PROTECTION'S WORK

The Lesson Dalzell Drew at the Ford City Unveiling Yesterday.

FIGURES ON PLATE GLASS

Given to the Thousands Gathered in Honor of Captain Ford.

STORY OF THE BRONZE STATUE.

No Money but That Contributed by Workmen Used to Erect It.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM IN THE PARADE

Congressman John Dalzell experienced a moment of inspiration yesterday. As he arose to address an immense out-door audience at Ford City, he hesitated longer than his usual custom, and then he said impressively:

"We meet to-day for a purpose as remarkable as it is significant. We meet to unveil the statue of a man, the story of whose life and work is characteristically American. He is neither statesman, orator, man of letters nor military chieftan. He bears no lofty titles, wears no decorations, claims no other place than that belonging to a plain American citizen. Nor is he a man of the past receiving tardy posthumous honors."

Mr. Dalzell paused. The spirit of the strange spectacle that Ford City presented this day seemed to suddenly overwhelm him, and with rising voice, uplifted arm and flashing eye, the silver-tongued statesman resumed:

"Perhaps the strangest feature of all in

The Statue.

this unique drama is the relation that exists between the honoring and the honored. Three thousand American workmen would here dedicate to perpetual remembrances the name and the fame of their employer. Well-paid Labor stands with uncovered head to honor just and generous Capital. Here—" and the orator hesitated once more, as if the echo of the last sentence from the hills across the Allegheny river would better help his hearers realize the majesty of the scene—"there are no frowning faces, nor clenched fists, but rather hands clasped upon the even plane of a common manhood."

An Occasion of Deep Significance.

The deeper significance of the occasion appeared to burst upon the people at this juncture, and a murmur of approbation went over the vast concourse there gathered on the green, which broke into a roar of applause that drowned the speaker's voice for a moment.

Without doubt labor and capital had nowhere on the American continent ever made such a marked demonstration of friendship as this was. For six months past the 3,000 workmen of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company have been subscribing small sums of money among themselves for the purpose of rearing a monument in honor of Captain J. R. Ford, the founder of the company which employs them. This venerable man was the originator of the plate glass industry in all America, and it was designed to honor his 80th birthday with the planting of his form in imperishable bronze upon the very soil he bought and beautified for their homes. The general plan adopted by the workmen was to donate the proceeds of one day's work to this fund. The firm was not consulted, and were not permitted to have any share in arrangements beyond being asked to entirely shut down all three factories operated by them on Saturday. This was done. The three factories are at Creighton, Tarentum and Ford City. Special trains carried the workmen free from Creighton and Tarentum to Ford City, which wore a complete holiday attire.

Description of the Statue.

The statue of Captain Ford is a handsome bronze standing on a pedestal of red Westerly granite. The bronze represents the Captain with uncovered head, standing erect, with his hands carelessly interlocking behind him—a favorite attitude of the gentleman. On the pedestal is the inscription:

ERECTED
IN HONOR OF
J. R. FORD,
The Father of the
Plate Glass Industry in America,
—BY—
3,000 EMPLOYES,
On the Eightieth
Anniversary of His
Birth,
NOVEMBER 17, 1891.

The bronze is 6 feet 3 inches high, and the pedestal 6 feet additional—12 feet 3 inches in all. The work stands upon a terraced mound in the center of the pretty little park which the plate glass company has laid out and donated to the town. Close beside the monument was erected the temporary platform upon which the exercises were held. It was daintily bedecked with flags. Back of this was a band stand, which will be a permanent feature of the campus.

An interesting procession was formed by the workmen from all the factories, the members of the firm walking in the ranks. Only one of the proprietors, Captain Ford, rode, and that only because of his age. Many unique transparencies and banners were carried by the men. "Actions Speak Louder Than Words" and "J. R. Ford is the kind of a man who puts money into circulation" are samples of these. One simple inscription that touched many hearts was that reading: "Welcome Friends. See Our Happy Homes!"

Congressman Dalzell's Story.

Captain Ford and his aged wife sat upon the platform with his sons, daughters and grandchildren, and distinguished guests gathered around them. Hon. Henry Warner, formerly Superintendent of the workhouse, and now Managing Director of Ford City, had charge of the exercises. The dramatic character of his opening sentences was sustained throughout Congressman Dalzell's address. It was intensely interesting. He told a story of economic growth and progress in the nation's industry as he found it interwoven into the threads of Captain Ford's eventful life. He told how the Captain tried to establish the industry in the United States first at New Albany, Ind., at Louisville and then at Jeffersonville, Ind., but how financial ruin followed the experiments at all three places. The first dollar of profit ever made on plate glass inside this country was only made when Captain Ford commenced making the glass in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Dalzell then adduced protective lessons from this, which are of national interest. He said:

England's Duty on Plate Glass.

