A DREARY OUTLOOK.

Pittsburg Falling Behind in the Matter of Building Boats.

MR. JAMES REES' VIEW OF AFFAIRS

High Priced Lumber and Labor Unions Spoiling One Industry.

CANNOT COMPETE WITH THE SOUTH

It is somewhat discouraging to hear Thomas Rees, of the firm of James Rees & Son, the steamboat builders who have made Pittsburg famous in South America and Russia, state that this city under present conditions, though so favored in many respects for the manufacture of anything into which iron and steel enters, cannot compete with other cities less favorably situated; but such, he says, is the case, and he attributes it first to trade unionism and secondly to the high price of timber. As to the second there is no relief to be hoped for. We once had plenty of good timber in Western Pennsylvania, but the owners slaughtered it and made themselves poor in the slaughter, and new forests cannot be grown in time to do this or the next generation any good. As to the first drawback, there is hope that in time matters may be adjusted, and all who have the welfare of this section at heart will work for an improvement.

James Rees & Son constructed the first steel plate steamship built in the United States, and also revolutionized the river traffic in South America and Russia. Their first venture was the Francesco Mentoya, built for the Magdalena Steam Navigation Company, of South America. This boat was 150 feet long, 30 feet beam and 3 feet hold, fully equipped as are the steamers on our western waters. The boat had angle iron ribs 18 inches apart, angle iron deck beams and steel plated hull. The people for whom she was built protested against the use of steel instead of iron, contending that it was liable to break from a sudden shock in landing or striking a snag or bar. Rees & Son, however, persisted, and the result justified their judgment, their steel plates standing the shocks and resisting puncture from the rocks in the Magdalena's channel better than iron.

BOATS FOR SOUTH AMERICA.

Their first venture assured them the monopoly of boat building for that river. The boats are built here, taken apart and shipped via New York to the place of destination. Messrs. Rees & Son also not only sent skilled mechanics along to put the boats together, but sent pilots to teach the South Americans the science of river navigation.

By and by the fame of these South American stern wheelers reached Russia and plans, specifications and mechanics were sent from Rees & Sons' shop, and on the Volga, Dnieper and other rivers in Russia boats similar to those built for the Magdalena now ply.

At present Rees & Son have on the stocks another steamer for the Magdalena. She differs from the others turned out by them in that all the steel used in her construction is galvanized. She is 120 feet long, with 24 feet beam and 3 feet depth of hold. She will be the lightest draft steamer afloat, drawing less than 10 inches on an even keel, 8 inches forward and 11 inches at stern. When fully laden she will carry 3,000 bags of coffee, and with fuel, etc., 800 hogs on 18 inches draft of water.

Another boat on the stocks is a composite towboat ordered by the Government of the United States of Columbia. She will be the first stern wheel towboat to ply in the Magdalena and will be used in the towing of dredges.

IRON TAKES THE PLACE OF TIMBER.

She has a steel angle iron frame and iron bulkheads and will be planked with Southern yellow pine. She is the first boat of her kind built in this city. She is likely to supersede our present towboats on our own rivers, as timber is growing scarce. She is a duplicate of the towboat Blackburn.

Now, it would be naturally supposed that as Rees & Son can send their work into foreign countries and establish monopolies there, that they would be perfectly satisfied with the situation, but they are not. Mr. Thomas Rees states that until the hours of labor are equalized by the trade unions, and wages also, at least in a degree, they will not be able to compete with down-river builders, who not only get cheaper labor, but better lumber at 25 per cent less than what can be gotten here costs. Here lumber must be taken from a raft, and down the river they get it ready sawed, and there is less loss. He states that just after their last contract was made came the demand for a nine-hour day instead of ten, as worked down the river on considerably less wages, and this demand, he states, had it been persisted in, would have added 15 per cent to the cost of the boats. He also states that since trade union regulations went into effect there has been a depreciation in the value of mechanics' services that only employers can appreciate; that some old-time workmen are worth on an average three of some of modern turnout. He recommends a policy that will make mechanics' interests and those of employers the same.

MUCH LOSS FROM FRESHETS.

In the second place Mr. Rees states that the sudden freshets and strong currents in our rivers are great drawbacks in boat building. A freshet while a boat is building becomes a serious matter and is liable to cause great loss. In a yard on the Delaware, for instance, there is no necessity for paying insurance on this risk.

Thirdly, there is no security when a yard is established that a railroad will not be built between it and the river and upset all calculations.

Fourthly, the Ohio is so obstructed by bridges that large boats cannot be built here and run down unless chimneys are specially constructed. These disadvantages combined, he says, entirely overcome all advantages this city would be naturally supposed to have over other places for the building of boats, and in addition to all Pittsburg material for building is laid down as cheaply at other points as here. There being no wharf facilities Rees & Son find it cheaper to build boats and ship in sections to New York than to run them down the river to the gulf. They have thus shipped two boats this year.

All the different operations carried on by this firm will be consolidated this fall, boat-building, engine and boiler making, under the style of James Rees & Sons.

For the reasons assigned above Mr. Rees thinks there is no reason to hope that the building of whalebacks will ever become a leading industry in Pittsburg. It is to be hoped, however, that the shadows on this picture have been deepened by the struggles of the firm, as pioneers in any field must struggle against many difficulties that time and experience sometimes eliminate.

