

Laura Hill is Free.

Judge Ewing Grants Her Liberty Because of Her Testimony

IN THE TRIAL OF FITZSIMMONS.

The Supreme Justices Prepare to Wind Up Their Work Here.

SPOKES FROM THE WHEEL OF JUSTICE

Laura Hill, the accomplice of Fred F. Fitzsimmons, is a free woman again. Her valuable testimony in the Fitzsimmons trial was responsible for her release. Since March last she has been an inmate of the county jail awaiting trial as accessory to the robbery of Schmidt's jewelry store at Homestead. Her case came in Criminal Court yesterday, and the interest in the famous case brought a large crowd of people to the court room. Her appearance has been little changed by long imprisonment.

When the case opened Mrs. Hill pleaded guilty. District Attorney Burleigh then asked the Court to suspend sentence on her. The defendant, he said, had proven a valuable witness in the Fitzsimmons case. She had told all she knew about the robbery and gave testimony which could not have been secured from any other person. She had even admitted to encasing her guile, and had been admitted to. But owing to the valuable aid she had given the Commonwealth she should not be sentenced. Judge Ewing said:

"At the request of the District Attorney and with the full approval of the Court, sentence is suspended in this case. It is understood that it was the desire of the late District Attorney Johnston that this course should be pursued, and there being no other charges against the defendant she is released."

There was a murmur of approval in the crowd outside the jail as the judge concluded, and all eyes were turned toward Laura Hill. She hesitated a moment, then rose and faced the Court and said:

"I thank your Honor and the District Attorney."

With that she turned and left the courtroom, and the crowd stood aside to let the woman pass who had figured so prominently in one of the most sensational trials ever before a court of Allegheny county. She walked quietly out of the Court House into the street, where she had not been for so long, and disappeared in the crowd.

PREPARING TO QUIT.

All Remaining Supreme Court Cases Will Be Called To-Day.

The Supreme Court will likely conclude its session for this district in the early part of next week. All remaining cases on the general argument list for Allegheny county will appear on Monday's list and will be called. This will enable them to enter such non-proceed and continuances as are necessary, so it will be known exactly how many cases there will be to the workhouse. There are about 28 cases remaining on the list.

Eight cases were argued yesterday. An argument was heard in the case of H. J. Heinz & Co. vs. Light cars, appealed by the defendants from Common Pleas No. 2. The suit was brought by Heinz & Co. to restrain Light Bros. from issuing an alleged injunction of the plaintiff's label for fruit, etc.

An argument was heard in the case of S. Dickson and wife vs. McGraw Bros., appealed by the plaintiffs from Common Pleas No. 1. The case was an action in ejectment.

An argument was heard in the case of J. W. Hill vs. W. E. Miller et al., appealed by the plaintiffs from Common Pleas No. 1. The suit was on an oil lease.

An argument was heard in the case of S. T. Ewing and wife vs. the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company, appealed by the plaintiffs from Common Pleas No. 1. The suit was for damages for illness occasioned Mrs. Ewing by a freight carried by a collision of freight cars, which were wrecked and thrown against the house, adjoining the railroad.

The case of Murphy & Diebold vs. J. P. Casper et al., appealed by the plaintiffs from Common Pleas No. 1, was argued. The suit was an action on a mechanic's lien.

An argument was heard in the case of E. R. Ayres & Co. vs. A. E. McCandless, appealed by the defendant from Common Pleas No. 1. The suit was for damages for an alleged illegal sheriff's sale.

An argument was heard in the case of W. F. Sugden et al. vs. M. E. McKenna, appealed by the defendant from Common Pleas No. 1. The suit was under the will of James Sugden.

SEVERAL SMALL CASES

Before Judges Ewing and McClung in Criminal Court.

In Criminal Court yesterday before Judges Ewing and McClung, John Mitchemsky was tried and acquitted of stealing scrap iron from the yard of the Eliza Furnace.

William A. Diamond was convicted of assault and battery upon Luke Luckock at Okamont, May 14, and was fined \$10 and costs.

