GENERAL HALDEMAN'S TROUBLES.

His Wife Saes for Divorce and the Custody

of the Children.

Court at this place to-day which created a stir in society circles

on its becoming known this evening.

The petition was filed by Mrs. Anna B. Haldeman, asking for an absolute divorce from General John Haldeman, In the petition Mrs. Haldeman alleges failure

to support, gross neglect, and some other things of minor importance. Mrs. Halde-

things of minor importance. Mrs. Haldsman asks for the custody of their children and the right to control their property, all of which she claims belongs to her by inheritance. The parties to the suit are of the highest standing, and General Haldeman is well-known throughout

the country. He was Mayor of Leaven-worth at one time. He was Probate Judge

and State Senator, and finally Minister to Siam under the Republican administration

preceding Cleveland's.

At present the General is either in Wash-

At present the General is either in washington or the West Indies. Mrs. Haldeman was formally Miss Anna B. Doris, of St. Louis, the descendant of an aristocratic and wealthy family. Her married life for the last six or eight years has not been happy. She and the General have been living apart most of the time but they have been living apart.

most of the time, but they have never had an open rupture. The trouble leading to the

beginning of divorce proceedings is said to have been brought on by General Halde-

man refusing to sign deeds for the sale of some St. Louis property Mrs. Haldeman in-herited and wished to dispose of. Friends of the General here say that he will fight

the divorce charge, and a lively time is looked for. Mrs. Haldeman left for a two

months' trip to France to-night.

Tapestry Brussels at 50c,

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 13 .- [Special.]-A petition for divorce was filed in the District

FAIR WOMAN'S WORK.

The Ecumenical Council Devotes a Day to Church Agencies.

FOOLISH FEARS OF CATHOLICISM

Have Shorn Methodism Heretofore of Its Female Usefulness.

SOME WOMAN'S RIGHTS OPPONENTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 .- The Ecumenical Council this morning proceeded to the order trations were of value, of the day, the subject, "The Church and AS PERACHERS AND Her Agencies," being the same as that discussed yesterday. Itev. J. Travis, General Missionary Secretary of the Primitive Methodist Church, England, read a paper on "The Place and Power of Lay Agency

in the Church." Rev. D. C. Crawford, of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York, was set down for an address on the deaconess movement, but owing to his illness Bishop William X. Minde, of Kansas, treated the subject. He said that some knowledge of the subject had been gained by the Church in America from the movement in Europe. A saintly lady without church aid had insugurated a school for deaconesses in the Western metropolis. The movement had surpassed the expectations of its sanguine friends. There were 21 homes and five hospitals, and many young women were seeking to join the noble sisterbood.

In some quarters this movement had been viewed with alarm. It was said to resemble papal methods. The Roman Catholic Church was rapidly becoming protestantized in this country.

NOT FRIGHTENED BY POPERY.

He was ready to borrow from the Roman Catholics or anybody any good thing that could be used to advantage. The deaconess movement was so free from priestly super-vision and other repullant features that it could not be truly said to resemble its papal prototype. It had been urged that the movement interfered with the proper sphere of woman. He recognized the holy duties of motherhood and of the family, but what of the women who were to mother thousands of homeless ones? We found her to-day in the shop and factory, and in

There was much talk of woman's unsexing herself and plunging society into con-vulsions. There were silly women and silly men. A representative woman could be trusted. If we could not trust our mothers and our sisters, in God's name whom could we trust?

woman went into the hotbed of anarchism, organized a mission and sought entrance to the homes of the people. At first the yre-pelled her, but like a sunbeam she stele into every open door and laid a flower on the dead body, and by and by they welcomed her. Socialist men and women said to her, "Whatever may happen in this city to harm shall come to you." Leave saide dogma. What is needed is the simple, kindly dectrine of love. [Hear, hear.]

DEOTHERHOODS AND SISTERHOODS. Rev. Dr. W. D. Walters, Secretary of the London Mission Wesleyan Methodist Church, spoke of Methodist brotherboods and sisterboods. He said it would be far more fitting if a sister had been here to present her own cause. He hoped that at the council a woman would be permitted to take her place upon the platform and address the conference. [Applause.] All professing Christ should have the brotherly and sisterly feeling. It has been 15 years since the establishment of a sisterhood in England in connection with the Children's Home, and as a member of the committee he could bear witness to the grand success of under Rev. Peter Thompson. In addition there were the Lady Workers. There was need of some special agency to reach the depths of Whitechapel and other abodes of

What is the effect of woman's work? Changed neighborhoods. The landslords told of it. The superintendent of the Western Branch was an extraordinary man, but he had an extraordinary wife—Mrs. Hugh Price Hughes. [Applause.] She organ-ized the "Sisters of the People," who managed in a marvelous way to get in perfect touch with the people.

A COMPLIMENT TO MISS WILLARD.

J. H. Lile, of London, speaking of the esition of women to the church, expressed his gratification at learning of the extent of women's work in America. He regretted very much that women were not allowed to sit here as delegates. A woman had been elected to sit there. He referred to Frances Willard, a name beloved on both sides of

At this juncture Rev. Dr. Stephenson made the point of order that it was not in order for a member from the Eastern Section to reflect upon the action of the Western Section, which was perfectly competent

to manage its own business.