A Monument to the White League.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 15.—To-day there was the most important celebration of the 14th of September anniversary that has yet taken place. After the usual procession was the ceremony of laying the corner stone of a monument which is to commemorate the deeds of the White League and other citizens who took part in the fight on Canal street that resulted in the overthrow of the Kellogg Government 17 years ago.

Heavy Storms in Wisconsin.

ASHLAND, WIS., Sept. 15.—A heavy rain and hail storm fell this morning. It is estimated that thousands of dollars of damage has been done to crops throughout the district. A heavy wind prevailed, and several boats on the bay were capsized. A special from Iron river says a tornado raged there this morning at 10 o'clock. A number of trees were torn up by the roots and the roof of Pettingell's hotel was smashed in by falling trees.

NO LIEN ON THE STOCK.

James Chambers Says He Does Not Owe Anything to the Jeannette Company—The Sale Will Take Place This Morning at the Sheriff's Office.

The 1,950 shares of Jeannette Plate Glass stock belonging to James A. Chambers will again be offered for sale at the Sheriff's office this morning at 10 o'clock, at the suit of Mrs. Martha J. Chambers. As stated in THE DISPATCH yesterday, these shares were offered on Monday, but the sale was adjourned until to-day. The notice presented by Attorney P. C. Knox that the Chambers-McKee Glass Company would enforce a lien it held on the stock was given by Attorney J. S. Ferguson as the reason for continuing the sale, as he wished to examine into this claim. It was stated that this lien would cover the entire value of these shares, but Attorney Knox says that the claim would not exceed $10,000. This claim due the company from Chambers would, of course, have to be satisfied before a transfer of the stock could be made.

An interesting fact in connection with this matter came to light yesterday. An official of the Chambers-McKee Glass Company said that there was no such indebtedness due the company from Chambers, as he did not owe the company a dollar.

Mr. Chambers was asked yesterday if this was correct and said: "Yes, that is right, the company holds no such claim against me. Mr. Knox was not representing the Chambers-McKee Glass Company in presenting the notice of that lien, but he represented H. Sellers McKee personally, and of course, as the company has nothing against those shares, the sale will be proceeded with and would have been on Monday had not Mr. Ferguson thought it best to continue the sale, in hopes of getting a better offer than that of the highest bid, $33."

Major W. G. McCandless, assignee, said: "It's nonsense to talk of the company holding a lien on those shares. Mr. Chambers is still President of that concern and no such action could be taken without his knowledge and consent. The presenting of that notice at the sale on Monday was the action of Mr. McKee personally and the company had nothing to do with it. The sale will take place to-morrow and this matter will have no effect whatever."

Both these gentlemen were asked if they thought that this might be a scheme to bear the stock, by deterring intending buyers from purchasing on account of this incumbrance on the stock. They said that such might possibly be the case, but refused to be quoted on that point definitely.

H. Sellers McKee was seen at his office, but disclaimed any knowledge of recent developments in financial matters, saying that he had just returned to the city.

A PITTSBURG MIRAGE.

How Three Young Men Read a Sign at a Distance and Close By.

On a recent warm Sunday three young men took a notion to try a day in the woods. After going up the Mt. Oliver incline they took an electric car five miles up the country. It was one of the hottest Sundays in August, and by the time the young men had been out a couple of hours roaming around over the hills they had accumulated a thirst such as only can be accumulated in Pittsburg on Sunday. With parched throats they wandered around, their tongues almost hanging from their mouths. Soon one of them spied on a gate in front of a farmhouse a sign on which could be seen in plain capital letters the words BEER and WINE.

It was like an oasis to a party who had traversed the desert for days. Their eyes brightened, and with steady steps they hastened gleefully toward the farmhouse. But, alas! As is often the case in the desert, the oasis proved only a mirage. As the jaded travelers neared the sign and saw it in its entirety their spirits, which had risen in hope, fell deeper into despair. This is the sign that met their gaze:

Prime Pop and Root BEER
We have for sale here;
If you taste this pop of mine,
You will have no more use for WINE.

A few hours later three well-dressed young men landed at Central station. It was a speak-easy case.

KICKING AGAINST TELEPHONES.

Many of the Downtown Ones Ruined by Electric Wires.

The telephone is too new to be condemned, but its working in some portions of the city is the subject of much profanity which is growing from month to month. It probably works under especial disadvantages in the lower portion of the city, as in no other city is there so much business crowding as in Pittsburg below the Union station. Electric light and street railway wires seem to give much trouble, as on some phones you can hear all the electric cars for ten squares running, but often you cannot distinguish what the person talking to you is saying. In the suburbs this difficulty is not experienced to any extent worth noting.

William Kerr, of Arbuckles & Co., said that while their office telephone worked all right, that in his private residence was worth but little after 6 o'clock P. M. He attributed it to the fact that in the evening the electric light wires were charged.

C. H. Love said his telephone seemed to be troubled by proximity to the lines of the electric railway on Fourth avenue, and was somewhat unreliable at times.

D. P. Black, of Black & Baird, seemed to think their service might be improved, but added that he didn't know just where to put the blame, as some people said it was in their own office.

To the Public.

There is nothing we could say that would so thoroughly convince the reader of the great value of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy as a personal trial, and what we do say is only with the hope that you will give it a fair trial and satisfy yourself that our statements are true. We base our claims on 17 years' experience in the sale and use of the remedy, during which time more than 2,000,000 bottles have been sold. What we claim is that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is the most prompt and most reliable medicine yet discovered for bowel complaints.

That it is pleasant and safe to take.

