WALLER'S APPEAL UP.

Arguments in Supreme Court on the Controversy Over

THE STATE SUPERINTENDENCY.

Postmaster Finnefrock Not Guilty of Misusing Mails.

SNAP SHOTS AT AFFAIRS OF THE COURT

The Supreme Court vesterday took up the celebrated appeal of D. J. Waller, Jr., from the Common Pleas of Dauphin county. For the Commonwealth Attorney General W. U. Hensel and Deputy Attorney General Stranahan appeared, and for the defendant and appellant ex-Secretary of State Stone, ex-Attorney General Kirkpatrick and Acquittal of the Postmuster Charged With Robert Snodgrass.

The question involved in the case is the length of the term of Waller as Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State of Pennsylvania. On May 13, 1889, Governor Beaver appointed F. E. Highee State Superintendent of Instruction for the term of four years from April 1, 1889. Higher died in December, 1889, and Governor Beaver, on February 14, 1890, appointed Waller to fill the vacancy. At the next session of the Senate Governor Beaver nominated Waller for the term of four years pointment. On January 20, however, Governor Pattison was inaugurated and took hold. He gave no commission to Waller, but in May, 1891, nominated Z. X. Snyder to the position. The Senate rejected the nomination, but after the adournment of the Senate Governor Pattison sued a commission to Snyder until the next session of the Senate in 1893. In conequence of this the Attorney General in June, 1891, had a writ of quo warranto issued by the Common Pleas Court, calling on Waller to show by what warrant he held the office of State Superintendent.

CLAINS A COMPLETE TITLE.

Waller maintained that the commission given him by Governor Beaver was good for either the unexpired term of Dr. Higbee or

suplete title to the office.

The lower court held that Waller could nominated by the Governor until the end of the next session of the Senate. and that his nomination to and configuration by the Senate vested no title without a subequent commission to be issued by the Governor. Also, that though Snyder was not legally qualified to take the office, Wal-ler was not entitled to hold the office under

the principles of common law.

From these rulings an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and argued at length

Yesterday.

The Supreme Court commenced the fourth week of its present session yesterday. The cases from Allegheny county, the last county on the list for the Western district, were taken up. At the opening of court there were 195 cases on the list, but in a short time they were greatly reduced. Fifty-nine cases were non-prossed and two were discontinued. Of the cases non-prossed 41 were appeals from the Quarter Sessions by applicants who had been refused liquor The non-prosses were entered on the motion of the attorneys for the aplicants. They stated that the amendment o the wholesale liquor license act passed absequent to the appeals had left them without standing in court, as it covered the question on which the appeals were taken, the right of the Court to ask what questions

The other cases non-prossed were: Me-Adams vs McAdams; Forsaith vs Appel; Williams vs Clark: Khepper vs Murray McJunkin vs Equitable Gas Company, two usey: McMahon vs same, two cases: Kraus vs eal of W. S. Johnston, et al: Ormiston vs Carothers: Guthrie, trustee, vs McCune; same vs Ludwick; appeal of T. R. Pittock, executor; McGraw vs Robinson; Schnetz, Renzziehausen & Co, vs Klein; Swift vs Griffin, et al; McKelvey vs Me-Kelvey, et al.

c cases discontinued were: Campbell vs Becham, et al: Binck & Co vs Brown SEVERAL CASES ARGUED.

An argument was heard in the case of Martha E. Lucus, administratrix of W. F. Caldwell vs Mechanics Lodge, No. 9, I. O. O. F., appealed by the defendants from Common Please No. 1, of Allegheny county. The ease was an action to recover sick bene-

An argument was heard in the case of the Briar Hill Coal and Iron Company vs the the Atlas Works, appealed by the plaintiff from the Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny county. The case is a controversy over the distribution among creditors of the funds arising from the sale of the assets of

the Atlas Works, Limited.

The case of S. W. Ewing and J. D. Linn vs the township of North Versailles was arcued. It was appealed by the defendant from Common Pleas No. 1. The case is for damages for the killing of cattle by a train, the township being held liable because there is no fence dividing the township road and

Justice Clark handed down an opinion in the case of Charles C. Duffield vs Louis Lesenswig, Common Pleas of Warren county, reversing the lower court. In the opinion Justice Clark said: "In this case the defendant drilled three wells within the protected territory and the gas which operated the plaintiff's flowing well was thereby allowed to escape. The extent of the in-jury inflicted on the plaintiff in the very nature of the case is not apportionable from time to time, and we are of the opinion that the entire damage must be assessed in this action. Plaintiff's title is a leasehold, and the proper measure of damage for which the defendant is liable is the difference in the value of the leasehold until the expiration of the term free from the obstruction which the defendant's lease has put upon it, less the value as put upon it

by these obstructions." MANY CASES SETTLED.

