This Country Needs a Larger Currency,

Silver as Well as Gold.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

the dollar of account.

BASIS FOR PAPER MONEY NEEDED

Briefly, money may be defined, as a means

of exchange of commodities and storing accu-

mulated wealth. It is a creature of law.

To make it, fix its quantity, say of what it

shall consist, and give it its legal power, is

one of the legitimate functions of govern-

ment. It must consist in some form of one

in their nature they are well suited, and

the fact that these metals, notwithstanding

the fluctuations in their production, have,

In Compressed Form It Is Already a Rival of Electricity.

APPLICATIONS OF IT IN PARIS.

Machinery and Railway Cars Run by It-and Clecks Regulated.

OTHER WONDERS OF THE NEW SCIENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.-If Engineer Robert Gillham, of Aldrich Court, be correct in his observations compressed air will shortly he in the field in opposition to electricity as one of the revolutionizing forces of this about 5,000 clocks could be operated as well century. He has just returned from an ex- by the same expenditure of air. After the tended sojourn in Paris, where he made a thorough study of the compressed air system of that metropolis.

The stories that Mr. Gillham brings back border upon the marvelous. The new dynamic agent, according to his report, has within an almost incredibly short time feigly revolutionized many lines of industry in the gay French capital. It is at this moment propelling surface cars with unmoment propelling surface cars with un-equaled ease, furnishing motive power for the field of application broadened. a multiplicity of uses, running 10,000 clocks with absolute simultaneity and preserving means of all kinds.

Of the multiplied uses to which the ingenious and inventive Frenchmen have ap-plied compressed air, and of the development they have made in means of creating and distributing it, Mr. Gillham speaks as

WONDERS OF THE SCIENCE.

"I was simply amazed," said he in talking of his work, "at the progress made in the application of the comparatively new science. Why, in a refrigerator about 15 feet some I found the bodies of a man and in both the flesh of the body and face were as good condition as immediately after eath. I was informed that the bodies were eing kept for the medical university."
(the fact of importance noted by Mr. Gillham on his visit was the preparation Paris engineers are making by means of compressed air with a view to averting the tercors of another seige such as was experieuced in 1871. Refrigerator sta ions can in an emergency be made to contain enough food to last Paris for over a year.

Before accepting the invitation of Mr. Victor Popp to visit the great central stalion," said the engineer, "my time was occupied by personal visits to numerons con-sumers, with the view of discovering the various uses of compressed air in Paris, its disadvantages, and especially to learn how the consumers felt regarding its use after having much exserience with it.

"At a very large cafe on Avenue de opera I saw some interesting applications. A 25 horse-power engine, which was forpperated by steam, is now run by sed air. The pressure in the street Near the engine in the pipe is armged a pressure-reducing valve, which | pied by motor appliances adjusted to any pressure. In this men the air was reduced from six atmosto four atmospheres. From the reake radiating device made from cast-iron, s inches in diameter.

The heater is a hollow cylinder, having vertical divisions, the central hollow space e are space and the outside shell.

The air is introduced into this space at mai temperature of air in the street mains, is carried upward through the first arough this to the hottom of the heater, Each set of receivers has r up and down through the various vertial divisions of the heater, numbering ten ture, due to contact with the interior heated surface of the divisions or chambers of the sit mon the character of the fire maintained in

THE MODE OF OPERATION.

"The air is then conducted to the engine where it operates exactly as steam. he premises of one or two neighbors. Elecing room next the engine room of capacity sufficient to furnish light for two days. In case nov failure occurs in the engine, dyn-

o or air light can be provided.
"The exhaust air is taken from the engine. educted to a refrigerator of consider the size, in which are arranged meats of all game and vegetables. The temperature in the refrigerator is never above 400 bowever, arranged in two compart-In one the temperature is maintained at or near the freezing point and the

"I was informed that by increasing the air pressure and using the same pressure in the engine as that maintained in the street ranin-six atmospheres-he had with the exhaust air manufactured 250 pounds of ice per day. Table bottles filled with water were arranged in order in the refrigerator water is needed in the cafe they are placed on the table. Here is a list of the various applications of compressed air in the city

APPLICATIONS OF THE AIR. Force-401 motors, representing 1,837 horsepower and 1.168 kilogrameters. Refrigurators and cold rooms-185 horse-

Electricity-17.589 incandescent lamps and 100 are lamps. Clock service-About 10.00 clocks.

Canalized public roads for distribution of

compressed mir, July 1, 189a; Total length of pipes, 325 miles. Up to April 1, 1891, there is a total length of pipe distributing com-pressed air for power purposes of 60 miles and for clock service 65 miles.

