

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Pittsburg, Like the Rest of the World, Captivated by Mascagni's Great Little Opera.

MASCAGNI'S GREAT LITTLE OPERA.

A Strong Musical Individuality and Its Well Won Success.

TRIUMPH OF TAVARY AND DEL PUENTE

Pittsburg is now in touch with the whole musical world. The all-absorbing topic of the day among the cognoscenti of both hemispheres is Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana."

As the curtain falls upon that startling episode of love, lust, jealousy and revenge, the listener finds himself in what Gilbert would call "a complicated state of mind."

Or, rather, a state of feeling. For Mascagni has not given him any time to think. He has been hurried along breathlessly from one phase of intense emotion to another, until suddenly, almost brutally, the action is cut off and he is left sitting there, profoundly moved.

That is just where the listeners have been after the unnumbered performances in nearly 200 theaters within the brief time since the fierce little opera first saw the light of the Constantine Theater, Rome, May 17, 1890.

Such a spontaneous and universal success, such an overwhelming effect upon the individual listener cannot be without reason. But what reason? There's the question.

A COMMONPLACE SUBJECT. It is not in the subject-matter. Nothing could be more commonplace. A fellow loved a girl, after her marriage to another man, took up with a second love, not wisely.

His wife, who had studied a bit and worse coquette than ever, wise him back (mind you, all this has happened beforehand) and the overture of the opera is interrupted by his singing a passionate requiem behind the curtain.

Yet those two inexperienced friends of Mascagni's have done well with this meager and unpretentious material. The very absence of dramatic incidents, the strong and simple story, is disclosed with all simplicity and directness; it speaks right out for itself and nothing interlopes to prevent those strong elements from being fully appreciated.

ONE VICTIM FROM ALLENTOWN. The Result of a Serious Railroad Wreck in the Far West.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Oct. 27.—Particulars of the accident of yesterday morning to the eastbound Atlantic and Pacific passenger train, which was wrecked and derailed at Pineveta station, are received today.

THE HEALTH RESORT ASSOCIATION AGREES. Summary of the 27th Annual Meeting of the American Health Resort Association, held last night at the Grand Pacific Hotel, was largely attended.

NOT A STRICT SABBATHARIAN. Bishop Grafton Believes After Church, Healthful Recreation Is in Order.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—Right Rev. Bishop Grafton, of the Episcopal Diocese of Food du Lac, Wis., who arrived here yesterday to take part in services attending the consecration of Rev. Dr. Nicholson as the Bishop of Milwaukee, was interviewed to-night in regard to the question of opening the World's Fair on Sunday.

CHASAP AMUSEMENTS IN BERLIN. At the Royal Opera House in Berlin one may hear all the best operas in a good seat, for 50 cents, or 75 cents at the most.

THE SISTER RACKET. White—What did Jobst say when Jessie said she would be a sister to him? Green—He said that was satisfactory to him provided they were to share alike under the old man's will.

THE CRIME OF THE AGE

Chauncey M. Depew Talks of the Tendency of People to Gamble.

"The big drops of this year," says Chauncey M. Depew, "are going to make times good for two years to come, and I think we will have three or four years of prosperity. The National Exposition will send plenty of money afloat and for a time the whole country will boom. More railroads will be built, new manufacturers will be started and everything will boom on a credit basis until some financial failure like that of the Baring's trouble in London will precipitate matters and we will have a crash which will make every man who has ventured out beyond his depths go up the spout."

"The tendency of the present age is speculation and gambling. There seems to me to be a general disposition to bet on everything. This is growing with tremendous rapidity all over the earth, and especially among civilized nations. I mean by gambling the betting on results which no knowledge nor reason can foresee. We now bet on everything. We put up our money on stocks, on food products and upon everything that enters into our markets. We create artificial conditions and bet upon them. We do the same thing in carrying the betting standard of the Jerome Park track to San Francisco, and there is a crowd around the blackboard in every city betting on the races. In clubs and private houses, more in the Old World than here, games of chance of every kind with wagers upon results are becoming as common as the daily dinner, and you will find a Monte Carlo going privately on at every one of the great watering places of Europe."

THE BODMAN PRICE CLAIM. Dick Wintersmith's Argument on It Was Novel, but It Did Not Win.

