Lincoln came to us, elder by a 12-month than Gindstone and Tennyson, eight years the senior of Bismarck, two years older than Greeley, who died in 1872 junior to Preach President Grevy, might be the inflor of Lord Salisbury, President Carnot, Harrison, Cleveland and Blaine. Bodily conditions all that could be hoped, eye clear sectrating, the once partly shorn face and in a brisk, toulsed fringe of gray, the hair thick and matted.

TWO FAMOUS ART WORKS. F. B. Carpenter was of our company, the dest and highly gifted artist, whose name will ever be associated with the Proclamation of Emmeiontion. It had been his rare felicity to commemorate on canvas—now on the walls of the Capitol-the greatest event in our history since the Declaration Independence. And as if fortune would ould be truant to his genius and endeavor, he had now painted as a companion picture the meeting of the Alabama Claims Com-Washington, and the discussion

of the Treaty of Arbitration.
In this work Governor Fish had taken a deep interest, giving the artist valuable coursel, and although prevented from seetog the canvas in its complete state, he examined a photograph with critical attention and congratulated Mr. Carpenter upon the fide its with which he had grasped the hisforie tentures of the scene. He could not but chare our regret that while "Emauciremained with us in the national "Arbitration" would go to Windsor Charle. The great work was destined for the collection of Queen Victoria, there to remain for coming time and remind princes, llors and statesmen what the two great English speaking nations of the world had done toward perpetuating peace among

ACRIEVEMENT OF ARBITRATION. In one of many remembered conversations with Mr. Blaine when he was discussing the famous Cabinet of Polk, and what it had done for the material development of the while I remember his observation that stration can do more than one thing in its career, and happy is the admin-tration that can do that wisely and well." The one thing done by the first administra-Grant was this arbitration, and albough it has a modest and almost colorless de lurid achievements, its still and ellent splender, as a victory of peace, no less renowned than a victory of war, will ever be a part of our national fame—an rance and inspiration to other deeds of

patriotism and peace. Our talk insturally trended toward the arbitration, and what had been done in Geeva in the fulfilment of the treaty of Wash-I was in Geneva during the sesof the tribunal, and recalled especially final session, which was public, when award was given. The little, modest seneva town house where the tribunal met, idle groups of travelers and curious ple, a couple of flags drooping and pen-from a pole near the door-flags, Ameron and English—and a small brass field-nier and by provided by an enthusiastic American, somewhat in the banking line, who had drummed the tourists from their had hate to see the consummation of the

AN ENTHUSIASTIC AMERICAN.

The American, largely in evidence with hage and gun, cloquent to the inquirleg id there be, for instance, other Comas in Paris, and people ed store for their treasure. I rememwe the tribunal coming in to its crescent to a seats, like those of advanced boys in

m, with his scientific features, calm, ernan, Salopis, vivacious with every-had the swarthy Brazilian nobleman, jurists on the part of Italy and Notably, in some respects, the king figure was Jacob Staempfli, sarbitrator, our streamous friend, erican, if perhaps less judicious, Bismarck about him, a Demos

er detracted from his dignity as an ex-President of the Republic.

Conkburn was a handsome men: baughty, clearly limned face; written. He was very the by of his position, and, as the school-boys wolld say, had been "downed." The tribanal had gone against him, and as here was to be the public award—here even in the eves of the world upon him, specially those of the vociferous American, with his two flags on the pole Staempili, the angry, handsome n, vanished; the others likewise, as remember. There was the English

judgment was read. Cockburn away; the pendant flags were fluttered, the until his death the other day, who sits with limit gain roared out its benediction, the folded arms, a Disraelian face, a kind of send the curtain came down on one of | was there to look after the Canadas. the memorable scenes of the age.

STORY OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The recalling of this scene in scrappy d. Andrew Johnson was our Presi-Reverdy Johnson our Minister, erdy, I am afraid, had not commended disappointment over Reverdy. Senator McCrenry, of Kentucky; and not along the rejection, but such a speech from Charles Summer as made the ears of Englishmen fingle and set poor Harriet Martineau,

among others, to write in pity and despair. WHAT SUMNER CONSIDERED JUST.

I cannot recall the exact sum Mr. Sumner wanted as "damages" from England; \$110,-000,000 for losses in tonnage "only an frem in the bill." One-half the national debt, as England's interference in favor of the South had doubled the war—that at least, in the Summer figures, say three thousand millions in round numbers before there could be satisfaction and peace.
So it stood in 1869, when Grant came into

power. The treaty with England thrown into her face with a matter of some thousand The treaty with England thrown millions at issue, backed by the demand of the leader of the Republican majority in the Senate. England angry, of course-angry with a sense of mortified pride. She had offered terms and no hand in the Senate to take her proffer but that of the poor old Kentucky McCreary. America was angry with the sense of wrong. The new President had shown his devotion to peace on a hundred battle fields, and no Chief Magis-trate was a more inflexible enemy of war. The new Secretary of mature years, with wide experience, above the blanishments of political favor, had one thought—peace. There should be peace, an honorable peace, honorable above all else to the United States. And how could there be peace with these lowering clouds—"consequential dam-ages," and so on—hanging in the heavens, o burst and fall at any time, and under wild conditions, under the pressure, perhaps, of some momentary Irish excitement or ebullition of political fury.

