could be

reached with the aid of a wire hook, made for that purpose, was taken. The store is in the Second Avenue Hotel building. The affair was reported to the policeman on the beat, but he found nothing to give him a clew to the thieves.

The greatest loss was the broken window which was worth \$100.

IN A CRITICAL CONDITION. Edward R. McDowell Lying Seriously III o Typhoid Pneumonia.

Edward E. McDowell, the car dispatch the Pittsburg Traction Company, Oakland, is lying very ill with typhoid pneumonia at his residence, No. 249 Atwood street. He has been confined to his room nearly two weeks. He had shown signs of recovery, but yesterday he took a change for the worse, rendering his chances of getting well very few.

He has had typhoid fever several times be-fore, which tends to make his case all the more critical.

WHY HE'S NOT IN IT

Professor Jones Gives an Inside Story About His Discharge.

HOW A WOMAN'S TONGUE FIGURED.

Pinancial Methods in Vogue in the Seventh Ward School Board.

SOME ECHOES OF THE LAST CAMPAIGN

All Allegheny was agog yesterday over the summary discharge of Prof. Milton Jones from the principalship of the Seventh ward schools, where he has been in service for the past 29 years. The discharge was alleged to be made because Mrs. Jones had circulated standerous stories about the Board of Directors. . According to the professor's story, the

discharge may be called an echo of the last campaign, together with the fact that the Principal once loaned money to a Director and would not do it a second time. The story told by Prof. Jones yesterday is as follows: "I have been in the Seventh ward school

for about 29 years and never had any trouble before this. I can deny any direct fraud on the part of the board or that my wife circulated any such story.

Charges of Neglect of Duty. "The way it came about was this: The affairs of the ward have not been conducted economically for years. Last July \$2,000 economically for years. Last July \$2,000 worth of bonds fell due, and there was only \$2,100 in the treasury with which to pay interest and other contingent expenses. Knowing that I had some money the board requested me to buy in the bonds and they would resew them. I had my attorney to come to my home to find out whether it was a safe investment, and among other things I told him the board bad not published any financial statement for the past six years. The attorney at once said that the board was liable to a fine of \$300 for each year. My wife overheard the conversation. I

the board was liable to a fine of \$300 for each year. My wife overheard the conversation. I took the bonds.

"Later my wife had some trouble with a neighbor in which a school director became involved, and while angre she said the director was liable to be fined \$300 for not publishing a report. She also told two other people and the matter became noised about the ward. The directors finally summoned me before them. I explained matters and was exonerated, except that I was instructed to exercise more authority over my wife. I told the directors that, as several of them had wives with tongues, they knew that a woman'stongue was a mighty hard

several of them had wives with tongues, they knew that a woman's tongue was a mighty hard thing to curb. Everything was smoothed over for the time.

"Well, at the last ward election the extravagance of the ward schools and the unpublished financial statements were used with the result that Peter Bolster, one of the old members, was defeated. I had always attended the meetings of the board up until the meeting before the last, when I detected a change in the atmosphere and said I would not attend any more of the meetings. At the one on Wednesday I suppose they were angry because I did not come. May Not Serve Out This Year.

"At last they have discharged me, and I do ot know whether I will serve out the balance of this year. By making a fight I could hold over for another year. Five years ago I was the first man in the city to be elected to a principalship for three years. At the expiration of my term I was re-elected for three years and this election was reaffirmed last year.

"As for the authority of my wife's statement I can say that no report has been published, and the reports given to the Board of Controllers does not cover the points of the law, for their method enables the board to bond the ward for almost unlimited amounts. They have appeared as economists by keeping the millage down, but at the same time they have not been making any impression on the debt.

millage down, but at the same time they have not been making any impression on the debt. In 1880 when the new schoolhouse was built the board reported a bonded indebtedness of \$24,000. There was also a floating debt which they afterward covered with bonds. Since that time they have only recalled \$10,500 worth of bonds, but in that time have paid over \$15,000 in interest. The bonded indebtedness is still \$22,500 and no buildings have been erected in the past ten years." At this point Mrs. Jones ventured the remark that her husband would have been all right if he had not refused to lend money to a director.