The Bodman Price claim, which passed the first Congress, has been practically settled, but the Secretary of the Treasury will not give the claimants the \$75,000 which they thought they would receive. There was a case in a New Jersey court concerning this claim which showed that a few hundred dollars would legally settle it, and the Secretary of the Treasury allowed only the latter sum. While the case was before Secretary Foster some of the most noted lawyers of the country appeared in its favor. There were in our favor I don't know where in the world, but the Secretary of the Treasury, Edmund G. Ross, and others, by the strongest argument was made by Colonel Dick Wintersmith, of Kentucky. Colonel Wintersmith made his argument in a whizzer. He got close up to Secretary Foster and said:

"Mr. Secretary, these other lawyers have good arguments, but mine is superior to all. This case is a ground-gob case with me. And with that he slipped a strip of paper into his breast pocket, held it behind his arm and came closer still to Secretary Foster, whispering: 'Mr. Secretary, do you see that note for \$200? That note has gone to protest and if this Price claim isn't settled, I'm going to get the money to pay that note.' Secretary Foster laughed. He sympathized with Wintersmith, but he decided the case against him."

EFFECT ON NATIONAL POLITICS. Can anyone doubt that the political verdict which the people of New York will give in November next will affect the position in the general national campaign which will take place a year hence? In this view the proper adjustment of the tariff, which concerns materially, not only all our people but the commerce in and the business of our country, is certainly one of the most important questions of sound currency cannot be separated from the business interests of our State, and they should be put before the people now for their own availing their thought and settling their opinions.

APPLYING THE SAME TEST. It is entirely plain that an economical administration of State affairs and the numerous other subjects having reference to a just, honest and beneficent State government are questions which arise in any place and at any time; but our opponents, apparently seeking to avoid the discussion of subjects which are of such vast importance to the business of our city and State, and exhibiting such weakness and fear as certainly ought not to escape notice, are shrieking throughout the State the demerit and dangerous proclivities of certain political organizations which we believe support the principles and candidates of the Democratic party.

RELATIVES THE SITUATION. It would be quite unnecessary to show that, even if all the allegations against the organization were true, the merits of our opponents present to the people are baseless and absurd; but it seems to me the argument of such a questionable position is not only untrue, but it is certainly a citizen ought to satisfy himself, whether the principles and policy presented to the people by the Democratic party are better than those of the other party, certainly his duty as a citizen ought to be to inquire into the merits of the party, and if he believes they are he should not withhold his support from them upon any frivolous or irrelevant grounds.

THE FIDELITY OF DISLOYALTY. If enough such votes should be given to those who are in the State, those who contribute to the result and thus cause disloyalty to their beliefs, would find every and by satisfaction in their self reproach and in their sense of degradation which would be theirs if they were to act as those partisans who had duped them for the purpose of this gaining a party advantage not otherwise possible.

CAN'T GET DRUNK IN GERMANY. The Beer Is Too Pure and Wholesome and That's All They Drink.

I have now spent two weeks in Berlin writes Edmund Hudson to the Boston Herald and I have seen a drunken man. The sobriety of the people is not astonishing. Everybody and his wife and children drink beer, and plenty of it. There are 500,000 people, to say the least, every evening in the beer and coffee houses of Berlin. They are the people of the world, and the people, and much of what we know as home life is spent there.

Such a thing as getting intoxicated on Berlin or Munich beer is unknown—impossible. The beer is good and pure. The last man who was caught adulterating his beer in this country was sent to prison for 14 years. Whisky is an unknown beverage. Cognac is drunk to limited extent. The liquor on which the average Frenchman stupefies himself in Paris are almost unknown. The Germans are a sober people, and the more beer they drink the soberer they seem to become.

WOMEN APPROVE GAMBLING. "The condition of the public sentiment on gambling," says Chauncey M. Depew, "is illustrated by a conversation I had while abroad this summer with a lady widely known for her charities and for the support which she gives both personally and financially to all religious and benevolent work. It was in a large company, and the conversation had turned on what good investments whereupon this lady said that the best thing she had seen in the States in the gambling house in Monte Carlo. She said she paid her 25 per cent, and advised her friends to invest in them, as even at the high rate at which the stock was then selling it would pay 12 per cent, net, and that was better than the best Americans."

Tired of It. Mamma (raising the slipper)—Willie, my son—Willie (after the maternal knee)—Spank away, mamma, but don't give me that old gag about his hirtin' you worse'n it hurts me.

POLITICS AND TRADE.