Justice Clark also handed down the following decisions: Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, appel-ant, vs the N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. Co., from the Court of Dauphin County; judgment af-

The New Holland Turnpike Company vs the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company, ameliant, from C. P. of Lawrence county; judgment reversed and judgment entered upon the case stated for the defendant.

Commonwealth, appellant, vs N. Y., L. E. W. C. R. E. Co., C. P. of Dauphin county: Judgment affirmed.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, appellant, vs N. P. & O. R. R. Co., C. P. of Dauphin county: Judgment affirmed.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Tioga Railroad Company, C. P., Dauphin county. Judgment affirmed.
Henderson, Hull & Co. vs Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, appellants, C. P. No. 3, Philadelphia. Judgment reversed.

Pennsylvania Company for Insurance of Fennsylvania Company for Ansurance of Lives, etc., trustees under the will of Thomas smith, deceased. Appeal from O. C. of Phim-delphia. Decree affirmed. Appeal of the Pulladelphia Finance Com-pany from O. C., Philadelphia, Decree re-versed and record remitted in order that the account may be restated and a decree

entered in accordance with this opinion, the appellee to pay costs of the appeal. Appeal of the Real Estate Trust Company from the O. C., Philadelphia. Deci Bernard Gallagher vs M. S. Kemerar & o., appellants, C. P., Luzerne county. Judg-cent reversed.

ment reversed.

William W. Wrigiey, executor, vs Grace M. Coffman, executor, etc., C. P. No. 3, Philadelphia. Judgment reversed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs Teller Brothers, appellants, C. P., Lancaster county, Judgment reversed.

Charles C. Duffleid, appellant, vs Louis Rosenweig, C. P. of Warren county, in equity. Judgment reversed.

Horses Blocking the Street.

half of George T. McConnell, Charles Roth,
R. Stadleman and A. H. Collins, filed a
petition in Common Pleas No. 1, for a writ
of mandamus against the city of Pittsburg
and E. M. Bigelow, Chief of the Department of Public Works. In the petition it
works that the Citizene Traction Comis stated that the Citizens Traction Company has been keeping horses on the street at its power house, on Penn avenue, near Thirty-third street. The horses are used to pull cable cars over the vault where a change of cables is made, when there is not sufficient momentum to send the car over. The animals are allowed to remain on the street all the time. It is asserted that the horses blockade the street, impode travel and are a nuisance. The petitioners are all business men in the vicinity, having teams, and claim to have been much annoyed. They notified the city officials of the alleged nuisance, but no steps have been taken to abate it. They now ask for a writ of mandamus to compel the city and Chief Bigelow to have the nuisance abried.

FINNEFROCK NOT GUILTY.

Opening the Mails. In the United States District Court vesterday, E. E. Finnefrock, postmaster at Piney, Clarion county, was tried on the charge of opening a letter. During the trial it developed that Postmaster Finnefrock had been concerned in some trouble with residents in that neighborhood. It resulted in complaints to the Postoffice De partment that letters were being opened in that office. Postoffice Inspector McCalmont finally placed a decoy letter, loosely sealed, in the mail. It was afterward found in Finnefrock's office with the seal from March 1, 1890. On January 20, broken A charge was then made was not asserted that anything was taken from lttert. The charge was that they were opened to ascertain their contents. The opening of letters was stoutly denied at the trial, and the only evidence was as to the decoy letter sent by the inspector. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. When it was announced there was loud applause from a number of Finnefrock's friends, who were present, and Judge Reed was compelled to call them to order.

P. M. Richards, a law student of Brook ville, Pa., pleaded guilty to a charge of the postoffice in a scheme to defraud. He was accused of sending out circulars wanting agents to send him \$1 for samples. He re ceived many dollars, but no samples were ever sent. Richards is a former school teacher, a law student and the son-in-law of the presiding elder of the M. E. Church for the district in which had yet expired. Also, if that was not a complete title his nomination to and confirmation by the Senate vested him with a couplete title to the office.