Since the matter has been brought up I can "Since the matter has been brought up I can say in explanation that six years ago one of the directors became embarrassed in oil and I loaned bim money and exonerated one year's interest. He paid me several years later, and has since been reputed to be very wealthy. Lately he got in deep water again, and, although he did not ask me outright for the money, he intimated that a repetition of the past aid would be acceptable. As the money would have to be given on his individual security, I refused to give the loan. I believe if I had given the money nothing would have been said. given the money nothing would have been said and my wife could have talked as she pleased.

GETTING THEIR SUNDAY MAIL

Postmaster McKean's New Arrangement for Expediting Delivery of Letters. Postmaster McKeau yesterday put into oper tion another improvement. It has been the custom heretofore on Sunday morning for the carriers to distribute from the office the mail for the hotels, newspapers and other downtown business concerns. The mail was handed only the hour between 9:30 and 10:30 A. M.: Is

illowed for this purpose, the carriers' windo

was often too small to accommodate the crowd

that would call. Besides, confusion resulted to the carriers, as each carrier was required to wait upon persons whose places of business were upon his route.

In order to get over all this confusion the postmasser decided to open the door into the carriers' big room and allow persons after mail to walk through a narrow passage, guarded upon each side by ropes stretched from the outside door through the carriers' room and out to the wagon yard on the Smithfield street side. At the end of each of the nine ranges of carriers a placard, bearing the names of the carriers a placard, bearing the names of the carthat would call. Besides, confusion resulted riers a placard, bearing the names of the carriers on the range, was posted. A person enters and passes along until he reaches the range where his carrier is located. He generally knows the carrier or the carrier knows him, hands out his mail, and he walks out without having to wait a moment.

The new system was tried yesterday, and the 200 or 350 people who called for their mail were all highly pleased with it. The postmaster himself watched the effect of the new arrangement, and found it not only a convenience to iers a placard, bearing the names of the car

ment, and found it not only a convenience t the carriers, but it prevents delay to the other

CAME IN LIKE A LION. Gas Consumers Are Afraid of a Big Shortage

March certainly came in like a lion, and if the old adage is true will go out like the proverbial lamb. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the thermometer registered 14°. At So'clock last thermometer registered 14°. At So'clock last evening it had gone up to 20°, with warmer prospects for to-day. The minimum temperature yesterday was 11°, the maximum 22°. People suffered little from the cold as it was Sunday and there was a fair supply of gas, but they look forward with apprehension to-day, when the 25,000 laundries fire up and a large quantity of gas is consumed.

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

TYPOGBAPHICAL UNION No. 7 met yesterday and nominated candidates for the annual ele A. M. SWARTZ, treasurer of the Carpenters Brotherhood, and John Beck, of the Stone Cutters' Union, went to Philadelphia last evening. They declined to say what was the object of

A NEW rolling mill has recently been put in operation in the Krupp Works at Essen, Germany, which is probably larger than any in the world. It is designed for rolling armor plates, and will roll plate about 28 inches and nearly 12 feet wide. The rolls are of steel, and each pair in their rough state weighed 100,000 pounds. The rolling mill with its reversing engine furnishes cranes that can move 300,000 pounds.

A Cable Car Misses a Switch. About 10 o'clock last night car No. 225 East End division, Citizens' Traction line, missed the switch at the forks of the road, and as a result the grip caught and snapped off. The accident caused nearly an hour's delay to

A Small East End Blaze. Engine Company No. 14 answered a still alarm yesterday morning for a slight fire in an outhouse belonging to Charles P. Wills, on THAT hacking cough can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it. Sold by Jos. Fleming & Son, 412 Market st.

cial To Let Lists This Morning.

DEFENDS HIS BILL.

Place Out of the Wharfs Would not Interfere With River Business-The Alle gheny Frontage Wanted.

Senaton Filina went to New York las evening. Since Senator Dunlap made his famous speech against the bill to conver the local whar's into market places, he real-izes the strength of the opposition, and is doing all in his power to stem the tide. "I have talked with a number of river men abou the object of the bill," he said, "but all they

the object of the bill." he said, "but all they will speak of when river matters are touched is the glories of these streams 20 years ago. The trouble is they want to keep everything themselves. The wharf is fully a half mile long, and it would not interfere with their business to give up a part of it for market wagons. This is all that is asked, and the wagons would not be so placed as to blockade the passage to boats.