Ex-President Cleveland Addresses a Business Men's Meeting

ON STATE AND NATIONAL ISSUES.

More Men of Affairs Should Enter Their Country's Service.

HE TOUCHES LIGHTLY ON TAMMANY

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—A great mass meeting of Democratic business men was the feature of the campaign in this city to-night, at which the utmost enthusiasm was manifested. A number of speeches were made, but the one most loudly applauded was by ex-President Cleveland, who spoke as follows:

It must be confessed that here and in other parts of the country those engaged in business pursuits have kept too much aloof from public affairs and have too generally acted on the theory that neither their duty as citizens nor their personal interests required of them any habitual participation in political movements. This indifference and inactivity have resulted in a loss of our public service. I am firmly of the belief that if a few business men could be substituted for professional men in official places the people would positively gain by the exchange.

And it is strange to me that our business men have not been quicker to see that their neglect of political duty is a constant danger to their personal and social interests.

LEGISLATION—MAY SPEAK AGAIN. They may enter upon their country's business or in their exchanges, but in the meantime laws may be passed by those ignorant of their business bearings which their operation will counteract all this labor and defeat all this planning.

The city of New York, at the center of all that makes ours the "Empire State," and as the great heart from which life currents flow to all parts of the country, cannot be indifferent to the questions, both State and national, which have resulted in the State campaign now nearly closed. Much has been said in the popular press, and much discussed in the protection of this campaign. It has been contended that the canvass should be confined to State issues, and that the Secretary of the Treasury should be most prominently considered. I conceive the truth to be that both are proper subjects of discussion at this time, and in the presence of this assemblage, called together to consider the business features of the campaign, it is with the fact that the best test to employ by way of discovering the legitimacy of any topic in the present discussion is to ask whether it is connected with the good of the country and with the business of the city and State, and whether it will be all influenced by the results of the canvass.

FEEDING A PUMPKIN. It Can Be Made to Drink a Can of Milk After Cut From the Vine.

Johnny had found an enormous pumpkin in his father's truck patch and he showed it to his neighbor Sam.

"A pretty sizable pumpkin," said Sam, "but it ought to grow a bit bigger. I should feed it."

"Feed it?" exclaimed Johnny. "Do pumpkins ever eat?"

"To be sure they do—they are master hands to drink milk, as I'll show you, if you'll fetch me some in a large-mouthed bottle."

Away ran Johnny, who soon returned with a glass jar of rich cream milk. Farmer Sam then cut off the end of the stalk or large vine on which the pumpkin grew, and placed the remaining part in the milk. "There, now," he said, "you'll see that milk disappear in almost no time, and you must mind and keep the jar well filled."

Johnny followed directions faithfully, and in a short time he was well rewarded. The milk was swallowed, and the pumpkin turned out to be a fine, larger specimen had ever been seen in the country.

A NEW BLOOMING PLANT. Gigantic Machinery Now Being Set Up on the Schuykill River.

Pennsylvania goes on inventing labor-saving machinery. The last achievement in this line is a "blooming" plant, which is now being constructed on the Schuykill, opposite Manayunk, for the Pencoyd Iron Company. The operation known as "blooming" consists in reducing ingots to rolls as they leave the furnace. This was formerly done with steam hammers, and the work required the labor of a large number of men, and by the use of electric power, it will be possible to complete the "blooming" in the new process, the machinery of which is hydraulic.

The mill will be equipped with four vertical furnaces and two horizontal rollers, and will have a capacity of 2,000 horse power, connected with a single shaft. Two solid-steel gears, four feet and eight inches in diameter, worked by an electric crane, will revolve at 100 revolutions per minute, and will be able to lift a ton of iron. The rolls used for rolling the large ingots will weigh twelve tons, and by the use of electric power, it will be possible to lift them out and replace them by another set in two hours. Gas will be the fuel used.

HORSE AND GREYHOUND. A Friendship That Served the Dog Very Well in an Hour of Trouble.

A fine hunter had formed a friendship with a handsome greyhound that slept in a stable with him and generally ran alongside when the horse was taken out for exercise, says the Philadelphia Times. When the greyhound went with his master in his walks, the horse would look over his shoulder and neigh in a manner that plainly said, "Let me go also;" and when the dog returned he was received with a whiny of welcome. He would lick the horse's nose, and in return the horse would scratch his back with his teeth, longer specimen had ever been seen in the country.