Motive Power-Medical applications, air baths, medical electricity, electric light dental apparatus, elevators, grinders, pipes, raising of lighdes, manipulation of wines and drawing of beer, wringing machines, sewing inswing of beer, wringing machines, sewing machines, emissionlery machines, machines or hashing meats, etc., ice machines, saws, crudistones, printing and press machines, incular saws for ivory, cabinet making, oir lar, carabbard masufacturing, packing, multing, marble, etc. Lathes—Saw, polishes into, regulsing lathe crystal lathe, cork altho, mears chaum manufacturing and billiard balls, etc.

entions Dynamo feather-dve other applications—Dynamo, feather-dveing machine, capping unachines, chipping machines,
furnace blowing pump paper wafers, stitching machine, enveking machines, coffeeturing machines, ince-making machines,
tenin painpe giding machines, inckeling
mediaes, cleansing machines, boring
mediaes, cleansing machines, wearving
mediaes, pili press, selizer-water machines,
dvertis-ments, coffee grinders, coppermittle works, transmission of telegrams, ith's works, transmiss mis, crimder manufacturing, stamping, metation, Ventilation and Cold Rooms

vation of the need, mrotherapy, eat refrireration, etc. Electricity—Municipal service, electric a tos, teaners, concert halls, newspapers,

AN ALMOST PERFECT AGENT.

Compressed air is unquestionably a per in agent for the transmission of time indi-Constant records, because of this applicatransmitted to an indefini e number clocks in different parts of the city with

of a if-winding gears and weights; thus

there is no possibility of forgetting to tend the central clock.

"Twice every minute—at 20 seconds and at 60 seconds—the clock automatically opens the valve communicating with the receiver described, permitting the discharge of the contained air in the receiver to one and one-half pounds. In less than 20 seconds the air thus liberated has reached 10,000 clocks and forced upward a small valve at each clock, by which the hands of the clocks are made to move forward one minute; the valve that liberated the air is then automatically closed and the reducing valve opened, and the receiver again charged with air, ready for the next discharges until the operation

is continued "The location of the clock, though it may be at the most remote part of the system, makes no difference, the hand is advanced with those on other clocks. In order to actunte the 10,000 clocks on the system, three cubic meters of 35.3 cubic feet of compressed air, at ten pounds pressure per square inch, is used per minute. It can be noted that clocks have thus been actuated by the air it is allowed to escape from the pipes, which usually requires 38 seconds.

. THE BIG MAIN STATION.

"I next visited the large compressing sta-tion, wherein can be found the history of this wonderful and most complete air-compressing system in the various designs of machinery, showing a progressive improve-ment and a development in the efficiency of

"This great system found its origin in a null pneumatic clock system established by Mr. Popp in 1880 in Rue St. Anne, quite near the commercial center of Paris. success of the undertaking and the conequent growth of the system compelled the establishment of a new and lar er central compressing station, which was erected in the Rue St. Fargeau, nearly five miles from the Chamber of Deputies, in the eastern portion of the city, called Belleville.

"We first entered the old compressing room, where two single horizontal and one beam compressing engine were pointed out, which, up to a little less than three years ago, furnished all the air required in the who had bein there 13 months, and service. Now there are ten large cross compound condensing engines operating 20 com-pressors, representing 5,000 horse-power, which by next February will be increased with the new plant to 17,000 horse-power.

"After compression the air is forced at a pressure varying from 5½ to 6 atmospheres into a series of large wrought iron receivers or accumulators arranged longitudinally along the building in front of the com-pressors. As the front or street end of the uilding is approached receivers are placed higher, affording opportunity for the free-ing of water from the air before taking it into the street mains.

SUCCESSFUL MOTOR SYSTEM. "We made an examination of the Mekarski compressed air motor system, which is being successfully operated and has been in actual use for several years at Nantes,

'The gauge of the track in Paris is 4 feet 9 inches; the rails are the grooved pattern. The length of the track (single), including branch line, is about four miles, with a very great number of curves and excessive grades—about 8 feet in 100. The motors are similar to an ordinary street car, having a deck roof, upon which seats are arranged main at this point registered six atmos- for passengers as well as seats inside the motor car, no seating capacity being occu-