"The wharfs are lying idle, and why shouldn't the city realize some revenues from them? The rivermen will listen to nothing. I have asked them to look over the ground with Chief Bigelow, but they wouldn't do it. They want everything pertaining to the river. Instead of looking for a snake in the bill, why don't they do do something. If the wagons interrupt river traffic, the remedy would be with Councils, and the rivermen could easily have it stopped."

Senator Neeb said there was no cause for alarm. The city, he claimed, had no desire to appropriate the wharf. The bill merely asked for the use of the Allegheny frontage, which, he added, was not needed by the rivermen. Others claim that if the canal to Erie, is built that then wharfage on the two rivers will be required for boat landings. Once the city had that then wharfage on the two rivers will be required for boat landings. Once the city had secured the frontage it would be loth to give it up, and the rivermen feel that to avoid trouble in the future it were better to leave the whar!

TO SAVE SHOE LEATHER.

A Dealer Recommends Two Pairs to B Worn on Alternate Days.

"It pays to have two pairs of shoes for daily us and to wear them on alternate days," remarked a Smithfield street dealer yesterday. "On first thought you may think this a shrewd move or the part of shoe men to get rid of their stock but in the long run we lose by it. Every man knows who has paid any attention to the subject that no two pairs of shoes are worn out alike. This is shown when you put on an old pair of shoes which were laid aside. They don't fit the feet, and you say that they feel

funny.

"One day a man will wear bis shoes in a certain direction, and if he uses the same pair day after day the chances are they will not be worn even all over the foot. If he should put a not have the foot. n another pair on alternate days, the foot able to press on the other side, and it is plain to be seen how more wear can be obtained from the shoes. If you don't believe me, try the plan and save money on foot gear."

FAVORABLY IMPRESSED.

Legislative Committee Will Reco Appropriations.

The legislative committee that visited the California State Normal School on Saturday eturned to the Monongahela House yesterday. Representative Sands said the committee would recommend the appropriations asked for by the institutions which they inspected in Pittsburg, and it is only a question whether the revenues will be sufficient or not. The Mercy Hospital wants \$70,000, of which \$50,000 are

Hispital wants \$70,000, of which \$50,000 are for buildings and the balance for support. The Newsboys' Home asks for \$5,000 for buildings, and the California Normal requests \$25,000 for a gymnasium and model school.

The committee was in the tow of Chief Elliot, Dr. Wiley and C. F. McKenna vesterday afternoon. The Democrats called to see Mr. Wherry, the member of their faith. They visited various points of interest and the different political clubrooms.

TOO MANY LAW MAKERS.

W. S. Guffy Would Have the Number Re duced and Better Wages Paid. Like a great many other people W. S. Guffy s not very well pleased with the plan of mak

ing laws in this State. He said last evening: 'I would like to see the number of represents ives in the House cut down to 30, and 15 in the Senate. These men should be paid first-class salaries, and only the best men should be salaries, and only the best men should be elected. They may be business men or lawyers, but in any case they should have brains. "When they meet let the neople who want legislation appear before them and present their claims. The legislators could then frame the laws to suit the voters, and not the few who generally have some ulterior object in view. I suppose my ideas may be considered utopian, but I see no reason why such a scheme would not work satisfactorily."

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

Not the Verestchagin Collection, but the Library, Was Open. A number of people went to Carnegie Hall esterday under the impression that the Verestchagin collection was to be open. In a

verestenagin collection was to be open. In a talk with a DISPATCH reporter, John W. Beatty said concerning the matter:

"I am sorry that I could not throw the doors of the gallery open to the public to-day, but as I had no authority from the American Art Association to do so, free of charge, they had to remain closed, for I do not believe in moneymaking enterprises on the Sabbath day." Representative Wherry remarked last even-

ing, at the Monongahela House, that it was

ponsense to say that the Burdick bill cannot be brought up again in the House. He said the rules could be changed and the measure recou-HEADACHE, neuralgia, dizziness, nervousness, spasms, sleeplessness, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at Joy.

Fleming & Son's, Market st. FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Best All-Wool Ex-Super Lowell Ingrain Carpets at 60 and 65c a Yard. During the week beginning Monday, March 2, we will offer 10,000 yards of above oods at the remarkably low price of 60 and

65 cents per yard.