CHRYSAETHUMS OF AMERICA. The Claim That We Can Compete With the Beauties From Japan.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The Philadelphia Ledger is authority for the statement that American gardeners are now producing as fine chrysantheums as those of Japan, which will scarcely be credited by Sir Edwin Arnold, who has sojourned so long in that country and expatiated on its floral beauties. The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society will certainly try to make Mr. Child's assertion good in the exhibition soon to be held in Philadelphia.

Probably the finest specimen of this flower to be found in America today is a product of the slip sent from Japan to Mrs. Alpheus Hardy, of Boston, and named after that lady. The wonder is that Americans should excel in the cultivation of this flower after a comparatively few years of familiarity with it. The chrysantheum did not become generally known here until 1862, when a number of varieties were introduced from Japan. We have now upwards of 2,000 of them. They have almost supplanted the rose in the favor of rich and poor alike.

FIGHTING GYPSY-MOTHS. What a French Professor's Mishap Cost the State of Massachusetts.

A commission of gypsy-moth exterminators, acting at the expense of Massachusetts under legislative authority, has been at work in the vicinity of Boston. The State has already spent \$100,000 in its war upon this insect pest, which in more than one suburb has stripped the trees almost entirely of foliage. The gypsy-moth was first blown out of a window. Hence all the trouble of the work of annihilation will keep fifty men busy for a week.

Some Clerical Slips. A clergyman in England, in an earnest address to his parishioners advocating the establishment of a cemetery, asked them to consider the "deplorable condition of 30,000 Englishmen living without Christian burial." This suggests another clerical slip, says an exchange. "When do you expect to see Deacon Smith again?" a gentleman asked a clergyman. "Never," replied the reverend gentleman, solemnly, "the deacon is in Heaven."

A Thought on Free Sugar. It is what a pity we can't eat sugar straight! It is the only commodity in housekeeping that is cheap, but, with the usual exceptions of inanimate objects, it will not be consumed save in most expensive partnerships. If beef and mutton were only sugar!

THE TALKER OF THE CENTURY.

Gladstone Always Has Hearers—A Mixture That Clears His Voice.

NEW YORK TELEGRAM.

Mr. Wilson R. Davis is a wealthy traveler from London, who is over here for a pleasure jaunt and stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Speaking last night about the number of prominent men who had recently died, he said:

"Gladstone is the only old leader who has left, and the way our Grand Old Man holds his own is simply marvelous. Here you see men in the prime of life cut down, while Gladstone, like one of the ragged old of Hawarden, stands erect ready to meet any storm that may come. His extraordinary physical powers, as well as his vivacity and enthusiasm, are best seen when he is making a speech in the House of Commons. He is always dressed in evening clothes, with a flower in his button-hole and wearing a neat little black tie. By the way, Gladstone never speaks without a little bottle on the dispatch box before him. The bottle contains a kind of lip prepared especially for him by Mrs. Gladstone, and whenever his voice gets slightly husky a draught gives it all its clearness and deep intonation again, so that when he closes his address the echo is like a mighty bell resounding through the house."

Gladstone is the greatest talker of the century, and he is always surrounded by a crowd of ladies and gentlemen, even in a drawing room. He will listen to the greatest bore who poses as an authority with the same attention he would give the most learned professor."

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SUITS FOR MILLIONS.

Titles to Valuable Property in Chicago and Other Places

TO BE ATTACKED IN U. S. COURTS.

Heirs of Lieutenant I. T. Jamison Claim They Were Done Up, and DEMAND THEIR ANCESTOR'S ESTATES

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—To-morrow the initial suit by the heirs of Lieutenant Louis T. Jamison to recover property in the heart of Chicago, Milwaukee and other cities in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan, to the value of \$150,000,000, will be begun in the United States Circuit Court for this district. The papers are all in readiness, and the first suit will be the signal for the commencement of similar actions at law in the Wisconsin and Michigan courts. The present holders of the property are wealthy New York, Chicago and Milwaukee capitalists.

The facts in this strange case are given by James McCartney, who is the attorney for the heirs, and who was Attorney General for Illinois from 1880 to 1885. Lieutenant Louis T. Jamison, of the regular army, commanded the garrison at Fort Dearborn, Chicago, in 1835 and 1836. Jamison invested a great deal of money in land, which was then very cheap. In one of his last deals he secured \$8,000 of Government money. In 1837-38 hard times came on, and he found himself with a large amount of unsalable property on hand, no money, and \$8,000 due the Government.