"The engines operating the motor are of slide valve design, protected from dust by means of an apron and a dust pipe compartment below the seats of the car. By raisment below the seats of the car. By raising the apron by the side of the car the engines are exposed and can be examined if desired. Under the floor of the car attached to the frames are suspended a series of nine in the column—it took from early morning until the middle of the afternoon our desired. Under the floor of the car attached to the frames are suspended a series of nine being 12 inches in diameter, with a small air receivers, the air being used from the over on top. Around and outside this first three to make the down trip, and from can be used should emergency require.
"These receivers are connected with a

small but round reheating device 20 inches small but round reheating device 20 inches in diameter arranged in the forward platform of the motor, in which is arranged a who were not too drunk to sing sang their vertical division or chamber to the top of the motor, in which is arranged a the heater, where it passes into a second chamber or division, then downward ling the pressure of air used in the engine. where it passes into the third chamber or throttling valves. The total weight of the and thus the process of leading the motor is 10 tons, without passengers, and it can sent 50 of the latter

Mr. Gillham gives it as his opinion, after divisions in this case, is continued until the air has secured a greatly increased temperal already a formidable competitor of the cable and electricity as a means of surface tran-

ROOM FOR TRAFFIC.

Rivermen Favor the Proposed Bridge, but Under Conditions.

Captain W. W. O'Neil said vesterday that ergine is connected with a dynamo, which | the opposition of the river operators to the proposed Twenty-second street bridge should not be misconstrued. He, for one,. git free." had no objection to the construction of the bridge. On the contrary, he thought it was a necessity; it would lessen the hauling distance between that end of the south city and the city proper, and it would be a good property. What the rivermen protested against was the undue and unnecessary interference with the waterway of the bridge as at present planned. The law regulated the manner in which rivers should be spanned. The designers of this proposed bridge sought to disregard the law by not allowing due passage for river craft. The design could be altered to suit all requirements by increasing the cost, and this should be done, and would be done if the rivermen had any strength left. He thought Colonel Merrill would report against the design as it now was, and would see that the

agree with Judge Ewing that it should be easy. General Torbert sent a division to merged with McKee's Rocks. Mr. J. Schmid states that borough government if honestly conducted cannot be expensive in Esplen. It has no streets to keep in order, save a few, all combined less than a mile in length, for the main one is kept in order by the street railway company and the turnpike company. As street-making usually costs about as much as all other municipal government and frequently much more, Esplen ought to grow fat. It has some board walks to maintain, a school and a constable and that is about all the government expenses entailed. On the other hand the expense of street maintainance in McKee's Rocks, if it ever became a borough will be the important item. Therefore the streets have swallowed stone with apparently little benefit, but this year's covering bids fair to last for some time.

FEW remedies, after 60 years' trial and constant use, retain their position as the best; yet such is the case with Dr. D. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge. Whether as a tonic or strengthener in dyspepsia in adults,

vestment in the future great Monongahela
Valley town. For tickets, maps, pricelists and full particulars, call on
CHARLES SOMERS & Co.,

Saloon Keepers, Attention.

If you desire to please your customers as thereby increase your business you should sell the beer, ales and porters made by the Iron City Brewing Company. Te'ephone

1186.

An Easy Matter

An Easy Matter

An Easy Matter

To find what will become your children in the matter of dress and at the same time become your pocketbook. Come to Gusley's and see the finest assortment of clothing for the little ones ever brought to Pittsburg.

An Easy Matter

To find what will become your children in the matter of dress and at the same time become your pocketbook. Come to Gusley's find much. On Christmas Eve, when passing a large house in Culpeper county, a soldier yelled, "Apple-jack in the cellar!"

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WARTIME APPLE JACK

The Fiery Kind That Was Found Throughout the Old Dominion.

COURTING IN THE ENEMY'S LAND.

Some of the Susceptible and Soldier Wedded Virginia Girls.

the Baltimore American. In our company

Jacob Henderson married a girl at Beverly, W. Va., and Will C. Amos married one in London county, Virginia. On the night of December 17, 1864, when encamped hear Winchester, Va., a German boy named Henry, member of the First Battalion of our regiment-the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry-came into our company and inquired for Captain Duff, the Commander, who was a minister before the war. Henry wanted to get married. He was a raw recruit and knew but little English. He had been detailed to guard a house occupied by a family which rented a small farm, and while doing guard duty had fallen in love with the farmer's only daughter, a girl about 18. He said the girl had promised to marry him. He did not see Captain Duff, as there was some excitement in the con pany that evening over the loss of some of our company, who were waylaid by Mosby's

Early in the morning of that day Captain
Miles, commander of Company I, was
ordered to take charge of a scouting expedition, and move toward Ashby's Gap. A few men from each company of the regiment were detailed for the occasion. Near Millwood, six miles from Berryville, Va., Mosby's men, who were hid in the woods, pounced upon Captain Miles and his men. They killed 12, wounded 19 and took all prisoners. Curt Pontious, of our company, who made his escape to tell the story, came into camp riding a horse of one of Mosby's men. Pontious was covered with blood. He thad a large saber cut on his head. After Pontious had surrendered, giving up his weapons and horse, somehow he managed to knock the guard out of his saddle, jump on the guard's horse and make his escape. Captain Miles was among the killed. He

was a handsome man, and as brave as a lion. His remains were sent home to his father, Judge Miles, of Erie, Pa.

