. .

An Indian Pantomime Ballet.

e just as much taken aback at the, to him, trange sight of a negro slave or of a naval

uniform or of a squaw yenturing into the war dance at his side. Since Antonin Dvorak has declared him-

America's Important Acquisition.

Crotchets and Quavers.

MISS AUGUSTA HOLMES, the English woma

THE largely adapted version of the French

DESPITE the overcrowding of the New York

musical season, the Boston Symphony Or chestra is able to go there and draw a

crowded house. Mr. Nikisch's band filled Chickering Hall on election night and won from the leading critics a renewed and unanimous concession of its supremacy, especially in the string department.

A SCHEME-Gaillard, the outgoing director

of the Paris Opera, aided by Mr. Lamoureux

and backed by a syndicate of wealthy men,

MR. E. A. MACDOWELL'S new orchestr

suite in A minor, recently produced by Mr. Nikisch in Boston, occasions the following from Mr. Phillip G. Hale in the Post: "Here

from Mr. Phillip G. Hale in the Post: "Here is an American composer, a young man, who is not an echo. He has a voice of his own. Although he has evidently studied all the means of expression, he conceals his studies in the apparent spontaneity and freedom of his art. His melodies are fresh; his harmonies are often exquisite, often striking; and his command of the resources of the orchestra is sure. Indeed, the instrumentation is thoroughly delightful throughout."

The five hundredth performance of "Carmen" at the Opera Comique occurred last

men" at the Opera Comique occurred last night (October 21) with Barnolt in the cast,

it being his five hundredth appearance in this opera as well. The original cast in

cluded Mrs. Galli, Marie and Lherie, Bouhy and Barnolt, when produced here. At the Opera the centenary of the birth of Meyerbeer will occur November 14, with a programme composed of the fourth act of each of the following operas: "Les Huguenots," "Le Prophete," "Robert le Diable" and "L'Afracaine." "Lohengrin" continues at the

"Le Prophete," "Robert le Diable" and "L'Afracaine," "Lobengrin" continues at the Opera with the houses filled at each performance, the first six presentations bringing in 206,901 francs.—Paris Letter.

New Orleans, although not looked upon

as a "musical center of America," is again to

during the winter months that would be

enjoy a season of operatic performance

FROM

How the Manufacturers Are Helping

to Level Down the City.

THEY GRIND UP THE SHALE ROCK.

The Brickwork of the Jail Represents the

Clay of Grant's Hill.

SOME PACTS ABOUT THE BUSINESS

WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCE.

districts, or prop them up on the summits of

such dizzy heights as Boyd's Hill. The

rough, ragged timbers of these buildings are

HERE is a class of

industrial squatters

In Pittsburg, famil-

iar enough to most

people, but upon

whom a second

thought is seldom

bestowed. They are

the brickmakers

ramshackleshanties

in the heart of some

scraggy mass of

rock and earth left

CONCERT SEASON IN ALLEGHENY To Open With an Engagement of Mr. Walter Damrosch's Orchestra.

CURRENT COMMENT FOR ART LOVERS

So "Cavalleria Rusticana" was not as accident, after all. All accounts agree that Mascagni's second opera, "L'Amico Fritz," produced at Rome October 31, was received with the utmost delight by the remarkably representative audience, which included many connoisseurs from other lands. Until the sober judgment of the critics has been heard, we must depend upon the cabled reports, from which the following is comiled:

ceived with the utmost enthusiasm. Many numbers were encored, the audience cheering with excitement. A flower song by Suze in the first act was a charming piece of melody, one of the best in the opera, and set the keynote of success. A lovely violin air with variations met with immediate favor

In the lifts act was a charming piece of a local property of the best in the opera, and set the keynote of success. A lov-ly violin air with variations met with immediate favor and was given again in response to a determined by steam, will dry them in one night. From the drying floor the next day they are changed to the kilns, where they remain from 8 to 12 days for burning and ceoling. These kilns are commodious enough to hold from 150,000 to 800,000 brick at a time. Here is a novel way to demonstrate the growth of Pittsburg. Twenty years ago the factories which made brick by hand turned out from 3,300 to 15,000 per day. These were sun baiked. The brick maker was placed under the same restrictions that nature imposes upon the photographer—vix, if there was good sunlight his brick would bake comparatively soon; if the weather was eloudy, four, five or six days might be heave to wait far his bricks to dry.

Too Slow for Pittsburg. With the first made and primitive apparatus they could not use anything else than genuine clay, nor could the time wasted in waiting for the sun to bake the brick be tolerated in this busy city. Up the Hudson river, however, and in other parts of the country the hand processive is still used."

Tossibly the brickmaker of 20 years ago in Pittsburg had not considered the question of turning shale rook into bricks, and certainly he did not have heavy enough and the sun to be a the country the hand processive is still used."

Tossibly the brickmaker of 20 years ago in Pittsburg had not considered the question of turning shale rook into brick, and certainly he did not have heavy enough and the consequent removal of such hillocks as I have described; second, because building operations to make all the bricks required with reasonable price. Being now able to use this hard substance them of the many years yet because of searcity.

