HALLOWEEN AT HOME.

One Custom That Promises Never to Become Utterly Obsolete.

NEXT HOLIDAY TO CHRISTMAS.

Innocent Features of the Day as It Is Celebrated Abroad.

A NIGHT OF MIRTH AND MERRYMAKING.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Oct. 21.—One often hears it said that the old customs and traditions are all forever passing away. Perhaps those who feel and say this are themselves merely growing away from them, and in a manner passing, through age and shifting condition, out of their own former environment. Some of the more ancient customs are surely becoming obsolete, and with no loss to humankind. But there will ever remain to the Christian world a few of the sweet old days of mirth and merrymaking which no change or iconoclasm can mar or dispel.

Halloween is one of these. It is growing upon American people in countryside quarters and even in city homes. The continuous strong, firm and fine incoming of English, Irish and Scottish folk among those who have preceded them long enough to become distinctively "American," is gradually engrafting the best loved olden memories upon our new social trunk. Halloween, next to Christmas tide, must ever remain the most cherished of all recurring yearly periods when the mysteries have most affluent and the most forgivable, if often grotesque, expression, through the longings and vagaries of the human heart.

Whether its origin was pagan or Christian is of no consequence. Halloween would have been invested with just the same tender brood of superstitions and practices if it had fallen upon the eve of Easter, St. John's day, or the Fourth of July—if the latter had had the white beard of age upon it. The hearts of men and women, maids and youths, fixed upon a time for Cupid-worship; for the plighting of troths; for the divining of what love might have in store. Sacred as all other things ever have been or ever will be, is the period of awakening of the sweetest emotions. No more fitting a time could be for this than the night before All Hallows, All Holy, or All Saints' Day; and the mellowing of the centuries has curtained this eve of All Hallows with such misty draperies, and set behind them such a wealth of innocent memories, that even age and austerity, turning to their witching maze in youthward gaze and longing, ever draws them aside with a tender and loving hand.

Horse Play and Rude Burlesque.

In the remoter districts of England, and especially in the ancient villages where little change has taken place for centuries, the older and more innocent features of Halloween are still preserved and enjoyed with unbounded zest. In the larger cities and villages the observance has never been much above "horse play" and rude burlesque. The Saxon mind is not so retentive of sweet old custom and tender superstition as is the Celtic. In a large sense it may be said that the English folk generally while ignoring Halloween practices, universally make mental defense of the Halloween time and spirit, and are affected, in a passive and admissive manner, by its hold on them through literature rather than through its direct spell upon their natures, as with all folk of Celtic origin. Therefore while its recognition by the english is complete, its observance is tolerative rather than active.

The Queen herself was the chief personage in a marked illustration of this fact in 1876. Hallowe'en was celebrated with unusual ceremony at her Balmoral Castle in Aberdeenshire, Scotland, by the tenantry and servants of Balmoral and Invergeldie. There were torchlight processions, extraordinary bonfires and the burning in effigy of witches and warlocks. Nearly 200 torchbearers assembled at the castle as the shadows of evening fell. They separated into two parties, one band proceeding to Invergeldie the other remaining at Balmoral. When the torches were lighted at 6 o'clock the Queen and Princess Beatrice were driven to Invergeldie, followed by the Balmoral torchbearers. Here both parties united and returned in procession to Balmoral. A tremendous bonfire was then lighted, the Queen's pipers playing the while. Refreshments, comprising every dish dear to Halloween memory, were served to all, when dancing to the strains of the bagpipes was begun on the greensward.

Ogres and Elves in Swarms.

When the frolic was at its height there suddenly appeared from the rear of the castle a grotesque figure representing a witch, with a train of ogres and elves as attendants. All these made every possible demonstration of terror at sight of the huge bonfire. Then followed an ogre of demoniacal aspect and shape, followed by another hideous warlock drawing a car on which was seated the effigy of a witch, surrounded by other figures in the guise of ogres and demons. These unearthly intruders were marched several times around the bonfire, and finally the chief figure, the embodiment of witchdom, was taken from the car and hurled into the blazing pile amid weird shrieks and howls from the masked demons. Then instantly fled into the darkness, the cheers of the multitude mingled with the wildest strains of the bagpipes and a great display of fireworks.

An attendant present at the time told me that the scene was most impressive and picturesque, Lochnager and other mountains in the neighborhood being covered with snow; that dancing and all manner of Halloween festivities were kept up until morning; and that the Queen, precisely as any other mortal present, entered into the spirit of the extraordinary occasion—assisting in some of the preparations with her own hands—with the utmost interest and zest.

In Scotland and Ireland, where superstitions have held their own against all change and progress, though undoubtedly having largely passed by gradual evolution from the status of almost savage belief to that of loved and cherished custom, there is not another more prized time in the whole year for observance to the universal way of gentle witchery and ogreish charm. I have found that the same, in degree, holds true in Northumberland, Durham, Northern Yorkshire, Cumberland and Westmoreland, and in Wales and the Isle of Man. The people of all these regions were originally Celtic.