The line of the meximum of the presiding elder of the M. E. Church for the district in which he lives. He told the court he had been but recently married and had wanted to increase his income a little. He had seen an advertise-ment in the little was a little. ment in an Eastern paper, inserted by a Boston firm, for general agents. He had replied and received a circular, stating that the firm wanted agents all over the country. They would pay to a general agent \$5 for every agent secured, the agents being required to send \$1 for samples. Richards got the agents and sent on their dollars, but received nothing. For advertising, printing, etc., he claimed to be out about \$15 on the whole transaction.

At the conclusion of Richard's story Judge Reed fined him \$10 and sent him six months to jail.

CRIMINAL COURT WORK.

A Number of Small Cases Disposed of in That Branch.

In Criminal Court yesterday Louis Adams was tried and acquitted of the larceny of five game chickens from Alexander Wallace, of Stowe township.

Thomas F. McCleary was found not guilty of the charge of false pretense preferred by Campbell Kimberland. F. Alpert was convicted of a charge of false pretense, preferred by a Wylie avenue

nd-hand dealer, and was sent to jail for Owen Keenan was tried for assault and battery in striking his wife, Mary Keenan, on the head with a poker at their home on Ravine street. The defendant was found

guilty and sent to the workhouse for 30 days. days.

J. H. Sponsler, a lightning rod agent, was tried and convicted of embezzling his employer. G. R. Kress, out of \$5. Sponsler ployer, G. R. Kress, out of \$5. Sponsler was sent to the workhouse for 30 days. The

parties belong in the city.

Harry Rosenkrantz was found not guilty of a charge of malicious mischief brought by George M. Huff. The parties reside on Spring street, Twenty-seventh ward, and the alleged malicious mischief consisted of

damaging a pair of steps.
William Lewellyn, Sr., William Lewellyn, Jr., Harry Beadley and Peter Kircher were acquitted of a charge of riot preferred by George Jones. The parties live near Mans-field, Pa., and the alleged riot consisted in the tearing down of a fence of the prosecutor. Jacob Daele, John Daele, Spendant Carne, John Sareff and Joseph Azar are on trial on a charge of assault and battery brought by Sulem John. The parties are

all Assyrians and live in Basin alley.

Nancy Lowe is on trial for felonious assault and battery on Jerry Naville in cutting him on the hand with a knite. The parties reside near Homestead.

In Locffler's Favor.

Some misunderstanding has arisen over the decision of Judge White regarding the judgment of William Loeffler vs W. E. Schmertz. Some Eastern creditors contested Mr. Loeffler's judgment of \$100,000. and asked the Court for a rule for an issue to test the validity of the judgment. The Court refused the rule, and stated in the decision that there is no averment of any fraudulent act on the part of the plaintiff Loeffler and no evidence to justify such an inference, while, on the other hand, Loeffler clearly sets forth his liability by reason of indorsement and otherwise.

Grand Jury Returns. The grand jury was reconvened yesterday to dispose of cases accumulated in the jail. Before the body went into session Judge Ewing instructed them that under no cirumstances, unless by special order of Court, would they take up anything but Court, would they take up anything but jail cases, of which there are about 50 to be passed upon. The first day's work was as follows: True bills—Lindsey Black, Alice Brown, John Garvey, George Kane, William Wiley and William Wenver, larceny and receiving stolen goods: Liquor Hughes and Jerry Haggerty, larceny from the person and receiving stolen goods; George Edmonds, entering a building to commit a felony and receiving stolen goods; J. H. Spansler, embezziement: Frank Janakowski, aggravated assault and battery; James Dalzeli, crueity to animals; George Cook, felonious assault and battery; Joseph Angert, serious charge. The ignored bills were: Andrew Decker, Mary Gegeby, immorality; John Roberts, aggravated assault and battery.

To-Day's Trial Lists. Common Pleas No. 1—Mullamaier vs Stubbner, Marshall et al vs Rutledge, Clen-denen vs Soles, Bowman vs Pittsburg & Western Railroad Company, Iron and Glass Dollar Savings Bank vs Brosi, same vs Mil-ler, Lippincott vs Leader Publishing Com-

ler, Lippincott vs Leader Publishing Company, Carrigan vs McGrew, O'Donnell vs Allison, Stevenson vs Osburne et al, Hadley vs Sowther, Morrow vs Wefing et al, Williams vs Booker et al, Aufrecht vs Mack et al, Adanutz vs Cochran.

Criminal Court—Commonweaith vs Mike Frank, William Lee, James McCord, John Dailas, Thomas Taylor, Henry Freyberger, F. Trasha, F. Jorkman, H. D. Sachs, Robert A. Trov, S. Zackind, M. Geffen, Joseph Goldman, Henry Lehman, A. D. Fenton, M. E. Thomas, Alice Brown, Ouon Dolan, John Kullaher.

