SEAL PLUSH

JACKETS.

\$18 00 - - \$25 00 Hundreds of styles of Cloth Jackets from

\$3 to \$18.

Beal Beal Plush Reefers, \$15, \$16 50, \$18, to \$22.

FUR CAPES.

Cent a Word

hapes, satin lined. Our present

BUY YOUR FURS NOW

OUR GREAT SPECIAL SALE

ENABLES YOU TO BUY

Fur and Plush Garments

Ladies, You Will Save Dollars by Attending This Sale.

extra charge.

No, we don't expect the "weather man"

to furnish us with chilly December weather in August. WE'RE ADVERTISING FUR GOODS TO-DAY BECAUSE WE

ARE PREPARED TO OFFER OUR

LADY CUSTOMERS AN OPPORTUN-

ITY TO SECURE THEIR FUR AND

PLUSH GARMENTS AT MUCH BE-

or Plush garment you may select we will store it away for you for 60 days without

Furs and Plushes

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SACQUES,

Made of Lister's English Seal Plush-very

FUR-TRIMMED

JACKETS.

All the newest and handsomest styles, 27 to 34 inches long. Trimmed with Real Astrakhan collars and four handsome loops,

fine cheviot cloth, satin facing, \$7 50, \$8 75, \$9 75, \$10 75, \$14 50, \$16 75, \$18 75.

We show 48 styles of fur-trimmed garments for ladies and misses—enough styles

and sizes to suit all.

Also a large assortment of mink-trimmed jackets, 27 to 30 inches long, at attractive

LOW REGULAR PRICES.

our good fortune with customers.

template buying such garments.

AT MUCH BELOW REGULAR

Cited by Counsel for the Presidental Government to Elucidate the Present Situation.

THE CONGRESS AND THE CABINETS

Insurgent Statement as to Bulmaceda's Ambition and His Plans to Gratify It.

NEW YORK, Aug. 29.-William M. Ivins, counsel for the Chilean Legation, has been authorized to make a statement to the merchants doing business with South America. "From the outset," said Mr. Ivins, "the Chilean insurgents have been very much such people as Mr. Lincoln described the Southerners to be in his famous Cooper Institute speech. He said that they were holding pistols to our heads and claimed that if we did not throw up our hands we would be guilty of murder. This has been about the position of the Chilean insurgents from the time that the controversy between themselves and the President first arose.

"President Balmaceda was elected five years ago by the Liberal party, which consisted of a number of factions which found s great deal of difficulty in getting together and agreeing upon a candidate.

HEADING A DISUNITED PARTY.

"Their differences were finally compromised, President Balmneeda was put in nomination and elected. Since his election he has had eight or nine distinct Cabinets. His first effort was to please the entire Liberal party and to insure harmony among the With this end in view he appointed Cabinet after Cabinet, but found it impractical to satisfy all the different wings of the party. There were in it a number of men who were determined either to rule or rain, and who regarded the President as their creature, much as some of our Ameri-can bosses are in the habit of regarding officeholders whom they have assisted as

"President Balmaceda is an even-tem-pered, broad-minded man of great forbearance and urbanity which is so unusual as to have made itim remarkable even among his own urbane people. He acquiesced in the demands of several of the Liberal leaders as long as it was possible for him to do so conformably with the provisions of the Con-

POWERS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Now the Chilean Constitution, while it is very largely patterned after our own, is nevertheless distinctly unlike it in several features, and it is equally unlike the English Constitution. The President is elected for a term of five years, and has absolute command of the army and navy, as well as the power to nominate his ministers without any reference to Congress. He may appoint and remove his ministers, as the Constitu-tion says, 'at will.'