The next day Henry was ordered to report to his command and get ready for a . He had to postpone his marriage

until New Year's Day. A LAND OF CORN AND APPLE JACK. On the morning of the 19th the whole cavalry corps, commanded by General Tor-bert, started towards Gordonsville, Va. The corps was made up of four divisions. Most of this cavalry was from the Army of the Potomac. It was sent to the valley a few months before. On our march we passed through Chester Gap, and on the night of the 20th we encamped in Rappahannock county, Va. As we had no wagon train, we depended on the country for feed. Each regiment marched by twos; some regiments did not keep closed up. As there were fully 15,000 men in this corps-more cavalry than I ever saw before marching in one column-it took from early came, as it was in the rear of the line. While we were waiting I noticed a lot of the second three for the return trip, the other three being charged with air, which he have space and the outside shell.

This country was a land of corn and apple jack. I did not notice a drunken officer in the whole corps. The drunken men were all privates. Many

"Where in thunder did you come from? What do you want? Can't you keep your big feet out of my frying pan?" said a sol-dier that night, as he lay on the ground wrapped up in a blanket, to an old colored man who came through the woods to our amp, stumbling over saddles, haversacks and frying pans. The old colored man said: "I wants to

see de boss ob de Linkum sojers. I wants to "Free?" said the soldier. "Why, man, you are already free."
The old colored man said: "Ise free, is I?

Is my wife, Lizer, my chil'n and gran'chil'n "Yes." said the soldier, "you are all free. for on the first day of January, 1863, Abraham Lincoln with a quill pen broke the fet-

ters which held 4,000,000 slaves."

Early the next morning, the 22d, we left Madison Court House. The day was clear and cold, and a stiff breeze was in our faces. Our regiment was one of the advance regi-ments. We galloped our borses through the fields and skirmished with the enemy for 20 miles. At Liberty Mills, on the Rap nahannock river, the enemy took a stand and skirmished with our division for over an hour. Our division withdrew and encamped behind a hill. Firing ceased on our side of the river, but the enemy kept throw-Do Not Agree With Judge Ewing.

It isn't likely that many people will be found in the borough of Esplen who will

To drive us back; therefore we were not un-Mills. It was to move down on the south side of the river, close to where we had the skirmish. Across the river stood a large brick farm house. Some of the soldiers went there for flour, but found it deserted.

After we went into camp Henry and some other boys also went for flour, Soldiers often had orders read to them not to take anything from a house. Once a soldier who belonged to our brigade was drummed out of the service for stealing silverware. Another, who stole a book, was made to eat part of it. A boy in our company took a bee-hive and carried it in front him on his horse for ten miles. The next morning the boys had plenty of honey and a few bee stings. The boys called taking

things confiscating. RUNNING A RISK FOR HIS GIRL. When Henry went to this house for flour. which we were allowed to take, as we had no wagon train, and our rations had given out, his eves rested on a red quilt, which he thought would make a nice present for his sweetheart. He put the quilt under his arm, mounted his horse and started back to his

this was his first fight, he was scared half to death; but he held on to the quilt.

Just at twilight that evening we heard muskerry. It was the division which General Torbert had sent up the river some hours before. His men had come down on the south side of the river. From where we the south side of the river. From where we stood, on the top of a hill, it was a beautiful in the city of Pittsburg cannot improve on sight to see the flashes from the guns. The the fit or fluish of the fall overcoats we are enemy gave way and our men captured many prisoners and four pieces of artillery.

We returned to Madison Court House the merchant failor shows you, only about 20 we returned to Andison Court House the next day. The next profing we started for Winchester by way of Warrenton, Piedmont and Ashby's Cap. That being the day before Christmas, some of the boys looked after their apple-jack, but didn't find much. On Christmas Eve, when pass-

A rush was made for the cellar, where there

were about a dozen barrels. Hundreds of canteens were soon filled. There was no time to stop and taste the juice, and some of them did not find out what they had in their canteens until they caught up with their companions. A few got apple-jack, others got cider and more got vinegar.