THE PROPOSAL OF A COMMISSION. Matters between the two nations could not have been in a worse condition, and we can well imagine two anxious rulers seek ing ways to peace, when a Canadian gentle man, who had gone to London on business, happened in at Washington. This was Sir John Rose, then a knight, later on to be a baronet; Sir John could not well leave without seeing the Secretary of State, which, of course, meant a dinner with Governor Fish and gracious confidence, as might well cusue from two gentlemen who love peace and could not readily be denied their hopes of her fond embrace. Why could there not be a commission or something of the kind? Great Britain must surely see that the re-jection of the Clarendon-Johnson instrument was more a rejection of President Johnson's administration than a desire to quarrel with England. Why not a com-mission, and if possible an imposing commission? If, for instance, the Secretary hinted, England could spare one of her dukes for the business. There would be great moral sussion in the strawber y leaves. Not of course one of the rat-bait-ing, horse racing, razzle dazzle species of dukes, prone to music halls, and the pleasures of the capital, but's sensible duke, who could stand around in the drawing rooms and throw luster over his company We had seen what a peer could do when Lord Ashburton came over and negotiated the Ashburton treaty with Daniel Webster.

THE RESULT OF A DINNER.

And although Ashburton was a peer of mild degree, baron, I think, he made his treaty. What might not be hoped with a

As I understood Governor Fish, the outline of the arbitration idea came with the overflow of the dinner talk-dinners arranged for that purpose, the hostess dis-cree ly withdrawing at an early moment— talk going on to 2 in the morning, none present but Sir John Rose, Bancroft Davis and himself. Sir John saw that he was in the presence of an administration which not only meant peace, but a new and peaceful administration, a majority in both Houses strong enough to neutralize even Francis Adams, the years well Summer and the champions of the consequental claims. And in order that the settlement should

be thorough, that there should be no rubs and blotches in the work, why not take up all matters at issue between the United States and Great Britain-the fisheries, the boundary disputes, the ownership of Van-couver and St. John's and the Alabama claims? Who not? Take an earnest, cleardominant, brusque, some- | headed Scotchman and a Yankee secretary Bismarck about him, a Demos equally earnest and quite as clear headed; bave bewitched Whitman into consider that behind one were Russel, Glada on Democracy, to be seen and public session over his the boulevard cases. It the boulevard cases are the boulevard cases are the boulevard cases are the boulevard cases. It the boulevard cases are the boulevard cases are the boulevard cases. never wanted to see another sword un-sheathed in anger, and what more easy than as Mr. Edmunds and himself; that the duty

John padded his way home to his dreams, arbitration was conceived. Sir John re-turned to England and was soon at The dramatic member of the tribunal was
Sir formatic member of the tribunal was
Sir formatic member of the tribunal was
some correspondence, cipher cables,
this and that to be overcome and
explained, party prejudices to be considered. For, first of all, there must be an adwronged the Union, and with this admission anney. Sir Alexander had come to Geneva there must be an apology. The apology with the preside of his name and the aumatic and legislative formulas, red-tape,

PERSONALTY OF THE COMMISSION. The sessions of the High Joint Commission began in the old State Department building, now a school or an asylum of some kind out on Fourteenth street, in Washingslair and remember his magniferant has he glared over the assemblage. A building, now a school or an asylum of some kind out on Fourteenth street, in Washington, late in February, 1871. They lasted until May of the same year. It was a strong any, so many of them shadows! | commission, as you may see on the living canvas of Mr. Carpenter. Among other things, Sir Stafford Northcote, a Tory leader, vanished; the others likewise, as the English pof contestants who had fought the for England, headed by Sir Boundell which Governor Fish had laid much stress, with his smooth Archbishop face, the ove of becoming Lord Chancellor, Lord Selborne, as we now know him in His lordship was scarcely a Duke, but an Americans formed a notable group. Earl, lineage of the great house of Grey, and with that dark gipsy face, and a would do. His handsome bearded face, friumph in his keen luminous eyes; with the youth of 40, looks frankly out of te, a modest lawyer from Ohio, little the Carpenter picture as the central figure of the supreme honor that was so to come to him—the succession to Mar-l. Taney and Chase; Evarts, with his shire, line indubitable to the Conqueror's days and to be in time Lord Iddesleigh, and amo g other consequences of this above. Davis, our agent, who had been solemn tribunal it befel that one of his sons te and soul of the arbitration from the should espouse a daughter of Governor and to whom if there were per- | Fish, and thus give a link of peace between soner in a national triumph, more | the nations stronger than even diplomacy onny one in that company, the tri-belonged. Could forge. Thornton was British Min-ister, well known in Washington. Montague Bernard was an Oxford professor of In a singularly musical voice, whose har- international law, learned in its intricacies, montes even anger could not wound, threw and had written books in its elucidation. t banker gave unpausing exhorta- Scotch double to the Hebrew statesman,