Hallowe'en Among the Irish Peasantry.

To me the conclusion seems irresistible that the traditions, superstitions and practices are not only largely of Celtic origin, but that Halloween memories and charms hold closest and longest in the hearts of all folk having descent affinities to the Celtic parent race. My attention was first called to a study of these lines of distinction through the interest awakened in the personal enjoyment of a Halloween festivity, while wandering among the peasantry of Ireland. It was nightfall ere my peasant guide and myself, who had been passing the day among the Donegal glens and mountains, reached the farmhouse, where quite a number of country-folk were already awaiting our arrival. The house itself was somewhat larger than the average Irish cabin. It contained three very large square rooms. Above these were fairly spacious lofts, rather close against the thatches, where most of the scanty stores were placed, and where the entire family were disposed of at night in banks not unlike sailors in a vessel's forecastle. But across the road stood a mortar-walled barn as large again as the house; and this, swept clean and set to rights, was already for hospitable service. Both house and barn were lighted brilliantly, considering the humble means of the host, with lamps, candles, and even here and there an Irish "rushlight," or long river of bog-wood coated with tallow.

With all those constantly arriving, came mysterious little bundles which were secretly edged into the pleasant mother's hands, or dropped with great effort at nonchalance in some odd corner; making it easy enough to see that whatever might be the bounty of the night, each one had been mindful of the farmer's small purse and the assemblage's concrete mighty needs—all much after the manner of our American countryside "donation party." Within, everything the home possessed shone as brightly as the faces of all who came. The housewife seemed swelling and bursting with cheery flurry and heat over pots and kettles at the great fireplace of the room; and sundry savory odors promised much for a later hour. The kitchen had been given over to the youngsters, who were already deep in the Halloween charms and games; and becoming one of them, and like the old man who "cared not for the fall," in Willis' "Saturday Afternoon," I soon won place and honor.

Harmless and Innocent Sports.

Of all brief periods of Irish pleasure, Halloween yields the sweetest, because the most harmless and innocent, delights. It is the night of unbounded mirth, witching charm and sinless dream. It is then that the tenderest of all superstition's eerie broods, the kindly Irish fairies, mingle with human moods and wish, and weave their friendly spells through all the warp and woof of thought, emotion, dream and desire. And his is an insensate heart that will not grow younger and tenderer under the influence of these mirthful revels. Where will one begin and end in telling them as he sees and feels them?

Over every door to house, room, or barn, an apple paring was hanging, and some maiden's eager eye was watching for him who first passed beneath, for that one the fairies had charmed as her beloved. Groups of lads on all fours ducked their heads in buckets of water and brought out small coin with their teeth. Lasses were cutting out alphabets with which the fairies were to spell, in water basins, secretly cherished names. Stolen herrings—which must be salt; must be broiled without turning; eaten with hot tongs; and dreamed on, "without drink"—now made their appearance. Then the "bannock baking" and its wild merriment. Whoever turned the bannock on the huge griddle that hung from the crane was to wed her whose nimble fingers kneaded its oaten meal, salt, soda and water together.

"Nut-burning" and "snap-apple" were going on merrily at the hob. The hazelnut ashes in dainty packets beneath the pillows were to yield charmed dreams; the burning "snap-apples" told whether loving pairs would sputter or mellowly age during wedded life.

Plenty of Pleasure for All.

Then there was the "dumb-cake" making for fairy-aided dreams; the "charm-pies," with their buttons for old bachelors, thimbles for old maids, and rings for the lucky ones who should wed; the "candle-and-sweets," suspended and whirling between grinning faces where teeth snapped for bites, and luckless frowsy hair was singed; and an hundred other innocent delights, leading to the more serious affairs of "postman's-knock" and "forfeits," where genuine old-fashioned kissing was there for the fighting; and the struggle for your "rights" with a bouncing Irish lass from the mountains insured her hatred if you did not overcome her, and a sore body and broken bones if you did!—and then, amid deafening clatter and chatter, the supper in the great room, piled upon tables like fat stalls in a plethoric market, various, smoking, awful; but with the jolliest, hungriest crew you ever broke bread with in all your life. And, oh, for room in which to tell the tales here told, to give the songs here sung, to reproduce with all their delicious floriture the quips and jokes here perpetrated; while oceans of tea flowed gurglingly, and the poteen, as clear as rock water and as guileless of excise, went on its "winding" way.