STOPPED A REGIMENT FOR A CHEW. The next morning (Christmas) it was snowing, but the boys were cheerful. When we were saddling our horses a soldier, known as "Crazy Jake," came into our company and asked for a chew of tobacco. The soldier pointed to a Colonel at the head of the regiment in the lead of a column "That Colonel is a clever fellow INCIDENTS DURING 1864 AND 1865 He chews the best weed in the market." During the war a few Union soldiers were married to Southern girls, says a writer in the best ween in the market."

Crazy Jake galloped his horse across a meadow toward the place, and made a motion for the Colonel to stop. The Colonel, thinking that Jake was an orderly and had a message from the General, halted his regiment.

As soon as Jake got in speaking distance, the Colonel asked Jake what he wanted. Jake said: "Colonel, have you any good chewing toba

We arrived at Winchester on the night of the 27th, and went into camp. New Year's morning, 1865, was clear and cold. Most of the soldiers went to work building winter quarters. We called our camp "Camp Russell." It was named after the gallant and distinguished General Russell, commander of the Sixth Army Corps, who was killed on that ground a few months before. A QUILT NOT ENOUGH TO MARRY ON.

Henry was not to be found that day. Some of the boys of his company said that he left camp quite early that morning. He took the quilt with him. He returned that evening and brought the quilt back. Some of the boys asked him if he was married. 'No," he said, "I got so badly scared at Liberty Mills that I've given up the no-tion." The boys didn't believe him. The next day some of them rode over to the girl's house and asked her why she did not marry Henry. She said: "What! Marry that crazy Dutchman? I'd like to catch myself marrying such a duck. I had no notion of it. About two weeks ago, when he was guarding our house, he asked me to marry him. I thought he was only in fun, and I told him yes. Yesterday back carrying a red quilt, and said that he was now ready to be married. Marry a man with only a red quilt? Wouldn't I like to see myself do such a thing."

### WELSHMEN'S BIG PROFITS.

hey Make From 33 to 45 Per Cent-An Instance Cited Where Such a Return Was Made by a Tinned Plate Maker Last

Year. A statement made recently by "Judge" James Arkell, in an interview with a DISPATCH reporter, to the effect that Welsh to 16.25 of silver, to 1 of gold to 15.11 of tinned plate makers reaped a profit of from 33 to 45 per cent, andthat thebusiness was controlled by a trust of the largest makers. was received with a great deal of incredulity by some local iron and steel men. They hint that such statements are made to "help along the cause," and that no such profits as these are made in Wales, or out of it, in any branch of the iron and steel business. Mr. Arkell told the DISPATCH reporter what he himself had learned from one of the Welsh makers. A gentleman now living in Pittsburg, who at one time was engaged in the manufacture of tinned plate in Wales, furnishes THE DISPATCH with figures which show that such profits are really made in Wales. This gentleman has infor-mation from Wales that one maker there, who has a plant of four mills, made \$120,000 in the last 12 months. This maker is reputed as being a keen buyer and a good eller, but he is not so very much more so than his competitors as to make his profits much proportionately greater than theirs. "You can get some idea of this particular maker's profits," said the gentleman referred to, "by taking the cost of a plant of two mills and multiplying it by two. Here are the figures on a plant of two mills: Engine, 26x60 inches, \$10,000; two mills, \$5,000; co.d mill, including doublers sheers

who were not too drunk to sing sang their favorite song:

"We'll all drink stone blind, Johnnie, fill up the bowl."

Mosby's men followed after the rear guard. In one way Mosby's command was a help to our army. It kept our men from straggling. That night we encamped near Madison Court House.

WANTED TO BE FREE.

"Where in thunder did you come from?"

\$5,000; cold mill, including doublers sheers \$4,000; four turning pots, \$4,000; auxiliary engines and machinery, \$5,000; three boilers, Galloway type, 25 feet by 6 feet, \$3,000; five furnaces, \$5,500; mill and annealing furnaces, \$5,500; mill and annealing furnaces, \$5,500; foundations, \$200; buildings, \$10,000; total cost of plant of two mills, \$52,200. A plant of four mills will have double the capacity, but will not cost double what a two mill plant does; but supposing it did, you have the cost of this capacity of money function you will depress its value white increasing that of the other.

I venture the following as postulating the logic of history on the money question:

First—Plentiude of money in circulation promotes activity in business, prosperity and peace; stops litigation and increases the wealth and comfort of the people.