Little Cases in Court,

In the suit of W. A. Diamond against the Safe Deposit Company, administrator of Edward Evans, a suit on a mechanic's lien, a verdict was given yesterday for the de-fendant.

CHARLES RUBEL yesterday entered suit against Irvin Redpath for \$2,600 damages for slander. Blibel states that Redpath called him a thief in the hearing of others, on Sta-tion street, injuring his character.

In the suit of Ellen M. Dickinson against the Grand Ledge of the A. O. U. W., an ac-Autorney R. P. Lewis yesterday, in be-

Squeezed Out of the Prehistoric Animals and Vegetation

BY THE CONVULSIONS OF NATURE

Uncovered Petrified Forests Furnish a Clew to the Mystery.

PLANTS OF A MILLION YEARS AGO (WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH,)

What was the origin of the oil that exists in the earth in such vast quantities? This is the question that the thoughtful observer asks himself as he surveys a score or more of immense wells at McDonald, out of which in the aggregate fully 90,000 barrels of oil are discharged daily. Think of it-a vast river of petroleum rushing out of the earth. Truly this question is one that is sufficient to set us to thinking. How are we to account for this oleaginous wonder that comes up from 1,600 feet or more below the level of the hills? How easy for some to put the question off with the remark that it is not for us to answer-that it is one of the mysteries of the world that God did not intend that man should ever understand. But the thinker is not to be satisfied with any such evasion of a question the nature of which demands an expla-

Down deep in the earth he knows that there is a vast deposit of oil. Call it lake or river or what you will, it is there, and, judging from the amount that rushes up through a six-inch easing in a second of time, one is inclined to think that it is very tired of imprisonment and has long been wanting to get out.

CONSIDERED BY THE SCIENTISTS. The scientific man, ever ready to wrestle with any vexatious problem, is the only in-dividual that undertakes to give us any light on the subject. He admits that it is a profound subject in every sense of the word, and wishes that he had some kind of a subterrancan telescope that would enable him to study the rocks from whence this great volume of petroleum comes as the astronomers study the stars. The distance that intervenes shuts out an investigation as completely as if the source of the oil was

far beyond the North Pole.
But the drill and the sand pump that go down into the earth, what do they reveal? Look at the sand and pebbles that are brought up just before the oil is struck, and what do they indicate? Solid rock. Yes, rocks such as are exposed in railway cuts and quarries, and which in such places are found to be devoid of oil as any other thing, unless it be a few fossil plants or shells.

These surface rocks are not to be com-pared to those oil producing sand rocks, for we are positive that the latter are as full of sponge thrown into a river is of water. They are indeed so full of petroleum that it acts as a barrier against a tremendous pressure of natural gas, and it is this pressure that lifts a solid column of oil six inches in diameter and 1,700 feet or more in height. together with thousands of pounds of steel tools, out of the casing with apparently no

IS OF VEGETABLE AND MINERAL ORIGIN. To be plain, and to avoid bewildering technicalities, we will state that so far as chemistry has been able to ascertain the oil appears to be of animal and vegetable origin. There are exceptions to this finding of chemistry, of course, and theories that deal with the spontaneous generation of petroleum from other sources are common and some of them are very plausible, but we believe that we are justified in asserting that the majority of scientists are of the opinion that this petroleum had its origin in the abundant founs and flors of prehistoric geological ages.
In connection with this statement allow

me to say that this word prehistoric is not a fit term to use in referring to the fauna and flora of the Devonian age. In speak-of some old ruins that may be seen on the Grande on the Gila desert, or the ruins of Grande on the Gila desert, or the ruins of Yucatan, we may with propriety use the word, but in speaking of remote geological ages it has no bearing whatever and is out of place. Are we then to understand that this oil was produced from the remains of ancient animal and vegetable life. Is it possible to conceive of the necessary materials in such enormous quantities as would justify such a belief?

justify such a belief? In the vast deposits of the upper and lower silurian formations there are more than 10,000 feet of limestone made entirely of moluscs. These immense beds of lime-stone are of vast extent and everywhere they are amazingly fossiliferous. Take 400,000 square miles of limestone 10,000 feet in thickness and entirely made up of the re-mains of animal life; add to this a similar extent of Devonian formations crowded with the remains of fishes, moluses and crustaceans, and then add to that 8,000 feet or more of carboniferous rocks packed with the abundant remains of a tropical vegeta-

tion, and what have you got?
It is easy to conceive of an ocean of oil coming from all these things, providing they were well squeezed like apples in some im-mense cider press and the juices preserved. And what better evidence of a pressure suf-ficient to accomplish this is wanted than that which is obtained by studying the gigantic uphenvals and inward lateral crushing convulsions that are suggested by the Appalachian and Rocky Mountain

THE JUICES WERE SQUEEZED OUT. Here then, were the materials and there were the forces sufficient to account for this immense deposit of oil that has been re-leased by artificial perforation of the rocks

at McDonald and other places.