Different Klinds of Brick.

There is some variety in brick.

There is some variety in brick.

The brick and the point of the price of the price of the price of the p

this point is probably the finest in the opera.

As the curtain descended on the last act there was a prolonged storm of applause, heightened by the repeated recalls and appearances of the composer. The theatrical success of the opera is assured. In dramatio effects it is inferior to "Cavalleria Rusticana." but the musical work is more finished. In "Fritz," while the execution was somewhat defective, the score revealed musical genius of the first order.

Critics agree that the work is full of true idyllic melody, but is deficient in Alsatian character and devoid of local color. The character and devoid of local color. general opinion of musicians is that the music is original and the orchestra perfect,

Concerts at Cyclorama Hall. The Allegheny Musical Association has ments that enable it to announce definitely its first two concerts of the coming senso its third. They will be given January 5 and 6 in the Cyclorama Hall, which will scat about 3,000 people. These will be the most important concerts yet given by the ciation by reason of the appearance in for the first time here of the New Symphony Orchestra under Mr. W The first evening will be taken up by the

The first evening will be taken up by the orchestra and two soloists, tenor and soprano, accompanying its tour. For the second evening, Benedict's cantata "St. Cecilia" is to be repeated from the very first programme of this choral society: it will be followed by a brief miscellaneous programme. A guarantee fund of over \$3,000 is behind the local organization in this expensive enterprise, and all efforts are making to assure success commensurate with the musical importance of the occasion.

As the reader will remember, the New York Symphony Orchestra is just starting on a new epoch, one of assured permanency with a guarantee of \$50,000 a year from Mr. Carnegie and other men of wealth willing to emulate Mr. Higginson's generosity to the Boston band. Rehesrsals of the new body (which includes such men as Brodsky, the famous Leipzig violinist, and Heckking, the former 'cellist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra,) began a week ago and it will have its first public hearing in New York on Friday of this week.

There will be three other concerts given by the Allegheny chorus this season, at one of which Smart's "Bride of Dunkeyron" will

There will be three other concerts given by the Allegheny chorus this season, at one of which Smart's "Bride of Dunkerron" will be per ormed. Conductor W. A. Lafferty now leads about 120 singers, a gradual increase having been made in membership. There are now about 300 associate, or sustaining, members, and the list is expected to be largely augmented, now that the orchestral engagement is made sure.

Musical Allegheny is looking up.

An Important Musical Publication. With the November number has begun the new Boston Musical Herald, of which Mr. George H. Wilson, well known to readers of

With him, as associate editors, are five of the very best musical critics and litterateurs of the country: Messrs. Louis C. Elson, Philip Hale and Benjamin Cutter, of Boston Messrs. Henry E. Krehbiel and William J. Henderson, of New York. With such an editorial list and being independent of any trade or business interest, this venture oc-cupies an unique and most desirable posi-tions among the class journals. The ex-cellence of the first number amply warrants the claims of Mr. Wilson's salutatory, from which the following paragraphs are

"I hope to make the new journal useful and necessary to the thousands of the cultivated in music in this country who for the most part, at present, draw on the daily and weekly papers and the occasional magazine article for their stimulus. The high critical quality of the musical departments of the few newspapers in the country whose reviewers are competent, is not appreciated by their readers; the r daily critique is but the matter of a moment and is lorgotten when the paper liself is dropped. This ought not to be, for nowhere in the world is there better criticism on music than in the daily press of the United States. It is not with the expectation of improving on what now exists, but to place the current article where it will lose its transient character, that I ask attention to the enlargement of the paper, and an outline of what it will attempt.

"The Herald will aim so take that position

"The Herald will aim so take that position in music in this country that the Nation and the Critic hold in literature. It will be digni-fied and interesting: honest, authentic and tolerant. It is not beholden to anyone and it will countenance neither distribe nor puffery. While not primarily a newspaper, the news of the world will be recorded; but there will be no room in it for the inanities of personal journalism."

Testing Organs in France.

essarily imperfect examination by a single expert. Mr. Carl writes:

The organ firm of Merklin & Co. gave a reception to test the new organs built by them for the cathedral at Gaudalajara, Mexico, on the l6th, which is a custom that would seem somewhat strange in America. A jury of 10 were selected to judge the merits of the instruments, and Mr. Alexander Guilmant chosen President. The grand organ was thoroughly examined and commented upon in regard to its construction, the mechanism, workmanship, etc., after which Mr. Guilman gave an improvisation on each stop separately, and each criticised in turn by the jury present and the notes recorded by the Secretary, and the builders instructed to make the necessary corrections, some of which I do not think would have been accepted with pleasure by our builders of America. This is an old custom in France, and certainly is a benefit to every instrument. eries of pianoforte recitals in Ne

-Education will be compolsory in fiel-The engineers' strike at Newcastle-on- OF THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THE Iowa Democrats are booming Governor Boies for the Presidency.