Mr. Atkinson, M. P., of London, believed in women. A married man—as was 69 per cent of the Wesleyan ministers are—is bound to say so. They are more intelligent in their judgment upon social ques-tions. His own wife and her sisters had been 40 years leaders, and he would rather be led by then than by the President of the Conference himself. They would have more time to think of what they were going

iamin St. James Fry, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, St. Louis, editor of the Central Christian Advocate, read a paper upon the subject of "Woman's Work in the Church," He said that women among the Hebrews were more highly regarded than among other nations; but it was not until among other nations; but it was not until Jesus entered upon His ministry that women were admitted to the high degree of regard that has since prevailed. There was a min-istry of women in the Church in apostolic

PROTESTANTS' FOOLISH FEAR.

Protestantism has generally failed to secure the full measure of help from its women. It had been afraid of the charge of following papal practices. Methodism as it grew had produced many women worthy of association with the mother of the Wesleys. The place where children are born and raised is not open to men, but when that fact was realized the women had organized and sent female missionaries abroad. The church could not do the work before it

Rev. William Gorman, of the Irish Methodist Church, Belfast, made a strong plea for women in connection with every phase of church work. Woman might bring all of her graces to the altar but the power of her speech. She might sing hymns and work in the homes. She might teach her on to preach. She might, perhaps, help her husband to prepare his sermon, but she could not preach. Truly her element was motherhood. But motherhood was the divinest accent of peace, too often absent from

That there should be need for the organi ention of women for the regeneration of woman, was a blot upon the church which should be wiped out. On the battlefield woman stood by the cot like an angel of God. She had annointed the soldier's wounds, and as his life ebbed she poured into his ear the story of Christ. Would you stop her because she is a woman? Let the pulpit be taken and the woman be left. Applause.

WOMEN IN OTHER MOVEMENTS. Everywhere was women welcomed. Theos. ophy was open to her. Was she to follow Blavatsky or Annie Besant? With the advancing corruption of the Church of Rome

ren in Christ, Dayton, would not be thought behind his predecessors in his respect for women. Women might, could, would and should preach the Gospel if they wanted to.
The greater part of those who attend
church were women and she had demonstrated that she was not only on a level
with man in church work, but she stood

above him in devotion.

Rev. Thomas H. Hunt, of the Primitive Methodist Church, Manchester, Eng., thought that as women constituted the majority of the church attendance, they should assume part of its work. All would acree that women's chief work was in the above him in devotion. should assume part of its work. All would agree that woman's chief work was in the home, but he preferred to think that there she was more than a "manageress," and was instilling the doctrines of Christianity in the minds of her children. They might gain admission where men could not, and in the hour of sickness and death their ministrations were of walls.

AS PEFACHERS AND MISSIONARIES. They could participate in missionary work side by side with men. There is no great wish on the part of women to occupy the pulpit, but if she has the necessary qualifications, then why not? If she is engaged in church work, if she carried the

Gospel to the unregenerated, why that was in the nature of preaching. If God had so ordained a woman, why should not the Church recognize the ordination? Rev. Dr. J. W. Lewis, Methodist Epis-opal Church, South, said that it was a bold, bad, dangerous fallacy to believe that be-cause a large majority of people were hammering and pushing after a thing it was a manifestation of divine wish. "God created them male and female." [Cries of "Oh, no."] Woman was first in the transgression, but also in the front in the redemp-tion. She was expected under divine providence to sustain the relation to the masculine church that she did to the family

-not one of subordination, but of equality in certain lines. Rev. Dr. Buckley, of New York, said that many sensible women must have felt sick at heart to hear the platitudes delivered to-day. Women should not give up a higher power for a lower. St. Paul had said they should not take the place of men. Women could not do the work of preachers without collision with the laws of nature. They must be mothers or they must be preachers

A LONDON DELEGATE NONPLUSSED. J. B. Slack, of London, held that women must discover their own work in the churen, and that without the help of the M. E. Church, South. He invited anybody who had a higher estimate of women than he had himself to show his face. Searcely had he said this before a large proportion of the delegates stood up in answer, amid applause from the others. The doctor was a little nonplussed, but continued his remarks, holding that if God had intended man and woman to do the same work they would

have been made alike. Rev. R. Hamilton, of New York, held that it was a wrong representation to say that the men wanted women to become bishops. He wanted them to take up the work for which they were specially fitted. Rules of sex were not to invalidate the gifts of God. If the greatest expounders of the Methodist Church had held that Paul must not conflict with Jesus, it was not for the

men who sat here to force the conflict.

Mr. Atkinson, M. P., animadverted upon the Chairman of the morning session as unfair, but when the council disapproved this he passed on to characterize Dr. Hass' argument as logical jugglery. Why should not such a woman as Baroness Burdett-Coutts

LET WOMAN BAPTIZE HER CONVERTS. Rev. Dr. Reid, Methodist Episcopal Church, South. of the Japanese Mission, paid a high tribute to the work of female missionaries that had come under his own observation. He asked for them the ulti-mate privileges—that when she had brought mate privileges—that when she had brought a soul to Christ she should be permitted to perform the rite of baptism. [Applause.] Rev. F. W. Bourne, of London, said that the discussion recalled to his mind the question once put to him by a rector in England. What authority, he said have you (Mr. Bourne) for preaching? He had answered that the power and ability to preach was his authority. He would make this answer when questioned as to the admission of women into the ministry. They mission of women into the ministry. They could preach the word and lead souls to Christ. It had been proven, This is the only authority that should be required of He had no patience with the narrow and bigoted version of St. Paul's words upon this subject. If literally rendered it would prevent women from being married in church, inasmuch as it forbids women to

A CHORUS GIRL'S ROMANCE.

speak in church.