"Notwithstanding the absoluteness of the power accorded to the President by the let-ter of the Constitution, it is true that it has been customary for Chilean Presidents al-most from the organization of the Republic to voluntarily remove the Ministry upon a vote of censure or want of confidence. It is equally true, however, that Congress had never captiously and from improper motives determined to avail itself of this extra constitutional custom for the purpose of compelling the President to submit to its die-

WHERE THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

ongress, had any proper reason existed, to have impeached ministers. They did not see fit to pursue this course, but insisted that the President appoint only such minis-ters as were satisfactory to them, and should immediately on a vote of censure being passed, no matter for what cause, remove any existing ministry. President Balma-ceda was acquiescent to their demands up to the point where it became evident that to further submit to the Congressional despotism would be virtually to abdicate his office. It was at this point that serious difficulties be-

gan.

**Congress refused to pass appropriation bills for the army, navy and the civil service, and charged that the President had an official candidate for President whom he was trying to force upon the country. President Balanceda, to settle this difficulty, appointed the gentleman in question to a cabinent office, thus removing him from the list of candidates.

TEVING TO UNSEAT BALMACEDA.

"Their next important step was to remove the President. It so happens that under the Chilean Constitution the President is not subject to impeachment, as in this country, during his term of office. He may be impeached, however, after the expiration of his term of office and punished if found guilty. Notwithstanding Congress had no power of impeachment, the majority passed a resolution declaring the President's office. a resolution declaring the President's office vacant because of his failure to submit to Congressional dietation.

"Then on January 7 came the open rebellion. The opposition majority in Congress declared itself to be the Government, went on board a man-of-war with mutinous navy officers and began scouring the const for a place to land. During this entire contro-versy a subsidized press had descended to the depths of scurrility with attacks upon the President such as had never before been

"Once the navy mutinied it became imperatively necessary to maintain internal order at any price. The result was ulti-mately much the same as the result in this country during our war—the declaration of martial law and the suspension of ordinary judicial writs in certain classes of cases. The majority in Congress having disrupted the Government, the President was left without one of the constitutional branches of Government. Because these members of Congress had themselves violated the Constitution, debauched the navy and abandoned their posts, it did not follow that the President should abandon his, but the obligation in him was the greater to remain and protect the internal order and external

THE INSURGENT SIDE.

ANOTHER STATEMENT OF THE CAUSES

Balmaceda's Ambition the Trouble-How He Sought to Get His Second Term -The Action of Congress and the Final

WHICH LED TO WAR,

Break. In connection with the statement which appears above, the following excerpts from a pamphlet entitled "Exposition of the Illegal Acts of ex-President Balmaceda Which Caused the Civil War in Chile," written by Pedro Montt, confidential agent at Washington of the Constitutional Government of Chile, are important as giving the insurgent view. Under the head of

"Chile Until 1890" the author says: The fundamental dispositions that govern

the relations between the President and Congress, are the following: 1. The budget or appropriations for carrying on the Government, and for other public uses, are voted annually by Congress and no monies can be taken from the Treasury without this annual law.

2. The taxes are fixed annually by Congress, and the President is prohibited from ordering the collection or re-

is months.

3. The forces of the army and navy are fixed by Congress annually, and without this law no army or navy can legally exist the chin.

The Causes Which Led Up to the
Chilean War Stated by Representative Partisans.

MR. LINCOLN AND THE SOUTH

in Chile.

4. Troops cannot be quartered in the place where Congress is in session, or within 80 miles of it, without the special permission of Congress, granted by law every year.

5. The President cannot be impeached during the term of his office, and no order of the President should be obeyed without the signature of a Cabinet Minister who assumes the responsibility, and is impeachable by the House of Representatives before the Senate.

OTHER PRESIDENTS GOT ALONG. These fundamental principles were ob-

These fundamental principles were observed in Chile, without interruption, from 1833 to 1890, a space of 57 years. Eleven Presidents were elected, and each performed his duties in strict accordance with the Constitution. It was left to the present claimant to the Presidental office to break this long and honorable record. Mr. Balmaceda was elected President in 1886, and until 1890 his course was consistent and patriotic.