To come a little nearer home in an effort to show the enormous quantity of vegetable matter that must have been buried by inundation and subsequent elevations of the surface of the earth, let us go to Mausfield, nine miles from Pittsburg on the Pan Handle, where, in cutting down an immense hill, the workmen have discovered a vasi

and wonderful deposit of fossil plants.

There, packed in the solid blue and black shales, are the abundant remains of the vegetation of the carboniferous age. Perct casts of beautiful aborescent ferns and calamites, rushes of gigantic length, and curiously carved trunks of the lepidodendron and sigiloria are all heaped and pent in one inseparable mass. Even the un-learned Italian laborers are amazed at the sight. On every block of shale are a thou-sand perfect casts of plants and a hundred different varieties. There are enough speci-mens here to stock a million cabinets. A roadbed for the third track of the Pitts burg, Cineinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad is being graded with the remains of one of the forests of the ancient world. Look where you will, go where you will in the vicinity of this cut, and everywhere you tread upon the perfect cast of

that grew in some old carboniferous lagoon perhaps 10,000,000 years ago. Here, then, was the origin of our great deposits of coal, and it may, in conjunction with the other fossils above mentioned, have helped to produce this great deposit of golden oil which is just now the wonder of the world.

T. E. MALONE

A RAID ON A CAR BARN.

Burglars Blow Open the Safe in the Pres-

ence of Several Employes. OMAHA, Oct. 26.-Four masked men entered the office of the Ames avenue barn of the Omaha Street Railway Company at 1 o'clock this morning, and, at the point of revolvers, compelled Superintendent Beals and two assistants to throw up their hands. The burglars then proceeded to blow open the safe. They drilled a hole and

filled it with giant powder. When the explosion occurred the safe door was blown 20 feet, and the car cleauers and others employed in the barn proper rushed up to the office to see what was the

matter. They were met at the door by two of the burglars, with drawn revolvers who instructed them to return to work, which they did. The safe contained \$1,200, all of which was taken. The telephone lines into the city had been cut, and the police were not notified until an hour after the burglars had escaped.

FREEZING OUT VOTERS.

A Mexican Government Official Tells How the Politicians Handle Elections in that Country-Going to Europe to Inspect the Hospitals.

According to Dr. L. M. de Gesi, a representative of the Mexican Government, who was at the Seventh Avenue Hotel yesterday, the leaders of polities in that country could give cards and spades to the worst Southern bulldozer and still win at a game of freezing out voters. "We have a free ballot," he said, "but in

allowed to vote. The people are not far enough advanced to use the ballot intelli-gently, and if they select their own officials year preparing to record another victory in there would be a constant turmoil." When asked how things were managed to keep n part of the people from voting Mr. de Gesi replied that the Government picks the men desired to be elected, then word is sent to representatives at different polling

places, and the election is put through finally before the masses find it out. "In the United States," he continued, "you make a big excitement over the election and try to get every voter out, but in our country the less noise made the less trouble we have in keeping the ignorant from voting. There are two parties, the Liberals and the Conservatives. The latter is the party of the priesthood and has little power. The Liberals would like to overthrow the Republic, but the Conservatives have them under hand now, and with the railroads we now have, affording means to convey troops rapidly, there is little chance for a revolution. Garcia's attempt to create trouble with a handful of soldiers has raised little excite-ment. He is a fugitive now, but I think he

will soon be caught."
Mr. de Gesi is o i ds way to Europe to visit the hospitals an medical institutions, in order to gain information for his Government. In Mexico, he stated, that all hospitals and sanitary work are conducted by Government physicians. Com-pulsory vacation is a requirement, and in cases of epidemics rigid rules are laid down to govern the action of the people. In the town of Tracatecas, in which M. de Gesi lives, he said the Government will soon build a hospital that will cost \$300,000. He came to Pittsburg from Kansas City, where the attended a meeting of the State Medical Society, and will start to New York to-day. He is accompanied by J. L. Paeneus, a voung gentleman from one of the best families in Mexico, who is going to New York to study civil engineering. to study civil engineering.