John Gibson was convicted of selling liquor to minors at McKees Rocks on October 15. He was fined \$50 and costs and sent 30 days to the workhouse.

Dr. D. D. Davis, of No. 6018 Penn avenue, was convicted of assault and battery on J. W. Houston, and fined \$5 and costs.

Thomas Hays pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license in South Fayette township. He was fined \$50 and sent to the workhouse for four months.

John H. De Carpenter and Robert Bennett were found guilty of obstructing a highway in Duquesne borough.

Henry Turner was acquitted of aggravated assault and battery on George Smith, and the costs were divided.

Andrew Kelly, Jr., a road supervisor in Elizabeth township, is on trial for refusing to open a road according to an order of court.

Rev. H. E. Sutherland Fined.

The famous case of Rev. H. E. Sutherland, of Luzerne county, convicted at the last term of the United States District Court at Erie, of circulating improper matter through the mails, was terminated yesterday before Judge Reed, who sentenced the defendant to a fine of \$100. T. B. Alcorn, representing Mr. Sutherland, made a masterly plea for his aged client, and the case excited unusual sympathy for the defendant.

To-Day's Trial List.

Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs. Jos. F. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Nossie, alias Reicher, Kate Haneer, Alexander Anderson, Maggie Daley, George F. Miller and Patrick Smythe.

WOMEN MUST PLEASE

And Pleasing Is Easier if Color Choosing Is Cultivated.

HOW TO USE LAST YEAR'S SKIRTS.

The Newest Evening Gowns and an Irish Frieze Costume.

ODDS AND ENDS FOR FAIR READERS

The dominant purpose in dressing is still ever to captivate man's heart. Then let us remember, we that are fair, not to affect pale blues and violets, that give an ashen hue to our delicate coloring, but to seek the setting of dark blues and rich greens and dull reds as our fitting background and framing, says a writer in the *New York Sun* and we that are dark must never forget that all the tints of yellow, from palest cream to a deep, deep gold, are ours by right of affinity, for in the dark woman's pallor there are the yellow tints, which as we reproduce we soften with our yellow gloves and bonnets.

And we that have red hair must choose ever in color and hue the deeper tints of reddish brown that modify and make glorious the brightness of our tresses. We that are to put florid complexions may wear shades of plum and heliotrope, and with a care certain shades of gray having a pinkish tinge.

We that have no alternative from dark, subdued colors, avoiding all eccentricities of dress and conspicuous adornment. We must wear few jewels, severe styles, high collars, and renounce the vanity of tight gloves. The artist's never failing rule in color choosing is: Wear only those tints whose duplicates may be found in the hair, the eyes, or the complexion.

The accompanying "note de manie" is an iron gray cloth, with decoupes basques and wide facings. The trimming is of narrow black velvet ribbon.

It is an interesting and anomalous fact that as black becomes more disliked and discarded for mourning wear the love of it for ordinary dress, particularly among young people, becomes more pronounced. A few years ago a black and white wedding would have been regarded as a bird of ill omen, but the present Lady Dudley, at a wedding, in a daring disregard of old-time superstitions, surrounded herself with bridesmaids in black. She wore plum plumes on their big black Tuscan straw hats and drove away in a traveling gown of gray, which "points," if one may be allowed the term, were black. Since everyone must wear the same color, let fair women know by how they will look younger and fairer in red, lusterless materials like wool or velvet, while brunettes require the sheen of satin or gloss of silk to wear black to advantage.

Every one must remember, too, that cheap black is an abomination in the eyes of man and a vexation to the soul of woman. It will not wear and does not pay.

Another thing in this connection, the black hat is to be supplemented with a cream veil of sprigged lace, which will be destructively becoming to brunette beauty. Swagger girls are going about candy now with red and decorative veils, and in d'Alencon veiling, but only a connoisseur could distinguish the difference between the real thing and the Brussels net imitation. So far as the hat is concerned, let fair women know that a woman acquiring a smart Brussels shop for a black veil was told to look for a black veil was now so demote that madame must try elsewhere if she would procure one.