-The Delamater creditors have given up all hope of getting anything. were prisoners.

The jury was one of the most remarkable ever selected in Paris, as in addition to Mr. Gulimant there were present Mr. Dubois, organist of the Madeleine: Mr. Gigout, organ ist of St. Augustine: Mr. Dallier, organist of St. Eustache, and others of note, with the correspondent of the Musical Courier. According to the London Illustrated Sport-

supremacy. ballet divertissment, by Charles Lauri, with The United States grand jury at St. Joseph, Mo., has returned six indictments in connection with the Howell Lumber Company failure. music composed and arranged by Walter Slaughter; incidental dances arranged by Francis Wagner; costumes by M. and Mdlle. —The noted Russian refugee, Edward Pal-lykofski, has committed suicide in Alaska. He had been exiled to Russia, whence he had escaped. Alias," was produced on Monday last at the Alhambra, and was received with great

favor by a large audience. Mr. Slaughter has furnished some well-written and char-acteristic music, and has specially succeeded in the "War Dance," performed by Sioux Indians, male and female, who make Sioux Indians, male and female, who make a descent on the settlement of a "Wild West settler" (Mr. H. Paulo), and are ultimately defeated by the "settler," assisted by his son, who arrives in naval uniform, bringing with him a negro slave (Mr. H. Ewins) and Charlie, a wonderfully gifted monkey (Mr. Charles Lauri).

One would have thought the Hon. William F. Cody had taught the Britishers a more correct impression of the "Wild West" of our country. In the pantomime it is the phenomenon of a fighting monkey that routs the Indians, but a Sioux brave would be just as much taken aback at the, to him,

of annexation speeches were made.

—A. Downer, of Morenci, Mich., will start 'November 10 in an effort to drive 100 miles in ten hours. The humane agent at Detroit may endeavor to stop the exhibition. -The barley syndicate of Chicago has

self ready to write an opera on an Indian subject, it is fortunate that he is soon com-ing to America out of reach of the British Dvorak, it would seem, has determined to signalize the close of his European career

by a remarkable period of creative energy. The Musical Courier says: "In addition to the beautiful requiem produced only a few weeks ago at Birmingham we now hear of -English authorities in Ireland have another Fenian scare. American detectives in British employ have informed them of a coming influx of Irish-Americans. The Parnellites are being watched. an important orchestral work in three movements, each in overture form and capable of being played separately. The first, of pas-

—Miss Maggie Don'zer, a consumptive at Shelbyville, Ind., by the advice of her physi-cian, will diet herself exclusively on fat dog flesh. That sort of meat is claimed to as-similate into a sort of curative lymph.

ments, each in overture form and capable of being played separately. The first, of pastoral character, is entitled 'Nature;' the second, which has apparently much to do with a carnival, is called 'Life,' and the third is headed 'Love, the latter of a kind to which jealousy would seem no stranger. Then we are told of a work for piano, violin and violincello in six movements, of the kind the Bohemian master has already given us so many fine specimens of,"

In the opinion of the London Athenaum critic, Dvorak's new Requiem Mass—undertaken by the composer, it is said, upon hearing of the death of Cardinal Newman—is "one of the noblest and most beautiful tributes to the dead that ever proceeded from the hand of a musician." The Dies Irae, for instance, though "remarkably simple in plan," is declated to be of "stupendous effect, never surpassed in any setting of the same words." In summing up, this critic says of the work as a whole: "Its faults are those of genius uncurbed by discipline, and it owes absolutely nothing to any other composer. Dvorak himself speaks through every line."

The immigration of one such a musician to our country, not to speak of the others of prominence now casting their lot with us, is of vast significance for the future of music in America. —At meetings held by the sophomore and freshmen classes of the University of Pennsylvania, college department, it was unanimously resolved to abolish the annual canerush, and substitute in its place legitimate at high contastitute in athletic contests.

Chicago Anarchists occurs next Wednesday, The occasion will be observed by a street parade to-day and a mass meeting Wednes day. Prince Krapotkin will address a mass meeting in New York Wednesday. ...Dr. Briggs' friends will make another effort at the meeting of the Presbytery Monday to have the Committee of Prosecution discharged. The complexion of the lay element will be slightly different from what it was Wednesday when the trial was

—Prof. Mendenhall says that he has not looked into the report that if Ohio's claim is correct. Indiana may ask for a slice of land 12 miles wide off the Eastern portion of Itlinois including the \$25,000,000 stockyards as well as the present site for the World's Fair.

One of its airbrake cylinders was

Axono yesterday's London cables is this nusical scrap: Patti sang in admirable voice to a crowded audience in the big Albert Hall, Kensington, last night. She has taken the best state rooms on the City of Paris and leaves for New York on the 23 of December. ERNEST DE MUNCK, the violoncellist, after concerting all over the world since his 13th year (he is now 51) has settled down as pro-fessor of his favorite instrument at the Guildhall School of Music, London. His ap-pearance here during the 70's, with his wife, Carlotta Patti, will be remembered.