A MARRIAGE FIVE YEARS A SECRET.

Publicly Announced After All Troubles Have Been Smoothed Over.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26.-The papers yesterday printed a wedding notice which aunounced that in 1886 Eugene Van Schaick had become the husband of Miss Sarah Howland Pyne. Eugene Van Schaick comes of an old rich Knickerbocker family. Mrs. Van Schaick does not. That and the lady's youth made it seem best five years ago to keep the secret. Miss Pyne was the daughter of James Walter Pyne, of Newark. When they met Mr. Van Schaick was 26 years old. There was trouble in the Van Schaick household. The match was not ex-

actly liked over in Jersey.

Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Buddon, friends of the bride, were let into the secret. The little company went over to Williamsburg and called up Rev. Mr. Strodach to perform and called up flev. Mr. Strodach to perform the ceremony. After registering the cere-mony he forgot all about it. Mr. Van. Schaick and his bride parted company that evening, one going to her Jersey home and the latter returning to school. Time rolled on, and Mr. Pyne died. Mr. Van Schaick took his father, Henry Van Schaick, into his confidence. Troubles were smoothed over all around, and Mr. and Mrs. Van Schaick began married life by taking apartments at the Gerlach some time ago. It was apparent that a regular public announcement would straighten matters out, and it

FREAK OF A CRAZY MAN.

He Tries to Take Possession of a Reservoir and Run It.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 26.-[Spedal. |-To-day William Glenning, a resident of Kensico, went into the lodge house at the Kensico reservoir, and pointing a pistol at John Daly and Samuel Lawrence, public works employes, told them to get out, as the city was in need of more wat er and he would control the reservoir gates, Daly and Lawrence tried to argue with Glenning, but he persisted in running things his own way. Superintendent Lord appeared on the scene, and was taken in he range of Glenning's shining pistol barrel. When the supposed maniac turned his head Lawrence knocked the revolver spinning across the room. The man was secured and finally released, when he dis-appeared and soon after returned with a hotgun, threatening to kill Lawrence and Daly if they did not give him back his re-

volver. Superintendent Lord had taken the revolver and started for his residence, and the only thing for the men to do was to effect an escape, which they did while Glenning was at the back of the gatehouse. Glenning dis-appeared shortly after. He has thrown the employes of the Public Works Department employes of the Fuore was a excitement, at Kensico in a high state of excitement, and it is said that he has become suddenly and affiners started out to insane. A posse and officers started out to-night to effect the maniac's capture, fearing that he may kill someone.

Church Money and Vestments Stolen. DAYTON, Oct. 26.-Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati, administered the sacrament of confirmation to large classes in the Catholic churches here to-day. While solemn high mass was being celebrated in Emanuel Church, thieves got into Rev. Father Charles Hahne's residence across the street and stole a purse of church money and portions of the priest's gold-lined vestments

PRUDENTLY break up your cold by the imely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for sore lungs and throats, and a certain curative for coughs,

Getting New Machinery.

The demand for Marvin's fine bread has become so great that Mr. Marvin has been compelled to enlarge his already immense plant. A new engine and boiler and a com-plete set of bread-making machinery are now being placed in the factory on Liberty street, and its capacity will soon be largely increased. It is estimated that not more than half as many families are baking bread now as were doing so ten years ago. House-wives are finding out that Marvin's not only is as good and sweet and pure as they can make themselves, but that it actually is cheaper. All first-class grocers sell Mar-TWFSU

BLAINE.

Free Trains Every Day.

Get work, secure a home, make an invest-ment in the future great Monongahela Val-ley town. For tickets, maps, pric lists and full particulars call at 129 Fourth THE BLAINE LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.

Reception Gowns. Exclusive styles in evening and afternoon gowns. PARCELS & JONES, 29 Fifth ave.

GROWING IN KANSAS.

a Glorious Victory,

EVEN IF IT IS BUT AN OFF YEAR.