But, intoxicated by the exercise of power, he was loath to surrender it. As he could not hold office for a second term, he determined to enjoy all its substantial fruits, by forcing into the Presidental office a creature of his own selection, who would be merely a locum tenens, while he would be the real President of the Republic and be able to elect himself for the succeeding term. With far-casting diplomacy and intrigue, he put in operation all the influence of his office and administrative machinery to effect his purpose. The intimate personal friend designed as his successor had none of the qualifications necessary for the Presidency, and his elevation was bitterly combated by public opinion, and all the provinces, and both houses of Congress echoed the will of the people.

PROMISED, TO CALL CONGRESS.

PROMISED TO CALL CONGRESS. Notwithstanding the denial of the Presi dent, Congress distrusted his good faith. As a guarantee of it, he was induced, after various conferences with the leading men of the Republic, to appoint a Cabinet in accord with public sentiment, and in opposition to Presidental intervention in the choice of a new President. This Cabinet was constituted on the 23d of October, 1889, and Congress manifested its satisfaction by passing the appropriation and army bills for the year 1860, as well as various laws for the general good. But the people were not deceived by the President's professions, and entertained a profound distrust of his sincerity. These suspicions were speedily confirmed by Mr. Balmaceda's own friends, who openly declared that as soon as Congress had passed the appropriation bill the present Congress would be of no further use. The Ministry called the attention of the President to the general distrust, and be sought him to assemble Congress in extraordinary session, in order to put an end to popular fears. Mr. Balmaceda accepted this advice with apparent pleasure, and authorized the Ministers to declare in both Honses the President's solemn promise to call Congress to an extraordinary session in the month of April, 1899, when its members would have returned to the capital from their summer vacation; and further, that during that session a new electoral law, made necessary by a change in the Constitution the year before, affecting the electoral basis, established by the provisions of the old law, would be discussed; also, that municipal reform law, so loudly demanded by the public, would be gressented for consideration. The head of the Ministry, Mr. Sanchez Fontecilla, announced to both Houses of Congress the solemn promise of the President. dent, Congress distrusted his good faith. As a guarantee of it, he was induced, after

THE PROMISE DELIBERATELY BROKEN.

The appropriation bill and the army and navy bill having been passed and approved, popular fears were realized. In January, 1800, the President demanded the resignation of the Cabinet. He closed Congress and appointed new ministers. He tried to win over a majority of Congress to his interests, but failed. Finally, notwithstanding his solemn promise, the President refused to call Congress in extra session in April. From this time forward Mr. Balmaceda marched boldly on in his unconstitutional and revolutionary career. On the 30th of May he named as chief of the Cabinet the person whose candidacy for the Presidental chair was one of the causes of the political difficulties. On the list of June Congress met in ordinary session, as required by the Constitution, and immediately passed a vote of censure against the ministers by a large majority in both houses, but, contrary to unbroken precedents for 57 years, they refused to surrender office. On the list of July, the law authorizing the collection of taxes expired by constitutional limitation, and 15 days before, the House of Representatives had declared it would not re-enact said law unless a ministry was appointed in which both President and Congress had confidence, and which would be a guarantee of the constitutional regimen. The censured Ministers continued in office, and Congress refused to discuss the revenue measures, and during the entire month of July no taxes or duties were collected in Chile. The public extends THE PROMISE DELIBERATELY BROKEN. the entire month of July no taxes or duties were collected in Chile. The public ex-penditures were made with surplus funds accumulated in the last years.