SAVE MONEY

SIXTH ST. AND PENN AVE.,

is to build a theater at Versailles on the model of the Bayreuth Theater. It is the intention of Mr. Gaillard and his essociates to use the new theater for the production of Wagner's operas and for the presentation of the Oberammergau Passion Play. their grand opening, September 19, of Winter Cloaks, Suits and Furs, HAYS RICHTER has declined a finttering many new designs and later novelties offer to come to England and remain perhave been added, making the grandmanently. Mr. Richter, in thanking his English admirers, says that he intends to reest and most comprehensive sale ever main in Vienna for about three years longer, so as to entitle him to a pension, and that he then hopes to be able to accept the invitation to return to England, and, in addition, the long-standing invitation to visit the United States. inaugurated in this city. Unrivaled for originality of styles, excellence of taste and superiority of workmanship. This Parisian display will contain:

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Beautiful plaid, stripe and plain latest style Newmarkets, prices from \$10 50 to

Beautiful imported and domestic Long Capes, latest style, prices from \$7 50 to \$45. Splendid All-wool Tailor-made Suits,

Splendid All-wool Flannel Wrappers and House Robes, prices from \$2 50 to \$19 50.

Splendid imported and domestic rain-proof Outer Garments, prices from \$7 50

Elegant fine XX Fur Capes, prices \$8 50 Elegant fine XXX Fur Capes, prices

A LOOK THROUGH

Our Cloak and Suit Rooms will convince you that our g rments are greatly superior, in both style and workmanship, to the commonplace goods generally found in stores where

nimself. Paderewski is also booked for a eries of pianoforte recitals in New York

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

-The Spanish floods continue.

-Weslev Harris butchered Steven Brown in jail at Wharton, Tex., Friday. Both men Trade show that both British exports and imports are decreasing.

—The German Government has dismissed another Alsatian magistrate who attended the banquet to M. Jules Ferry. -Four men were mortally wounded by the explosion of six boxes of blasting caps at Last Chance mine, Wardner, Idaho, Friday

The Arabs are becoming more aggressive at Ugandi, Africa, and Protestants and Roman Catholics continue to dispute for ing and Dramatic News, of October 17, "The Sioux," announced as an "Indian pantomime

—Evangelist Morgan Morgans at McKees-port predicts the end of the world in 1973 and the conquest of Palestine by the He-brews in 1897.

—Jonathan Wright, an aged Pottsville lawyer, fell down stairs with a lighted lamp yesterday morning. The lamp exploded and he burned to death. -The Continental Union Club held a mass meeting at Wordslee, Ont., Friday night, at which a branch was formed and a number

secured 250,000 acres in North Dakots, where German farmers will be settled who will make it their business to grow barley for

There is a sort of White Cap organiza-tion in Munich, Germany, calling themselves Habermeisters. The authorities are deter-mined to break up the society and have made three arrests. —The bail of Thomas Dana, of the broken Maverick Bank, has been reduced to \$40,000 from \$75,000. Charles Λ. Browning, of Boston, testified that he, was worth \$100,000, and he was accepted as bondsman.

—By an explosion in the Giant Powder Works at Clipper Gap Friday three men were killed, a boy injured and the building blown to atoms. Of one Chinaman only his queue was found, and of one white man only a finger.

-The anniversary of the execution of the

whose music has been so warmly received in Paris, is writing an opera, "La Montagne Noir," intended for the Grand Opera there. Paris will hear "Cavalleria Rusticana" at the Opera Comique this month. Miss La Calve will be the Santuzza, leaving Rome after the first few performances of "L'Ami Fritz."

-A locomotive drawing a cattle train on Edwardsville Hill, near New Albany, Ind., yesterday became unmanageable and ended its earthy career by first knocking a yard

niccess, "Miss Heylett," scored a popular nit in New York last week. The music by Audran, while not his most important work, a said to be airy and tuneful.

Respectfully announce that since

Beautiful fur-trimmed, tailor-made, latest style Jackets, prices from \$5 to \$35.

Splendid All-wool and Silk Tea Gowns,

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contains the following analysis of both Connellsville and Fairmont coke, to which we invite careful attention Fixed Sul-

Within the past year over halt a million this country, without exception.

Many large plants are now in successful operation, both mining coal and making coke, so that the Pittsburg Gas, Coal and

Pittsburgers are well aware of the large amount of money that has been made in this business. The trouble heretofore has been that the man of moderate means has not had an opportunity to invest on the ground floor, and, taking into consideration the fact that the lands of this company have been

par value of \$5 per share, and subscriptions for same will be taken at the office of Morris & Alsbitt, No. 78 Diamond street, Pittsburg

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company proposes operating, and as a result feels justified in recommending subscripions to their capital stock.