In 1868, when Captain Ford laid the foundations of the plate glass industry, we were dependent for our supply upon Belgium, England, France and Germany, in all of which countries its manufacture had the protection of tariff duties. As early as 1671, in the reign of Charles II., England imposed a duty of $1 29 per square foot on plate glass; this was increased in 1819 to $1 60 per square foot; ten years later, in 1829, duties became regulated according to the dimensions of the glass, and ran from $1 50 per square foot on glass less than 9 feet square, through the figures $2 per square foot, and $2 35 per square foot up to $2 75 per square foot on glass exceeding 36 feet square. Under this fostering policy capital was multiplied, production increased and processes improved, so that in 1845 duties were reduced to 25c per square foot for the smallest size, 30c for the next, 62½c for the next and 75c per square foot for the largest. And these rates again were changed in the interest of English home production in 1847 to 12½c for the smallest size, 25c and up to 37½c per square foot. And again in 1848 changes were made to 6c per square foot for the smallest size, 12½c, 15c and 18c for the various other sizes respectively, and these rates continued until 1856, when, the industry firmly established, plate glass was put upon the free list. But this, you will observe, was ten years after the passage by Parliament of the anti-corn laws, and ten years after the inauguration by England of her new policy of a tariff levied for revenue, irrespective of any care for manufactures.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the duties upon plate glass with us are the same to-day as they were in 1860, with a single comparatively immaterial exception. These duties are 5, 8, 25 and 30 cents per square foot respectively, according to the size of the manufacture. The New Albany plant was the forerunner of a goodly number which now add their products to the world's supply, and the influence of whose competition has extended in many ways to the enhancement of our prosperity, material and moral. We may now boast of fully-equipped plants at New Albany, Kokomo and Ellwood, Ind.; at St. Louis, Mo.; at Butler, Duquesne, Charleroi, Irwin, Creighton, Tarentum and Ford City, Pa. The aggregate capital employed is not less than $15,000,000. The nominal capital of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company is $2 750,000, while its actual investment will reach $4,500,000.

The Growth of the Industry.

Now mark the strides of this growing giant in its onward march. In 1870 the total production was 120,000 square feet; five years later it was 750,000 square feet; five years later again it was 2,000,000 square feet; and in the decade between 1880 and 1890 it grew until in the latter year it reached the enormous figures of 10,500,000 square feet. I am told that by April next the output of this company will equal 800,000 square feet per month, or at the rate of nearly 10,000,000 square feet per annum. In great public buildings at our National Capital, at our State capitals, in our great cities, whose growth mark the milestones of our progress from end to end of this continent, in the mansions of the rich, nay, even in the houses of the poor, American plate glass bears witness to the marvelous development of his industry. I have not the figures showing the present annual consumption of plate glass in this country, but in 1888 it amounted to 8,000,000 square feet, of which only about 3,000,000 were imported. With the increase in production and the decrease in price, consumption advances and importations diminish, so that we have reason to believe that the home market and the home supply will, if they do not now, equal each other.

Let us not forget the difficulties that were encountered and had to be overcome. Skilled workmen had to be imported from Europe; now 60 per cent of the workmen employed are of American birth, while all or nearly all are Americans by adoption, bearing true allegiance to our institutions and to our flag. Foreign machinery had to be imported. Now we make our own machinery, and Yankee ingenuity, brains and hands working in the bracing atmosphere of a land of freedom have discovered new methods and invented new appliances, saving of labor and of cost and adding to the quality of the product. When the industry was started, I am told, the plates required handling six times, where now they require handling only twice. Materials had to be imported; clay for pots, soda ash, felt, emery, rouge: now all these have been added to our home products by the multiplication of the demand for home labor.

Does not grave the significance of this story! How full of interest its meaning! Think for a moment of the immense quantities of material of the various kinds necessary to manufacture our yearly output of plate glass, and think of the army of men that is provided with the means of livelihood for themselves and for those near and dear to them. Think of the capital invested, of the wages earned and paid. The value of finished plate glass like the value of everything else of value, represents in largest part human labor, and the value of well paid labor in human happiness is beyond compute. It is estimated that plate glass manufacture in this country furnishes employment directly and indirectly to 25,000 men, and these and their dependents will aggregate in numbers 125,000.

Benefit to Producer and Consumer.

And let it be remembered that American workmen are paid from 33 to more than 100 per cent more wages for the same work than their less fortunate fellows across the seas. I have here a statement in detail giving the figures to bear out this assertion. In the casting department, the grinding department, the smoothing department, the polishing department, the cutting room, and elsewhere, the story is the same as to all. Ten years ago the American consumer paid for his plate glass $2 50 per square foot. The establishment of its manufacture as a home industry has reduced its price to an average of less than 80 cents per square foot. Ten years ago its use was a luxury to be indulged in only by the rich; to-day its use is an economy which deserves the attention even of the poor. As demand increases competition increases, prices decrease, and the consumer becomes the beneficiary.