Now does the wise virgin freshen up her last year's silk skirts with exquisite millinery in the way of dinner bodices or theater waist. They may be made of any rich gleaming stuff and decorated with a row of smart buttons or a row of pearls or a row of diamonds, according to the vagaries of the most fantastic caprice. Here is one which is a charming woman's garment, and out of her inner consciousness and some bits of Marie Antoinette brocade left in trust by some friend, let fair women know that a woman acquiring a smart Brussels shop for a black veil was told to look for a black veil was now so demote that madame must try elsewhere if she would procure one.

The course of Lectures Extraordinary at the Western University is open to the public. Hon. John Dalzell will deliver the first lecture this afternoon at 3 o'clock upon "The Tariff." The lecture next Friday afternoon will be by Col. James Andrews on "Ship Railways." On November 15th Col. T. P. Roberts will lecture upon "Modern Waterways," on November 22nd, Mr. H. McL. Harding, Superintendent of the Westinghouse Electric Company, will lecture upon the "History of the Development of Electric Railways." Mr. Harding was connected with the building of the first successful electric railway in America. On December 4th, Prof. M. B. Riddle will lecture upon the "History of the Development of Holocene Geology." Students in the various educational institutions in the two cities, and professional men are specially invited to avail themselves of this course of lectures.

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 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, Mr. Col. T. P. Roberts, Bank of Commerce Building, Pittsburgh, Pa., if you desire any further information as to the country and the accommodations for reaching it.

Exhaust Steam Heating. By the "Williams Vacuum System," without back pressure upon the engine. Guaranteed advantages—Saving power, and 25 per cent. over of coal compared with the pressure of any other system. A complete hammering in pipes, increasing efficiency of the heating system. Send for new descriptive catalogue to Warren Webster & Co., 491 N. Third street, Philadelphia. Patented and Mfrs. of Webster Vacuum Feed Water Heater and Purifier. MWF&S.

Horses and Mules. The auction sale of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester Traction Company will continue until Friday night; there are 350 head of horses and mules yet remaining to be sold without reserve; no postponement on any case. ALBHEIM LIVER STOCK COMPANY, LHM.

FREE TRAINS TO-MORROW. To and From the New Town of Blaine. Get tickets, maps, price lists of lots and full particulars at 123 Fourth ave. THE BLAINE LAND IMPROVEMENT CO. MTWBT&S.

The Farmers' Deposit National Bank. Invite the public to call and examine their new safe deposit vaults. Information concerning the renting of boxes and deposit of valuables cheerfully given. MWF

Alaska seal jackets \$125 to \$300, and in sizes from 32 to 46-inch bust measure. Come and see them. BOGGES & BUTHE.

To-Day—We continue to offer thousands of pairs of lace curtains, on account of the advanced season, at prices one-third off. JES. HORNE & CO.'S, Peah Avenue Store.

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Portugal's first woman doctor, Amelia Cardia, has received her degree. Her graduating thesis she dedicated to the Queen, and the royal lady accepted it.

The widow of Millet still lives at Barbizon, but not in the historic cottage where her married life was spent. Money has been raised to purchase the house and present it to the widow, but the owners refuse to sell.

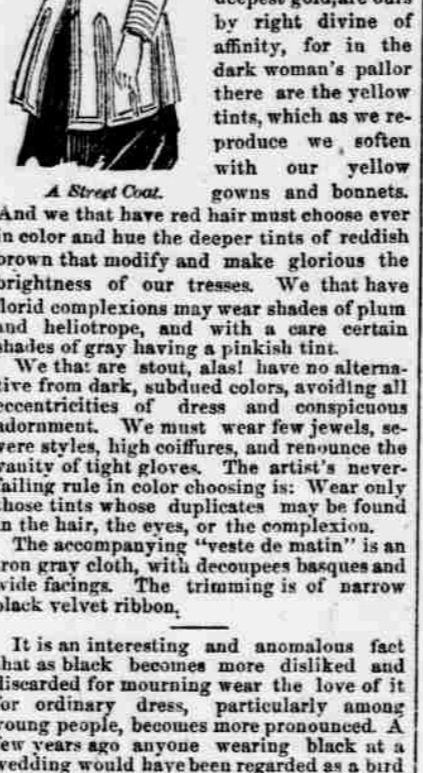
Miss Tillingham, of New York, pupil of La Farge, the artist of the wonderful St. Thomas Church paintings, is one of the most successful woman designers of stained glass in the city, and is an architect of houses as well.