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Destroyed Forever By the Electric Needle Operation. This is a scientific operation, which, if properly perform-ed, produces neither pain, scar nor shock. Having made the removal of Superfluous Hair a study of many years, I will guar-

growth of hair with which a lady may be afflicted. Avoid inexperienced operators, depliatories, the tweezers and other such methods, and consult

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STEAMER CHAIRS, WHEEL CHAIRS,

Regards Life as Indestructible. "I cannot regard the odor of decay but as the result of the efforts of the atoms to dissociate themselves; they want to get away and make new combinations. Man, therefore, may be regarded in some sort as a microcosm of atoms agreeing to constitute his life as long as order and discipline can be maintained. But, of course, there is disaffection, rebellion and anarchy, leading eventually to death, and through death to new forms of life. For life I regard as in-

destructible. That is, if matter is indestructible. "All matter lives and everything that lives possesses intelligence. Consider growing corn, for example. An atom of oxygen comes flying along the air. It seeks combination with other atoms and goes to the corn, not by chance, but by intention. It is seized by other atoms that need oxygen and is packed away in the corn where it can do its work. Now carbon, hydrogen and oxygen enter into the composition of every organic substance in one form of arrangement or another. The formula Cho, in fact, is almost universal. Very well, then, why does a free atom of carbon select any particular one out of 50,000 or more possible positions unless it wants to? I cannot see how we can deny intelligence to this act of volition on

the part of the atom. Each Atom Has Will Power

"To say that one atom has an affinity for another is simply to use a big word. The atom is conscious if man is conscious, is intelligent if man is intelligent, exercises will power if man does, is, in its own little way, all that man is. We are told by geologists that in the earliest periods no form of life

could exist on the earth. "How do they know that? A crystal is devoid of this vital principle they say, and yet certain kinds of atoms invariably arrange themselves in a particular way to form a crystal. They did that in geological periods antedating the appearance of any form of life and have been doing it ever since in precisely the same way. Some crystals form in branches like a fern. Why is there not life in the growth of a crystal? Was the vital principle specially created at some particular period of the earth's histors, or did it exist and control every atom of matter when the earth was molten? I cannot avoid the conclusion that all matter

life and mind are merely synonyms for the aggregation of atomic intelligence. 'Of course there is a source of energy. Nature is a perpetual notion machine, and perpetual motion implies a sustaining and

impelling force. Solving the Problem of Life. "When I was in Berlin I met Du Bois Reymond, and wagging the end of my finger, I said to him: 'What is that? What moves that finger." He said he didn't know; that investigators have for 25 years been trying to find out. If anybody could tell him what warged this finger the problem of

life would be solved. "There are many forms of energy resulting from the combustion of coal under a boiler. Some of these forms we know something about in a practical way, but there may be many others we don't know anything about.

"Perhaps electricity will itself be superseded in time, who knows? Now a beefsteak in the human stomach is equivalent to coal under a boiler. By exidization it excites exergy that does work, but what form of energy is it? It is not steam pressure. It nots through the nerve cells, perorms work that can be measured in foot ands, and can be transformed into electricity, but the actual nature of this force produces this work-which makes

effectual the mandate of the will-is un-Vital Energy May Be Electrical

"It is not magnetism, it doesn't attract It is not electricity-at least not such a form of electricity as we are familiar with Still, here it is necessary to be guarded, because so many different forms of tion." We are pleased to call this subconelectricity are known to science that it may travel as fast as electricity, once it gets started. The apparent slowness may be in

the brain. It may take an appreciable time "I made an experiment with a frog's leg indicates something of the kind. I took a leg that was susceptible to galvanie current. The vibration produced a note as high as a piccolo. While the leg was alive it responded to the electrical current; when was dead it would not respond. After trog's leg had been lying in the laboraery three days I couldn't make it squeal he experiment was conclusive as to nt: the vital force in the nerves of the g was capable of acting with speed enough

nduce the vibration of the diaphragm necessary to produce sound. Closely Related to Electricity. "Certainly this rate of speed is much enter than physiologists appear to allow, it seems reasonable that there is a close ity between vital energy and electricity. I do not say they are identical; on the concould learn to make vital energy directly thout fuel, that is without beefsteak in the stomach, and in such manner that the can system could appropriate it, the elixir of life would no longer be a dream of alchemy. But we have not yet learned to

make electricity directly, without the aid "I believe this is possible; indeed, I have been experimenting in this direction for some time past. But until we can learn to make electricity, like nature, out of dis-turbed air, I am afraid the more delicate task manufacturing vital energy so that it can bottled and sold at the family grocery

store will have to be deferred. The Supposition of Either. "Electricity, by the way, is properly merely a form of energy and not a fluid. As for the other which speculative science sup-poses to exist, I don't know anything about Notody has discovered anything of the od. In order to make their theories hold together they have, it seems to me, created the other. But the other imagined by them is unthinkable to me. I don't say I disagree with them, because I don't pretend to have any theories of that kind and am not competent to dispute with speculative scientists.
All I can say is, my mind is unable to ac-

cept the theory. The ether, they say, is as rigid as steel and as soft as butter. I can't entch on to that idea.
"I believe that there are only two things in the universe-matter and enery. Matter I can understand to be intelligent, for man himself I regard as so much matter. Energy I know can take various forms and manifest itself in different ways. I can understand also that it works not only upon, but

through matter. What this matter is, what this energy is, I do not know.