The monument was formally unveiled by George Ross Ford, grandson of the Captain. Other addresses were delivered by Judge Neal, of Kittanning, Joseph Buffington, Esq., and Calvin Reyburn. Rev. W. W. Hall delivered the prayer, and there was music by several brass bands, singing societies and school children. Captain Ford was called to the front at the close, but the old gentleman tersely remarked to his thousands of workmen friends that he was a workman in plate glass, not a speaker.

The cannon on the hillside boomed at intervals the rest of the day, and sun set upon one community, at least, where capital and labor lie down together in peace.

The W. C. T. U. Join Hands.

The ladies of the W. C. T. U. following the example of their Alliance sisters, are sending dipsomaniacs to Dr. Franklin. These patients are cared for with money obtained by subscriptions, and are treated without profit by the doctor, who has devoted his time and means to secure an antidote for alcohol which differs from the bichloride treatment. Flattering results have been obtained, and the women are convinced that the cure is permanent.

George Dark Sent to Jail.

Coroner McDowell yesterday commenced an inquest on the remains of Mrs. George Dark, who died Friday night on the Southside. The evidence showed she died from peritonitas, caused by having been beaten. The husband was remanded to jail and an autopsy ordered.

ONLY BUBBLE BANKS.

First-Class Financial House of Berlin Not in the Scandal.

BUT THEIR CREDIT IS IMPAIRED.

The Emperor Is Roundly Denounced by the Press of Bavaria.

NO TRICHINÆ IN THE INSPECTED PORK

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BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Despite the excited articles in the newspapers, no financial crisis exists here, and notwithstanding the failures of the private bankers, Hirschfeld & Wolff, Friedlander & Sommerfeld, and the house of which Herr Maas was the head and the trouble threatening other houses of the same character, the position of the large banks and the greater financial firms remains solid, and public confidence in the general situation is unshaken.

The run of depositors on the private banks continued steadily during the past week, and has been accelerated since the surrender of Herr Maas, but the money deposits and securities of all kinds which have been withdrawn from the smaller concerns have been deposited with the larger financial institutions.

The Bourse doubtless experienced a severe shaking up, not through losses arising from the failures, for the firms mentioned had no large engagements with bankers or operators on the Exchange, but mainly through the revelation of

The Flash Nature of a Prosperity

which was supposed to be permanent and genuine. In each case the collapse affected depositors dealing with second or third-rate bankers paying a high rate of interest on their deposits.

Under the prevailing system private banks take on deposit shares without guaranteeing to return the identical stock, but merely an equal value of the same stock. The system has been repeatedly denounced as tending to encourage fraud, and the public has been warned again and again against intrusting deposits to men able to use them in their personal speculations. The present developments cause no surprise among leaders in high financial circles, who have long expected that the bubble houses would burst.

Naturally, though there is no panic, commercial depression is co-existent with the decline of values on the Bourse. The period of general inflation, which reached a climax last year, has been succeeded by a persistent reaction downward. Since this reaction set in shares of banks of the highest repute have gone down to from 54 to 83 per cent. These striking figures carry their own comments. The sum of the matter is that the business community, though awaiting brighter times, feels assured that the basis of the business banks and of the bankers is strong and safe.

Mass Also Lived Like a Prince.

Herr Mass, the self-confessed embezzler, lived with the ostentatious extravagance displayed by Herr Wolff. He had two houses, one at Charlottenburg and a splendid residence at Swinemunde. He entertained extensively, and his grand wine parties and banquets were the subject of much comment.

As usual in cases of this kind, the cry is raised by certain journals that the Government ought to intervene as a special providence for investors. The *Germania* demands that the Government shall assume the supervision and regulations of dealings on the Bourse. The *Kreutz Zeitung* declares that half the banks in Berlin are rotten, and urges the Government to institute an inquiry into their condition.

The Emperor Is Severely Criticised.

The Municipal Council of Munich have questioned the Burgomaster of the city as to the truth of the report that Emperor William, on his recent visit to Munich, inscribed his name in the Golden Book of the city, adding the words "Supreme lex regis voluntas." The statement was admitted to be true by the Burgomaster. The Bavarian press protests strongly against the assumption by His Majesty of prerogatives never conceded to a Bavarian sovereign, and the organs of the Freisinnige party profess to find in the incident an illustration of the despotic ideas of the Emperor, which contact with Parliament must correct.

Prince Bismarck and the Reichstag.

The Reichstag will resume its sittings Tuesday. It is not yet known when Prince Bismarck will appear in the House. His health requires careful attention and he will undertake a Parliamentary campaign only when assured of his ability to do so by his physician.

As soon as the business of the session shall have been opened the Socialists will call up the matter of the imprisonment of Deputy Schmidt by the Chemnitz tribunal. The claim will be made that the action of the tribunal constitutes a violation of the law insuring to members of the Reichstag immunity from arrest during the sessions of that body.