That it never fails when the plain printed directions are followed.

That it will cure pain in the stomach, colic, cramp colic, painter's colic, printer's colic, bilious colic or cholera morbus in their worst forms in less time than any other known remedy.

That it will cure malignant dysentery, or bloody flux, in its worse form, and even when epidemic, that it has been used in seven epidemics of that disease with perfect success, and that it was the only remedy or treatment used. in either of these seven epidemics that would cure the worst cases. We have many testimonials in proof of the above statements.

That it will cure chronic diarrhœa, and is the only remedy that has ever been known to effectually cure that dreadful disease.

The large sale of this remedy has, to a great extent, been produced by people who have been cured by it, urging their friends and acquaintances to try it. In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by it, or who has been cured of a severe attack of bowel complaint by it, and they are its most enthusiastic advocates, honestly and sincerely so, because they know of its merits from personal experience.

It is put up in 25 cent, 50 cent and $1 bottles, and may be obtained from druggists. CHAMBERLAIN & Co., Props.,
wsu Des Moines, Ia.

THE PEOPLE'S STORE—FIFTH AVENUE.

To-Day, To-Morrow and Friday.

Our first opening of fall and winter millinery. Don't miss this chance of getting ideas of the coming styles.

CAMPBELL & DICK.

GIRLS ARE SCARCE.

An Unusually Large Number of Male Children Born in Pittsburg.

WHY THE SURPLUS IS NEEDED HERE.

Interesting Statistics Taken From the Health Records.

WONDERFUL GAIN IN SEVEN MONTHS

Some doctors say there are comparatively few girl babies being born in these cities this year, it appearing that the mothers of Pittsburg and Allegheny are following the exhortation of Mr. Macbeth to Mrs. Macbeth.

The record of the Bureau of Health, so far as completed, shows that male births were in excess of female last year, and this is the usual record in Eastern cities, but Pittsburg is overdoing it at present in this respect. For seven months of 1890 the birth record was as follows:

Month.	Male.	Female.
January	301	245
February	259	237
March	259	242
April	242	202
May	289	223
June	291	237
July	267	266
Total	1,890	1,652

This shows a gain of 238 boys on girls in seven months, but while the rate is abnormal, if compared with that of a nation, it is not much out of the way as regards Pittsburg, where the births of males exceed those of females, as a rule, about 200 a year, and for the last month computed there was but one majority on the male side.

Statistics kept up for a long series of years in France showed that births were 21 male to 20 female, thus proving inductively what theologians had been laboring for thousands of years, attempting to prove deductively, in an effort to show that polygamy was wrong and contrary to the law of nature. Science agrees with theology, that monogamy is the correct thing so far as humanity is concerned and in a country where the male hazard is not unduly great the sexes in the absence of war will be nearly the same in number, the normal excess of males being offset by the ordinarily greater hazard of their occupation.

MORE MEN ARE NEEDED HERE.

This hazard is much greater in Pittsburg and vicinity than through the country at large, so that it does not appear that nature proposes either to enforce polyandry or a life of single blessedness on the excess of males born. Ordinarily women are not killed in rolling mills, blast furnaces, glass houses or crushed under wagons. They are less exposed to the elements and consequently a greater portion reach maturity than of males.

Pittsburg doctors, so far as they could be found, did not appear to have paid any particular attention to the present rate of increase of either sex. Dr. S. B. Jackson said he had not noticed the discrepancy, but was inclined to think it was not abnormal, merely a coincidence. He said that at times an apparently undue proportion of births of one sex would be noted, but thought on the whole there was no great variation from the rule, which is a slight preponderance of male births. In his hospital practice he had noted a considerable preponderance of male births.

Several doctors, among them W. T. English stated that their line of practice of late had not been obstetrics and in consequence they could not say whether or not the preponderance of male births was noticeable. Young Dr. Shaw, of Penn avenue said very energetically that he knew nothing about the matter and opened the door with great eagerness to allow his visitor to depart.

It is said one East End physician has presided this year at the birth of sixteen boys, and in all his practice has not come across a girl baby this year.

WHAT IT MEANS FOR WOMEN.

Should Pittsburg experience prevail generally for half a century, women will secure all the rights claimed for them by the universal suffragists, as they will become so valuable as to be the subject of sharp competition. In 30 years they have taken the places of half a million men in departments of labor previously considered exclusively masculine. Except in the outlying country districts nearly all school teachers are now women, whereas 30 years ago there were only exceptional boards of school directors who thought women fit to teach. In this country alone there are over 5,000 women engaged as book-keepers, type and shorthand writers, so that even without an increase in the male birth record, it begins to look as though the time is not far distant when men must turn themselves to laundry, kitchen and other domestic labor, or find some new field of operation where woman cannot compete. It seems that aged civilizations produce this state of affairs, for in all old communities there is an excess of women. Massachusetts has been suffering thus for years and the wail of the old maid resounds from Martha's Vineyard to Fitchbu.g. In Europe the excess of women is also great, but there they carry bricks and mortar, break stones on the roads and do many other things that a Massachusetts woman would scorn to do. The Chinese overcome the difficulty by killing the surplus girl babies, but civilization will hardly reach that remedy in this country for some centuries to come, even if the whole nation follow the example set by Pittsburg.

FRIGHTENED BY A BEER WAGON.

Coraopolis Society Shocked by the Appearance of One in Its Streets.