THE FINAL ACTS OF BOTH PARTIES. The breach continued to widen, other cabnets were appointed only to resign and at last January, 1891, arrived. The appropria-tions for the public expenses and the army and navy bill had expired the day before by the constitutional limitation. As Mr Balmaceds, notwithstanding the reiterated requests of the Conservative Committee, his solemn promise and the never before interrupted custom, had not convoked Congress at an extra session to re-enact these laws for the year of 1891, he could not constitutionally disburse public moneys nor maintain any military or

could not constitutionally disburse public moneys nor maintain any military or naval force for lack of these laws. The President, Mr. Balmaceda, instead of convoking Congress, as was his duty, issued a proclamation in which he declared his inability to carry on the Government in accordance with the Constitution, and, therefore, by virtue of his own will, he would hereafter dispose of the public funds and support the army and navy without reference to the constitution and laws.

At this crisis, seeing that the President was bent on an arbitrary dictatorship, Congress resolved to exercise the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution. This instrument provides that whenever the President is found unfit to discharge the duties of his office by reason of infirmity, absence or other grave causes the Presidental office must be declared vacant. This it proceeded to do and solemnly ordained that Mr. Jose Manuel Bulmaceda had ceased to be President of Chile. dent of Chile.

On the morning of January 7, 1891, the people of Valparaiso were surprised to find that the ironclad Blanco Encalada, the Es-meralda and other vessels of the navy had disappeared during the night, leaving only the old Peruvian Hussear in the harbor. A manifesto, signed by the Vice President of the Senate and the President of the Cham-ber of deputies, soon threw light upon this strange occurrence, and the war was on.

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FROM the furniture center of the world consequently you can depend on our goods.
Call and see us.

MICHIGAN FURNITURE Co.,
437 Smithfield street.

LADIES' white flannel blazers, \$1 50, reduced from \$4 50, at Rosenbaum & Co.'s.

We invite those who wish to purchase any article which should be found in a first-class furniture and carpet house to examine the beautiful goods which we have secured for this season.

And you will find prices as low as can be made consistent with fair dealing and reliable goods. Lowest prices! Latest styles! Terms to suit your individual self.

Cor. Tenth Street and Penn Ave

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA FAIR.

Reduced Rates to Washington, Pa., Vis Reduced Rates to Washington, Pa., Via Pennsylvania Lines Aug. 31 to Sept. 4. Round trip rate, including admission to fair, \$1 50 from Pittsburg. Trains leave Union station, central time, at 6:15, 8:35 A. M., 1:55, 3:30, 4:50 P. M., and on September 2, 3 and 4 a special will leave at 7:05 A. M. All trains stop right at the fair grounds. Tickets good returning until September 5. Wsu

The Wealthy Citise's of This Country
Have nearly all laid the foundation to
their fortunes by investments in real estate.
The same opportunity still exists and is offered to everybody who can lay aside a portion of his earnings. The Highland Land
Company, Lim., of McKeesport, Pa., offer at
very low figures and on terms to suit the
purchaser the best building lots which are
placed on the market anywhere in this
county in their Highland Grove plan.
Highland Grove is a suburb of McKeesport, with paved streets and all city conveniences. The close proximity to the
many new industries now being developed
in McKeesport is a guarantee that real estate will treble in price within two years.
Call on or write to W. C. Soles & Bro.,
Agents, room No. 1, Bank of McKeesport
building, McKeesport, Pa.

PERSONS returning from vacations with improved health and looks should be photo-graphed by Dabbs.



SOUTHSIDE.

EARLY FALL GOODS

\$2 65, \$4 and \$7.

Bed Comforts by the Hundreds.

The prices are 75c, \$1, \$1 12, \$1 32, \$1 50, \$1 62, \$1 84, \$2 20,

About values we have this to say, we purchased at the lowest possible prices, quantity and cash down being considered. To turn this big comfort stock into money quickly we have marked very close—therefore think it to the consumers' interest to favor us with their patronage.

Dress Goods Department.

Stacks and stacks of New Dress Goods, prices from 8½c to \$2 25 a yard. Some elegant goods for school wear.

Ladies' Fur Capes, latest shapes, high shoulders and high collar.

Black French Hare Capes, \$4 75, \$5 00, \$6 75 and up.