The head of the American section was Hamilton Fish. The bench, and likewise talking tashion led to the history of the arbitration from the lips of Governor Fish. I share said, were represented by the venerable Justice Nelson, and I should be in despair if I were to attempt to nev the graceful, eloquent, at times, dra- last services he was to do his country, as he manner, in which the venerable died in 1873. Tyler had made him Judge from New York State in 1845, and no one steginning and the end of it all. tween the United States and Great interest of the United States and Great ister to England, having been named in place of the brilliant but diplomatically zenith of his fame, much talked of by Horace Greeley in those times, as I recall, as an inevitable candidate for the Presidency. A self to Americans at home by his exu-neces and nequiescences in England; man of original and intrepid genius, who ad almost forgotten there had been a was to go into England and have foolish and that heavy memories of it scandals invented about him in regard to games of chance, which clouded his fine, well-earned fame. Williams was Senator "Confederate peers" and associates of from Oregon, much in favor with Grant, mes; and among other things been with whom he was to fall much in disfavor, troumoed therefor by Tribune Smalley and was on the commission because he had wany grieved correspondents, and no technical knowledge of the fishery and boundary questions. The other member was Rockwood Hoar, the "wise Judge" of the Lowell poems, grandson of Roger Sher-man, a learned and meritorious man, eswas the rage over Andrew, and the man, a learned and meritorious man, escape of impeachment, and although cool teemed by Grant, who took him to his s might deplore the temper of the Sen-ver the treaty, even the great personal preme bench. Some Senators found him overschoe of Seward as the Secretary of civil when Attorney General, and so Senasate could not prevent its ignominious re-torial revenge or caprice, or some other questionable motive, was permitted to dic-

served in the Senate with Hamilton Fish, and upon whom the labor of the Commission had been thrown—now Judge, and one of the strongest figures in our diplomatic history. The English agent was Lord Tenterated as not the prevented by the Poster Secretary. den, and the permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

ARBITRATION CAME AT LAST. Of the details of the commission much was said by Governor Fish. There were minor troubles. Schenck would insist upon talking as if it were a Congress, and debate could run without range, and now and then would make startling concessions. Deliberations would at times come to a tension relations incandescent, on one occasion breaking off in the whitest of white heat, on a threat from Lord Ripon that it "was about time to close the Commission," his Lordship snapping his dispatch box lids to-gether as if it were "time at last" to end

the accursed thing.
"Yes, time at last, as I have been thinking for days," answered the firm Secretary. The Commission divided off to separate oms to commune with its wrath. But if these gentlemen were high-snirited, touchy and resolute for their cause, they were serious and just; who loved peace, and would win her at any cost but honor. She was won. Arbitration came. It was the gift of the United States to Christianity, and the venerable statesman in whose brain the mighty thought was conceived, and by whose strenuous hands it was shaped into being, may feel in his old age that in that victory of peace he won the title to a more enduring fame than that given by the country to the diplomatic triumphs of Canning, Gorstcha-koff and Bismarck.

FISH'S OPINION OF GRANT.

Of Grant, Mr. Fish spoke at length, and with discriminating affection. In response to a question as to what, after eight years of the closest personal and political relations with the President, he regarded as his dominant quality, the Governor promptly answered: "Absolute truthfulness, complete, inflexible veracity." "I do not think," he continued, "that it would have been possible for Grant to have told a lie, even if he had composed it and written it down." I recalled a statement of Grant in regard to the late General Taylor, the ex-President, almost in these identical words: "If old Taylor," said Grant, "had made up his mind that he must tell a lie, and that he must therefore take the utmost pains to have it on paper, he would be sure to get it

straight in reading it out."
This quality, said the Governor, was shown by Grant when the inflation question came before the Cabinet. They had never been so great a pressure upon an Executive to sign a measure as this of inflation and by the friends of Grant, his especial and per-sonal friends. The party must be saved. There was an irresistible voice from the West which could not be neglected or silenced, and something was needed like inflation to satisfy and relieve the West. There was no knowing what might happen to the party else, and it was in the power of Grant to save all. This was the view of the ablest and truest of Republican friends in that quarter. The Cabinet, with the exception of Cresswell and Fish, had given way to the current, and it seemed there was nothing to be done.