Bessie Booth Marries Alexander F. Henriques, a Rich Young New Yorker.

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- [Special.]-"Booze Henriques has gone and married Bessie Booth-why, the idea." That's what the Casino girls said to-day. They referred to Alexander Florian Henriques, son of the late William Henriques, who was a prominent and very popular member of the Stock Exchange. The boy is a favorite with the Casino girls. Wednesday a letter came from a member of the "Indigo" Company, which was playing at Montreal, that Mr. Henriques was there, and that he had invited all the girls to a supper at the Balmoral Hotel that night. He met Miss Booth at that supper, and he was infatuated with

her. The "Indigo" Company left Montreal for Boston on Saturday night. The members of it knew that Henriques had fallen in love with Bessie Booth, but they were not pre-pared to see the young woman walk into the manager's room and tender her resignation, as she did a few hours before the company left the city. Then she went to St. Law-rence Hall. Mr. Henriques and a few intima e friends were there with the Rev. Mr. Kerr. Mr. Henriques had a marriage license ready, and in five minutes the pretty chorus girl had become Mrs. Henriques. It is said that young Henriques has lately come into possession of \$600,000.

ITALIANS' NARROW ESCAPE

Their Enemies Nearly Cremate a Shanty Full of the Foreigners.

NEW CASTLE, Oct. 13 .- [Special.] -- Fifteen Italians who shanty at Enon Valley, this county, had narrow escapes from being roasted alive last night. They are very objectionable to the citizens of that place, and numerous letters have been sent to them to move out or take the consequences.

Last night, while they were sleeping oundly, some one poured kerosene oil over the building, and piling paper against the door set fire to the shanty. The Italians soon awakened, but none too soon, for they had to jump through the windows to save their lives. They put out the fire before the building was entirely consumed. Several of the Italians were badly burned.

A Valuable Gift. Probably no physician of our day has gained such a reputation for curing cases of lingering or long standing diseases through treatment by mail as the great specialist in nervous and chronic diseases, Dr. Greene, of 35 West Fourteenth street, New York, discoverer of the well known remedy, Dr. Greene's Nervura. He uses in his practice only harmless vegetable remedies, and has given special attention to treatment of patients at a distance through letter correspondence. Consultation in this manner or personally is entirely free of charge. Any sufferer from whatever kind of disease has the privilege of writing to him a descripof his or her case, and he will return a carefully considered answer fully explaining your disease and giving you a perfect un-derstanding of all its symptoms free of

His success is something wonderful in restoring the sick to health, and his practice is without doubt the largest in this country. wancing carruption of the Church of Rome had grown the theory tint women could do little good but much harm: but Methodism, thank God, had been the Zerubabel of her liberty. [Applianse.]

Prof. J. P. Landis, of the United Breth-

OF AMERICA

Ranks of the Blooded Stock Sadly Depleted by the Civil War.

THE BEST GIVEN TO THE ARMY.

General Grant's Famous Equine Present From the Sultan.

IMPROVEMENTS MADE BY BREEDING

When Abraham Lincoln, at the beginning of the war, called for troops, he asked first for 75,000 men. It was soon apparent, however, that this number was quite insufficient to quell the great rebellion, and his second call was for 300,000 soldiers. Everybody remembers what noble patriotism prompted the hearty response, and the self-forgetting rush to arms that was made by men of all classes in defense of their beloved country and its honored institutions.

But many may not remember what large and generous hearts dwelt in the bosoms of our farmers when they offered to the Government their most precious possessions, their horses. It may seem incredible, but the proportion of horses to men which the farmers and owners of valuable breeds begged Lincoln to accept was 100 to 1. They were not inferior in any respect, but the finest and best in the land, and such as would easily have brought, if sold, \$600 on the average, which at that time was considered an immense price to pay for a horse. Those given were geldings and stallions. The marcs were left at home for the reason that in battle they are likely to stampede and create a panic through fright. Horses have more nerve. The beat of the drum, the call to arms, the familiar toot of the bugle and horn, and the stirring march of the regimental band are music in their

ears. Until 1861 the foundation blood of our finest horses was the choicest from England's thoroughbreds, says the New York Times, and this was always kept strongly re-inferced by infusion of the blood of Arabian horses. For 50 years New England had been proud of her Morgan horse, created from Arab blood. New York and Long Island boasted with proper spirit of the fami-lies of Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson, while Long Island was the home of the famous Messenger, of direct Arab blood, and also of Wildair, inbred to Arab blood. The latter, after importation from England, was so highly prized there that he was repur-

HOW THE BREED WAS LOST. These noted stallions were the progenitors of the finest horses in the country, and gave the foundation blood to all the trotting speed of which America could then boast. But when this immense army of horses was sent to the front the mares at home were left without mates equal to them in blood. Only the bases to stallions—in fact, the commonest mongrels-were left to mate with these blooded mares, thus making the re-production of thoroughbred horses an impossibility. From this time dates the advent of what is now known as the American horse. The American horse became a mon-

grel, pure and simple.