Shortly after, a wild hullabuloo arrested our attention. The "byes" had planned a great surprise. Sallying forth when the tales and songs were at their height, they had descended upon another Halloween party a few miles distant, and by main force had captured a fiddler and carried him bodily away; the whole crowd of defeated friendly rivals following after in prideful acclamation. And here they came with wild whoop and hurroo, carrying their prize on their shoulders into the great room where the procession was received with ringing cheers. It was old Billy Drain, the blind fiddler, hero now above all hosts, countryside guests or strangers; hatless, coatless, breathless from the odd melee, but with pursed and smiling mouth and positive radiance shining from his white locks and beaming from his blinking, upraised and sightless old eyes.

Was there a dance this Halloween night at that farmhouse on the ancient Kilmacrenan road? Ask the rafters of oak that shivered a century's splinters and mold upon the vaulting heads and heels of this big-hearted Irish peasantry. And ask the stars that looked softly down until their shining eyes went out in the brighter All Hallows' dawn which lifted flaming cones upon the peaks of fair Glendowan.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

PHOTOGRAPHS of some streets in Pittsburg that have been cut through solid rock, in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

DENVER PLUNDERED BY OFFICIALS.

An Ex-Auditor and Two Ex-Treasurers Arrested for Forgery and Embezzlement.

DENVER, Oct. 30.—Orville L. Smith, President of the Smith-Brooks Printing Company, was indicted by the grand jury last evening on five charges of forgery, and William H. Bliss, George Raymond and James P. Hadley were indicted on 14 charges, constituting forgery, larceny and embezzlement. The accused were members of a ring that has been charged with robbing the city during the late administration.

Bliss, who was at one time City Treasurer, was connected with the Denver Carriage Company during the alleged conspiracy to defraud the city. Warrants were served on the ex-officials this morning, and their preliminary examination will be held to-morrow.

The First Indian to Escape Execution.

CADDO, I. T., Oct. 30.—Jackson Fletcher, the Choctaw who was to have been shot to-day, made good his escape last Tuesday night while the Sheriff was eating supper and has never been heard from since. Fletcher is the first Indian who ever ran away to escape punishment, it being contrary to their traditions.

Over-Issue of Stock.

Another warning. There have been several recently East and West. Now there is another at home in the over-issue of certificates of the Dexter Spring Company to the amount of $12,500. In view of recent experiences it is strange that men occupying responsible positions in financial institutions and corporations, in which large sums of other people's money are involved, do not avail themselves of the means at hand to prevent over-issue of stocks. Unregistered stocks are at once a standing temptation and a constant menace. In an age when every man insures his house and stock, and thousands insure their household goods, it is passing strange that certificates of stock representing hundreds of thousands—millions of dollars are transferred from hand to hand without any check, or any means of determining whether they are genuine or fraudulent. If the means were not at hand, there might possibly be some excuse. There is here an institution expressly designed to meet the case, the Union Transfer and Trust Company. The system of checks it insures is so simple that a schoolboy can comprehend it, yet rumors of over-issues here and there show a backwardness on the part of fiduciary agents that is little less than criminal. Owners of stock issued by any concern that will not defray the cost of protecting itself might experience grave doubts concerning its real value, and nobody need be surprised if unregistered stock proves worthless.

As Prices on Sealskins Now Are

Our $125 jacket is an astonisher.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

THE REALM OF STYLE.

Latest Dictates of Fashion in All Kinds of Women's Wear.

TALL GIRLS NOW TO THE FORE.

The Hair Dressers of the World Designing New Fangled Notions.

ODDS AND ENDS FOR THE FEMININES

Pattern dresses are always more expensive than the plain material, if one counts only the cost of the cloth by the yard. But taken in the long run, they are not very expensive, because they do not require trimming, being trimmed in themselves. With a pattern dress there is no gimp to be bought, no passementerie, usually no buttons and no trimming of any kind. The garment has simply to be made up, and, from its very nature, it is so elegant in design that it cannot very well be spoiled unless very badly fitted. Moreover, there is a stamp of elegance about the pattern dress which other gowns do not have. It has an "imported" look, and we all know that, though imported goods may be no better, there is more "tone" about them, and tone is a great desideratum. With a pattern dress should go a hat to match. Usually a small hat is more in keeping than a large one. It should be trimmed with velvet of the same material as the pattern on the dress, and should be surmounted with feathers, aigrettes or pompons, as the taste may dictate.

The Pattern Dress.

It is the fashion for girls to be tall, says Mr. Warner, in *Harper's Magazine*. This is much more than saying that tall girls are the fashion. It means not only that the tall girl has come in, but that girls are tall, and are becoming tall, because it is the fashion, and because there is a demand for that sort of girl. There is no hint of stoutness, indeed, the willowy pattern is preferred, but neither is leanness suggested; the women of the period have got hold of the poet's idea, "tall and most divinely fair," and are living up to it.

Perhaps this change in fashion is more noticeable in England and on the Continent than in America, but that may be because there is less room for change in America, our girls being always of an aspiring turn. Very marked the phenomenon is in Europe this year; on the street, at any concert or reception, the number of tall girls is so large as to occasion remark, especially among the young girls just coming into the conspicuousness of womanhood.