That Case of American Trichinæ.

An official inquiry into the report that American pork infested with trichinæ had been imported into Dusseldorf, brings out the fact that the diseased pork did not bear the stamp of American inspection. Consequently, there will be no interference with the admission of American pork, the healthy condition of which has been certified to.

The War Department has concluded its experiments with American corn, and has decided to recommend the use by the army of bread made of equal proportions of corn and rye. It is believed that the Department of the Interior will follow this example. Hon. William Walter Phelps, the American Minister here, anticipates that in consequence of this decision the German markets will be thrown open for the admission of many millions of bushels of American grain.

INVESTIGATING THE RIVIERA,

To Ascertain if It Really Has a Beneficial Effect on Health.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Dr. Edmund Charles Wendt is in London, en route to the Riveria on a mission that may prove to be of great importance to the civilized world. Dr. Wendt is commissioned by a New York medical journal to investigate the sanitary and climatic conditions of all the principal cities of Southern France and the Italian Riveria as well as of Florence, Naples and Rome, to ascertain whether these conditions are as beneficial to patients whom physicians from all parts of the world send thither as has always been imagined.

Dr. Wendt says that many physicians feel, upon returning from a winter in these sunny southern cities, that they have not been benefited, and it is with a view to settle the question as to the actual conditions that the New York journal sends him over here. His investigations will occupy the entire winter.

FRANCE TO HAVE A COAL STRIKE.

Operators Refuse to Concede Fewer Hours or Increased Wages.

ARRAS, FRANCE, Nov. 14.—There is considerable excitement throughout this department in consequence of the action taken last evening by the owners of the coal mines. Much dissatisfaction has existed among the miners for some time regarding their hours of labor and their wages. The men recently formulated a series of demands and gave the mine owners until November 15 to consider their grievances and decide whether they would concede their demands.

Last night a joint meeting of the mine owners was held, and it was decided that no concessions would be made to their employes. When this decision was made known to the men there was intense excitement among them. The attempt to enforce their demands by a strike will begin Monday.

AN HONOR NEVER SOUGHT.

TOO EXPENSIVE AN OFFICE FOR POOR MEN TO FILL.

Why It Is Hard to Find Candidates for High Sheriff in England—No Money in It, but a Great Deal Needed to Run the Office.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The ancient ceremony of nominating high sheriffs of counties for the ensuing year took place Thursday at the Royal Courts of Justice, and the public enjoyed the rare privilege of seeing the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his official costume. Mr. Goschen, by virtue of his high office, presided, sitting in the Lord Chief Justice's chair, and very funny he looked, clad in an elaborate robe of rich moire silk, which a dowager duchess might have envied, the front and sides of which were nearly covered with thick gold lace and embroidery.

Six robed and bewigged Judges and four Cabinet Ministers occupied lower seats, and the sight seemed to give Mr. Goschen much satisfaction. He looked quite cheerful throughout the proceedings, and for the moment had evidently ceased to brood over the sacrifices he had made for his beloved country.

The office of High Sheriff is a very dignified one, but fearfully expensive. No salary attaches to it, and the holder has to spend much money to maintain his dignity. Everybody seeks to avoid it, and the Crown has to use gentle compulsion to fill it in each county. The court over which the Chancellor of the Exchequer presides is charged with the duty of selecting three names from the magistracy list of every county for submission to the Queen, who, afterward, sitting in council, solemnly pricks the first name in each trio, thus appointing the unhappy man to the office of High Sheriff, which he is bound to accept or pay a fine of £500 in default.

Lots of magistrates sent excuses Thursday, mostly pleading ill health or poverty. One asked to be exempted because he was "the youngest son of a younger son and of small means"; another because he was dependent upon a small income from his wife's property, had 11 children whom he sent to the cheapest school in the county, and frequently had to borrow money from his banker, and so on.

THEOSOPHISTS IN TROUBLE.

A Funny Quarrel Threatens to Sadly Split Their Ranks.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A funny quarrel threatens to split the theosophical ranks in London. It had a small beginning and seems likely to grow. Some months ago Miss Henrietta Muller, B. A., one of the leaders of the woman's suffrage party, and editress of a woman's rights journal, determined to throw in her lot with the late Madame Blavatsky's community at St. John's Wood. She is a very rich woman and an uncommonly good speaker. Unfortunately, however, her very advanced opinions on the woman's question did not receive the entire approval of the society, and as she presisted in advancing them as orthodox, a quarrel seemed imminent. At this time Mrs. Besant was trying to find a situation for Mrs. Thornton Smith, a lady who had worked with her on the *National Reformer*. Miss Muller offered Mrs. Smith the position of sub-editor on the *Woman's Herald*, of which she intended her to take full charge whilst she was in India with Mrs. Besant, but said to say, Mrs. Smith did not stick close to work, and even ventured to "cheek" Miss Muller, for which she was dismissed at a moment's notice.