HOW GRANT VETOED INFLATION. "So the President," said Fish, "resolved to sign the bill, and as a measure of peace with his conscience, made up his mind to write a message giving his reasons for doing so. I think he denied himself to everybody and went to work on the message. But it seemed that the more he wrote the more he saw that he was on entirely untenable ground, and what he began as a message of approval he turned into a veto. Having decided his course, he directed the clerks to copy it and make ready for the Senate. Then when the Cabinet met, know-ing how much he was in the minority, even in his own official family, he simply an-nounced what he had done, read the mes-sage which he had directed to be sent, and said no more."

I ventured to say to the Governor that the story of that most remarkable of Grant's many inestimable services to the country had been told me mutatis mutandis by Grant in Bordeaux: that he had also said that none s as a vague, dying memory sheathed in anger, and what more easy than as Mr. Edmunds and himself; that the duty of writing that message and the vast political responsibilities involved had kept him had ever done, and that the enthusiasm showed by Mr. Bristow in support of the message was the beginning of the train of which culminated in the appointment of Bristow to the Treasury.

THE HAMILTON-BURR DUEL One or two interesting glimeses of Aaron Burr, which came vividly out of his conver-sation, a strange touch with the past, remembering that Burr had been a colonel in the Revolutionary War, aide to Montgomery and soldier under Arnold. When Mr. Fish first saw Burr the old man was far in the seventies. Had occasion to take Burr some legal instrument which wanted verification, and when Burr saw the young attorney's name he said: "I suppose you are the son of my old revolutionary compatriot,

"Yes," was the raply "Will you," said Burr, "kindly present your father with my compliments?" "I bowed," said the Governor, with a laugh, "but as a matter of fact I would have as soon given my father the compli-ments of a rattlesnake, which Burr knew very well, as they had never spoken since

the duel with Hamilton." In the course of some running talk on that extraordinary meeting and its consequences, not alone to the principals but to American politics, I could not see that there was any impression that there had been unfairness in the duel as a contest on the part of Burr, nor any surprise that they should have met in a time when the code prevailed among gentlemen. The censure so severely visited upon Burr, and which culminated in his political and personal ruin, was, as I understood from Governor Fish, because he forced a quarrel upon Hamilton without provocation, forced him under circumstances where there was no

reason for fighting. FULL OF INTERESTING STORIES. Further glimpses of the past came out of this long, bright, and at times brilliant conversation-men and scenes as they remained in his memory. Gallatin for instance, the Swiss Gallatin from Geneva, Lincoln, too, and the famous Mackenzie, whom Grant regarded as after Sheridan the most brilliant young soldier of the war, one of the very few generals that he would like to have put in command of an army, the brilliant,

Screne, quiet talk, with kindly words for friends and foes likewise, as might well be-come an old workingman, the rough be-longings of his task done, and glad to come in out of the heat and burden of the day, and think only of what has been done, with no thought of abrasions or strife. A gentle reference to Sumner and Motley, in a spirit of appreciation and regret of Motley, who might have made so much of his career. Of current affairs there was little said. The panorama of the foolish hour could only awaken a languid interest in one who had lived and acted in the great days; whose own life was almost in touch with that of the Revolution, his father having served under Washington; who had sat in the Senate with Henry Clay; the counsellor and friend of Grant. With such memories, the consciousness of eminent public service, in a beautiful home, children to the third and fourth generation clustering about his knees, sure of a world-wide and enduring fame, secure in the affectionate, graf-ful veneration of his countrymen, what more beautiful than these evening days of a noble life! JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG.

Is prolific in tortures, but dyspepsis, a maindy to which Hostetter's Stomach Bit-ters is adapted, furnishes a quiver full of them. Nansea, heartburn biliousness, wind them. Nausea, neartourn, olitousness, wind on the stomach, heart palpitation and many more manifestations characterize this pro-tean malady. Each and all are dispelled by the bitters, which also eradica es rheuma-tism, kidney trouble and malaria.

RATLINGS, counters and shelving. HAUGH & KEENAN, 83 and 34 Water street.

Performance of Mascagni's Opera by the Minnie Hauk Company.

THE COMING ORGAN RECITAL.

A Budget of General News Items For Lovers of the Art Divine.

SOME RATHER STARTLING STATISTICS

This week is one of but two in the whole season in which Pittsburg is to have the chance of hearing grand opera.