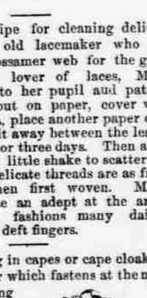
The tendency of the new generation is toward unusual height and gracious slimness. The situation would be embarrassing to thousands of men who have been too busy to think about growing upward, were it not for the fact that the tall girl, who must be looked up to, is almost invariably benignant, and bears her height with a sweet timidity that disarms fear. Besides, the tall girl has now come on in such force that confidence is infused into the growing army, and there is a sense of support in this survival of the tallest that is very encouraging to the young.—*New York Sun.*

The plainest tailor-made gown to be found is called the habit suit. It is absolutely plain, having no trimmings of any kind except a bias border of the material of the dress, which is put on as a border around the bottom of the skirt. It is perfectly plain upon the sides and in front. The back is gathered in a fan shape, and makes a long-pointed train, which is becoming to almost every style of woman. The habit suit may have its monotony somewhat varied by causing the stripes upon the waist to meet, making V-shaped patterns down the middle of the back. The bodice has long coattails and is likewise long in front.

A Habit Suit.

Here is a recipe for cleaning delicate laces which an old lacemaker who has woven many a gossamer web for the great connoisseur and lover of laces, Mme. Modjeska, gave to her pupil and patron: Spread the lace out on paper, cover with calcined magnesia, place another paper over it, and put it away between the leaves of a book for two or three days. Then all it needs is a skilful little shake to scatter the powder, and its delicate threads are as fresh and clean as when first woven. Mme. Modjeska is quite an adept at the art of lacemaking, and fashions many dainty patterns with her deft fingers.

The latest thing in capes or cape cloaks is a very natty affair which fastens at the neck and hangs in long sweeps to the ground. The inside collar is bordered with astrakhan. The outside collar is likewise bordered with it, and the little capes which hang jauntily down the back are trimmed in the same way. The back of the cape-like cloak hangs in a train after the fashion of the demi-trained skirt, and there is a double row of fur around the front and sides. Dark red is an extremely pretty shade for this long cloak, altough dark green or dark brown, being more in the fashion of the season, are not to be despised. It is not alone to matrons and elderly dames that this cloak is relegated. It will be found that some of the youngest and most stylish of the society girls are enveloped in the folds of a cloak that a few years ago that would have been deemed only appropriate for a woman of mature years. Very charming the fresh young face appears as it peeps out from its nest of cloth and fur, and one is prepared for the pretty little hat with wings perched along the side of it, and the multitude of bows and loops and ends which cover the crown in a most bewildering way.



Natty Cape.

Although Dondel, the celebrated professor of hair dressing in Paris, says that the low and semi-long coiffures will surely be introduced, the Committee on Fashion at the annual meeting of the German Wigmakers' and Hairdressers' Union, in Cologne, fixed upon the Greek coiffure as the fashion for the coming winter season. The union has decided that the prize concours for fixing the fashion shall be abolished, and that the Committee on Fashion shall, instead, be empowered to pay for such designs of coiffures as they may approve, and to see that the designs approved be inserted in the fashion journals.

This is the description of the latest style of coiffure that has been designed by the Hair Dressers' Association of New York for fall and winter: Wave the hair around the head toward the crown, about two inches deep from the line of growth, and fasten in a flat twist on the top of the head; place a fluffy bang on the front; take three waved tresses with curled ends, one ounce of hair 24 inches in length each, arrange two of them on the back of the head and with the third form a bow knot on top, ornamented with shell pins. It can be dressed high or low to suit the shape of the head, and the arrangement of the tresses can be varied to harmonize with different ornaments. It has been selected as a good type of the Greek style at present worn for evening coiffures.

Bangs are all the style in the West, and the competition among the hair dressers in Kansas City is so great that women can have their bangs cut for 5 cents each.

In furs the military coat and cape are the most popular. The cape is by far the most agreeable wrap women have had since the fur-lined circular bade adieu to Dame Fashion. It is in length from 30 to 36 inches and possesses all the requisites of comfort, elegance and grace. It follows the line of the figure in the back and is easily slipped on and off, as should be the case in all heavy garments for physiological reasons. This cape is made in fur of every description from coney to sable. In mink it is specially beautiful, and in seal it is not infrequently adorned with Persian lamb, sable and mink.

Military Coat.

Fashion's Odds and Ends.

OLD pink and canary yellow are favorite evening colors for dancing dresses.

BRIGHT blossoms of vines trailing diagonally across black satin form a quaint and unique design.

CHIFFON ruffles in white, black, or delicate colors, with embroidered edges, are favorite neck dressings.

PEKIN gauze shows a broad satin stripe alternating with one of gauze and a broche effect over both.