Scoond—Scarcity of money function you will depress its value white increasing that of the other.

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I venture the following as postulation to promotes activity in business, prosperity and peace; stops litigation and increases the wealth and comfort of the people. supposing it did, you have the cost of this Welsh maker's plant at say \$100,000. It requires a capital of \$30,000 to run the smaller plant, and we will just double that too, thus making the total capital invested in this four-mill plant \$160,000. Well, this maker made \$120,000 last year out of his plant, or 33 per cent. Any man who cannot see the money that lies in tinned plate making in this country under the present conditions, is hopelessly blind and not deserving of the good the gods sends him. That there are men who can see this is evident by the number of plants under construction or consideration. By this time next year their will be not a few in operation in this city

Took All His Money. John Holmes complained to the police yesterday that he had been robbed of \$78 by Thomas Burns, a pipe liner. Holmes is a laborer and came here from Buffalo recently. Sunday he met Burns and the two got considerably intoxicated. That night they slept together in an Eleventh street boarding house. Holmes claims that early Monday morning Burns took him into a box/car standing near and relieved him of his money. Detective McTighe arrested.
Berns and also held Holmes as a witness.

A Dream of Happiness

A Bream of Happiness
May be followed by a morning of "La
Grippe." Easily, and why? Because the
displacement of covering in bed, a neglected
draught from a partly closed window, an
open transom connected with a windy entry
in a hotel, may convey to your nostrils and
lungs the death-dealing blast. Terrible and
swift are the inroads made by this new destrover. The medicated alcoholic principle
in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will check
the dire complaint. A persistence in this the dire complaint. A persistence in this preventive of its further development will absolutely checkmate the dangerous malady. Unmedicated alcoholic stimulants are of little or no value. The just medium is the Bitters. Not less efficacions is it in cases of malaria, biliousness, constipation, rheumatism, dyspepsia and kidney trouble. The weak are usually those upon whom disease fastens first. Invigorate with the Bitters. Bitters.

For Ten Years

The ambition of the leading manufacturers of men's clothing has been to make a readymade article equal to custom work. Our stock this season shows that this has been accomplished, for we are showing a line this fall made in the latest designs and with all the care and skill of the best tailors. GUSKY'S.

special Sale of Men's \$10 Suits.

Javne's Tonic Vermings.

tonic or strengthener in dyspepsia in adults, or the indirection and derangements of the stouanch in children, it is simply invaluable; and as a Worm Remedy it is one of the most safe and best. Sold by all druggists.

BLAINE.

mounted his horse and company. He knew that it would not do to let any of the officers see him with the quilt. He thought he would go around a hill and reach his company without being noticed, and then he could wrap it up in his rubber blanket. But in going around the hill the enemy's sharpshooters got sight of the red quilt and sent a shower of bullets after him.

BLAINE.

mounted his horse and ducements we have we placed on sale such a supero yet have we placed on sale such a supero yet have we placed on sale such a supero yet have we placed on sale such a supero yet have we placed on sale such a supero yet have we placed on sale such a supero yet have we placed on sale such a supero yet have we placed on sale such a supero yet have we placed on sale such a supero yet have we placed on sale such a supero yet have we placed on sale such a supero yet have we placed on sale such as upero yet have yet have we placed on sale such as upero yet have yet have we pla quilt and sent a shower of bullets after him.

He was a little too far away to be hit; but as this was his first fight, he was scared half to stock for \$10. Call to-day and get first

Why? They cost more than \$3. No representations like this at CAIN BROS., Liberty and Sixth streets. by a Free Coinage Man.

\$2,000,000 ounces of silver per month. This The Monetary Question as Presented gave some relief, and the tide of progress to ulence was by degrees resumed.

Our people, naturally active and ambiti-ous for wealth in the midst of great natural resources, were only limited in their operations, by the amount of currency they could

FACTS IN FINANCIAL HISTORY.

As the great work of development went on larger volumes were needed to meet this want. We invited and received large amounts of foreign capital, so that now foreigners own and control many, if not nost, of our great industrial enterprises. But at last the pressure for more money be-came so great that last winter it culminated in a fruitless effort to fully remonetize sil-

A change, however, was effected in regard The Treasurer of the United to silver. States was by law instructed to buy in the open market 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month and coin into money as may be deemed necessary. This is about the amount of our annual production.

