

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

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Lincoln came to us, older by a 12-month than Grant and Tennyson, eight years older than Greely, who died in 1873, junior to French President Grevy, might be the father of Lord Salisbury, President Carnot, Harrison, Cleveland and Blaine. Bodily conditions all that could be hoped, eye clear and penetrating, the once partly shorn face shined in a brisk, toothy fringe of gray, the hair thick and matted.

FOUR FAMOUS ART WORKS. E. H. Carpenter was of our company, the modest and highly gifted artist, whose name will ever be associated with the Proclamation of Emancipation. It had been his rare felicity to commandeer an canvas for the walls of the Capitol, the greatest event in our history since the Declaration of Independence. And as if fortune would would be true to his genius and endeavor, he had now painted as a companion picture the meeting of the Alabama Claims Commission in Washington, and the discussion of the Treaty of Commerce.

ACHIEVEMENT 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 country, he said that the administration of that man could do more than one thing in his career, and happy is the administration that can do it. The one thing that he mentioned was the arbitration of the Alabama claims. It was this arbitration, and although it had a modest and almost colorless place beside his achievements of peace, it was less renowned than a victory of war, will ever be a part of our national fame—an assurance and inspiration to other deeds of justice and peace.

AN EXTRANEAL AMERICAN. This American, largely in evidence with his bag and gun, eloquent to the inquiring mind as to the advantages of Geneva, stood there, he, for instance, other Commonwealthers, in a crowd of people, and people like the tribunal coming in to its present two seats, like those of advanced boys in a gymnasium.

PERSONALITY OF THE COMMISSION. The sessions of the High Joint Commission began in the old State Department building, now given to the State, on the kind on Fourteenth street, in Washington, late in February, 1871. They lasted until May of the same year. It was a strong commission, as you may see on the living canvas of Mr. Carpenter. Among other things, Sir Stafford Northcote, a Tory leader, was a member, as on our side was the Democrat, Judge Nelson. This, upon which Governor Fish had laid his main stress, took away the partisan tinge. The head of the Commission was Earl De Grey and Ripon, now Lord Ripon. His lordship was merely a Duke, but an Earl, lineage of the great house of Grey, and would do. His handsome bearded face, with the youth of 40, looked frankly out of the century picture. The center of the British group, Northcote was from one of the oldest families in Devonshire, line indubitable to the conqueror's days, and to be in time Lord Aldersburgh, and among other consequences of this solemn tribunal it befel that one of his sons should espouse a daughter of Governor Fish, and thus give a link of peace between the nations stronger than even diplomacy could forge. Thornton was British Minister, well known in Washington. Monaghan was a Scotch lawyer, an expert in international law, learned in its intricacies, and had written books in its elucidation. Sir John A. Macdonald, Premier of Canada until his death, the other day, who sits with folded arms, a Disraelian face, a kind of Scotch double to the Hebrew statesman, was there to look after the Canada.

THE AMERICAN PART OF IT. The head of the American section was Hamilton Fish. The bench, and likewise the Democratic party, as he had, were represented by the venerable Justice Nelson, of the Supreme Court. As Nelson was, I think, in his 80th year. This was among the last services he was to do his country, as he died in 1873. Tyler had made him Judge from New York State in 1845, and no one stood higher in the esteem of his countrymen. Schenck was about to leave as Minister to England, having been named in the cabinet of Lincoln. He was a man of the brilliant but diplomatically unfortunate Motley. He was then in the zenith of his fame, much talked of by Horace Greeley in those times, I recall, as an inevitable candidate for the Presidency by his original and intrepid friend, who was to go into England and have foolish scandals invented about him in regard to games of chance, which clouded his fine, well-earned fame. Williams was Senator from Oregon, much in favor with Grant, with whom he was to fall much in disfavor, and was on the commission because he had technical knowledge of the fishery and boundary questions. The other member was Rockwood Hoar, the "wise Judge" of the Lowell poems, grandson of Roger Sherman, and a learned and meritorious man, esteemed by Grant, who took him to his Cabinet and tried to seat him on the Supreme bench. Some Senators found him overbearing when Attorney General, and so Senatorial revenge or caprice, or some other questionable motive, was permitted to dictate his rejection when he came to be confirmed. The American Secretary was Charles Sumner, Assistant Secretary of State, son of the "Honest John Davis" who had

WHAT SUMNER CONSIDERED JUST. I cannot recall the exact sum Mr. Sumner wanted as "damages" from England; \$10,000,000 for losses in tonnage, "only an item 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.

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 seeking ways to peace, when a Canadian gentleman 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 ensue 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 rejection of the Clarendon Johnson introduction almost in these identical words of "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 covered up, so as to be sure to get it straight in reading it out."

THE RESULT OF A DINNER. As I understood Governor Fish, the outline of the arbitration idea came with the overflow of the dinner talk—dinner arranged for that purpose, the hostess discreetly withdrawing at an early hour, talking going on to 12 in the morning, none present but Sir John Rose, Bancroft Davis and himself. Sir John saw that he was in the presence of a man who would not only mean peace, but a new and peaceful administration, a majority in both Houses strong enough to neutralize even Sumner and the champions of the consequential claims.

THE OPERA AND ITS COMPOSER. Pietro Mascagni was born to Leghorn in 1853, his father being a poor baker. He received his musical education from Ponzichelli, 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 new opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," was composed by Mascagni in eight weeks, and in the competition secured the prize.

THE OPERA AND ITS COMPOSER. The libretto of the opera is from Giovanni Verga's drama and was written by two of the composer's friends, Targioni-Tozzetti and Scarpitta. The opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana," was composed by Mascagni in eight weeks, and in the competition secured the prize.

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THE MUSIC WORLD.

Performance of Mascagni's Opera by the Minnie Hank 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.

It is 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 the reach of even a wealthy and populous community like ours?

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, ever here afford the best reason why we should make the most of what we do get in that line.

The performances of "Lohengrin," "Carmen," and the other famous operas by this troupe will, no doubt, be all of them enjoyable to anyone who goes to enjoy rather than to criticize. But the all-absorbing interest of the week will center upon the first performance here of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," one of the greatest operatic sensations of history.

The Opera and its Composer. Pietro Mascagni was born to Leghorn in 1853, his father being a poor baker. He received his musical education from Ponzichelli, the composer of La Gioconda.

One of two interesting glimpses of Aaron Burr, which came vividly out of his conversation, a strange touch with the past, remembering that Burr had been a colonel in the Revolutionary War, aide to Montgomery and soldier under Arnold.

It is through Galliani's Message that the musical world has been put in possession of the following interesting information: A Philistine in art has appeared in the person of Dr. Neitzel, who has startled the musical world by an extraordinary compilation.

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 concert given by the same artist last week.

Dante's Inferno. In profile in tortures, but dyspepsia, a quality to which Hoestler's songs, if it is adapted, furnishes a queer-fell of them. Nauvaen, heartburn, biliousness, wind on the stomach, heart palpitation and many more manifestations characterize this poem mainly. Each and all are dispelled by the bitter, which also eradicates rheumatism, kidney trouble and malaria.

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