STRIPED silks, narrow single and clustered lines, straight diagonal and chevron in style, promise to be a "go."

GOLD dotted and spangled gold veils still continue to be worn, unbecoming and uncomfortable though they are.

LEATHER belts with pointed bodice fronts, studded with cut steel nail heads, are worn with separate skirts and blouse waists.

VELVET hats to wear with fur-trimmed suits have a band of fur on the edge, two heads nestling in front and loops of ribbon in the back.

ELEGANT feather tips show the Princess of Wales tips, with a jetted aigrette and transparent jet wings, or a butterfly apparently holding them all in position.

A VERY ugly craze, taken up by some ladies, is a mixture of yellow flowers and ribbons with the wings of green parrots. It requires some courage to wear such a head dress.

THE striped rough goods that look so coarse and yet are of an exquisite softness are made up with the stripes forming chevrons or Vs in front and on the sleeves, with a trimming like fur edging or a velvet basque, which may be finished with the edging.

CAMEL'S hair gowns seem to set off a velvet trimming better than fur, but no matter what the material either a coat basque or round waist and corselet are selected, with the plain "bell" skirt, which is certainly more becoming to a stout figure if it is "broken" by a few folds on one or both sides of the front.

CALIFORNIA,

The Country of Delightful Winters.

California is the most attractive and delightful section of the United States, if not of the world, and its many beautiful resorts will be crowded with the best families of the East during the entire winter. It offers to the investor the best open opportunity for safe and large returns from its fruit lands. It offers the kindest climate in the world to the feeble and debilitated; and it is reached in the most comfortable manner over the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad. Pullman vestibule sleeping cars leave Chicago by this line every day in the year and go without change or transfer through to San Francisco, Los Angeles and San Diego. This is a feature not offered by any other line. Write to Charles T. Appleby, Traveling Passenger Agent, Room 303, Bank of Commerce Building, Pittsburg, Pa., if you desire any further information as to the country and the accommodations for reaching it.

London Canes and Umbrellas

In men's furnishing department to-day. You can buy them till 9 P. M.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
609-621 Penn avenue.

PARTY dresses for misses. Gretchens for children. PARCELS & JONES,
TTS 29 Fifth ave.

Pretty Coats for Babies and Small Children

In the children's department—no fancy prices asked, and the choicest and largest variety to pick from; see the new styles to-day. JOS. HORNE & CO.,
609-621 Penn avenue.

THE choicest goods often stay with the shopkeeper, not from any fault in the wares, but because they don't strike the taste of the customer. Mr. Henry Terheyden, of No. 530 Smithfield street, has an experience of this sort, and is now resolved to close out his beautiful stock of pottery wares at greatly reduced prices. Now is the time to purchase your ornaments for the mantel, cabinet or brackets. Remember, Henry Terheyden, No. 530 Smithfield street. ths

To the Saloon and Private Trade.

As the season is now at hand for ale and porter, the Straub Brewing Company take pleasure in announcing to the saloon and private trade that they are prepared to fill all orders promptly. We also claim that our celebrated brands of "Pilsener" and "Munich" lager beer cannot be excelled by any brewers of the States. We guarantee our beer to be four and one-half months old and all our goods are made of the very best quality of hops and malt. Ask the saloon trade for it or telephone No. 5038.

THE STRAUB BREWING CO.
Corner Main street and Liberty avenue.
TTS

New Kid Gloves! New Kid Gloves!

New fur top gloves! Fur top gloves!
For ladies, gentlemen and children cheapest at Rosenbaum & Co.'s.

MEN'S camel's hair underwear at 85c per piece. JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
Penn Avenue Stores.

A FINE LAW PROBLEM

Is Involved in One of Next Week's Supreme Court Cases.

ARGUMENTS HEARD YESTERDAY.

Strict Lines Drawn on the Widows' Exemption Provision.

VARIOUS MATTERS HANDLED IN COURTS

An interesting case on the argument list of the Supreme Court will be argued next week, possibly on Monday. It is the appeal of the Safe Deposit and Trust Company of Pittsburg, guardian of Gertrude Beilstein, from the decree of the Orphans' Court of this county. J. W. Kinnear is appellant's attorney.

Gertrude Beilstein is a minor child of George P. Beilstein, Jr., deceased, widely known as "Whitey" Beilstein. He gave her by will the property known as the old Seaton House, No. 34 Diamond Square, for life, "but should she die without leaving a family" the property was to go to testator's brothers and sisters and they were appointed executors. The property is valued at $30,000. Beilstein directed that his executors allow his daughter $25 a month until she is 21 years old. The executors claim that this clause entitles them to hold the property in trust, and that they need only pay Gertrude $25 a month. Her guardian, the Safe Deposit and Trust Company, filed a petition asking for possession of the property.

The Executors Are Guardians.