No heavier blow to the reputation of American horse breeders could have fallen than this, for it is impossible to create a type from a mongrel of any animal except it be a mongrel. In horses it is conceded that a valuable type cannot be created ex-cept through the infusion of Arab blood. We may say that we have an American horse with certain characteristics of much money value to its owner, but, alas! it does not reproduce any quality that is in demand by any other nation. Our American trotting horse does not reproduce 2 per cent of trotting speed, considering the great num-ber bred and raised as trotting horses, and when we export a trotter, which is a very rare event indeed, his trainer has to be sent

No American was more fully alive to all these facts, and especially to the sad reduction in numbers and quality of our horses, than General Grant. His acceptance of the Arabs Leopard and Linden Tree, presented to him by Abdul Hamid, the Sultan of Turkey, was in a measure influenced by the consideration of their great worth in the stud. He realized that our race must be rebuilt, and so highly appreciated this gift. The fact that he seldom, if ever, drove them, thus denying himself a great pleasure, and the immediate disposal of Leopard to General Beale, on whose stud farm he has been ever since, and of Linden to his son, showed his interest and confidence in the infusion of Arab blood, and his hope that from them : new and better type of horses might be

GENERAL GRANT'S FAMOUS HORSES. The letter which he wrote to Mr. Randolph Huntington, now of Oyster Bay, L. I., was published nine years ago, but it may have a new interest to the readers of to-day, and is now taken from the original

autograph letter: LONG BRANCH, N. J., July 28, 1882. DEAR SIR-I am just in receipt of your let-ter of the 26th, making certain inquiries about my Arabian horses. I cannot answer all your questions, but what I know I will

questions, but what I know I will all your questions, but what I know I was
give you.

I was in Constantinople in March, 1878, and
visited the Sultan and his stables. All his
horses are of the most approved and purest
blood. I was told that the pedigrees of all
of them—there were about 70 horses in the
stables that I visited—run back from 500 to

700 years.
Two of the horses that I there saw were from the Sultan by sent to me as a present from the Sultan by the first steamer coming directly to the United States from that port. I do not know the steamer nor the date of its de-parture or arrival. They (the horses) were consigned to General E. F. Beale, of Washngton City, who can probably inform you these points.

on these points.
Leopard was 5 years old when I first saw him, and Linden 4. I think. I am certain as to the age of the first, and I think I am right as to the second. Leopard I have left with General Beale, probably permanently. Linden is at my son's (U. S. Grant, Jr.,) farm, near Salem Center, Westchester county, X.Y.

N.Y.
The fact of these horses being from the Sultan's own private stables and being a present from him as an appreciation of our country among the nations of the earth is the best proof of their purity of blood. Very truly yours. U. S. Grant.

There are many conflicting opinions re-garding these horses and their claim to being the thoroughbred Arabians of the desert; but those who know them best and have studied their distinctive qualities all unite in believing them to be so. They are the only Arab stallions in America, it is said, and their progeny are at least a most distinct and superior type.

A SUPERB STUD OF THOROUGHBREDS. When Mr. Huntington, with great diffi-culty, and only through the influence of powerful friends in Europe, succeeded in importing his beautiful Arab mare Naomi, he became the pioneer of a new method here and began to accomplish the dream of his life. From the study of Russian, English, French and Astrian stud books he realized that all their famous national horses were founded on the Arab blood, and the necessity of having more pure Arab blood, especially in the female line. He knew that a promiseuous use of it was not satisfactory, and that an affinity blood was essential. According to the methods employed in the Old World and as here the Clay, Morgan and Golddust families were strongest in the Arab blood, he selected virgin mares to mate with General Grant's Arabs, and was fortunate in the get of one filly and three colts. While these were growing he inter-bred the Clay, Morgan and Golddust blood, getting a harem of fillies which, at maturiity, he mated with the sons of Leopard and Linden Tree. This was his method, and the result was the foundation of his suburb stud of thoroughbreds, which was then an

individual enterprise.

Mr. Hnntington refused to sell a single member of this new and exceedingly valua-ble family, although offered enormous prices for them. When asked why he replied that he wanted first to have a family so large that it could reproduce itself. Then he could have annual sales without weaken-

ing the strength of the plant. By close breeding with this Arab blood the animals he might sell in the one blood were so near to the primitive that they were posi-tive in improved results, and would, therefore, benefit any community into which they were introduced. In fact, his only object was to breed such perfect horses from the primitive—the Arab—as to elevate the blood standard of the horse in America. It can only be regarded a national triumph breed a pure type that shall reproduce itself in any country, and to perpetuate it until it shall be known, recognized, approved, and earnestly sought for by every other nation as the American horse.