Sour grapes eaten by some of the fathers have set the teeth of the aboriginals of Coraopolis on edge. There have been at times people resident in the town who have had shipped to them beer in the keg for domestic use, and some people slightly off color from an orthodox prohibition standard have at times been known to carry pocket pistols, but they did it circumspectly, and never since the old still-house went to ruin was beer offered openly on the streets until last week.

Last week, however, a delivery beer wagon was noted on the streets. It came from the city and not many seem to know whose it was or whence it came, but the knowledge that it was there flew on the the wings of rumor until pretty nigh the whole village was ablaze with excitement. It is said a meeting of the Sanhedrim will be called soon, and the matter will receive the attention its importance demands.

Found a Horse and Wagon.

Yesterday morning John Phillips, of Robinson township, came across a strange horse feeding in his woods pasture and exhibiting traces of hard usage. The discovery stimulated further research and soon he came across a buck wagon in a lane back of his farm. Later still he found a set of harness under one of his hay-ricks, a protruding hitching strap disclosing the place of hiding. Mr. Phillips made inquiry about the neighborhood, but could not find anyone who claimed ownership or knowledge of the matter. It appears as though the rig must have been abandoned during the night, but whether or not a crime was connected with the disappearance of the driver could not be ascertained.

B. & B.

Furs—fur capes—all kinds of fashionable furs—18-inch to 30 inches deep—$5 00 to $200 00 each. BOGGS & BUHL.

MISS JONES' TRUNK AND THE CUSTOMS.

Nothing Dutiable Claimed to Have Been in It—Circumstances of the Case.

Some days ago a telegram from New York told how a trunk belonging to Miss Jones, of the firm of Parcels & Jones, Pittsburg, had been seized at the Custom House, New York, on account of containing about $5,000 worth of ladies' wearing apparel which was dutiable, but had not been "declared" by Miss Jones to the Custom House inspectors. This occasioned surprise, as, while it was known that Miss Jones had been for the three months previous traveling for her health in Europe, her establishment did not deal in wearing apparel, but in the material for it, and it was known, besides, to have its own purchasing agents in Europe and regularly paid duty on its importations.

Nothing further could be learned until Miss Jones returned yesterday. The lady stated that the inspectors did not even examine her trunk before seizing it. Merely upon hearing that she was engaged in business they held it. Miss Jones declared positively that it contained nothing dutiable; that there was nothing in it but wearing apparel for herself, most of which she had worn and much of which she had actually taken to Europe with her. Miss Jones showed a letter from her lawyer in New York stating that the Custom House authorities were now convinced they had made a mistake, and that the trunk would be freed from detention in a few days.

This is not the first case in which travelers have experienced annoyance at the hands of Custom House officers, particularly if they were thought to be "in business." Not an uncommon way of placating the inspectors and getting out of the fatigue of waiting for hours at the landing wharf is to put a $10 or $20 bill on the top tray of the trunk to be examined. But there are many travelers who prefer the fatigue and even the attempts at annoyance by strict construction of the wearing apparel clause on the part of inspectors, rather than resort to this method of getting an easy deliverance.

Indian Lands Ready for Opening.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 15.—Major Weigel and Judge Davis, Special Government Inspectors, who went out to inspect the proposed county seat locations, returned and wired their approval of the locations to the President. This was the last work to be done and the Indian lands are now ready for the opening.

Surveying for the Honolulu Cable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 15.—The United States steamer Albatross arrived last night and went direct to Mare Island. The Albatross is to proceed at once to make surveys for a cable from San Francisco to Honolulu.

THE RUSH TO BLAINE.

More Free Boats and Trains Secured for Saturday.

The new town on the Monongahela seems to be a decided favorite.

The demand for tickets to the last general sale of lots, to take place Saturday next, is so heavy that additional transportation facilities had to be provided.

So the Pittsburg and Lake Erie R. R. will send out two special trains, one at 10 A. M. and another at 12:30 P. M., instead of the regular 12:05 P. M. train.

Additional river transportation is required, and will be supplied.

The trip, both by rail and river, will be most interesting and enjoyable, and, besides, the new town presents the strongest attractions to workers, home seekers and investors.

All eyes are therefore turned up the Monongahela, and the people of Elizabeth are preparing to receive a great crowd.

Free tickets are being passed out at the office of Charles Somers & Co., 129 Fourth avenue.

The distribution will be discontinued when enough have been issued to load boats and cars.

THE NEGROES' FRIEND.

Senator Palmer's Great Fight Against Illinois Black Laws.

FOR SUCCORING A COLORED MAN.

He Is Indicted, but Acquitted Through His Effective Plea.

COLORED CLUB NAMED IN HIS HONOR

The John M. Palmer Colored Democratic Club was formed in this city last week, says the Washington *Post*. The club, as its name indicates, is a purely political one, but whether it was called after the Democratic Senator from Illinois merely out of compliment to the man or because it means to "boom" for the presidency does not appear. Whatever the club's future action may be, it is certain that no colored man makes a mistake in paying honor to General John M. Palmer.

In the anti-slavery agitation during the decade preceding the events of 1861-5 he was a consistent friend of the race, and one incident of his career during the war marked his sympathy toward the black man in a manner almost bordering on the tragic. Until the close of the war among the statutes of Illinois was what was familiarly known as the "black laws" of the state. These were an inheritance from the territorial government of Indiana, of which Illinois had been a part, and they were re-enficted, with all their barbarous features, by the First General Assembly of the state, March 30, 1819.