The Orphans' Court refused to grant the petition, and ruled that the executors were virtually the guardians of Gertie until she is 21 years old, when they are to give her the remainder of rents and profits. From this decision Mr. Kinnear took an appeal on the part of the Safe Deposit Company to the Supreme Court. He contends that not only is Gertrude entitled to a life estate in the property, but that she has a fee simple. People who are curious on such questions may satisfy that curiosity by a study of the "The Rule in Shelby's Case."

George P. Beilstein, Jr., made his will on March 3, 1877, and it was probated March 28, 1888, and letters testamentary granted Charles, William and Albert Beilstein, his brothers. In the answer to the petition of the guardian, Albert Beilstein, one of the executors, after rehearsing the provisions of the will, states that they have collected the rents and applied them as directed by the will, and with the full understanding of Guardian William Watcher and at the request of "Theresa Beilstein, widow of said George P. Beilstein, Jr.," and that the "widow still desires them to collect said rents." In his will George P. Beilstein, Jr., calls his wife Adline Beilstein, and bequeaths to her $1,000.

Judge Over's Opinion.

In his opinion dismissing the petition Judge Over said that Gertie had an estate for life in the Seaton House and it may be a fee simple; that unless the testator intended that the executors should act as testamentary guardians during her minority, their occupation of the premises is unlawful. He must have intended that the allowance should be made out of the rents, and how could they pay it unless they had right of possession and power to lease and collect rents. The describing them as executors is immaterial, for if their duties are those of a guardian, they will be considered as acting in that capacity. If the executors are to hold the remainder of the rents until the child is of age their duties would be those of a guardian, or trustee. If the above conclusions are correct the appointment of the petitioner as guardian was inadvertently made.

In a supplemental opinion Judge Over states that the second marriage of the testator was void, and it had been suggested, therefore, that he could not appoint a testamentary guardian for Gertie, the offspring of that marriage; conceding that he could not appoint a general testamentary guardian for her person and estate, yet he could appoint a guardian or trustee for such estate as he gave her by his will. The property belonged to him, and he could impose such conditions as he saw fit."

Cases Argued Yesterday.

Eight cases were argued in the Supreme Court yesterday as follows:

Ralph Bagaley vs the Pittsburg and Lake Superior Iron Company, appealed by the defendant from Common Pleas No. 1. The case was an action brought by Bagaley, ex-president of the defendant corporation, to recover salary under a contract as president, and various salaries and items paid by him while president. The lower court gave him a verdict for $20,860 76.

Paul Malgart vs. the Philadelphia Company, appealed by the defendant from Common Pleas No. 2. The case was an action for damages for the death of Malgart's wife and injuries to his house in Ash alley, Fifteenth ward, caused by a natural gas explosion. A verdict of $1,500 was given Malgart in the lower court.

John Koelsch et al vs the Philadelphia Company, appealed by the defendant from Common Pleas No. 1. The suit was for damages for injury to Koelsch and his wife and son by a natural gas explosion.

B. Coursin vs John Shroder, an action in ejectment, appealed by the defendant from Common Pleas No. 2.

E. Kelber vs the Pittsburg National Plow Company, appealed by the plaintiff from Common Pleas No. 1. The appeal is from an order of Court opening a judgment in default of an appearance. The suit was for damages.

J. F. Moore, for use, vs Maria and E. J. Carter, appealed by the defendant from Common Pleas No. 1. The suit was on a mechanics' lien.

Barbara Steinbrunner vs the P. & W. R. R. Co., appealed by the defendants from Common Pleas No. 1. The case was for damages for the death of the plaintiff's husband at a crossing.

R. L. Childs et al vs T. A. Gillespie et al, appealed by the plaintiffs from Common Pleas No. 1. The case was an action in ejectment.

CRIMINAL COURT CULLINGS.

A Long List of Cases Disposed of at Yesterday's Session.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Yee Tang, a Chinaman, was convicted of false pretense. He was before Judge McClung a short time ago on a charge of conspiring to kill another Chinaman, but was acquitted. The charge yesterday was that he went among Chinamen and represented to them that a fee was charged for a license to carry on business. He could get them the license for $5, and in several cases obtained that amount. The information was made by Chan Mon. A number of Chinamen testified against him.

Mary McCune, who was tried Thursday on the charge of setting fire to her house to obtain $2,000 insurance, was found not guilty.

Jacob Fry pleaded guilty to embezzling $20 from C. T. Adams, of 704 Liberty street. He was sentenced 30 days to the workhouse.

George Kane, colored, pleaded guilty to the larceny of a watch, razor and $20 from M. F. Banks, of Washington avenue, Allegheny. He was sentenced two years to the workhouse.

Jerry Hagerty was convicted of the larceny of $4 from M. Bradley on Thirty-first street, October 10. He was sent 11 months to the workhouse.