If you would surprise your dinner guests with the novelty of a frozen pudding served in a block of ice, this is how you go about it: Have the ice saved the desired shape, fill the mold in which the pudding is to be packed with boiling water, and place it on the ice until it melts out a hollow sufficiently deep to support it. Cover a platter with the ferns and put the ice in among the green sprays. At the last moment immerse the mold in cold water to loosen the pudding, slip it into the prepared receptacle, and you will have a dish as full of magic and mystery as was the famous pie of "four and twenty blackbirds."

A popular wall and ceiling decoration now is of daffodil yellow in the wall panels and has a frieze made of gold candelae painted with garlands of roses, and a ceiling of clear, bright silver. It sounds a little like Aladdin's palace, or King Midas' castle, but softened under the electric light the effect is wondrously rich and not at all dazzling.

Its Excellent Qualities. Comment by public approval the California Liquid Fructose Syrup of Figs. It is so gentle to the eyes, and to the nose, and by gently acting on the kidneys, liver and bowels, it cleanses the system effectually, thereby promoting the health and comfort of all who use it.

Ludwig & Richter, Florists. Have a large stock of cut chrysanthemums and other flowers next week.



A Street Coat.

And we that have red hair must choose ever in color and hue the deeper tints of reddish brown that modify and make glorious the brightness of our tresses. We that are to put florid complexions may wear shades of plum and heliotrope, and with a care certain shades of gray having a pinkish tinge.

OCEAN CABLE SERVICE.

Interesting Comparisons Between Marine Telegraph Companies.

INVESTMENTS UNDER THE OCEAN.

Capitalization, Earnings and Durability as a Speculation.

PARALLEL BETWEEN TWO BIG SYSTEMS

The ocean is full of cables and the stock market is well supplied with cable stocks, but the investing public do not, as a rule, take much interest in either. The earlier companies did great harm both to themselves and to telegraphic finance by the extravagant capitalization they started with. It is that which it is to blame for the comparatively meager dividends they pay, says the *London Financial Times*. On a moderate bona fide capital they could have made very liberal returns to their shareholders and cable shares would have stood in much better credit with investors. In later enterprises these errors have been corrected and cable systems, prudently administered, have been enabled to exhibit their real earning power. But the fairly capitalized shares are still in a small minority compared with the watered ones.

In the official list of the Stock Exchange there are 16 or 17 companies quoted and of the whole number only three or four have escaped the evil of over-financing. The Indo-European has always been conducted on conservative lines, with the result that it is now a very solid institution, able to serve the public well and at the same time treat its shareholders handsomely. They can always count on a dividend of 10 per cent. and the shares in consequence command a substantial premium. With 225 paid on them they have a market value of 242, the yield on which is about 5 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Growth of the Great Northern. Another of the select circles of cable shares which can be regarded as investments is Great Northern, a competitor of the Indo-European. Although it is a foreign institution, its headquarters being at Copenhagen, its business is so well conducted and its dividends are so invariably satisfactory that it holds a first-class position both here and on the continent. Recently it has paid on an average 7 1/2 per cent. and the market value of its shares has been steadily appreciating. From 13 cent they moved up with the growth of the dividend first to 15, then to 17, and after resting there a while they got now to 18. Foreign as they are, they are one of the highest priced of cable stocks, the yield on their present quotation being under 4 1/2 per cent. It has taken them, however, nearly a quarter of a century to work up to this high level.