Mrs. Besant was so annoyed at this sharp treatment of her friend and protege that she refused to sail to India in the same steamer with Miss Muller, who therefore is now going alone. The female theosophists have taken sides, and the men are certain to be drawn into the quarrel. One of Mrs. Besant's opponents said to-day: "Miss Muller is one of the prettiest little women imaginable, with a soft, sweet face which makes people swear by her, and curly gray hair. Mrs. Thornton Smith, on the other hand, is a loud-voiced, coarsely-modeled woman, who talks slang and drinks beer."

ONE WAY TO WIN AT POKER

Dealing From the Middle of the Deck Allowed in English Law.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The *Times'* dispatches from Rangoon, about the court martial of Lieutenant Lowry for cheating at poker, indicate that a deplorable degree of ignorance exists in India concerning the principles of the game that has risen to universal popularity wherever man has been elevated above the savage. Dr. Wilson, who made the charges against Lowry, deposed that the Lieutenant dealt the cards from the middle of the pack, and another player swore that the ace of diamonds, which he had distinctly seen at the bottom of the pack during the deal, mysteriously appeared with the other three aces when Lowry showed down his hand.

According to the *Times'* dispatches Lowry's lawyer admitted these facts to be true, and based his defense on the ground that that was a justifiable way to play poker. Lowry was acquitted, too, though whether on these grounds or not the dispatches do not state.

THE QUEEN WON'T ATTEND THEATERS.

Instead, However, She Will Hear Mascagni's Opera at Windsor Castle.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Queen Victoria has abandoned the idea of going to theaters this season, but by way of compensating some people for the disappointment thus caused, she has arranged for a performance at Windsor Castle, on the 26th instant, by Signor Lango's Company of Mascagni's opera, "Cavalleria Rusticana."

The Queen comes South from Balmoral next Friday, and it is probable that early in spring she will spend some time near Mentone, in the Riviera. She is determined, apparently, to do as little as possible to help the London tradesmen, so the Liberal newspapers say.

A Bad Railroad Wreck in Italy.

ROME, Nov. 14.—A fatal accident is reported to have occurred to-day on a railroad between this city and Turin. A fast train collided with an ordinary passenger train at Galera station. The trains crashed together with terrific violence. Three persons were killed and seven were injured. Among the wounded are five persons whose injuries are probably mortal. The accident was due to the fact that the signals for running the trains was disregarded.

De Brazza, the Explorer, Killed.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A report reached here this morning that the great explorer, De Brazza, who recently left secretly for Africa, at the head of a new expedition, had been killed. It is known that M. De Brazza left some time ago with a force of men intending to push on as far as Lake Tchad. The region which he was bent on exploring is inhabited by Mussulman Arabs who are fanatical foes of civilization.

Fog and Snow in Germany.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Berlin has been enveloped in a dense fog. Many accidents occurred in the streets and on the river. Three railway men lost their lives. There was a heavy fall of snow at Konigsberg yesterday which interrupted the telephone service.

Portugal Strongly for Protection.

LISBON, Nov. 14.—The *Diario* to-day publishes the new tariff, which is strongly protectionist.

BELONGED TO BOOTH.

Trunks of His on a Steamer Which Was Wrecked in 1864.

SUBSEQUENTLY SOLD AT AUCTION.

Proof That the Lincoln Assassination Was Long Meditated.

RANKIN, THE ACTOR, HAS SOME RELICS

MONTREAL, Nov. 14.—Antiquarian W. W. Snaith has obtained conclusive evidence that trunks found on the schooner Mare Victoria, which was wrecked at Bic in the Autumn of 1864, were the property of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of President Lincoln. During that autumn several trunks marked "J. W. B., New Providence," were shipped on board the schooner Mare Victoria at Quebec.

How they reached Quebec, or by whom they were shipped, or where the vessel was bound for, or on what mission, is enveloped in mystery, but the Mare Victoria sailed from the port of Quebec without going through the usual formalities of clearing at the Custom House, for her name does not appear among the shipping records at that prot, thereby giving good grounds for the suspicion that the service she was engaged in demanded secrecy.

Intended to Run the Blockade.

After events gave proof of this, and led to the belief that she intended to run the blockade of the South or make for the Bahamas, but this schooner was wrecked at Bic, about 150 miles below Quebec.

From these precautions, it appears that Booth, in anticipation of the murder of Lincoln, had secretly sent his theatrical wardrobe through Canada and had it shipped from a Canadian port in expectation of finding it in one of the Southern States when he had succeeded in the object which he had in view, and that the conspiracy to assassinate President Lincoln was calculated months before.