L. Hughes was convicted of the larceny of a watch from Daniel Wigmore on Jones avenue, October 10. He was sentenced two years to the workhouse.

Wanted to Secure the Incline.

F. H. Hampe and other stockholders in the Mt. Oliver Inclined Company filed a bill in equity yesterday against D. C. Brickell, H. Sellers McKee and other directors of the Birmingham Traction Railway. The suit grows out of an alleged fraudulent scheme on the part of the defendants to secure control of the incline to further the interests of the traction road, and an injunction is asked, restraining them from carrying out the scheme.

NEVER LIVED WITH HER HUSBAND.

For This Reason Mrs. Craig Is Denied the the Widow's Exemption.

In the Orphan's Court yesterday Judge Hawkins handed down a decree refusing to allow the claim of Mrs. Angelina Craig for the widow's exemption in the matter of the estate of her late husband, William Craig. It was not known that Craig was married, but when he died in February, 1890, the petitioner came forward and claimed to be his widow. She wanted the widow's exemption of $300 from Craig's creditor's, but they resisted her claim. Mrs. Craig testified that she was married to Craig May 17, 1889, at Sodom, Pa., by Rev. George Morris. There were no witnesses and she did not take out a marriage license. She received no marriage certificate because the minister was in a hurry to go away. They never lived together.

Judge Hawkins did not pass on the question of the marriage, but refused to allow her claim, because, to entitle her to the widow's exemption, she was required to live with him and be a member of his household.

Col. S. W. Hill Sued by a Chicago Firm.

Proceedings have been commenced against Samuel W. Hill, the Allegheny agent for Chicago dressed beef, by Nelson Morris & Co., the company he represents, in order to force a settlement. They charge that Hill owes them over $25,000; that he sold large quantities of beef to himself and then disposed of it at a profit, of which he made no account to the firm. A writ of subpena has been issued and Hill will make answer at his convenience. The matter will then come before a Commissioner, and thence before the United States Circuit Court.

Trials for Next Week.

The following cases will be tried in Criminal Court next week:

MONDAY—Commonwealth vs Judson Turner, William Weaver, John Kirsch, Louis Jones, Mike Caveney, Charles Nighton, Thomas Morrow, George Cook, W. J. Carter, James Blakeley, Frank Fullerton (2), L. Kossen, Charles L. Ream, Louis Schmidt, Horace Taylor, V. Tryniosk, John Thomas and Edward Wickham.

TUESDAY—Such cases as are left over from Monday.

WEDNESDAY—Commonwealth vs Michael Semko, John Mitchevoskie, Jos. Batchen, Victoria Cordona, Peter Barbour (2), W. F. Aoll, W. F. Casey, Jacob Engel, Andrew Kelley, Jr., Henry Turner.

THURSDAY—Commonwealth vs W. A. Diamond, William Glenn, Margaret Carroll, Patrick Coady, Bridget Calleran, Mary Haney (2), Catherine Hester (2), August Depp, W. M. Depp, J. H. DeCarpenter, Robert Bennett, W. J. Barnes, R. C. J. Fricker, J. D. Davis and William Stivers.

To-Day's Trial List.

Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs William Donehoo, James Byron, Samuel Maxwell, M. Wampler, John Schwab, Mrs. Rodgers.

Minor Matters in Court.

IN the suit of James Owens against W. J. Mustin, an action on a contract, a verdict was given yesterday for $103 81 for the plamtiff.

IN the case of Wilson Wall against John Guffey, to recover the price of a horse a verdict was given yesterday for $125, for the plaintiff.

IN the suit of Charles Metzmaier against John Daub, an action on a contract, a verdict was given yesterday for $80 to the plaintiff.

CHARLES STEWART yesterday entered suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for $10,000 damages. Stewart was a passenger on the train which on September 25 ran through a switch at Linden station.

SUITS were entered yesterday by Brown Calley against ten merchants for offering for sale oleomargarine. The defendants are C. Limberg, F. R. Schmitt, C. F. Marshell, D. Waldschmidt, J. L. Ackerman, J. A. Gibson and A. Brown.

MARY J. and Kate Hannigan yesterday entered suit against the Duquesne Traction Company and the City of Pittsburg for $1,500 damages. The plaintiffs claim their property was damaged by the change of grade on Forbes street.

A STATEMENT was filed yesterday in the suit of A. W. Lynch against Allegheny county to recover the loss of a tent destroyed by a crowd of roughs at Thirty-first street and Penn avenue in the early part of the summer.

JOHN D. WATSON, Esq., made his debut in the Supreme Court yesterday. The skill he displayed in his first case before that august body gratified his numerous newspaper friends, all of whom wish "Jack" success in all lines of law.

IN the suits of Jacob Emanuel, Sr., and his son, Jacob Emanuel, Jr., against Henry Peckman, to recover damages for injuries to the son, who had his foot crushed in a brick machine, verdicts were given yesterday for $159 for the father and $500 for the son.