This is the very best grade of ingrain carpet made in America, and they are not kept by all carpet dealers, but where they are in stock the regular prices are 80 and 85 cents. Remember, this offer is for one week only. Don't come and ask for them on March 9, because they will not last so long.

EDWARD GROETZINGER, 627 and 629 Penn avenue.

A FEATURE

Of Great Interest to Renters, The special rent lists appearing Mondays and Thursdays in this paper are very help-ful to home hunters. Look at them.

READ our dress goods and silk "ad." It is full of suggestions for you this morning. Come and see the big table full of 50-inch JOS. HORNE & Co.'s suitings. Penn Avenue Stores.

wool seal capes—fine ones, \$12 50. Bought last week in New York much below value. That's why they're \$12 50. Boggs & BUHL. Early Spring Opening.

Special-by express this morning-ladies'

Exclusive styles of Jresses and gowns, Wednesday and Thorsday, March 4 and 5. PARCELS & JONES, 29 Fifth avenue. A FEATURE Of Great Interest to Renters

The special rent lists appearing Monday

DON'T miss Groetzinger's special sale of liapleums that got caught in the flood. Begins March 2 and lasts one week. 627 and 629 Penn avenue.

and Thursdays in this paper are very help ful to home hunters. Look at them.

Ladies' Wrappers! A grand assortment, from 98c to \$5, at Rosenbaum & Co.'s. NEW, new, new, new dress trimmings for

NEW, new, acc., avenue.

spring at 710 Penn avenue.

REINING & WILDS. READ our dress goods "ad." this morning Jos. HORNE & Co.'s, Penn Avenue Stores

Special To Let Lists This Morning.

FRENCHMEN FLOCK IN

From the Glass-Making Centers to This Country, to Obtain the

HIGHER WAGES FOR BLOWING.

A Conjecture That They Are Influenced

to Emigrate Here by MANUPACTURERS WITH OBJECTS FOR IT

The arrival in this city, Friday, of nine

French glass blowers and their families, has caused considerable comment among members of the trade, and occasioned much con-PENN AVE. STORES. jecture as to when foreign workers will cease coming to these shores and, presumably usurping the functions of native work-

The newly arrived glassblowers referred to are from Lyons, a city in Southern France far removed from the glass-making district, of which Charleroi is the center. To many American workers this fact goes to show that the United States is becoming more generally known among European glassworkers as a remuperative field for their art, and, as far as Pittsburg is concerned, that French workers throughout that country are well informed as to where, in this country, the chances of employment are the greatest, and the demand the largest. The small contingent which arrived last week is but one of many which has reached

the city within the past three months. They All Know Where to Go. These foreigners know naught of English, are unacquainted with the country, but are sufficiently informed to know where to ship to, and what quarter of the city to seek for furthe

and what quarter of the city to seek for further knowledge when they arrive. The glassblowers recently arrived went to the Southside, and by this time have been lost among the number of foreign residents of all countries which go to make up that quarter of the city.

Though native workers are without definite information, there is a shrewd belief among them that the French blowers do not find their way over here by chance, but rather in pursuance of the expectations held out to them by emissaries in this country, as the result of a systematic attempt to induce the emigration of freeign workmen in large numbers. It is believed that certain among the glass manufacturers of this district have organized a means of extensive advertising in French and Heiging glass-working districts the advantages accruing to workers in this section over those accruing to workers in this section over those accruing to workers in this section over those on the continent, and that the steady arrival of foreign blowers—who land here and mix with the ordinary population without any comment—is due to invitations, couched in the form of tabulated statistics as to American glassmaking earnings, extensively disseminated among the foreigners.

Double Motives for the Immigration The purpose of the manufacturers is credited with being based on the double motive of theckmating native glassblowers in any attempt to increase the rate of wages, by providing a body of men who would take the places of organized workers in the event of trouble arising, and of profiting by the skill of men who for so many years sustained the quality of French and Belgian-made glass against all That foreign workers should readily seize op-

HUGUS & HACKE

portunities of coming here is not remarkable, when it is remembered that the American

FRENCH CHALLIS.