But why give the producer of gold the

otherwise, it may be represented by paper promises, ordained by las to circulate as money and find its money functions in the fiat of law that fixes a certain quantity of the commodities represented equivalent to Government? From an early antiquity, gold and silver have chiefly been used for this purpose, a

for thousands of years, held a parity of relative value, not varying much, from 1 of

gold to 15 of silver, is significant, and should not be disregarded when considering the now pressing question as to what shall constitute the base of our money system. SOME HISTORIC FACTS. Illustrative of this note the following facts: From 1801 to 1820 the world's annual production of gold was \$9,710,500, and of silver \$36,847,500-four times as much silver as gold; from 1821 to 1840, of gold \$11,466,000 and of silver \$21,964,000, twice as much silver as gold; from 1841 to 1860, of gold \$85,150,000 and of silver \$34,826,500, two and one-half of gold to one of silver; from 1860 to 1880, of gold \$117,991,000 and of silver \$68,043,900, nearly two of gold to one of silver.

Now, during these fluctuations in the amount of the annual production of these metals, statistics in the bureau of the United States Mint, reported from the London market, show that from 1801 to 1873 the extremes of fluctuations in the relative value of these metals were only as 1 of gold

We are further informed by statistics that from the year 1600 B. C. to 1497 A. D., a period of over 3,000 years, the comparative value of gold and silver fluctuated from 1 of gold to 10 of silver, to 1 of gold to 14.40 of silver, and that from 1697 to 1801 the greatest fluctuation was from 1 of gold to 10.70 of silver, to 1 of gold to 15.74 of silver. And these were the extremes, far above the average. When in 1790 our Government enced to coin money the ratio was fixed to about 1 of gold to 16 of silver, that is, 371.25 grains of fine silver to the dollar of account, and 22.32 grains of fine gold.

THE SILVER DOLLAR IS HONEST. These facts show that the American silver dollar was no "fraud," but at a pre-mium, as shown by the London market up to 1873, when its money function was taken away. How much the fiat of law, backed by the consensus of opinion and the practice of nations for thousands of years, had to do in maintaining the relative values of these metals I do not say. Probably back of all this lies the simple fact that they represent the comparative cost of production; but that the flat of law is a chief factor in maintaining a fixed quantity of gold or silver, equivalent to the fiction—the dollar of account—cannot be questioned, for certain it is that if you deprive either metal of its money function you will depress its value while increasing that of the other.

Third—For the chief use of money, to facilitate the exchange of commodities, two conditions only are necessary-convenience

and currency. PROOF OF THE POSTULATES. As proof of the above postulates I offer the following incidents in history, enseted through many years and on a large scale: For 600 years preceeding this century, the bank of Venice, a great and popular monied institution of the they compared would

institution of the then commercial world.

issued large sums of paper money and never paid out a dollar of coin for its paper; yet its paper was at par with gold and silver. In the early part of this century the Na-poleonic wars had drained the treasuries of Great Britain, and her banks were compelled to suspend specie payment and issue large sums of paper money; and for 26 years, until contraction had made money scarce and the banks resumed specie payment, England prospered and regained her finan-cial standing in a marvelous manner, as though the nation had received a new in-

spiration and impetus. In 1871-2, when the Franco-German War with the enormous indemnity exacted by Germany exhausted the specie of France, she issued a large volume of paper money, and mark the results: industry, commercial and manufacturing activity sprang up in a wonderful manner, which rapidly repaired her losses in the war, while Germany, struggling with her tight money market, owing to her gold basis for money, soon paid back to France for merchandise the arge sum of money exacted. For years the German people, pressed by poverty, have been flocking to this country by thousands, while the French are very prosperous at home.

THE EXPERIENCE OF AMERICA. Thirty years go we entered into a great war to preserve the life of the nation. Up to that time we had no financial standing in Europe. United States 6 per cent bonds were in London at a discount. Our wealthproducing power was not one-fourth what it now is. The great war involved an ex-penditure of over \$4,000,000,000. Against penditure of over crows, years, who proph-the protests of financial experts, who proph-esied that it would ruin the country, we essed that it would ruin the country, we issued paper money, vast volumes of "greenbacks," promises to pay, and bonds of various kinds, and for four years the bloody drama was enacted. And what has

been the result. The Union of the States was triumphant-ly established. We have already paid off three-fourths of the great war debt, and what bonds are yet unpaid are at a high premium. Our paper promises are at par, circulating as money, and 300,000,000 or 400,000,000 of our "greenbacks" are performing the full function of money, while our Treasury holds several hundred millions in call and silver. in gold and silver.