During the following summer (1865) there appeared in the Quebec *Morning Chronicle*, of July 17, an advertisement stating that on the following day there would be sold at auction various effects landed from the schooner Mare Victoria, consisting of dry-goods, theatrical costumes, swords and various other articles.

Rankin, the Actor, Made Purchases.

Snaith was engaged in business in Quebec at the time, and having a penchant for the collection of relics and other curios, attended the sale and purchased part of the wardrobe. George Rankin also purchased a variety of things from the stock of articles offered for sale, it was thought at the time for his brother, McKee Rankin, the actor. The following notice of sale appeared in the *Chronicle* of July 19, 1865:

The theatrical wardrobe of the late John Wilkes Booth, recovered about a month ago from the wreck of the schooner Mare Victoria at Bic last autumn, was disposed of by decree of the Vice Admiralty Court by public auction yesterday afternoon. Amongst the wardrobe which, unfortunately, has been injured by salt water, there was a splendid collection of theatrical clothes in fine silk velvets, silks, satins, ermine and crimson, and also hats, caps, plumes, boots, shoes, etc. In swords and pistols there was a case or trunk packed with a large variety, and there were some very beautifully mounted ones among them. Competition on the whole was very spirited, and several articles were sold at high prices. The amounts realized for the wardrode in its damaged state was about $300. The original cost cannot have been less than $15,000.

NINETEEN CRIMINALS IN ONE HAUL.

An Organized Gang Operating in Many Cities Finally Broken Up.

CHICAGO, Nov. 14.—Nineteen men were arrested to-night, all but six in Farmer's saloon, corner Clinton and Madison street. Considerable stolen property was recovered by the police to-night. The others were caught in a house near by whence they had escaped when the raid began. For several months the police have been given information of depredations committed in various parts of the city, which included almost every form of theft, from simple pocket picking to housebreaking and safe blowing. Dispatches were also received from many of the surrounding large cities of similar occurrences, and indications pointed to the existence of an organized band with this city as headquarters.

Captain Mahoney detailed Detectives Welbasky and Wessler to work on the case, and to-night their efforts resulted in the capture of the gang and the securing of positive evidence of their guilt. Two of the men arrested are wanted for breaking the St. Louis jail, and the others for larceny, burglary and robbery. The burglaries with which the men are connected aggregate thousands of dollars. They have operated not only here, but in Peoria, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Milwaukee and various other places.

DIPHTHERIA IN PHILADELPHIA.

Physicians Fear the Disease Is Threatening to Become Epidemic.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 14.—[*Special.*]—A diphtheria epidemic is feared among the medical profession owing to the prevalence of the disease in all parts of the city, in some portions of which it is even now almost epidemic and spreading rapidly. The disease is most noticeable and in its worst form in the northeastern part of the city, though also alarmingly bad in the recently built up portion of the northwestern districts, where, owing to the altitude and freedom from all contaminating influences, the sanitary conditions are generally conceded to be of the best.

The disease first became noticeable during the changeable weather of September, when, for the month, there were reported to the officers of the Board of Health about 200 cases, with a mortality of about 25 per cent. During October there was a marked increase, both in the spread of the disease and the death rate, which reached the alarming proportions of 482 cases and 158 deaths.

Nine Cruisers Ordered to Chile.

BOSTON, Nov. 14.—The United States steamship Newark has been held from sailing until Monday in order to complete certain repairs. The report is that the Newark is to go to New York to take in her navigation stores and await orders there. She will get away at 10 A. M. The report about the yard is that nine cruisers—the Newark among the number—are ordered to Chile.

THE FIRE RECORD.

AT Pittsfield, Mass., Friday night, fire destroyed Kelly's riding academy and a number of frame buildings. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $35,000.

THERE was an alarm from box 65 shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, which was caused by a barrel of oil catching fire in the Black Diamond Steel Works. No particular damage was done.

AT Lexington, Neb., yesterday fire destroyed Filer's drug store, Mr. James' hardware store, the *Pioneer* office, Shephard Andrew's harness store and Penney & Penney's drygoods store, together with several smaller buildings. Loss, estimated at $100,000; largely covered by insurance.

AT Philadelphia yesterday morning an explosion caused by spontaneous combustion took place at the works of the American Sewing Machine Company, and was followed by fire which damaged the works to the extent of $10,000. During the progress of the fire an explosion of varnish took place, blowing out one of the walls. Three firemen were struck by the flying bricks and cut about the head.

YESTERDAY afternoon a fire originated in the second story of the house of Daniel Zim, Sheldon avenue, above Charles street, Allegheny. It was caused by a defective flue. By the time the fire department arrived the second story was badly damaged by the flames, and it was quite a while before the fire could be extinguished. The loss is about $200. The alarm sent in was from station 252.

YESTERDAY'S HOTEL ARRIVALS.