Our complete importations are on display, and a selection now can be easily made from the large variety of elegant new colorings and designs, either in light or dark grounds which we now offer, price 55c a yard. The new styles and fabries in our

WASH GOODS DEPARTMENT

iso deserve attention this week. American

Zephyr Ginghams, beautiful new colorings and styles, the equal in every way of the high-price Scotch and French goods—the price but 25c a yard. Other lines of Ameri-can Ginghams, Toile du Nords, Brenton and Dressden Cloth, over 700 styles from which to select-prices 121/4 and 15c a yard. AMERICAN CHALLIS. A well-selected assortment of this season's

new styles and colors, 1234c a yard. Some new sheer and soft-finished tabrics offered this season, named Pongees, Dimitys and Ladies' Muslin, in beautiful printings on light and dark grounds, 15 and 20e a yard. AMERICAN SATEENS. This season's designs and colorings, 121/c a

yard. Chintzes and Cheviots for shirtings, waists, blouses, etc., in an immense variety of styles in grades that range in price from 10 to 25c a yard. In WHITE GOODS Our assortments have never been so extensive. Novelties in Lace effects, Fig-ured Swiss, Plaids, Checks, Stripes, Hemstitched and Tucked Lawns for

Piques, etc., etc. Cor. Fifth Ave. & Market St.

skirts and aprons, Plain and Figured



During this week we will offer one case of Double Twill Serges at 50 cents per yard.

of French Cashmeres at 60 cents. Another big lot at 50

One lot of Spring Shades

cents. See them and you will buy them.

MRS. C. WEISSER,

435—MARKET ST.—437

GORHAM STERLING SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, KNIVES

-AND-FANCY PIECES. Latest designs now open. E. P. ROBERTS & SONS,

FIFTH AVE, AND MARKET ST.

workers earn about four times what their Eu-ronean brethren do. The prospect of earning \$55 a week is an alluring one to men whose best efforts yield them not more than \$10 a week, and from what is understood of this foreign ami from what is understood of this oreign importation movement—a marter which the contract labor law cannot control—it will not lie long before Pittsburg will have as large a French colony as Cincinnat has to-day of Ger-mans or New York of Irish. The French are everywhere regarded as good colonists, and are welcomed far in excess of the manner in which Italians, Hungarians and the Slav people are

The Leading Pittsburg, Pa., Dry Goods House. Monday, March, 2, 1801.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

OUR GRAND GENERAL OPENING

DRESS GOODS

-AND-

SILKS. A magnificent display of new

goods direct from the great factories of the world. All new and popular shades in Plain Colored Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Henriettas, Silk Warp Henriettas, Silk Warp Drap de Ete, Lansdownes, Serges, Cheviots, new Devonshire Serges, Crepons, Armure Crepons, Wool Batistes, Camel's Hair Serges, Camel's Hair Beiges, Beatrice Cloths, Bedford

Cords and Cordurettes. All supe-

rior goods and the shades most rich and beautiful. We call especial attention to our collection of London and Paris high novelty Dress Goods, comprising the richest and most elegant goods produced. We show a large assortment of designs exclusively our own. We direct attention to a few:

Very fine camel's hair serge, with shaggy circular tafts, forming bold and striking effect.

Bold plaids of sharpy camel's hair bars, on serges and camel's hairs.

New and novoi color effects in shaggy camel's har stripes on serge grounds.

Handsome jacquarded cheviot with large oval-shaped tufted figures, in rich color effects. effects,
Camel's hair "ribeline," soft and elegant
fabric in a line of ultra fashionable
Parislan shades.
High class camel's hair cheviots, mixture
effects, soft and elegant goods, in rich new

effects, soft and elegant goods, in rich new shades.

Novelty invisible stripe suitings, herring bone effects, in all new colorings.

New bastile cloth, in rich shade of tans, plains and mixtures.

Fancy diagonal camel's hair cheviots, in grays, modes, tans, uhlan, blues, rosewoods and cottas.

A choice line of new French plaids, 42 inches wide, entirely new patterns, fully 50 different styles, at 75c a yard.