"However, it is possible that it is simply matter and energy, and that any desire to know too much about the whole question should be diagnosed as a disease; such a disease as German doctors are said to have discovered among the students of their uni-

VIEWS OF OTHER GREAT MEN. Scientists and Theologians Give a Resum of Their Researches.

versities-the disease of asking questions.

The theological point of view, represented by Dr. R. Heber Newton, runs along parallel lines with Mr. Edison. Does the rector of All Souls' Church profess to solve the question? Oh, no. He declares it unsolved and, as it appears to him, unsolvable. We have not, says he, even a hint from anything around us in the past or future long ago,

to persist. When the harmonious adjustment is destroyed the man dies, and the atoms seek other relations.

Regards Life as Indestructible.

ies. Science, so far from exhausting this mystery, has only deepened, broadened and neightened it. I will not deny that we have had a vast light shed upon the problem of life. But I do say that when we have all this light we still have a larger and denser circumference of darkness. In fact, the more you study the question the more of a mystery it becomes.

I have watched through a microscope the blood corpuscles circulating through the fins of a fish, and been filled with wonder at the thought of how life commenced and ceased. Tiny cells of life, if you please, yet each cell carrying in itself the substance of all that is law, order and exist-

If we knew what is life then would we know all things. However, this much is to be said: Wherever life is there is God. That, at least, is the poetic view of the question, if we can believe Lord Tenny-

Flower in the crannied wall: I pluck you out of the crannies; Hold you here, root and all in my hand. Little flower—but if I could understand What you are, root and all, and all in all, I should know what God and man is.

The theory of the English scientist Clodd, that death is not a necessary event, is, it seems to me, not promising or practi-cal. There is a certain natural limit to the life of all organized beings. A tree springs up, withers and dies; an animal is born and in the course of time passes away. Such by analogy, it seems to me, must be the case with man. He may be able to live a greater number of years than he does at present; but that number, I think, will not be greatly extended, and he must eventually die. In fact, I don't see snything around me to show that at the present day, with all our advanced medical knowledge, we are living to any greater age than did our forefathers. If men were to live forever the world would soon be full, but I don't think that their condition would be improved. It would certainly not make an earthly paradise of the world-at least for those who come into it. The struggle for existence is

hard enough already without having any more competitors. Bas the Warrant of Philosophy.

Dr. James H. Hyslop, professor of philosophy, ethics and psychology in Columbia College, says: I have no theory of my own upon the subject of life. However, this I should say: Mr. Edison's views are not without the warrant of philosophy. The great German philosopher, Loetze, for instance, holds that all atoms are conscious and of a spiritcannot avoid the conclusion that all matter ual nature. In this way he undertakes to account for the soul. What we call soul is, according to his theory, only a dominant atom. This view is reconcilable with the laws of evolution on the hypothesis that the strongest atoms survive, or more correctly, perhaps, that they control the weaker atoms The difficulty, of course, arises when we begin to select words with which to express so abstract an idea as life. What-

ever form of expression is adopted it is not likely to mean the same thing to all men. An atom we understand occupies some space. But is not the first principle imspace. measurably illimitable? But anything that occupies space cannot be the first principle.
Loetze, holding that the so-called facts of life can be explained by mechanical forces, eliminates the term life or vital force and believes only in soul. Loetze must believe that the soul can come into mechanical relations. This consciousness of atoms he ex-tends resolutely to all material objects, even to crystals. However, the atoms, he con-tends, have no distinct existence, but are all

purely dependent upon the soul, which is God. Neither Chemical Nor Magnetic.

Dr. William Thompson, professor of phys-iology in the University of the City of New York, savs: All the analogies of physiology are quite consistent with Mr. Edison's views. The time it takes to send a message from the brain to the muscle which is to work has been measured. Therefore we own we have some definite nerve force with which to What that nerve force is we do not We know what it is not. It is not that is very suggestive with regard to Mr. Edison's proposition that all matter is con-scious. Man we know is not a simple or-

scious cerebration automatic. But although would be rash to say positively that we shall not classify vital energy as a form of our higher consciousness is unaware of what electrical energy. We caunot argue anything from difference in speed. Nerve force keeps the two centers of volition from exchanging confidences.

If, then, we admit this much, the hypothesis that each individual protoplasm and each individual atom contributing that pro-

toplasm is conscious is certainly quite reasonable, aithough from the point of view

of physiology there is no life properly so called without protoplasm. The Explanation Theosophy Offers. Mrs. Anna Besant puts forward the exanation of theosophy, and says: The whole universe is a manifestation of central life which is present in every atom of matter. What we speak of as a thing living or dead is simply arrangements of matter which vary the manifestations of life. Even in a biological sense death in-volves new life. Doctors may be able to settle that any given body is dead quite to the satisfaction of a coroner's jury, but they dont even profess to know anything about the soul, and this is well. I am afraid their determinations would not be satisfactory to

is one absolute principle; at least this is not conceivable. There can be no life without love; no love without a positive and nega-tive—in fact, no thought or consciousness without this antithesis, this contrast, this comparison.