NATURE OF THE LAWS.

They provided that no negro or mulatto could reside or settle in the State until he had first produced a certificate of freedom under a seal of a court record, which, together with a description of the person producing it and his family, if any, was to be entered of record in the county he proposed settling in, but the overseers of the poor could expel such family at their discretion.

Any person settling in any county of the State for the purpose of emancipating his slaves was required to give bond of $1,000 as guarantee that the emancipated person would not become a public charge, and for neglect or refusal of this he was liable to a fine of $200. To harbor any slave or servant or hinder the owner in retaking a slave or servant was a felony punishable by restitution, or a heavy fine and whipping, not to exceed 30 stripes. Every negro or mulatto not having a certificate of freedom was deemed a runaway slave, who if not reclaimed or his freedom established could be sold into servitude in the State for one year.

Any slave or servant found ten miles from home was liable to arrest and 35 stripes on the order of a justice, or if he appeared at any dwelling or plantation without leave of his master the owner of the place was entitled to have him punished by ten lashes on the bare back.

A WORSE LAW ADDED.

In the year 1853 a member of the Illinois Legislature introduced a bill to add to the "black laws" a provision that if any free negro or mulatto went into the State and remained ten days with the evident intention of residing therein he should be fined $50, and if the fine were not paid at once he should be arrested, advertised and sold into servitude to the highest bidder for a stated length of time; and, further, that any white citizen of the State who should take into it any negro or mulatto should be subject to arrest, fine and imprisonment.

John M. Palmer was a Democratic member of the upper House during this session of the Legislature. Though born in Kentucky, he had inherited from his father, an ardent Jacksonian Democrat, strong anti-slavery convictions, and he vigorously opposed the passage of the proposed addition to the "black laws." The bill was passed, however, in spite of his opposition, and duly took its place on the statute books of the State.

The next year, at a special session of the Assembly, he fought the repeal of the Missouri compromise on two sets of resolutions and in the succeeding campaign, the Nebraska question being the party issue, he refused to accept a renomination by his party, and this break separated him from the Democratic ranks for nearly two decades.

PALMER'S WAR RECORD.

General Palmer's part in the Civil War is too well known to need recounting here. During his service he was severely wounded and was carefully and tenderly nursed by a colored man, an escaped slave, who had succeeded in crossing into the Union lines. When sufficiently convalescent, attended by his faithful nurse, between whom and himself there had grown up a strong attachment, he returned to his home in Carlinville, Macoupin county, Ill., to remain until he had recovered his full strength.

Here, in the uniform of a Major General of the United States Army, he was welcomed by many old friends. But the passions engendered by the war were strong, and jealous or malicious enemies of General Palmer chose a most unique way to demonstrate their hatred of him. They remembered that the "black laws" of the State were still in existence, although they had long been in "innocuous desuetude," and under the very provision of the law which he had so strongly resisted in the Legislature of 1853 they had him indicted by the grand jury of Macoupin county for bringing a colored man into the State of Illinois.

IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

The case was one of intense interest. The General disregarded the saw that only a fool is his own doctor or lawyer. He appeared in his own defense and his treatment of the case proved that he was passing wise in having done so. In his address to the jury he said in substance: "You have charged me with violating a law of the Commonwealth. You have made the charge, but you have not proved it. To do so you must have witnesses of its truth. There are only two persons in the world who have absolute knowledge of its truth and falsity. One of these persons is myself, the prisoner at the bar. The other is in this courtroom in your presence, asked to come here by me.

"He is a man with a black skin, but he has a noble heart and a truthful tongue, and he would tell the truth if he were permitted to do so; but you dare not put him on the witness stand. He is here as dumb as though nature had deprived him of the organs of speech, because your law makes him incompetent as a witness. He might convict me if he dared speak, but your hatred of his race has closed his mouth."

ACQUITTED BY THE JURY.

The force of the language was felt by the jury, and it rendered a verdict of acquittal without leaving the box. The circumstance attracted the attention of the public to the "black laws," which had been a dead letter for many years until resuscitated in this notable instance, and they were formally repealed by the General Assembly of the State in 1865.

The Republican party of Illinois made General Palmer Governor in 1868. He had, however, never been a Republican, except upon the question of slavery, and during his incumbency of the Gubernatorial office his Democratic proclivities, as evidenced by his administration of public affairs in many important particulars, gave great offense to the dominal party in the State. He was a Liberal Republican in the Greeley campaign of 1872, and since that time has been in full sympathy with the Democratic organization of Illinois.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

Imparts New Energy to the Brain,

Giving the feeling and sense of increased intellectual power.

GRIST OF THE COURTS.

Many Petty Offenders Given a Very Salty Taste of Justice.

ONE GETS 60 DAYS FOR ESCAPING.

James P. Witherow Has a Sad Experience as an Inventor.

MATTERS THAT KEPT LAWYERS BUSY

In the Criminal Court yesterday Thomas West and Peter Bowman, who were tried for the larceny of some rope from Clarence Kohler, were found not guilty. Moritz, Gerson and Benedict Streng were tried on the charge of stealing some rope also from Kohler, who owns the Jack's Run oil well. Moritz Streng was acquitted and Gerson and Benedict Streng convicted of receiving stolen goods.

Thomas Miller pleaded guilty to assault and battery on W. H. Simmons on Carson street, Southside, July 30. He was sentenced eight months to the workhouse.