Is it not a pity that the larger forms of what is justly termed the art universal should require such costly and elaborate preparation as to be so seldom within reach even of a wealthy populous commuity like ours? And even when we do get it, there are travel stains upon it and many imperfections and shortcomings in its productionmore, indeed, than can be realized by one not familiar with the standards prevailing in those favored countries throughout which the opera is a permanent, local institution, supported largely by Governmental subsidy.

But, then, whatever be the causes of this unfortunate condition, and whatever the remedy that we all hope to find for it some day, the very rarity and difficulty of grand opera production, under existing conditions, over here afford the best of reasons why we should make the most of what we do get in that line. If the management honestly attempts to give the most artistic representations possible under all the circumstances, we are quite ready to meet it more than half way in our support and appreciation. From all accounts the Minnie Hauk com-

pany will compare favorably with the other grand opera troupes that have been or are touring this country. Miss Hauk herself needs no introduction to this city, where she has several times been heard. Her reputation, particularly in the role of Carmen, is world-wide, and she is quite young enough to have re sined her powers with little if any impairment. Mrs. Best. little, if any, impairment. Mrs. Basta-Tavary, the other leading soprano, is a Russian singer, whose successful appearance on many European stages—notably at Covent Garden, London—bespeaks our re-spectful attention. Miss Tremelli, the con-tralte is also wall spaken of the are Montraito, is also well spoken of; so are Mon-tariol, the young tenor, and Bovet, his run-ning mate. Del Puente, the famous barl-tone, Leo Stormont, Helen Dudley Campbeli and others among the principals we already know and admire. Mr. Siegfried Behrens, the veteran conductor, is at the helm and his tried abilities may be relied on to make the most artistic use of the ma-

The performances of "Lohengrin," "Carmen," and the other familiar operas by this troupe will, no doubt, be all of them enjoyable to anyone who goes to enjoy rather than to crivicise. But the all-absorbing interest of the week will center upon the first performances here of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," one of the greatest operatic sen-sations of history. As the musical characteristics of the new opera have already been considerably set forth in this department, a few words as to its composer and plot will

The Opera and Its Composer:

Pietro Mascagni was born in Leghorn in 1863, his father being a poor baker. He received his musical education from Ponchielli, the composer of La Gioconda. He remained absolutely unknown to fame until less than two years ago, when the Milan publisher, Sonzogno, having offered a prize for the best one act opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana" was composed by Mascagni in eight weeks, and in the competition secured the

serve as a soldier has loved Tola a pretty but heartless, flirt. In his absence she has married Alflo, a teamster. Turridu, returning, seeks consolation in the love of Sontuzza, a poor peasant girl. Lola, jealous of her new rival, draws Turridu once more into her power, so that he tires of Santuzza and refuses to marry her, although he has betrayed her. Goaded to frenzy Santuzza opens Aljio's eves to his wife's aithlessness. He meets Turridu in a public square coming from mass on Easter morning, embraces him. biting the tip of his right ear, according to the Sicilian fashion of challenging an enemy to mortal combat, and in the subse-quent encounter Turridu is killed. This story is enacted in the square of the Sicilian village before the open church door the devotions of the congregation being continued during most of the time that the dramatic episodes are enacted without. It is simplicity itself, but the strength of picturing the guilty passion-haunted hearts, of the principals, and the fervent piety of the villagers at their matins, furnishes a basis of contrast that is potent and effective, moving

to the eye and appealing to the ear.

A Curious Lot of Statistics. It is through Galignam's Messenger that the musical world has been put in posses-sion of the following curious information: sion of the following curious information:

A Phillistine in art has appeared in the person of Dr. Neitzel, who has startled the musical world by an extraordinary compilation of figures with regard to the strength required by the ordinary pianist to play the planoforte works of the modern composer. With this object he has dissected Chopin's beautiful Funeral March, and Etnde No. 12. Op. 25, and has arrived at the tollowing conclusions: That the smallest weight necessary to strike the keyboard in order to obtain a planissimo effect, calls forth a pressure of the finger equal to 110 grammes; 200 grammes for expressivo, and 3,000 grammes for fortissimo.

These figures refer to single sounds only, These figures refer to single sounds only, the weight required for striking chords is inverse to the number of notes, as four sounds together need only a pressure of 4,000 or 5,000 grammes instead of 8,000 grammes, liven that the strength required for striking one-note forte is estimated at 2,000 grammes.

Neitzel calculates that in Chopin's Dr. Neitzel calculates that in Chopin's Eude the strongth for one passage lasting 2 minutes 5 seconds weighs not less than 3,150 kilos. It would have been interesting from this weighty point of view to have known the figures in connection with some of the compositions of the followers of the Wagnerian school, but no doubt the doctor will one day extend his labors in this direction, urless he in the meantime, tries to ascertain the amount of breath wasted by a flute-player in a given number of years. brave Mackenzie, to die only the other day on the threshold of his fame.