Besides, if science and philosophy will

everybody. No, I cannot concede that there

talk of an absolute principle, why not have two absolute principles? It is just as easy or as hard; you can take your ch

Appetite and Interest. Walter L. Hervey, dean of the School of Pedagogy of the University of the City of New York, says: Between the conditions of physical and

mental life there exist these analogies Appetite in the one corresponds to interest "We can well afford to devote half our time to creating an interest," says Horace Mann, "and the other half to satisfying it." Indeed, if civilization had not largely done this for us we would be at the zero point of xistence. For without at least some interest in life there can be no life.

thing that increases this interest of life increases life itself. Crystals Certainly Live.

Prof. T. Sterry Hunt, mineralogist and mine engineer, says:

Mr. Edison's hypothesis has nothing to fear from the physicist. Crystals certainly live. When it is considered that it is demonstrated that these stone plants are affected by light it can be realized that they are not so insensible as popularly supposed.

The life of crystals is a different kind of life than than that of plants, but, if I understand the term, they live in their own way quite as decidedly as do plants and ani-

A Mystery We Make. Lillie Devereaux Blake, president of the

New York City Woman's Suffrage League, Life to the student of phychology or physiology is a mestery deep and impenetrable. Life to you or me is what we make it. Life is love in all its relations—love of home,

Smart Men, Such as Ingersoll.

Life is something I know nothing about.

Colonel Robert J. Ingersoll says:

in keeping with the ugly, barren surface of the hillsides, and they do not form an inviting appearance to strangers. The migratory habits of the Pittsburg brickmaker entitle him to the term "squatter." If a new thoroughfare is being opened in your neighborhood, and if it leaves embankments on either side anywhere from 20 to 60 feet high, just you watch and see if a brick works is not erected on top of one of those embankments within a year. Its machinery will begin grinding that "hump" away, and in a few years the street will have level ground on both

A Crushe

They Ground Up the Rock. "But a hill which is in our neighborhood would be of no use to a brick manufact urer," you may say. "It is not clay. It is nothing but rock—a worthless shale." That makes no difference. Pittsburg has adapted its brick-making machinery to her geological necessities. She makes brick out geological necessities. She makes brick out of rock as readily as out of native clay. It is perhaps not generally known that the ancient hill upon which the old jail stood is still there, though the new jail stands upon the level of Ross and Diamond



At a Brick Press. streets. Or, to be strictly correct, I should say that the old hill is there in a different form. Formerly a pair of steep steps ascended it from Fifth avenue. The huge embankment was cut down by Booth & Flinn when they removed the remnants of the old bastile after the fire. The dirt and ganism. He indulges in what physiologists shale rock which they excavated was all carted out to their brickworks on Forbes street, and one week atter each wagonload reached there it was returned to the site of the jail in the shape of beautiful, clean and smooth red brick. Every bit of that old-time landmark—known from Indian times down to that day as the top of Grant's Hill
—was turned into bricks, and those bricks

rere used in the construction of the new The Brick for a Big Sewer. One of the largest municipal improvebuilding of the big Thirty-third street sewer a few years ago. It was to be built under-neath the bed of Two Mile run, which was the natural drainage basin of a large por-tion of Lawrenceville and Bloomfield. In the construction of the sewer 6,000,000 brick would be required. Evan Jones got the contract, and he at once stuck up a lot of brick machinery in the hill which throws out two high embankments along Liberty avenue between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-

sixth streets, and which is a veritable mountain when seen from the cars of the Pennsylvania Railroad across the Two Mile The hill was all shale, but Jones set his crushers and plug mills to grinding, and he will keep on grinding until Liberty avenue between the two streets named has nothing but level ground on either side, which the real estate agents will at once throw upon the market as good, eligible building lots. Out of that hill of rock every one of the 5,000,000 brick which went into the big Phirty-third street sewer was made. Out

Thirty-third street sewer was made. Out of the same hill have come the brick which have gone into the walls of more than one ne business warehouse in Pittsburg. Before and After Taking. One of the photographs accompanying this article shows some workmen with their picks on one corner of this Liberty avenue embankment. It would have required no stretch of imagination for the artist in re-producing this photograph to have placed beside it the picture of an imposing eight-story business block on some of the down-town avenues, labeling the drawing of the rocky hill. "Before Attacking," and the rocky hill, "Before Attacking," and the sketch of the building "After Attacking," That is precisely what happens in Pittsburg every year—some disfiguring bit of hill disappearing and going into brick walls that inclose a business of many hundreds of