John Hannon pleaded guilty to selling liquor without a license at Homewood. He was fined $500 and sent six months to the workhouse.

Hugh McCrorey was convicted of assault and battery on J. F. McCloskey at the National Tube Works, McKeesprt, June 13. He was sent 30 days to the workhouse.

Patrick Cullen was acquitted of assault and battery on John C. Price at Industry, August 1.

James Brumbaugh was convicted of a charge of escape. He was committed to the Allegheny County Workhouse from Jefferson county on a charge of horse stealing. He escaped on June 2, 1891, but was recaptured and served out his sentence. He was then indicted for escaping and convicted yesterday. He was sentenced 60 days to the workhouse.

Patrick Butler was convicted of assault and battery on Mrs. Ella Connors, of the Eighteenth ward, August 3.

Hugh Parker and James Holly were acquitted of the larceny of a watch and $5 from J. H. Hill on September 2.

Timothy Manning was convicted of entering the St. Paul's Cathedral with intent to commit a felony. He was frightened away before he secured anything. He was sentenced six months to the workhouse.

John J. Pierson, Jr., pleaded guilty to embezzling $121 from A. J. Cox, of Philadelphia. He was sentenced nine months to the workhouse.

WITHEROW WAS CAUGHT.

He Is Now Trying to Recover Money Lost in Electrical Experiments.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday by James P. Witherow against N. A. Didier. It is alleged that on November 11, 1889, the two formed a partnership to develop by experiments a process for manufacturing tuyeres coolers and fish plates, etc., by electricity, and, if successful, to procure patents. The experiments were made by Didier, and Witherow furnished the money. To conduct the experiments a dynamo was purchased from the Ft. Wayne Electric Company. On September 30, 1890, it was shown that the original device had proven a hopeless failure, and the partnership dissolved. The defendant, however, now has possession of the assets, the main portion of which is the dynamo valued at $2,500, which has not been paid for. He is using the dynamo and refuses to give it up. As a consequence the court is asked to restrain him from using the dynamo and to have the assets placed in charge of a receiver.

Mrs. Buch Given Her Child.

A hearing was commenced before Judge Magee yesterday in the habeas corpus proceedings brought by Mrs. Orlena Buch, of Allegheny, to recover her 6-year-old adopted daughter, Ruby Pearl Buch. The child was taken from Mrs. Buch by the Anti-Cruelty Society and given to Mrs. Mary Eckley. At the hearing yesterday Mrs. Buch produced a number of witnesses who testified as to her good character and fitness to have the child. Judge Magee continued the case until Friday, when the other side will be heard. Mrs. Buch was allowed to have the child in the meantime.

MANY TRUE BILLS FOUND.

Cases Examined Yesterday by the Allegheny County Grand Jury.

The grand jury yesterday returned the following true bills: James Abriola, Harry Clark, George Lewis, George Jones, Cal. Henry, Mert. Henry, Hugh Canfield, felonious assault and battery; William Allen, Allen Beresford, James Haley, J. E. Hall, aggravated assault and battery; J. R. Beecher, Mary Bischoff, Victoria Cordona, George Dukestein, Leon Denauner, Max Epstein, Kate Farley, Martin Fifer, William Green, George Luther, Chris. Lucas, John Orr, Felix Rodgers, Kate Rodgers, M. Smith, James Welsh, Ellen Welsh, James Wall, assault and battery; Charles Britt, malicious mischief; Theo. Blenfleck, George Johnston, Barney McPoland, Thomas Williams, George Yate, Jr., larceny; William Collins, carrying concealed weapons; Harry Clark, George Lewis, George Jones, Cal Henry, Mart Henry, entering a building with intent to commit a felony; J. J. Pierson, Jr., embezzlement.

The ignored bills were: John Burke, aggravated assault and battery; George Grounds, Julius Peeters, Janette Roberts, Lizzie Watkins, assault and battery; Elizabeth Roberts, assault; John Erbin, C. P. Tiers, nuisance; Harry Felser, malicious mischief; Theo. Siffenbau, embezzlement; William Sheppard, furnishing liquor to minors.

To-Day's Trial List.

Common Pleas No. 2.—Madden vs Rogers, Fisher vs Fisher, Crouson vs Goldstrohm, South Pittsburg P. M. Co. vs Leechburg F. & M. Co., Flath & Kerr vs Martin, Stanner vs Hershberger & Son, Black & Baird vs Fricke, Hendriver, executor vs Black, Poor vs Patterson, McMaster vs Powell & Sargeant.

Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs Mary Calhoon (2), Hugh Parker, David Folard, Clarence Brown, Charles Clark, Antonio Sobieszek, John Caughey (2), George B. Owrey, Valley Koyock, George Viroski, Charles Wolt, Mrs. Fairfax, John Mitcheowskie, Joseph Balchen, Sandy Travis (2), Ella Brown.

Notes From the Courts.

JOHN N. PERKINS yesterday entered suit against C. F. Goldstrohm for $2,000 damages. He alleges that the defendant assaulted him without provocation June 19 at Dravosburg and severely beat him.

JUDGE ACHESON yesterday handed down a decision refusing to reopen the case of Harmer, Gibbs & Co. against Struthers, Wells & Co., in which it had been claimed new evidence was discovered.

IN Common Pleas No. 2 yesterday a verdict was given for the plaintiff for $286 38 in the suit of H. C. Oakley against J. Kaufmann, M. Bear and H. Cerf. The case was to recover for extra work in excavating a cellar at Jeannette.