A BILL in equity was filed yesterday by John Knight against the Philadelphia Company. He owns a farm in Jefferson township. The company proposes to lay a 20-inch pipe line across his ground without burial. He asks for an injunction restraining the company from laying the pipe unless they bury it, and give bond to secure damages.

THE political troubles in Canada are likely to result in unrestricted reciprocity. See Erastus Wiman's analysis of the situation in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

HAVE you ever tried Salvation Oil, the greatest cure on earth for pain? Price 25 cents.

THE MOST EMINENT AUTHORITIES

highly recommend the Soden Mineral Pastilles (troches made from the Mineral Springs of Soden, Germany). They may be safely administered to infants of tender age and women of the most delicate constitution, as they contain neither drugs nor anodynes. Children in particular like them on account of the pleasant taste; they are irresistible in the cure of all chronic and temporary catarrhal diseases.

The genuine imported must have the signature of "Eisner & Mendelson Co.," Sole Agents, New York, around each box.

Beware of imitations. 8

L. H. HARRIS
DRUG CO.

Have removed to Nos. 46 and 48 Seventh avenue, opposite New Grant street, but a short distance from the Union depot.

They will be glad to see their old friends and make many new ones.

Orders by mail receive prompt and careful attention.

L. H. HARRIS DRUG CO.,
Nos. 46 and 48 Seventh Avenue,
oc17-D PITTSBURG, PA.

McNAUGHER & CO.,
Contractors for
Paving Sidewalks With Cement, Brick and Fire Brick, Concreting Cellars.
43 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.
Curbstone furnished and set. aull-74-D

PITTSBURG AND WESTERN RAILWAY—Trains (Cen'l Stand'd time). Leave. | Arrive.

Mail, Butler, Clarion, Kane...	6:40 a m	11:10 a m
Akron and Erie.....	7:30 a m	7:30 p m
Butler Accommodation.....	9:30 a m	3:35 p m
New Castle and Butler.....	3:05 p m	9:10 a m
Chicago Express (daily).....	2:00 p m	11:55 a m
Zelienople and Butler.....	4:25 p m	8:30 a m
Butler and Foxburg.....	5:30 p m	7:30 a m

First-class fare to Chicago, $10 60. Second class $6 60. Pullman buffet sleeping car to Chicago daily

ONE DAY MORE,

AND POSITIVELY THE LAST DAY OF THE FIVE-DOLLAR OFFER, APPLIED TO ALL PATIENTS AND ALL DISEASES.

For consideration stated in these columns and in order by practical tests to give the public abundant opportunity to test the superiority of their skill and their methods, Drs. Copeland and Hall extended their rate of $5 a month for medicine and treatment through October. All patients applying for treatment before November 1 will be treated for $5 a month, and all medicines for all diseases furnished free, each month's treatment, including medicine, to cost $5 until cured.

BY PERSONAL CARE

Drs. Copeland and Hall Obtain Their Notable Results—Dr. Copeland Himself Is, Has Been and Will Remain PERSONALLY in Charge of His Practice Here.

When the tendency of the catarrhal progress is evidently to the chest and lungs, and the hacking cough, loss of flesh, pains in the chest, and failing strength give their unmistakable evidence of a predisposition to consumption, the patient should spare no pains and lose no time in arresting what is practical and imminent danger. With the coming on of a winter, which, if the predictions of the weather prophets are true, will be an unusually severe one, the care of cases like these becomes of even more than usual importance.

Catarrh and Consumption,

which go hand in hand, in this climate of ours, should be met at this season with the most faithful, persistent and skillful care. Continued evidence of the results obtained by the skillful personal care and attention of Dr. Copeland and Dr. Hall may be noticed in such cases as that given below by Mr. John Canann.

"I had been compelled to breathe through my mouth, alone, for the last year and a half because my head and nostrils were so stopped up by disease that it was impossible to use my nostrils," John Canann, the speaker, is a young married man of 27, who lives at 193 Jackson street, Allegheny, and is employed by the Allegheny Express Company.

John Canann, 193 Jackson St., Allegheny.

"In addition to the stopped-up condition of my head and nose, I was troubled with an almost constant dull ache over my eyes; the matter would constantly drop into my throat causing A BAD COUGH; hard lumps would form in the back part of my nostrils; my ears were full of strange roaring, buzzing noises; my sense of smell was almost entirely destroyed; I had severe

Pains Through My Chest

and shoulders; my appetite was very poor, and when I did eat my stomach seemed to have lost its digestive powers and would distress me greatly. My general health was much run down, and the nervous strain on me told greatly. A short time ago I decided to call on Drs. Copeland and Hall at 66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg. They treated me for catarrh of the head and stomach successfully. My head is clear for the first time in years; my appetite has come back with reinforcements, and my digestion is sound. I s