Another Interesting Event. With many music-lovers Mr. J. C. Batchelder's organ recital at the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church on Tuesday evening will prove a stronger attraction than even the Mascagni premiere-especially since the new opera is to be repeated the following even-

Mr. Batchelder will be assisted by Mr. Homer Moore, in his capacity as a baritone It may be stated that the recital is singer. given by the church upon invitation, but it is unlikely, the writer thinks, that any lover of music who really wants to hear the recital will be turned away for lack of a card. The programme, which hits a kappy medium between the extremes of classicity and frivolity, is as follows:

a. Fugue in G minor... b. Offertoire in D flat. b. Offertoire in Pastorale. Buck C. Impromptu Pastorale. Buck Song—There is a Green Hill Far Away Gounod .Lémaigre

Crotchets and Quavers. VLADIMIR DE PACEMAN WILL give two

Chopin recitals, with new programmes, in Chicago this week. ALL of Joachim Rair's 11 symphonies are to be produced this season in Berlin under the direction of Carl Meyder.

MASSENET is at work on a new opera en titled "Amy Robsart," the subject of which is drawn from Walter Scott's novel, "Kenil-worth." JOHANN STRAUSS' first grand opera, "Ritter Pazmann," is now at last announced for pro-

fuction at the Vienna Opera House, on November 19. The operatic novelty at Prague this season will be Martin Roeder's "Ruy Gomez." Mr. Roeder will go f om Dublin to personally superintend the rehearsals.

This year Mozart's memory is being celebrated by festal performances throughout the musical world. A hundred years ago he was buried in a pauper's grave.

Johannes Brahms has this summer completed a new cycle of courses a second set of pleted a new cycle of songs, a second set of "Gipsy songs," (like the first, for solo-quartette and pisnoforte) and a clarinet trio.

MRS. AMALIA FRIEDRICH-MATERNA, the

eminent Viennese soprano and one of the foremost Wagner singers, will revisit this country early next spring for a series of con-Mn. FHED N. INNES and his Thirteenth

Regiment Band won a lot of praise and presents for their playing at the Exposition at Tacoma, Washington, which closed Octo-hay II. RUSENSTEIN'S new opera, "The Gipsles," drawn from a Russian poem of like title, is reported to be near completion. It will probably be translated into German and first

performed in that country. TREBELLI, the great contralto, has finally retired from the stage. Her voice retains much of its beauty, considering her 55 years, but she is so affected by paralysis as to be incapacitated for public activity. THERE are fresh rumors to the effect that

Gilbert and Sullivan will soon kiss and be friends again. It would seem that they have had enough of the pastime of biting off each other's noses to spite their own faces. Ar Berlin, "Cavalleria Busticana" is to be

preceded each evening of its performance by a ballet for the music of which Brahms' famous Hungarian Dances are to be used. This will be Brahms' first ballet, no doubt. THE amount taken in at the Bayreuth festival performances last summer was 800,000 reichsmarks, and as Cosima Wagner gets 10 per cent of the gross receipts, her share con-sequently amounts to 80,000 reichsmarks, or about \$20,000.

Ar the opening of the Palermo Exposition, by the King and Queen of Italy, 150 young ady mandolinists will play a hymn to the Queen. With all those "buzzers" about her Margherita will feel that she is queen bee, sure enough!

REGINALD DE KOVEN and Harry B. Smith, authors of "Robin Hood," have received an offer from Sir Augustus Harris to take the opera to Covent Garden next year. At present the authors are at work on a new ope a, which will probably have its initial performance in London. VERDI states in a letter for publication,

dated October 5, that he is writing his "Fal-staff" largely as a pastime, and cannot say when it will be completed, much less at what theater it will be produced. He evi-dently don't know as much about it as the news paragraphers do. DISPATCHES from Paris announce that the

management of the Paris Opera has accepted and will produce the work of Augusta Holmes, entitled "La Montagne Noire" ("The Black Mountain"). It is the only work of a female composer ever accepted by the management of the Paris Opera. Now Richard Genee has followed Strauss into the grand opera field, as he followed him, though not at all slavishly, while both

remained content to write operettas, Genee's new work is entitled "Margit;" it is

in three acts and its subject has been drawn by Joseph Brak from one of Henrik Ibsen's dramas. Norwithstanding the great success of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," the composer will not receive any financial benefit from performances in this country, for under the copyright law the opera is com-mon property, having been published in Italy before the recent international copy-

right agreement. I LOVE music above all the arts, especially Beethoven's. House music is my greatest delight, for the trouble of getting a ticket weeks, and in the competition secured the prize.