Getting Ahead of the Rush.

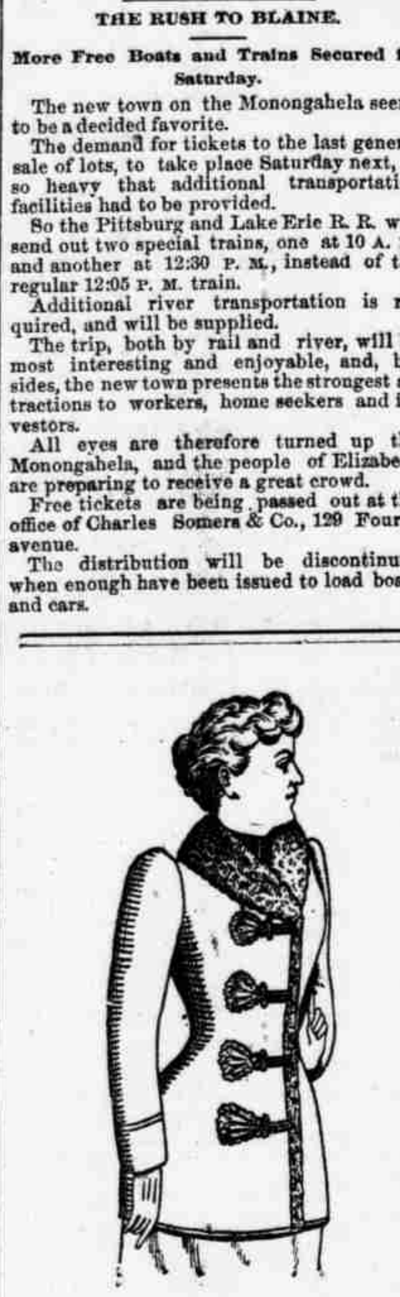
Anticipating a great outpouring of people at next Saturday's rail and river excursion to Blaine, and a crowd of buyers that is likely to absorb all the remaining lots in the new town, investors are doing some quiet but energetic work, as evidenced by the daily sales of lots reported. The demand on Charles Somers & Co. for transportation indicates that free boats and trains provided for Saturday's event are going to be heavily loaded. Tickets should be secured at once by those desiring to participate in the excursion.

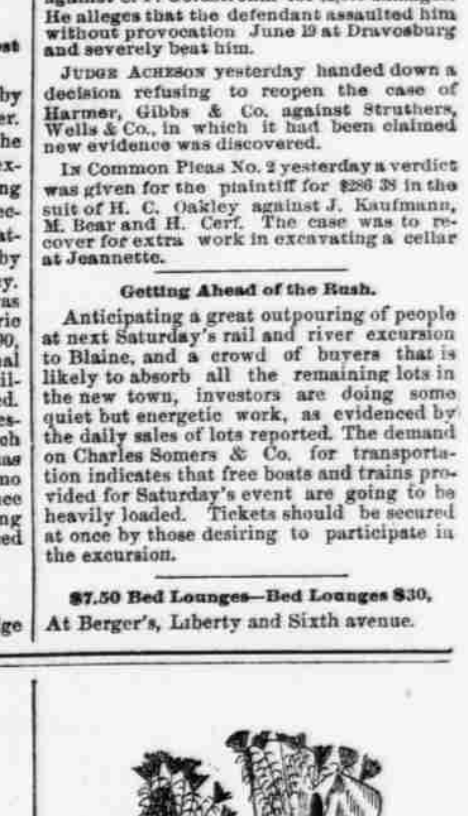
$7.50 Bed Lounges—Bed Lounges $30,
At Berger's, Liberty and Sixth avenue.

ROSENBAUM & CO.,

510 TO 518 MARKET ST.

NEW CLOAKS, MILLINERY, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c.





We want it known that our display of FALL AND WINTER WRAPS, MILLINERY, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY AND LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHINGS in general IS SUPERIOR to any shown heretofore, and contains many exclusive designs of our own importation, not to be had elsewhere. As to prices, we have marked them LOW ENOUGH to satisfy the most economical, and want to state, that, buying our goods in large quantities EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, nobody can undersell us. Come and see for yourself that we can save you money by dealing here.

Fur-Trimmed Reefers

Cloth, Cheviot and Beaver Reefers, trimmed in Black Coney and Wool Seal, made with high rolling collar, high sleeves and full lengths, our prices $7 45, $8, $8 75, $9 45, up to $18.

Fine Cheviot Reefers,

Trimmed with REAL ASTRAKHAN FUR, imported cloth, good silk ornaments and faced with good silk or satin, $7 50, $8 45, $9 75, $10 50, $11 75, $13 50, $14 50, and up to $30.

CLOTH REEFER JACKETS At $3 45,

We are selling a good Cloth Reefer, full length, with roll collar, perfect in shape, at $3 45.

CHEVRON CLOTH REEFERS At $4 45,

This Reefer is made of good cloth, rolling collar, bound all around with black silk braid, trimmed with large Pearl Buttons; our price $4 45, value $6 75.

CHEVIOT CLOTH REEFERS At $5 00.

The cloth is extra good quality; they are perfect in shape and finish, and bound with braid. They would be cheap at $8 00; our price, $5 00.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS -IN- STOCKINETTE JACKETS.

We are selling them at half the original value; $5 00 goods at $2 50, $6 00 goods at $3 00, $8 00 goods at $4 00, $10 00 goods at $5 00. Just the thing for the season.