THE RANKS OF THE FARMERS' ALLIANCE

the campaign is purely local, confined to the election of county officers, but the Republican State Central Committee has headquarters in Topeka, and is daily sending out a score of speakers into every nook and corner of the State. The demand is so great that the committee could use 100 more good speakers if it had them. The Republicans of Kausas never were so greatly aroused as at present. They feel that it is a question of supreme importance that they should carry many of the county elections, and thus say to the East and to the entire nation that the party of John Brown, of Jim Lane, and the men who sacrificed all to make Kansas free, is once more out of the clutches of the secret, oath-bound political organization foisted upon the farmers of Kansas by Polk and his Southern co-

CHEERING REPORTS RECEIVED DAILY Cheering reports are daily received at the Republican headquarters from the interior of the State. One man writes: "It is clear that the Alliance vote will show a falling off next month, particularly in the old soldier contingent. Our old soldiers are tired of learning patriotism from men who, since their failure to destroy the Union, have been busily engaged in corrupting the suffrage in the South. They are weary of an organization that opposes their old party in the North, but stands in with the same old Democratic party on the other side of Mason and Dixon's line."

This is but one of many such expressions. The fact is that all over the State Repub licans are in the field, aggressive, united and in earnest in the effort to wipe out calamity this fall. Radical, clear-cut Republicanism, with the old-fashioned back-

bone in it, is the keynote.

As the spirit of Republicanism has revived, the ardor of the Alliance or People's

A POSER FOR SENATOR PEFFER.

"Senator, if the Government can make money by printing paper, what is the use of collecting taxes? Why not take the shorter, easier and cheaper way of printing the money to pay the running expenses of the Government and not bother the people for

"That," says the Senator, "is just what we

are coming to."

The gentleman remarked that this reminded him of an incident that occurred in Kansas in the fall of 1860, after the fearful drouth and grasshopper visitation had de stroyed every vestige of the crops. The people had met to talk over the situation, and if possible devise ways and means to get through the winter without starving. After several had spoken, one fellow got up and several had spoken, one fellow got up and said his family was all right, as he had a cow. "But," says one, "you have no feed, and what will the cow do without feed?" "The cow is all right," said the sanguine chap. "She don't need any feed; she milks herself!"

It is estimated that three-fourths of the great army of railroad men in Kansas voted the Alliance ticket last fall, but this year it is safe to say that two-thirds of them will vote the Republican ticket. A determined effort has been made to organize them into the Citizens' Alliance, but with little suclast winter has opened their eyes, and they will not vote with the People's party this year. C. C. Crouse, a railroad engineer of prominence and character in the State, has taken the stump and is traveling night and day, urging his fellow laborers to keep out of the toils of the Peffer and Simpson class of reformers. He points out reasons why no railroad man can consistently support the People's party. In reviewing the acts of the last legislature of this state in a recent speech, he said:

THE ALLIANCE AGAINST UNIONISM. "The Alliance People's party cut the salaries of the laboring people wherever they got an opportunity. They struck at organgot an opportunity. They struck at organ-ized labor, and put themselves on record as in favor of 'scabs,' when they voted down the resolution in the Alliance People's party house, which read that 'none but union printers be employed by the State printer They showed their friendship for the farm laborer, when they excluded him from the weekly pay bill and the ten-hour-a-day bill. The Alliance can work their farm hands as many hours as they please and pay them when they thresh their oats, but the railroads must not work their men only so long, or the employe is subject to a

fine of \$100 and to removal from his posi-tion for the same offense." The splendid showing made by the farmers of Kansas in paying off mortgages refutes the slander repeated by Peffer and others that Kansas farmers are hopelessly bankrupt. A summary of the reports re-ceived under the seal of 59 registers of deeds, covering a period of four and one half months, gives farm mortgages recorded \$5,821,650, and released \$7,844,245, an excess

DEMOCRATS ALSO HARD AT WORK. The leading Democrats of Kansas are also active in their efforts to pull every ex-Democrat out of the Alliance party. They regard this organization as a common enemy and a menace to the prosperity of the State. Recently a meeting of the State Central Committee was held here, which passed resolutions giving the Alliance movement a quasi indorsement. The following day the Kansas Democrat, the leading

organ of the State, said editorially:
"In the light of what occurred in this city yesterday the Kansas Democrat to-day unfurls the flag of straight Democracy. We believe that the Democratic platform is good enough and broad enough for all good men to stand upon; we are sick and tired of prostituting Democratic principles and the Democratic party. We say to ex-Democrats in the People's party, if it suits you, stay there, but don't pretend to be People's party men and Democrats too. You have a right to your convictions, but you have no right under heaven to sit in the Democratic Council Chamber and seek to turn over the Democratic vote in a body to the People's party in the respective locality in which wou live. You must either vote for straight Democrats or do the decent thing and

Deserving Confidence.