MONONGAHELA—G. E. Ingles, Chicago; R. E. Russell, San Francisco; T. T. Hitch, Fort Madison; J. A. Simonds and wife, Canton; H. S. Parmalee, Philadelphia; J. T. Wakins, R. P. Speed, New York; J. R. Jones, Mt. Pleasant; P. M. Hitchcock, Cleveland; F. T. Walton, J. Virdin, G. B. Euwechter, A. C. H. Virdin, C. B. Virdin, Philadelphia; R. Hudson, Kittanning; W. D. Cook, Springfield; Andrew Johnston, New York; C. Holbrook, Canton; S. L. Mesheyat, Uniontown; N. H. Menhams, Baltimore; C. M. Reilly, Youngstown; Mrs. E. R. Blagdon, New York; W. S. Bridges, Washington; Miss Cora Scott Pond, Boston; J. T. Pope, Chicago.

DUQUESNE.—J. C. Trumplette, New York; J. P. Helm, Louisville; Edward E. Higgins, Cleveland; Clifton Wharton, Jr., New York; C. F. Emerson, Titusville; J. H. Gillespie, Salt Lake City; Louis Trueby, New York; G. A. Carson, Mt. Vernon; Clarence Walker, Butler; John McKeefrey, Leetonia; Mrs. Harms, New Castle; L. J. Pollock, J. Solzbacher, New York; L. H. Allison, Louisville; A. S. Arnold, Valley Forge; S. L. Tuck, W. E. Hart, New York; G. L. Reis, Knoxville; K. Wolff, New York; Mrs. Gen'l James Oakes, Washington; L. B. Thomburg, S. E. Oakes, Cleveland.

ANDERSON—H. L. Curren, J. J. Ryan, H. A. Shirley, J. W. Paynter, W. H. Hart, D. D. M. Relspiel, L. A. Tucker, W. B. Roe and wife, New York; W. J. Wixson, Albany; G. H. Musgrave, Boston, C. A. Lancaster, Boston; C. W. Baxter, New York; C. G. Land and wife, Philadelphia; F. A. Blanchet, W. F. Hudson, Bertrand Hopper, New York; J. T. Pope, Chicago; F. W. Guild, Cleveland; J. A. Fields, Philadelphia; Henry Goodman, Jr., Worcester; J. P. Means and wife, Steubenville; E. J. Fletcher, St. Albans; J. Ashbrook, Green Tree; G. W. Bartram, C. J. Saple, Philadelphia; W. Montfort, New York; H. Goldman, Baltimore; C. A. Babcock, Cuyahoga Falls; S. F. Peregay, Jr., Akron; James Darling, J. Metzger, Alex. F. Dennlston and child, Mrs. J. E. Kirtland, New York; W. L. Elkins, P. A. B. Widener, Philadelphia.

SCHLOSSER—James Reese, Baltimore; Old Tom Pepper, Lexington; Wilbur F. Crofts, New York; E. C. Darley, Kentucky; Arthur L. Bates, Meadville; Alexander Updegraff, Wheeling; Alexander Eicher and wife, Greensburg; C. K. Shaffer, New York; B. E. Moody, Jersey City; E. H. Fudge, Chicago.

SEVENTH AVENUE—W. H. Millikin, Bowling Green; G. L. Seibert, Chicago; G. R. Watkins, Boston; A. Steiffel, Philadelphia; J. W. Higgins, New York; C. A. Lee and wife, Dayton; W. T. Coffin, New York; R. S. Gutelius, Mifflinburg; E. F. Palmer, Cincinnati; W. P. Thayer, New York; C. A. Birnie, Springfield; Mr. Buffalo; Abraham, Boston; M. Gaylor, New York; F. H. Moelbert, Philadelphia; E. Brown, St. Louis; G. C. Bispham, Philadelphia; Mrs. R. J. Carroll, Red Hook; Z. Read Huston, A. C. Huston, Philadelphia; R. E. Green, Buffalo; E. W. Bolton, Oil City; H. C. Todd, Chicago; A. W. Edson, Philadelphia; G. F. Bash, Bellefonte; O. J. Wauglim, Cincinnati; R. H. Morris, Jr., Bristol; L. G. Brown, Washington; J. Berghamer, Philadelphia; Mrs. L. A. Mitchell, Butler; E. G. Brotherton, Waynesburg.

ST. JAMES—Thomas Hall, McDonald; H. S. Renton, D. D. Harved, Brooklyn; C. E. McPoland, Kane; George Rankin, W. N. Way, H. Duvall, J. O. O'Donnell, Rankin; W. N. Sharp, Ridgway; J. B. Buckley, Syracuse; Miss D. Lewis, Chicago; G. Marshall, Indiana; D. J. Reynolds, Clarington; J. N. Roberts, Burning Spring; W. H. Wallis, Philadelphia; G. E. and John Henry, East Brady; R. Onderdonk, New York; W. H. Foye, Zanesville; W. P. Morris, Washington; C. Terrill, Chicago; E. A. Scott and wife, McKeesport; Frank Barthand, Steubenville; J. A. McCoy, Altoona.