Black Real Astrakhan Capes, \$13 50, \$15 00, \$18 00, \$20 00.

Sealette Capes, \$16 50, \$18 50, \$20 00.

Sealette Capes, \$15 00, \$18 00, \$20 00, \$25 00, etc. goods for school wear.

CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

We have just put on sale an immense bargain in Curtainsfull length Curtains-sold by the piece-many patterns to

match at the following prices: One lot at 45c apiece, 5 styles. One lot at \$1 apiece, 6 styles.

This is a rare chance to buy Curtains cheap. You'll miss it if you don't buy now.

BERNARDI,

SOUTH THIRTEENTH AND GARSON STS.

N. B.—To reach our store from the heart of the city take south bound cars on Smithfield street, which pass our door.

Quality Counts

the cheapest. In advertising in THE DISPATCH'S Cent-a-Word Columns every advertiser gets the BEST me dium and the lowest price.



J. DIAMOND, OPTICIAN,

CARUSS & MANNION, CORRECTING OPTICIANS,



the Want, For Sale, To Let, Lost, Found and Personals in THE DE Of every sort are quickly supplied PATCH. Sundays the same rate applies when advertised in THE DISPATCH'S Payable in advance. Cent-a-Word Columns. This price includes Miscellaneous Wants, as well as Help Wanted, Situations Wanted, KENSINGTON. Boarders and Lodgers Wanted, Agent Wanted, Partners Wanted; Rooms To

Wants....

Let; Personals; Lost; Found, and Mis-

cellaneous For Sales.

KAUFMANNS' FOR

See 3d page.

Seniette Capes, \$15 00, \$18 00, \$20 00,
Also many novelties in Real Gray Astrakhan, Krimmer, Gray Fox, Brown Bear,
Badger, White Fox, Hudson Bay Beaver,
Martin, Skunky Mink, Etc.
Astrakhan Combination Capes, \$5 00,
\$6 75, \$7 45, \$8 50, etc.

Ments for ladies and -misses—enough styles and sizes to suit all.

Also a large assortment of mink-trimmed jackets, 27 to 30 inches long, at attractive prices.

Misses' and children's Fall and Winter Wraps, Jackets, Gretchens, Etc., in great variety.

510-518 MARKET STREET.



Was a decided success, attended, as it was, by an army of fashionable dressers of the twin cities. It is now a universally conceded fact that Kaufmanns set the fashion in neckwear—hence their styles can always be relied upon as the "strictly correct thing." The three shapes illustrated above will be the most popular this season. The first two (puffs) are made to represent the bewitching self-tied. Ascot, while the third one (teck) is a first-class imitation of a tied Four-in-Hand. These scarfs are made of the celebrated Jasper, Jackard and Vogelsang Silks, Broche Crepes, etc., etc. In colors, the Cornflower Blue, White Heliotrope and "The Reds" will have the call.

Although prices range from 25c to \$1.25 we make as years a special effort in

Although prices range from 25c to \$1.25, we make, as usual, a special effort in Beautiful Scarfs at 50c.

FIFTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD ST.

AT ONE BOUND!! RUBEN'S

NEW FALL DERBY,



"Bostonian,

t does not take the nobby dressers of Pitts article of headgear. They further have the good sense and taste to reject the false, crude and incorrect, which some dealers have from time to time been trying to palm off as "style."

Our popular and unrivaled factory prices grading at \$1.90, \$2.40, \$2.90 and \$3.40 We placed our order for these garments before the advance in prices and will share will, as heretofore, hold full sway, and insure to economic buyers a clean saving on every By making a small payment on any Fur

RUBEN,

The Hatter and Furnisher, 421-423 SMITHFIELD STREET. Mail orders promptly filled. au30-34-wssu Will be very high when the winter season opens and this money-saving opportunity will be appreciated by all ladies who con-



ALASKA XXXX.

HIGH GRADES OF LADIES' FINE FURS. Redying of Seal Sacques in English Seal Color a specialty.