The libretto of the opera is from Giovanni Verga's drama and was written by two of the composer's friends, Targioni-Lozzetti and Menasci. Turridu is a young Sicilian, who, before leaving his native village to the composer's price as a soldier, has loved Lole a restrict to the composer's friends.

Germans, I am tuned by nature in harmony with music.—Blamarck.

It is good to see organizations forming for the trouble of getting a ticket at a certain time, and sitting in a narrow security and string in a narrow security in the composer's friends, and sitting in a narrow security in the certain time, and sitting in a narrow security in the certain time, and sitting in a narrow security in the certain time, and sitting in a narrow security in the certain time, and sitting in a narrow security in the certain time, and sitting in a narrow security in the certain time, and sitting in a narrow security in the certain time, and sitting in a narrow security in the certain time, and sitting in a narrow security in the certain time, and sitting in a narrow security in the certain time, and sitting in a narrow security in the certain time, and sitting in a narrow security in the certain time, and sitting in a narrow security in the certain time, and sitting in a certain time, a

the express purpose of encouraging American music, but surely the American Music Society, recently organized, goes to a membership to musicians whose parents are American born and its associate member-ship to persons who are themselves natives. eaders to whom our present artistic status THE Art Society opened its season with the

ne hundred and sixty-eighth reception Friday evening. A goodly audience of memtoken of its hearty appreciation of Mr. Homer Moore's exposition of the principles of musical expression in singing and the apt illustrations supplied in his own singing. All prosent seemed to agree that this reception formed a most auspicious opening of the society's activity this season.

ing given by the New York Morning Journal at Castle Gardon have enlisted such per-formers as Anton Seidl and his orchestra, formers as Anton Seidi and his orchestra, Xaver and Phillip Scharwenka, Arthur Friedheim, Emily Winant, and others of like fame. And it has not been throwing pearls before swine either. The immense attendance and respectful attention prove that the great mass of the people can and do enjoy truly good music well performed whenever they get the chance. ey get the chance.

ANTON SEIDL and his metropolitan or-chestra gave a successful series of high-class popular concerts last week at the Grand Opera House, Philadelphia. The list of soloists was as follows: Selma Koert-kronold, soloists was as ioliows: Selima Roert-Kronold, soprano, and John Cheshire, harpist, Monday; Miss Maud Powell, violinist, Tuesday; Mme. Fursch-Madi and Mr. Victor Herbert, Wednesday; Mmc. Clara Poole and John Cheshire, Thursday; Mr. Emil Fischer, Friday; Rafael Joseffy, Saturday matinee, and Miss Julie Mueller Hartung and Mr. Victor Harbert, Saturday evening. Herbert, Saturday evening.

THE musical season which is now opening in New York is going to be one of the most prolific ever known in that city. There will be about 100 orchestral concerts, provided mostly by four orchestras—the New York Philharmonic Society, conducted by Anton Scial: the Metropolitan Orchestra, conducted by the same artist; the New York Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Walter Damrosch, ich Symphony Orchestra, under isch. No wonder New York felt Arthur Nikisch. No wonder New York felt t could afford to spare Theodore Thomas to the otherwise benighted town on Lake

Michigan.

ABBEY AND GRAU'S big Italian Opera Company will open at the Chicago Auditorium on November 9 for an engagement of five fill out the winter season at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. The princi-pal artists will be Lilli Lehman, Emma Alpal artists will be Islil Lehman, Emma Al-bani, Emma Eames and Marie Van Zandt, sopranos: Sofia Schalchi and Ginlia Ravegli, contraltos; Jean and Edonard De Reske, tenor and bass. The orchestra of 60 will be led by Vianesi, lately of the Paris Grand Opera. The chorus and ballet will be large. THE London society formed to further the use of music as a cure for various forms of disease would do better to spread the gospel of music as a prevention. It is more desirable to prevent than to cure and it is much able to prevent than to cure and it is much less certain that music can heal a single hospital patient than that it can do much, in this are of nervous excitement, to relieve the strain upon the whole throng of active worker, and to keep them from getting into the hospital at all. If the present wide discussion of the matter serves to bring this truth home to the people, it will not have been in vain.

Have You Children? Then you know the cost of shoe leather

for them. Among the special bargains in shoes all this week we shall offer several for misses, boys and children. Don't fail to see the child's grand grain, box-tipped button at 69 cents.

A NTHRACITE COAL-SILVER BROOK Coal Co.'s Lehigh coal, Hazelton region; J. S. Wentz & Co.'s Lehigh coal, Hazelton region; T. M. Bighter & Co.'s Lehigh coal, Mahanoy region; Chas. Parrish's Wyoming coal, Wilkesbarre region. In these varieties you get the choice of the anthracite region; carloads only; prompt shipment; prices upon application.