From the close of the war in 1865 up to 1873, when the United States joined the conspiracy of the monied at stocracy of conspiracy of the monied afistocracy of Europe to make money scarce by demone-tising silver, we had plenty af money in circulation. No country ever prospered so before; it arrested and attracted the atten-tion of the civilized world. Our progress to solid wealth was phenomer A STOP TO PROSPERITY.

But the sudden contraction is the volume of money that followed this fatal suicidal act of our national legislature brought our industry and wealth-producing activity to a sudden halt. Our banks suspended payment, widespread bankrup'cy and business failures and general stagration followed—men thrown out of employment, vainly seeking work, became denoralized tramps. This was the start of this disgraceful nuis-

From the demonetization of silver you may date our labor troubles, both in Europe and America, which now threaten the peace

and safety of our country. In 1878, after five years of stagnation, a partial coinage of silver was resumed by the purchase of

CURRENCY NEEDED.

or more commodities. In coin form, or full money value of his gold and only give the producer of silver 75 per cent of the money value of his silver, while using as money silver and gold at their full money value. Is this not unjust, paradoxical, if not cowardly and beneath the dignity of our

AN AGE OF ENTERPRISE.

Now, I have tried, briefly as possible, to sketch the facts of history, that throw light upon the money question, and in applying its logic we must bear in mind that our age is one of gigantic enterprise, requiring the use, in order to smoothly move them and prevent money panies by too freely using private credit, of volumes of money unpar-alleled in history. That it shall consist of gold alone, with paper based thereon, would fail to give us enough. Even with gold and silver paper money must be used largely in excess of the metals we hold. I will now roceed to set forth what seems to me fair deductions from past history applied to modern times on the money question:

First-Money we must have in larger olume than ever before or suffer the consequence for years in getting down to a money basis where a small sum will answer, which would be to lower all values of wages and commodities. cause stagnation, bankruptcy and ruin to the mass of the producing classes of this generation. It could not be quickly done, and the attempt would probably end in riot, war and revolution. Second—Gold and silver must be the base of all our money, though they cannot constitute its volume. This their limited quantity and inconvenience of handling for-Whatever be the amount or form of the paper money we issue it must be releemable in the standard coin of the Government.

FREE COINAGE A NECESSITY. Third-Free coinage of gold and silver is now an absolute necessity, and a complete monetary system, entirely free from all individual or corporate connection or in-fluence, should be aimed at and be com-pleted as soon as possible, consistant with not causing monetary disturbance and but one kind of well-executed paper money should be used, with no denominations under \$5.

That our present money system is a vast improvement on that of 30 years ago, is not disputed. That it is still susceptible of improvement, and that public sentiment demands a better system, I believe is true. But will free coinage by our Governmens raise the value of silver to a parity with gold, of one of gold to 16 of silver, our present ratio.

We now produce half the silver of the world. The great populations of India and China are awaking to modern Western enterprise, and there, as here, more money is demanded, and there silver is chiefly used. Now, with one half of the silver product kept at home, to be used as a ba money system, can it be reasonably doubted that free coinage for American protected silver would promptly raise the price of silver to its money value? And, further, would not a complete system enable our merchants and tourists in Europe and throughout the commercial world, to use our paper money at par, and our money system become a powerful bulwark to main-

tain the integrity of the Government? A DEFENSE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR.

It is quite common to speak disparagingly of the silver dollar—to call it a fraud, etc.; but are such criticisms founded on good sense and correct views of this great question? Suppose gold alone were to constitute our money basis, with paper issued thereon; would it not require a very large ratio of paper to the gold, thereby exposing the Treasury to the danger of being easily cor-nered, followed by money panies, sudden depreciations of commercial values, with all its evil attendant consequences? Less than 25 of our great millionaires could at their will do this, and thereby double their

Does present or past history justify the nation in exposing itself to such a catastro-phe? Then why reduce the money basis to a narrow limit, thereby inviting it? If the habit of nations throughout the commercial world for ages, the fact that silver is used as money by nine-tenths of the human race, are to be disregarded and we cease to use silver as money, what shall we substitute for it? But if we use it, does not common sense and honesty demand its free coinage the same as gold? Our present system is a confession of weakness, if not of down right dishonesty, well calculated to discredit silver as money and lower the tone of moral nesty in our country. To the arbitrar of reason these views are submitted, be lieving their deductions fairly drawn and of value to a nation soon to dispute financial premacy with England, and in wealth and influence lead the world. M. HULING. OIL CITY, September 29.



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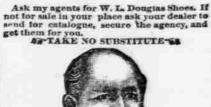
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