New French plaids, 42 inches wide,

bright new colors, new styles; also black and whites at 95c and \$1 a yard. A special line of novelty-broken checks, with tufts, in grays, 42 inches wide, at \$1 25 a yard. A line of plaids, in navy blue grounds with the plaid formed of bars of gold or silver silk threads-42 inches wide, \$1 35 a

On a center table this morning we place on display a full representation of our grand line of 50-inch suitings, the finest and largest and most complete collection of these goods to be found in any house in the coun-50-inch all pure wool English style checks

50-inch all pure wool English style checks, lavge variety of colorings, at \$1 15 a yard, 50-inch English gray Coveron suttings, with black stripes, at \$1 20 a yard.
50-inch plaids and stripes, English styles, choice colorings, at \$1 25 a yard.
50-inch English style stripes, in grays and browns, at \$1 35 a yard.
50-inch English style stripe suitings, at \$1 25 a yard.

50-inch extra fine quality English style
checks and stripes, new shades, very
choice styles, at \$1 25 a yard.

50-inch extra fine quality English suitings,
invisible checks, mixture effects, gray, at

\$2 a yard.
50-inch English Cheveron plaid suitings,
very choice variety of designs and colorings, at \$2 25 a yard.
And many other lines equally interesting.
At the American Dress Goods counter we show a very complete stock, entirely new, of domestic goods, handsome in appearance, rich colors and superior for wear, in plains,

plaids, stripes and checks, all widths, from 36 to 50 inches, and prices from 25e to \$1 25 Our stock of all-wool challies is unsurpassed Our stock of all-wool challies is unsurpassed in variety, beauty of designs and coloring, or value and perfection of cloth. Every piece of the hundreds entirely new, the colors rich and elegant and the patterns beautiful. Specially attractive styles in black grounds with floral designs, and also in white and cream grounds. New and novel effects in broche patterns.

Dress Goods, embracing all the regular and stable weaves—Cashmeres, Cashmere Longs, Silk Warps, Drap de Almas, Melrose, Armures, Serges, Cheviots, etc., and many new novelties. Note the following: Black all-wool Grenadines, 41 inches wide,

Very large and complete stock of Black

with deep flounce of Ottoman silk stripe, extra quality and hundsome effect. Black all-wool 4-inch Grenadine, with flounce of polka spots, and satin and crepe flounce of polks spots, and satin and creps stripes.

Black all-wool 44-inch Carmelites, with deep hem-stitched border, in a variety of different designs.

Black all-wool extra quality Carmelite, hem-stitched and satin striped, effective and stylish.

The new Black Engadine, a beautiful silk warp fabric, more lustrous than Benga-line: rich effects in clusters of narrow stripes.

stripes.

New Byzantines, new Lansdownes, new Gloriosas and new Silk Warp Mohairs. This black goods stock is complete and comprehensive and offers, besides the great-

est varieties, the very best values. SILKS.

Complete new assortment of rich and beautiful novelties in most artistic and offective patterns, and most exquisite colors.

To-day we show new line of high-class illuminated India silks, in high art printings.

Rich and elegant printed Crepe de Chenes,
on black or cream grounds, in the most beautiful patterns and colors.

Beautiful Moires, which are to be extremely
popular this season, bearing the approval of the
Delsarteen followers.

In addition to these and many other nch novelties special interest centers in a lot of bar-

In addition to these and many other nch novelties special interest centers in a lot of bargains offered to-day:

Plain Poncees at 35, 50 and 75c a yard.

Printed Poncees at 35, 50 and 75c a yard.

Printed Poncees at 30c, worth 31 35,

Indias at 60 and 75c, worth 31.

Stripe Sunahs at 45c, worth 75a.

Taffeta Silks at 50c, worth 31.

Black Silk and Wool Grenadines, with Ottoman Silk stripes and embroidered colored figures.

Black All-Silk Grenadine, with Pompadore Silk embroidered floral designs.

Black All-Silk Grenadines, with deep flounce in a variety of novel stripe patterns.

Black All-Silk Grenadines, plain, in 44-inch widths.

widths.

High novelty twisted Silk Grenadines, with
fancy beautitched border.

Plain All-Silk Grenadines, from medium to finest grades.

A very elegant line (15 styles) sheer, Pure Silk Brocaded Grenadines.

Black Silks of all descriptions in fullest assortments and at lowest prices.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

609-621 PENN AVENUE