I can reshape your Sacque or Cape now better and cheaper than in Fall.

I reduced my prices for this month to avoid delay in your work this coming season—bring, therefore, your garments for repairs at once.

See my new Princess Cape.

WILLIAM GRABOWSKY, Practical Hatter and Furrier, 707 PENN-AVE., Pittsburg. Mail orders promptly attended to. au9-38-wsu

A SURPRISE

To Spectacle Wearers

Are Chessman's Celebrated \$1.00 SPECTACLES.

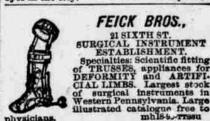
Come while the stock is unbroken and you will have the choice of the most extensive line of Winter Garments ever brought to this city. What is more, you will save time and money by purchasing now.

The balance of our stock of Ladies' Suits is being closed out at less than the cost of material. Thousands of people are singing their

Chessman Optical Co.,

NO. 42 FEDERAL-ST., Allegheny. fact that better satisfaction is given at





NEW THINGS

LADIES'

Among the many advance Fall and Winter Styles now displayed in Kauf-manns' Cloak Department, the follow-ing few attract special notice: _

Medium weight Military Capes, 40 inches long, in fine broadcloth, gray, tan, navy and black, and tastefully embroidered, price \$12.

Fine Cheviot, Vicuna and Camel's Hair Cloth Reefers and Skirt Jackets; also the new and elegant Combination Skirt Jacket with reefer front, in tan, gray and black, prices \$5 to \$15.

Exquisite and rich Fur-Trimmed Jack-ets-genuine Astrakhan, Mink, Marten, Seal, etc.—from \$8 to \$35. Misses' and Children's Reefers in Cheviots, Beavers, Vicunas and fancy cloakings, 4 to 18 years, from \$2.50 to \$10.

GAPES! An immense line of very latest Military Capes in all the newest and finest fabrics, beautifully embroidered and trimmed with fur or feathers; prices

Your inspection invited.

SCHMERTZ'S FAILURE

KAUFMANNS' ENTERPRISE

MAKE CHEAP SHOES FOR THE PEOPLE OF PITTSBURG.

OF THE SHOES BOUGHT BY KAUFMANNS AT THE SHERIFF'S SALE LAST WEEK OF

W. E. SCHMERTZ & CO., TO COMMENCE

NEXT TUESDAY AT 9 O'CLOCK

At the Sheriff's Sale held last week of the stock of the defunct firm of W. E. Schmertz & Co., 43 Fifth-ave., Pittsburg, we were, as is a well-known fact, THE HEAVIEST BUYERS. As a rule we don't approve of purchasing bankrupt stocks, because the goods offered at sheriff's sale are not always the most de sirable. In this-case, however, owing to the unquestionable reputation always and justly enjoyed by the house-of W. E. Schmertz & Co. for handling none but thoroughly reliable and solid footwear, we made an exception to the rule and bought extensively. The well-known quality of the goods attracted nearly all the shoe dealers of Pittsburg and Allegheny to the Sheriff's Sale, but we bought more than all others combined. This fact is more than likely accounted for by the condition of sale, viz: LARGE Lots and Spot Cash.

Arrangements for a quick disposal of these goods to our patrons are being pushed forward with the greatest possible speed, but, owing to the immense quantity of the goods to be handled, checked, and marked, we will not be ready for the sale until Tuesday.

The very low figures at which the goods were "knocked down" to us at the Sheriff's Sale place us in a position to sell them at and FOR LESS THAN HALF REGULAR PRICES. In other words, we will sell you two and, in some instances, THREE PAIRS OF SHOES AT THE PRICE OF ONE PAIR.

Now, remember, the sale will commence Tuesday, September 1, at 9 o'clock. If you are wise, you will be on hand early, while the lines are complete and the sizes unbroken.

KAUFMANNS'

Fifth Ave. and Smithfield St.