YESTERDAY'S HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Duquesne Hotel—T, R. Morgan, Sr., S. L. Morgan, Jr., and Arthur Morgan, of the engineering firm, Alliance, O.; H. C. Philips, the oil operator, of New Castle; William A. Sproull, of the Cambria Iron Company, and wife, Philadelphia; F. P. Hays, oil operator, Philadelphia; Mrs. John E. Wooten and Miss Keen, Reading, Pa.; E. M. Hooves and fam-Keen, Reading, Pa.; E. M. Hooves and family, Wilmington; Alfred E. Braddul, insurance man, Philadelphia; Captain R. H. Lee, the Titusville oil operator, wife and family; President G. B. Roberts and the following officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad: J. N. Du Burry, John P. Green, N. P. Shortridge, H. D. Welsh, H. H. Houston, George Wood, James A. Logan, John Cassels, D. E. Williams, J. C. Wilson, D. J. Newhall, J. M. Harding, C. M. Bunting, D. A. Bradley, J. H. Speckinon, Amos Q. Little, D. S. Gray, Edw. B. Wall.

SEVENTH AVENUE—John Uptegraft, wife

Speckinon, Amos Q. Little, D. S. Gray, Edw. B. Wall.

SEVENTE AVENUE—John Uptegraft, wife and child, of Westmoreland; William C. Haus, the Pennsylvania railroad lawyer at Sharon; F. N. Oliphant, a Standard oil man of Oil City: E. G. Wright, National Transit Company, Washington, Pa.; A. M. Zimmerman, ex-hotelkeeper, Harrisburg; R. D. Campbell & Son, Clarion: Henry Bimpel, General Superintendent Adams Express Company. Columbus, O.; C. F. Browne and wife, Columbus, O.; R. C. Hall, oil man, and Mrs. H. M. Hall, Titusville; A. B. Robinson, oil operator, Oil City, R. D. Waters, lumberman, Toledo; Dr. S. R. Ruyledge and wife, Blairsville; Mrs. J. Frank Ross and daughter, Clarion.

MONONGAHELA—H. Vanderwelde, Standard Oil Company, Cleveland; J. B. Hntchinson, A. W. Moss, D. H. Lovell, C. H. Beeholdt, A. W. Kapp, C. A. Preston, R. L. Holiday, F. P. Abercrombie, Pennsylvania Railroad men; A. J. Christie, of A. & P. Roberts Co., Philadelphia; Daniel O'Day, National Trust Company, Buffalo.

Anderson Joseph Forker, bank, presi-

delphia; Daniel O'Day, National Trust Compuny, Buffalo.

Anderson—Joseph Forker, bank president, and wife, Sharon, Pa.; Uselma Smith, lawyer, of Philadelphia; N. J. Rainey, coke operator, Cleveland, Pa.; E. P. Lord, railroad man, Fort Wayne, Ind.; E. A. Morgan, Scotland; John B. Moffat, city official, Philadelphia; D. F. Miller, Columbus, O.; W. J. Miller, manufacturer silverware, Connecticut.

Sr. James—S. W. Carraga, merchant, Scio, O.; John Orr, Sheriff Blair county; James Mahaffey, ex-Sheriff Clearfield county; J. B. Watson, oil contractor, Marietta, O.; W. B. Watson, oil contractor, Marietta, O.; W. B. Newell, insurance, Clarion.
SCHLOSSER-F. F. Schaefer, pottery manufacturer of Wheeling: Reed B. Freeman, manufacturer, New York; Frank Chase, manufacturer car wheels, Chicago; Rev. F. W. Nichol, New York.
CENTRAL-Henry Davis, Jefferson; Ewing McCleary, Texas; W. Gifford and Shendon Gordon, Smithport, Pa.; Wilbur F. Meyers, Edenburg; S. A. Kline, Past Master A. O. U. W., Greensburg. W., Greensburg.
St. Charles—M. P. Davis, a lawyer from Meadville; H. K. Sauffer, a banker, and wife, of Scottdale; Rev. A. R. Rush and wife, Stahlstown.

A NEW TRAINMEN'S FEDERATION.

The Consolidation of the Two Conductors' Organizations Makes It Necessary.

GALESBURG, ILL., Oct. 13.-Grand Chief Clark, of the new Consolidated Order of Railway Conductors, is here in consultation with the trainmen now in session in this city. The matter under consideration is the proposed federation of the various associations of railway employes. Last week Mr. Clark effected a consolidation of the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, the name and

officers of the former to be retained. The ostensible object of his call on the Trainmen Brotherhood officials here was to present a plan providing for closer rela-tions; but the movement means much more than this. The Brotherhood of Railway Conductors was a member of the Supreme Council. The Order of Railway Conductors the absorption of the former by the latter deprives the council of a mem-ber, so that now the council comprises only the Brotherhood of Locomotive Fireme and the Switchmen. It is deemed significant that Mr. Clark came here from Terre Haute, where he had a conference with Grand Master Sargent, of the Firemen's Brotherhood. It is believed that Mr. Clark and he have an understanding in regard to a new federation.

A BOYCOTT ON A TOWN.