A very interesting comparison may be drawn between them and the youngest cable stock on the market, namely, the Commercial. The two systems are as widely separated as the poles, possibly the one operating in the far East, and the other in the far West; nevertheless, they have many points of similarity. In extent they match each other very closely, the total mileage of Great Northern lines being 6,110 miles, while the Commercial measures with its land connections, 6,935 miles. Financially, they also present some curious parallels, their capitalization being as nearly as possible alike, and their earnings, both gross and net, being very little apart.

Interesting Comparative Figures. In 1890 the Great Northern telegraph system had gross receipts of \$1,400,000, equal to \$22 per mile of cable. In the same year the Commercial Cable Company earned \$1,932,000, or at the rate of \$278 per mile of cable. The net earnings were respectively \$1,057,000 for the Great Northern, and \$1,112,680 for the Commercial Cable. In fixed charges the older company has somewhat the advantage of the junior, having been able to borrow at 5 per cent. as against 6 per cent, which the Commercial Company has to pay. The amount of Great Northern debentures is also very small—\$248,000—and it is being steadily reduced by annual redemption.

The same policy is being pursued ever more energetically by the Commercial Cable Company. It started with a debenture capital of about \$3,000,000, which has already been reduced by more than half. The Commercial Cable has a capital of \$2,716,000, and a reserve of \$2,480,000, or half a million sterling.

One of the curiosities in finance. The parallel between these two great cable systems is a curiosity in finance. It runs step by step through everything down to the very dividend they pay. Last year the Great Northern Company distributed to its shareholders 17 shilling 2 pence per share, making about 7 1/2 per cent. As is well known the Commercial Cable Company is now paying quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent, or 7 per cent. per annum. But the resemblance suddenly stops here and a startling discrepancy makes its appearance. Great Northern 2 1/2 shares have a market value of \$19, which represents a premium of 90 per cent.

On the other hand, Commercial Cable shares are quoted in New York about 120 and in London are nominally 125, but without sellers. Here the premium is only 20 per cent, an odd contrast to the Great Northern Company's 90 per cent on practically the same kind of stock. Outside of the market there is no justification whatever for such widely different values. The Great Northern pays, it is true, a half per cent more than the Commercial, but that small advantage is offset by various other considerations. The Commercial, being the younger enterprise of the two, has younger and better cables. None of them are older than 1884, while the Great Northern cables are of all ages from 1884 back to 1868. In another important respect the junior is the better of the two, its traffic being by far the more progressive.

Viewed as Investments Purely. The Great Northern has for several years past had a good solid income, ranging from \$270,000 to \$280,000 a year, the rate of income being merely fractional. In the same period the Commercial Cable receipts have increased nearly 100 per cent. In 1888 the gross receipts of the company were \$1,189,000; in 1890 they had grown to \$1,932,000, and this year will be another \$2,000,000 up. Since 1888 they have more than doubled themselves, and from this point of view the Commercial's per cent dividend should be obviously worth to an investor much more than the stationary 7 1/2 per cent of the Great Northern. At all events, the two form an interesting couple, and throw a very favorable light on each other.

The figures summarized above may be more closely compared in the following table:

	Commercial Cable	Great Northern
Mileage.....	6,935	6,110
Gross earnings, 1890.....	\$1,932,000	\$1,400,000
Net earnings.....	1,112,680	1,057,000
Capital.....	2,716,000	2,480,000
Bonds.....	400,000	124,000
Reserve.....	400,000	617,980
Dividends.....	1,057,000	1,057,000
Price of stock in London.....	120	190
Gross receipts, 1888.....	1,189,000	1,189,000
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WE ARE MAKING A SPURT

In Fall and Winter Clothing that is startling a great many people. Our stock is now complete, embracing a wonderful assortment of elegant Sack Suits at \$8, \$10, \$12 to \$20. Cutaways and Frock Suits, \$10, \$12, \$15 to \$25, and a handsome array of Overcoats, \$12, \$15, \$18 to \$40, and a grand assortment of Boys' Suits, \$5, \$10, \$12 to \$20. Children's Suits in variety unexcelled at \$2, \$4, \$5 to \$15. Underwear, Shirts, Collars, Cuffs, Neckwear in endless assortment. Come in and we promise to suit you in price.</