Sunflower State Republicans Promise

Encouraging Reports Coming in Daily as to Desertions From

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) TOPEKA, KAN., Oct. 26 .- On November 3 will end one of the most hotly contested "off year" campaigns ever witnessed in Kansas. It is characterized by the vigor and force which the Republican party is reality none but the more intelligent are giving it in every county in the State. In 1888 Kansas gave Harrison and Morton 82,-1892 which will again place the Sunflower State among the Republican strongholds of

With the exception of nine district judges,

party has perceptibly cooled. Interest in the Alliance gatherings has died out, and now it is a rare thing to get up an Alliance meeting and have over 200 people present. Senator Peffer is the chief advocate of the Senator Perfer is the chief advocate of the People's party in Kansas. Jerry Simpson plays the role of clown, but Perfer endeavors to convince the people that the Government should issue all the flat money they want. A few days ago the Senator was discussing this question when a bystander remarked;

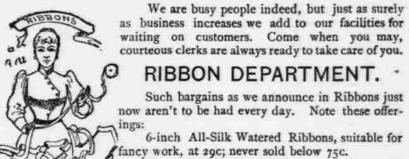
of mortgages released amounting to \$2,022, 595, or 25% per cent of the total amount

There is no article which so richly desentire confidence of the community as Bronchial Troches. Those suffering from the and Bronchial diseases, coughs a should try them. Price 25 cents. LADIES, get your gloves dyed or cleaned at Linnekin's, 638 Penn avenue, Pittsburg,

THE ORIGINAL WHICH WILL NOT WEAR. 100 5/A STYLES. Sold by all dealers. Ask to see them. None Genuine Without This Horse.

BRANDED! INSIDE

NONE CENUINE WITHOUT IT-



No. 16 (21/2 inches wide), pure Silk, Satin and Gros Grain Ribbon, choicest shades, always selling at 25c, now only 15c. No. 22 (3 inches wide), finest quality pure

Silk, Satin Edge, Gros Grain, most desirable shades, at 23c. It's well worth 35c. No. 16, heavy pure Silk Gros Grain, in drab and tan shades, at 15c. This beats all for a bargain.

The above are special bargains, and well worthy your attention. We have the largest and most perfectly equipped Ribbon Department in the two cities. You'll say so when you see it.

No. 22, the same quality and shades, at 18c; really worth 3oc and 4oc

HATS AND BONNETS.

Almost unnecessary for us to say anything about Millinery. The people have long recognized us as leaders, and our reputation in this respect none will dare gainsay. We are busy selling all shapes and colors in Hats, Bonnets and trimmings; particularly busy in the Trimmed Hat Department. Opera Hats and Bonnets in great variety.

fact that our prices have captured everybody who appreciates the value of a dollar. Jackets, plain and trimmed; Cloth and Fur Capes; Newmarkets, with detachable capes; Misses' Reefers, Gretchens, etc.; Plush Jackets and Sacques-all in immense variety and at competition-defying figures. Don't fail to see our new line of Muffs and Boas, Wrappers and Tea Gowns.

In our Cloak Rooms we are very busy, all owing to the

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

Be prepared for cold weather. Our assortment of Underwear and Hosiery will prove a pleasing revelation to visitors. What is more, our

prices will put callers in a humor for buying.

510-518 MARKET STREET.

order and finest goods. We have all three. If you have read our advertisements our plan for making goods to order is clear enough. The most liberal array of fine cloths and styles you have ever seen. Hardly possible for you to take time to see them all. You

Reasonable prices belong with the best tailoring to

tailor had a sheep-skin for his skill. We're going to get the trade. We'll let-neither uppish prices nor indifferent work stand in our way.

know the usual fault of making-to-measure. Prices steep-as if the

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

COR. SIXTH ST. AND PENN AVE.

Second Floor-Entrance through the store by elevator. A QUERY?

Are you contemplating the purchase of ANY ARTICLE OF FURNITURE—a single-piece, a room full, a house full?

Wouldn't it be just as well to see the new things among our entirely new stock, and to get practical evidence of our methods in building a great trade upon the foundation of

LOW PRICES AND RELIABILITY?

HOPPER BROS. & CO.,

PIONEERS OF LOW PRICES,

307 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURG.



JAS. M'NEIL & BRO., BOILERS, PLATE AND SHEET-IRON WORK. PATENT SHEET IRON ANNEALING With an increased capacity and hydraulic machinery, we are prepared to furnish all work in our line cheaper and better than by the old methods. Repairing and general machine work. Twenty-ninth street and Allegheny Valley Railroad. fell-67-778