ST. CHARLES—W. Brophy, Boston; W. J. Orr, New York; S. T. Evans, Frank Shepard, E. M. Smith, Philadelphia; W. O. Adams, Detroit; George DeCrusi, Montgomery City; L. Crofts, Toledo; H. Fox, Chicago; A. Z. Morse, South New Lyme; H. W. Marsellers, Rochester; J. W. Hudson, Buffalo; W. C. Card, Connecticut; J. C. Smith, Hartford; J. N. O'Neil, Elizabeth; Edward Daubach, W. H. Welz, Evans City; G. Tucker, Indianapolis; C. P. Harris and wife, Altoona; A. S. Wall and wife, Miss Bessie Wall, Johnstown; W. H. Tyfe, Uniontown.

CENTRAL—W. P. Porter, Mendville; D. A. McLean, New York; F. R. Craighead, Cannonsburg; C. C. Dickinson, Osceola Mills; J. F. Conport, Philadelphia; E. E. Johnston and wife, Brownsville; D. R. Ferguson, Erie; G. P. Bentley, Thurlow; G. W. Christie, Indianapolis; E. H. Prosser, Cincinnati; George Ewing, Washington; R. T. Shiver, Indianapolis; R. G. Barnes, Syracuse; Frank Dill, Albany; W. H. McFarland, Taylorstown.

People Coming and Going.

George Westinghouse left for New York last evening on the limited.

Mrs. Samuel M. Dawson went to New York last evening to visit a sick sister.

Mrs. General James Oakes, of Washington, is among the guests at the Duquesne.

Fred Tristram, central passenger agent for the Wabash road, went to Columbus last evening.

S. C. Shortledge, principal of the Media Academy, was at the Monongahela House yesterday.

Sam P. Shane, General Freight Agent of the Nypano road, returned to Cleveland yesterday.

H. J. Lawrence, the local agent for the Lake Shore road, has gone to Columbus to visit friends.

W. L. Sproull, freight agent for the Cambria Iron Company at Philadelphia, was in the city yesterday.

George Alfred Townsend, the correspondent, and Colonel Tom Pepper, of Lexington, are at the Schlosser. The Colonel manufactures "Old Tom" whisky.

George L. Reis, of Knoxville, Tenn., formerly of New Castle, and John McKeefrey, a Leetonia furnace owner, were in the city attending to private business yesterday.

SPEAK-EASY PROPRIETORS CAPTURED.

McDonald Shorn of Several of Its Thriving Liquor Dispensaries.

Constable Walls of Alderman King's office placed two more men in jail last night for selling liquor without a license at the new McDonald oil field. They were H. W. Say and John Hughes. The first named is said to be the "king" of the speak-easy proprietors in that territory, and is alleged to be at the head of pretty nearly all the lawlessness committed. He is known by the sobriquet of "doctor" and is a quack dentist. In his palmiest days he operated a traveling dentist's shop and rode about the country towns in an open carriage drawn by a team of four horses and dressed in a garb of oriental raiment to advertise his business. He alleged to pull teeth without producing pain by an application beforehand of a bottle of his medicine, which latter he sold to his audience.

He is also a crack shot with a revolver and at one time posed as an actor, traveling about with museums exhibiting his skill in breaking clay pipes and glass balls by rapid pistol firing. The doctor is said to carry a large revolver in one pocket and a two-edged knife in the other when at home, but neither of these weapons were found on him when searched at the jail last night.

The hearings in all these cases, some 13 in number, will take place next Wednesday.

An Epidemic of Black Diphtheria.

LEBANON, O., Nov. 14.—[*Special.*]—Black diphtheria is epidemic in portions of this and Clermont counties. The disease is unprecedentedly fatal, and finds its victims among old and young alike. Whole families are taken. A dozen country and village schools are closed on account of the scourge. People are panic-stricken, business is paralyzed, and as many as can are leaving the plague spot. Physicians believe that the extremely low water is the cause of the disease.

Thornton Bros.

Some weeks we have so many good things we hardly know what to name first, and this is one of them. You saw a firm advertise last week a big sale of camel's hair "sox" at 19c, all wool; our price 3 pairs for 49c. 6,800 yards of black silk point laces, all pure silk, at 6c, 10c, 12½c for Monday morning. These are from 3 to 6 inches wide and down from 25c, 35c and 50c at 6c, 8c, 10c. Another lot of the white Irish point wash laces down from 30c and 50c. Thousands of customers bought these laces last week, and the black silk laces we offer are as irresistible in value. 2,500 yards of fancy weave, solid colors, half wool goods, 19c, 36 inches, and 2,000 yards half wool cashmeres, 33 inches, at 12½c; 54-inch habit cloth or storm serges, $1 15.

CASH STORE,