The Texas Alliance Order the Amendmen of an Impounding Ordinance. GILLAM, TEX., Oct. 13 .- One of the latest moves of the Farmers' Alliance is the boycotting of the town of Ladonia. The boycott was declared because the Town Council enacted a law prohibiting the running at large of stock in the corporate limits. The boyeott was brought about by impounding the three head of horses belonging to G. W. Magee, a member of the Alliance. Prang Gap Alliance is the first to open war, and

their resolutions are as follows: Resolved—First—That we forever sever our commercial relations with the town of Ladonia, and use our influence in behalf of other towns, unless said town of Ladonia shall amend its stock law and return Ma-

gee's stock or the equivalent. Second—That we petition all Alliance and good people in Delta, Vannin and Hunt counties to take some action to secure the return of said stock and an amendment to the Ladonia stock law.

THE ANGRY ATLANTIC.

Each Incoming Vessel Has a Tale to Tell of Squalls and Heavy Seas,

NEW YORK, Oct. 13 .- The story of in oming vessels this morning is a repetition of yesterday's story. Chief among the Atlantic liners to put into port this morning was the Guion line steamer Alaska. She was overdue 36 hours. The purser of the Alaska said, "We had an awful stormy time, but weathered through all right. last Sunday, when we left Queens town, until yesterday morning, we had nothing but strong westerly gales." The steamer Polynesia, of the Hamburg-

American Line, arrived safely this morn ing. She was two days overdue. Captain Franck's log is a record of storms, squalls and unusually heavy seas. The Slavonia, from Hamburg, also arrived in port. She had 283 immigrants on board. There are now several liners overdue.

But a Few Days Longer

And the Exposition will be a thing of the past. But four days more, after which you will have no chance or opportunity to purchase or make a selection from the wonderfully beautiful exhibit of Hopper Bros. & Co. at the Expo. Have you considered or thought of the opportunities offered by the popular Wood types for the propular word types for the propu popular Wood street firm? Carpets correct in color, charming in design; curtains chaste in material, captivating in style, choice in in material, capitating in style, choice in variety; portieres perfect in pattern. At what prices? Why, undoubtedly the lowest ever named. Prices bear no relative value to the quality of the goods offered. Everything in the whole exhibit to be sold at a price, and that price away below what you could even imagine. Now really do you want or do you require anything we have to offer? If so, you'll come and see us quickly. We've only had two days' sale of the goods, and already many of the choice things have gone. Every day from now until Saturday essens your chance to secure a share of the good things. Don't delay. Remember Mr. W. Frank Hopper attends personally at the stand from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., and he will give every purchaser the benefit of his ex-cellent judgment. The great sale closes Saturday next, October 17.

New Winter Underwear. New stock of fall and winter underwear

in merino, camel's hair, natural wool and scarlet, for ladies, gents and children, at astonishingly low prices, at H. J. LYNCH'S, 438-440 Market street.

With the Labor Troubles Settled, the Only Thing Needed to GUARANTEE AMERICAN TIN PLATE.

Statements From a Manufacturer Who Knows All About the Welsh Works.

To the Editor of The Dispatch: In a Pittsburg newspaper of Sunday last was an editorial headed "Tin Plate in Polities." While decrying the evil of tampering with an important special industry in politics, the paper itself, through what seems to me to be (the most charitable expression I can make) its entire ignorance of the tin plate industry and its successful manufacture in this country, could not, if it made a special effort to do so, write more misrepresentations regarding it and of one of the most worthy manufacturers in the United States, as well as Major McKinley, who in my opinion is a practical, high minded and conscientious representative of the industries of this country.

I will say that if the tin plate bubble bursts, it will be known that it has been killed by such ridiculous articles as that referred to, and other such misrepresentations which help the free traders to legislate against it and prevent capital from launching out as it would otherwise do. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, I have known Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, I have known for over 20 years. He does not need the kind of advertising specified. Their manufacture of tinware of every kind and sheet-iron is simply enormous. I have read most, if not all, of Mr. Niedringhaus' articles published on tin plate, and can strongly confirm that he has said only what he knows to be forther. to be facts.

THE ONLY DIFFICULTIES His difficulties with his men and laws, as published, are the only difficulties in the way of the successful manufacture of tin plate, and are unfortunate for both parties, as well as the steel manufacturers generally. And with American invention and growing workmen from the boys this industry, like

the steel rail, carpet, plate glass and many other such industries, will soon be Americanized in quality and price. I am confident that if mutual concessions can be arrived at, with what I know of the tin plate business in Wales and of our progress in every line of important business that has been undertaken in this country in my time, that we shall not only make onethird of the tin plate we consume in this country in five years, but nearly, if not all, and for less money.

There are a large number of Welshmen in various sections of this country who cer-tainly feel as I do, a shame and a pity to see such ignorance and prejudice on the tin plate question from theorists who, through their ignorance, misrepresent their country's facilities and abilities, to their own detriment and that of the industries of the country.

I have stood this ignorance and nonsense as long as I can from my strong feeling of Americanism. I feel that the many publications detrimental to the tin plate industry being established in this country must make the people who publish them the laughing stock of those in the business in Wales. I am personally acquainted with the leading manufacturers and their manufacture, which, while of a refined character, is the simplest of all the lines of steel manufacture, to the finish. It makes no difference whether we have tin in this country or not. We can buy the tin where England gets her tin, and as cheap. It is a commercial commodity sold to the best buyers, as any other commodity. We are already large buyers of the same article for all lines of manufacture of brees and because all lines of manufacture of brass and bronze, and can buy any additional we may want as England does, as she buys nearly all the tin she needs from foreign countries.