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The lands owned and controlled by the company consist of two tracts, containing 4,000 acres, having a frontage of 234 miles on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and situated at Farmington (three miles from Fairmont, and in what is known as the Fairmont field), Marion county, W. Va.

Geographically, its location is all that could be desired, the distances from Fair-mont by the main line and branches of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad being as fol-lows: To Grafton, 22 miles: to Wheeling, 77 niles; to Baltimore, 316 miles; to Sandusky, 294 miles; to Cumberland, 124 miles; to Cincinnati, 310 miles; to Chicago, 537 miles; to Pittsburg, 143 miles (or via Fairchance, 100

The Fairmont district is the same coal bed mined throughout the Connells ville basin and in the Westmore and and Pennsylvania gas coal basins, and the seams have a thickness of from nine to eleven feet of salable coal. As regards the quality of the coal, the United States Geological Report (pp. 379, 429) contains the following analysis of both Con-nellsville and Fairment coke, to which we invite careful attention:

Fixed Carbon, Ash. Sulp'r. Auth. Connellsville, 89.576 9.113 0.821 A.S.McCreath Fairmont, 91.850 6.810 0.490 D. T. Day Within the past year OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS have been invested in this field by such men as Hon. James G Blaine, ex-Senator H. G. Davis, Senator A SAME RATES OF LABOR THAN THE OAL OF ANY OTHER REGION IN THIS COUNTRY WITHOUT EXCEPTION. Many large tracts are now in successful operation, both mining coal and making coke, so that the Pittsburg Gas Coal and Coke Company is making no experiment in developing their property. While perhaps it is unnecessary to state the fact, it is guar, anteed that the whole amount of the capital stock will be used in the legitimate estab

lishment of the company. Not one dollar will be appropriated to any but strictly business

purposes, such as the acquiring of real estate, the sinking of shafts, putting up of

machinery, building of coke ovens, and other

proper expenditures necessary to the placing of the company in successful opera-Pittsburgers are well aware of the large amount of money that has been made in this business. The trouble heretofore has been that the man of moderate means has have been purchased at prices far below the cost of those in which our Pittsburg million Pittsburg, Pa., payable as follows:

61 00 per share on application. January 2d., 1892. 81 00 Subscribers have the option of paying in full for their stock at time of subscripti in which case interest on the anticipate payments will be allowed at the rate of 6 pe

entum per annum. We invite subscriptions from capitalists, business and professional men, clerks, sales men and the public generally. The shares are unassessable, devoid of risk and profita ble returns reasonably sure.

The subscription books will open Monday.

October 26, 1891, and close as soon as all the stock has been subscribed. MR. WALTER MORRIS, of our firm, has visited the Fairmont coal field, made a per-sonal examination of the property of the Pittsburg Gas Coal and Coke Company, compared it with other property in that field; has also investigated the methods under which the company proposes operating, and as a result feels justified in recommending

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HORSES. **AUCTION SALE** 650 HORSES & MULES.

The largest public sale of horses and mules ever offered in Western Pennsylvania. The Pittaburg, Allegheny and Manchester Traction Company will offer at public sale to the highest bidder 425 HORSES and 225 MULES, at their Short Line stable, Beaver avenue, foot of Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny City, week beginning

NOVEMBER 2, 1891.

This will be the best lot of stock ever offered by any street railroad commany in the State. Most of this stock is young, sound and in good condition, some of which has only been in service six months. Sale commences at 10 o'clock A. M. No postponement on account of weather. TERMS CASH. Any information can be had by addressing the ARNHEIM LIVE STOCK CO., 52 Second avenue, Pittsburg, Pa. Don't forget the date, commencing Monday, November 2, 1891.

AUCTION SALE

Elegant furniture, carpets, organ, etc., TUESDAY MORNING, Oct. 27, at 10 o'clock, at the rooms of the Henry Auction Co., 24 and 26 Ninth st. Elegant chamber suites, 1 mahogany suite, cost \$300; 1 suite in bird-eye maple, with large French bev. mirror, cost \$250; fine suites in walnut and oak, handsome parlor suite in Eng. rugs, cabinet organ, library bookcase, china closet, wardrobes, cheffoniers, desks, dishes and glassware, ornaments, mattresses, springs and bedding, brussels and velvet carpet, kitchen and laundry furniture, stoves, etc. Sale positive. Goods now on exhibition.

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A TAUCTION—DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND shoos, etc., Wednesday, October 28, at 10 o'clock. The entire stock of a country store, consisting of dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, comforts, blankets, hats. etc. Sale positive to quit business. sale positive to quit business.

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been that the hand of invest on the not had an opportunity to invest on the not had an opportunity to invest on the ground floor, and, taking into consideration the fact that the lands of this company the fact that the lands of mammoth stock of TOYS, DOLLS,

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