that inclose a business of many nundreds of thousands of dollars per year, perhaps. Obviously the community reaps a three-fold advantage from the peculiar habits of the squatter brickmaker. First, he levels off ground for the real estate market. Second, he is gradually beautifying the city. A brick works is now running on that hill of rock on Locust street, which I wrote about in last Sunday's DISPATCH, and it is going to grind the bulky mass of lighter rock out of sight. Third, he prevents wester rock out of sight. Third, he prevents waste, gutting the hills for materials to throw into the construction of new buildings, thus adding to the material wealth of Pittsburg by the highest possible type of economy. How Bricks Are Manufactured. How does he do it? Who ever heard of

bricks made out of rock? To make bricks without straws was imposed upon the Israelites as a severe and hard task. To make bricks out of rock might be regarded as a still more laborious task in these latter days. But it is quite an easy matter. The shale rock and dirt from the hill are roughly divided, the dirt being thrown into ohe wheel-barrow and the shale into another. The barrow and the snate into another. The dirt is wheeled upon an elevator which carries it up a tower 50 or 60 feet high. There it is dumped upon a screen, the finer product passing down through a chute to a lower story, where a finer sifting is met genuine sacrifice on our part. over another screen and a second chute carries it down still lower, where the earth It is something that no one knows anything about except the ministers. They know all about it; the other smart men gave it up long ago,

The is tower, where the earth in its finest quality passes over a final sieve into the pug mill, water here transforming it into the pug mill, water here transforming it into wet clay, and discharging it in a muddy stream into the brick press on the Fifth avenue.

ground floor below. The gravel that had been screened out is thrown in with the shale rock, which in the second wheelbarrow, is taken direct from the hill to the man at the "crusher." He shovels it into the powerful machine, which, revolving constantly, reduces the material to a finely pulverized clay. Shale rock is a sort of clay which when turned back to its original tasts is dener then the ordinary substance. state is denser than the ordinary sub

used by brick makers generally, and for that reason produces a stronger brick. Five Bricks Each Impression. This pulverized clay is shoveled into the This pulverized clay is shoveled into the pug mill and passes quickly in the brick press. At each impression of this press five bricks are stamped out, and it will average probably five impressions per minute. This makes the capacity of brickyards in Pittsburg from 10,000 to 40,000 brick per day, according to the demand. From the press the bricks are wheeled into the drying house, where a cemented floor, heated

who plant their by the opening of new streets in the hill

Different Kinds of Brick.

There is some variety in brick. Bath brick is made at Bridgwater, England, of a fine silicious sand found in the river Parret and used for polishing metallic utensils.

Bristol brick is the name given this brick, in the United States. Concave bricks are those used in making arches or curves.

Dutch bricks are those of a dirty, brimstone color used in floors of stable wards. The feather-edged brick is of a prismatic vaults, arches, etc. The Flanders brick is cleaning knives and cutlery and but little known in the United States. The Flemish brick is a species of hard, yellow brick useful in paving. Float-ing bricks are made of a light, silicious earth called fossil meal, remarkable for floating on water and for their infusibility and as non-conductors of heat. They were

made by the ancients, and the process was rediscovered in Italy in 1791. der magazines have been made of them experimentally with success. Gaged bricks are made in the shape of a wedge, to conform to the radius of the soft of an arch. Hollow brick are made with perforations for heating or for ventilation, or to prevent moisture from penetrating a wall. The stone brick is a emarkably hard article made at Neath, in Wales, which possesses great powers of re-sisting heat. Besides all these there are the

beautiful enameled brick, the handsome pressed brick and the pretty salmon brick, well known in American architecture. And, now, after all this explanation, this list would be incomplete unless there be added to it the words: "Rock bricks, made at Pittsburg, etc." It conveys sufficient idea of strength and skill of workmanship to merit the adoption of Fletcher's lines as a sort of trade mark, viz: Brick me into that wall there for a chimney

piece, And say that I was one o' the Cæsars, done

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complete our building before the holidays and therefore will not refuse any reasonable

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during the winter months that would be very acceptable hereabouts, says the Boston Herald. Manager Mauge has completed his plans, and, in addition to the usual repertoire, "Ernant" and "Bal Masque" of Verdi will be reproduced, and Reyer's "Sigurd" and Massenet's "Herodiade" will be sung for the first time in that city. Manager Mauge has also concluded to cater to the tastes of the Sunday night audiences, and will present the comic opera "Picolino," by Mr. Guiraud, a New Orleans composer, "Fatinitza," "Donna Juanita" and the like. All these operas will be produced in fine form, new scenery and paraphernalia having been obtained for that purpose.

[ENACE JEAN PAPEREWERE, the "second IGNACE JEAN PADEREWSKI, the "secon Rubinstein," whose advent has been so much heralded, will inaugurate his American campaign with three concerts to be given Novemb r i7, 19 and 21, at the Music Hall, New York, with the aid of the Sym-

they retail everything. Testing Organs in France.

Mr. William C. Carl, who is studying organ playing with Guilmant, in Paris, writes to the Musical Courier an account of the French method of testing new organs. It would be a good thing for this department of the art if some such plan were adopted over here, where organs are generally accepted from the builder with, at most a hasty and nee-

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