MAKING CAPITAL TIMID.

Such publications make capital timid and t will not embark when doubtful legislation to destroy it looks possible. I will put myself on record now, that if our next Congress will leave the tin plate question alone, in five years from now the writer of the article, if alive, will wish he had not written such an article, and instead of theory he will have experience.

My desire in writing as I do is simply to counteract misrepresentation, with practi-cal facts my knowledge and exper-ience enable me to do. I am not writing as a politician, or having some other ax to grind, or to advertise myself. I am an American citizen of over 20 years and de-sire to do my simple best for the welfare of this country above all others. But that does not prevent me from having a warm feeling for the country I was born and raised in. I was born in Merthyr Tydfil, in South Wales, near the center of the tinplate industry. I commenced my appren-ticeship in the machine shop three months before I was 14, and have followed the business constantly. At 19 I went to Llaniddeli, Monmouthshire, where my business was the building of machinery necessary for the tin-plate works we were surrounded with. I next went to Blaenavon and took charge of the machinery department of the Pontypool Iron and Tin Plate Works, one of the most important tin works then existing and where the business was first founded in Britain They manufacture all their material from the mines to the finished article.

THE FIRST TINWARE PLANT. The first tin plate works built and suc-cessfully operated in this country was the American Tin Plate Works, Wellsville, O., by a lot of Pittsburg men, including many Welshmen of practical ability. They were at the time in bad financial condition. However, they made large quantities of tin plate while in operation, as fine as was ever made in Wales. Rogers & Birchfield and the United States Tin Plate Works soon followed, all of whom made excellent tin plate at the time. Mr. Rogers at that time was undoubtedly the most progressive and best posted man in the business and had a great advantage over all others, having ample natural gas, which helped largely in the cost of manufacture. The importers, finding successful competition starting in this country, reduced the price of plates below the cost of manufacture, so that it was impossible for any manufacturer in this country to produce tin plates without loss. The panic soon followed and crushed the life out of the American tin plate business. I have no interest in any of the lines of tin plate, but have had such varying practice and experience in the business and the manufacturing of timplate that should enable me to speak as I do. I am fully conversant with the Welsh practice of to-day, and feel that if legislation will not tamper with the tariff as it now exists and the press and people will give the tin plate business their co-operation one of the best and most important industries will soon be firmly and permanently established with capital not from this side only, but from Wales as well, as soon as they have the confidence that the business has been well founded here. Pittsburg, the greatest iron and steel manufacturing city of the world, must, with its near surroundings, become the greatest beneficiary.

A PITTSBURG INDUSTRY. When visiting A. Garrison & Co.'s works in Pittsburg some month's ago, I saw build-ing a number of tin plate plants. A numing a number of tin plate plants. A number of others have been published as being built in other shops in and around Pittsburg, all of first-class workmanship, being built in the best workshops, with experience and facilities far superior to any in Wales to build plants complete. I know nearly all, if not all the manufacturers who are in, and preparing to go into tin plate manufacturing, are experienced men, and are in earnest, and will become large manufacturers, if not prevented by such conditions as mentioned here by me. I have not seen Mr. Cronemyer more than once or seen Mr. Cronemyer more than once or

twice in 15 years that I know of, but I betwice in 15 years that I know or, but I be-lieve he will remember what I advised him then, that I saw no way to commercial suc-cess in the manufacture and sale of tin plate but by the sheet iron manufacturers educating the representatives of the people so that legislation favorable to success could be obtained, and after such a long siege and hard work that Mr. Cronmyer above all others has performed and legislation has others has performed, and legislation has been obtained, and many have invested capital to go into the bussiness. I think it an ontrage and crime to have the press misrepresent all these actions and assertions of the mannfacturers, and in the midst of their numbers and effects to establish the timplate outlays and efforts to establish the tin plate industry, treat with ridicule their efforts, because they did not produce as soon as the law came into force, as if machinery could PITTSBURG SURE TO BE THE CENTER

be, built like the growth of mushrooms. Under the best conditions possible, with every encouragement, it takes a year at least to get a new plant of a small character in operation, with an organization, to get best results. After that, with good management, additions can be made rapidly to meet the demands of trade. I again most positively assert that we have the best facilities and ability of any country in the world to manufacture tin plate, and the only obstruction in the way of our success is the lacking of confidence of capital, caused by what I have stated here.

T. R. MORGAN, SE.,

President Morgan Engineering Co.

ALLIANCE, O., October 12.

WELL-KNOWN MEN GONE.

Chairman Gibbs, of the Straightout Republican Committee, and Thomas McMichaels, an ex-Councilman, Died-The Former Was Ill a Long Time.

Two of the best known men in the city died yesterday. Chairman William M. Gibbs, of the Straightout Republican Committee, expired after a lingering illness, and ex-Councilman McMichaels died very suddenly. Major Gibbs had been sick since last August, and his death has been expected several times. He went to Ohio a short time ago for his health, but grew rapidly worse. He returned to his home in Sewickley, where he died Monday night. Major Gibbs was born in Delaware county, New York. He went to Cleveland when he became of age, and went into the paint business. He soon after left there and went West, but about 14 years ago returned East and settled in Pittsburg. In 1880 he and Charles F. Nevintook charge of the T. H. Nevin Company's paint works



William M. Gibbs.

and in 1888 they made it a stock concern and Mr. Gibbs became Treasurer. Major Gibbs was a Republican politician, and one of the best-known in the county. He leaves a wife and two children. The funeral will oc-

wife and two children. The funeral will oc-cur in Sewickley to-day at 3 P. M.