☞Exposition Visitors Always Welcome.

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Reefers

Trimmed in Wool Astrakhan.

In these we show an immense variety. They are all made of good cloth, perfect in fit and trimmed in the best possible manner. Our prices, $4 50, $4 75, $5, $5 75, $6 75, $7 45, $8 75, and up to $15. We have them in black and colors.

COLORED CLOTH REEFERS.

Tan, Gray, Brown, Slate, Mode and Navy. We have them plain or embroidered, braided and bound with braid, trimmed in Astrakhan, Mufflon, Silver Fox, Marten, Brown Bear and Mink. Our prices range from $4 95 to $35.

Mink-Trimmed Reefers.

We are showing 20 different styles of Real Mink-Trimmed Reefers, tailor-made, fine satin facings or satin linings, first qualities only. Our prices: $16 50, $18, $19 75, $21 50, $24, $27, and up to $50.

Misses' Jackets.

An endless variety of Misses' Jackets and Reefers, made of Beaver, Cheviot, Chevron, etc. Prices range from $2 50 to $15 00.

Fur Capes.

We show over 50 styles in all fashionable Furs from $4 75 to $75. We think we can save you 20 to 33 per cent on each cape.

MUFFS.

Full lines of Muffs of all kinds at exceedingly low prices.

Ext. Fine Tailor-Made JACKETS AND REEFERS.

These are made of the FINEST Imported Clay Diagonals and Beavers. They are perfectly plain with fine silk ornaments. They are very stylish and suitable for ladies who prefer no trimmings on their garments.

LADIES' SEAL PLUSH JACKETS,

Made of rich Seal Plush, satin lined, handsome seal ornaments, high collars and sleeves. Our prices, $7 50, $9, $9 75, $10 50, $11 50, $12 50, and up.

LISTER'S SEAL PLUSH SACQUES.

We show them in great variety. Prices, $13 75, $16 50, $19 75, $25, and up to $35.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S GRETCHENS,

Made in latest styles, with and without capes. Our prices, $2 75, $3, $3 45, $3 85, $3 95, $4 25, $5, $6, $6 75, up to $18. Sizes 6 to 14 years.

OUR LINE OF LADIES'

Wrappers and Tea Gowns

Was never as large as now. Many new styles just opened. They come in black and colored Cashmere, plain and striped Flannel, Flannelette, figured and striped. Our prices are always the lowest.

Examine Our Styles and Prices.

Millinery.

It is well known that we are THE LEADERS in stylish Millinery. No such assortments are shown by any other house, and our prices are always THE LOWEST. All high-class novelties in FELT HATS, FELT BONNETS, FANCY RIBBONS, VELVETS, JET ORNAMENTS, AIGRETTES, PLUMES, WINGS are shown in ENDLESS variety.

Trimmed Hats,
Trimmed Bonnets,
Mourning Bonnets,

In greatest variety and trimmed in the most artistic manner. All orders promptly attended to. Watch the papers for our regular

Fall Opening Next Week.

KID GLOVES.

Our own importations are now open for your inspection. We aim to offer only RELIABLE GOODS. Our assortment is simply immense, and we can supply you better than any other house. We herewith name a few of the many styles we keep:

Ladies' 4-button Kid Gloves, 75c, $1, $1 25 to $1 75.

Ladies' 5-hook Kid Gloves, 85c and $1.

Ladies' 8-button Suede Mosquetaires, 75c, $1, $1 50, $2.

Ladies' 8-button Glace Kid Mosquetaires, 89c, $1 20, $1 75.

Ladies' 7-hook fine Kid, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75.

Misses' 4-button fine Kid, 75c.

Misses' 5-hook fine Kid, 75c and $1.

Full lines of Cashmere and Silk Gloves at all prices.

Genuine Trefousse Suede Gloves.

Hosiery.

Full lines of Ladies' Cashmere Hose, 25c, 37c, 50c, 60c, 75c.

Misses' Cashmere Hose, 25c, 30c, 37c to 60c.

Fast Black Fleeced Hose, 25c, 35c, 50c.

Fast Black Cotton Hose, imported, 16c, 19c, 25c, 29c, 37c, 50c.

Full lines Misses', Boys' and Infants' English Cashmere Hose.

Underwear.

Ladies' fine Gray Vests and Drawers, 50c.

Ladies' very fine Natural Wool Vests, 74c, $1.

Ladies' fine Ribbed Vests, 50c, 75c, $1.

Ladies' fine Merino Vests and Drawers, 38c to 50c.

Misses' fine Merino Vests, 25c to 50c.

Misses' Natural Wool Vests, 30c to 60c.

Misses' Scarlet All-Wool Vests, 25c to 75c, according to sizes.

For Gentlemen.

We offer extra values in Merino Shirts and Drawers at 50c, 75c, 98c.

Fine Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, $1, $1 50, $2, $2 50.

Extra good Scarlet Wool Shirts and Drawers, $1, $1 50, $1 75.

Medium-weight Gray Shirts and Drawers at 75c each.

Dr. Warner's fine Camel's Hair Underwear at lowest prices.

A FULL LINE OF

New Dress Trimmings,

Art Embroidery, Fancy Drapery, Silks, Lace Curtains, Veilings and Neckwear of all kinds at our well-known lowest prices.

ROSENBAUM & CO.,

510 to 518 Market St., Corner Liberty St.