HIS SHORTAGE MADE GOOD. The fact that he was a defaulter was discovered by the Government, and he was dismissed from the service. He having borrowed enough money to make the shortage good, he was not prosecuted. During his trouble he conveyed the titles to land to his father-in-law, John Halliday, agent for the American Fur Company at Sault Ste. Marie.

Soon after the Mexican war, in which he served with distinction, Jamison died, and in 1842 Halliday died. Shortly after the war a prominent real estate man of Chicago sent an agent to the heirs of Halliday in Texas and secured from them what they thought was a power of attorney, but which turned out to be a deed releasing their claims to this deed, it is claimed, and the only title of the present holders of the property.

McCartney has what purports to be the original deeds to the land, which include 2,000 acres in Chicago, not one of which is worth less than \$5,000 an acre, and much of it is worth \$25,000 an acre. There is also a large amount of property in the original town of Chicago, east of the river, and six lots, of 60 feet each, on Madison street, bearing worth \$7,000 per front foot.

THE PROPERTY IN OTHER PLACES. In addition, there are 13,000 acres of farmland in Illinois and several large tracts in Milwaukee, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Michigan City, Ind., Kewanee, Wis., and other places. The property in Milwaukee is especially valuable. It is located in Sherman's addition to the original town of Milwaukee, on the west side of the river, between Walnut and Lloyd streets. Two of the lots are diagonally across from the Evening Wisconsin building, which is seven stories in height, and the land is easily worth \$1,000 per acre.

The plaintiffs in the suit, the heirs, are Bruno Durst, John S. Durst, Horatio Durst, John Durst, Robert D. Iron and Marcella Iron—the two last named being minors, and bringing suit by their legal guardians, James B. Iron, John M. Blake, John R. Moss, Louis Hopkins, John A. Hopkins, Sim Bateman and Ella Bateman are minors, their guardians being A. E. Bateman and Robert L. Smedley. All these plaintiffs are residents of Texas. Another plaintiff is W. Gussett, a wealthy banker in Corpus Christi, Tex., and he is the only wealthy heir among the descendants of Halliday, the balance being farmers in only moderate circumstances. Gussett it is who is pushing the litigation.

STREET GABS OF BERLIN. The Platforms Are So Comfortable That Women Prefer to Stand on Them.

When I first began to ride in the street cars of Berlin, says Edmund Hudson in the Boston Herald, I thought them rather heavy and clumsy affairs, not so good as our own. But soon I began to like them better. Their best feature is the length of the platforms—double that of our cars, so that half a dozen people can stand there and not get in the way of the driver or conductor. The ends of the platform, which are curved, are raised, and the body of the car, and there is a curved railing around the corners at the ends of the platform, which form a comfortable protection to those who prefer to stand there. The result is that the women stand on the platforms as much as men do; indeed, they seem to prefer it. Every day I see elegantly dressed ladies standing on the platform of the cars that pass near the Kaiserhof, and other fine hotels, and not all covered.

When a man and his wife and a lighted cigar get aboard a car together the wife goes out and stands on the front platform with the husband and the cigar. The conductor gets angry at you, and in all other continental cities, which is a good and necessary arrangement because they don't charge you as much for riding a quarter of a mile as for three miles. You can't get first for the street car, and, if you do get to go further, your ticket saves you from paying the full fare over again. The cars are very clean, and they seem to be patronized by all classes of people.

CHASED THE CASH BALL. The Old Farmer Had an Idea That He Was Being Buncoed by It.

Some amusement was created in a dry-goods store in this city the other day when a farmer came in to make a purchase. He brought some called upon the clerk. "The fact that the bill for your money, and in all other continental cities, which is a good and necessary arrangement because they don't charge you as much for riding a quarter of a mile as for three miles. You can't get first for the street car, and, if you do get to go further, your ticket saves you from paying the full fare over again. The cars are very clean, and they seem to be patronized by all classes of people."

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LONDON'S FACE ABLUTIONIST.

She Quickly Picked Up a Business Clearing Ten Thousand a Year.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES.

At present there is but one lady face-ablutionist in London, and she began timidly in a remote corner of the metropolis to let a few friends know that she had a system by which beauty could be preserved for ever, and wrinkles (or that much more intellectual word, thought-processes)