Thomas McMichaels was the well-known
Fifth avenue flour and feed dealer. His
death was due to heart failure. It occurred
at 4 A. M. yesterday at his home on Locust
street. He was aged nearly 64 years. Mr.
McMichaels was a native of Ireland, but
came to this country when he age. came to this country when he was 20 years of age. He first landed in Philadelphia, but soon came to Pittsburg. In 1868 he started in the feed business at the present location. For two terms Mr. McMichael represented the Sixth ward in Common Council. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. His wife and one married daughter survive him.

Orphan School Investigation. HARRISBURG, Oct. 13 .- The Legislative Committee to investigate the charges against the soldiers' orphan schools syndicate has adjourned to meet in this city October 27. Ex-Senator George W. Wright, manager and purchasing agent of the syndicate, and other members will then be examined by the committee, together with all its books.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF. -Boulanger's will is to be contested by his

-Threshing in the Northwest is again deferred by heavy rains. -Famine-stricken Russian peasants are flocking to the cities.

-Fruit shipments from San Jose, Cal., broke the record last week. —The town of Quiriquina has been swept away by the floods in Nicaraugua. —The wife of General Joseph T. Torrence was killed in a runaway at Chicago Monday. The magnificent sarcophagus of Emperor Frederick will be unveiled at Potsdam Sun-

—The Presbyterian Synoil of Minnesota has adopted resolutions protesting against the opening of the World's Fair on Sundays. -The Czar's silver wedding will be cele-brated with imperial pomp on the 28th. The King and Queen of Denmark will be pres-

-A Chicago carpenter named Otto Schwartz, hanged himself Monday in a shed after setting the building on fire. His body was entirely consumed. He had quarreled with his wife.

-Julius F. Pratt and Addison Bybee, two of the heaviest stockholders in the defunct American Wheel Works at Indianapolis have assigned.

—Dr. Joseph Benson, a drunken ex-priest, confined in the county jail at Casper, Wyo., set fire to his prison Monday night and was burned to death.

The Cherokee Commission is at Arkan-sas City, Kan., ready to begin negotiations with Indian tribes for the epening of more lands to settlement.

Six negroes sleeping in a car at Ensley City, Ala., Monday night, were blown up by blasting powder, but only one of them will die. A spark from a passing locomotive ignited the powder. —It is said that ex-King Milan has laid himself liable to criminal prosecution for false pretense. For 1,000,000 francs he has mortgaged property not his own, but which belongs to the crown.

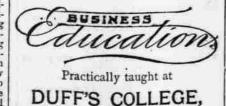
Bernard Saville, who swindled ex-Senator Fair out of \$500 on the strength of a forged letter of introduction from ex-Secretary of State Bayard, has been sentenced to three years imprisonment at San Quentin,

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NIGHT SCHOOL.

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E. M. WOOD, D. D., LL. D., President,



49 FIFTH AVE.

EVENING SESSIONS.

New Chenille Portieres. Latest colorings, dado at top and bottom, fringed, at \$4 50 a pair; other good values at \$6 50 and \$7 50 a pair—in our curtain room. Jos. Horne & Co., 609-621 Penn avenue. The People's Store-Fifth Avenue.

Tapestry Brussels at 50c, During our great carpet sale commencing CAMPBELL & DICK. Linenea-Curtains-Table Covers And pillow covers-durable, washable and fashionable-in our curtain and upholstering department. Jos. HORNE & Co.,



Procrastination breeds.

Did you ever meet the two old women who met in the streeet, one with two rabbits in a basket, the other with a pair of canaries in a cage. They talked-talked-talked. See

the result above. The results astonished even these

old gossippers. Don't talk, but act. You have heard on good authority that the Carlsbad treatment has for the past 500 years been Europe's first

health resort. The Carlsbad, Sprudel Salts you can buy at any drugstore.

This means to take the Carlsbad treatment at your home. These Salts are a standard remedy for Constipation, Dyspepsia, and all stomach diseases, Gout, etc. Don't talk about trying the Carlsbad Sprudel Salts for yourself, but take them

to-day before your system will breed other diseases or become chronic. Write to "Eisner & Mendelson Co., Sole Agents, New York," whose signature is on every genuine bottle, for illustrated pamphlets which will thoroughly explain the action of these

Salts on the system. A pleasant remedy.

difference in price, buy Whiskies that they know nothing about. Isn't it worth the difference to get Whisky sold under a sworn guarantee of purity? Klein's celebrated "Silver Age" and "Duquesne" are both accompanied with the distiller's affidavit certifying that they are unadulterated. Physicians everywhere prescribe these brands, and leading hospitals use them exclusively. "Silver Age" sells at \$1 50 and "Duquesne" at \$1 25 per full quart. Once used, always used. Goods expressed any-

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And all of the celebratedAm erican makes from \$2.00 Up.

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