frames the face.

World's Best Dressed Woman.

Individuality Is a Better Governing IT'S A HABIT OF LIFE.

Hotels Have a Custom That Gives Guests a Chance to Even Up.

EXPERIENCE IN FREAK HUNTING In Railroad Travel the First Class Privi leges Go by Favor.

ODD FACTS ABOUT A STRANGE PEOPLE

Tom. Ochiltree Would

Not Be in It There.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Nov. 21 .- "What first strike an American in India?" repeated Manager Tom Davis in reply to the question. "What first strikes an American after he arrives in India is this: He meets a lot of brokendown Englishmen who try to touch him for a small loan. That's what strikes him."

When the applause had sufficiently subsided the veteran showman continued: "In this respect perhaps India doesn't differ widely from other European countries. The first thing that turns up for you in London, or Paris, or Australia, is the same seedylooking individual who is expecting a remittance every day. In India he merely strikes your sooner and harder and more persistently. He is usually the second or third, fourth or fifth son of a baronet; generally well bred and imperious, and always a liar. India is a place of family banishment for England superfluous sons who have been born with champagne appetites and beer incomes. They send their crim-inals to Australia and their worthless gentlemen to India. Thousands of the latter go out there in the civil service.

Doomed to Impecunious Exile. "When they are discharged they never have enough money to get back, and their relatives in England are careful not to send them enough for such a purpose. The can't enter into any business in competi-tion with the natives and are in hard luck generally. They are always hanging around the fotels looking for suckers. They are principally remarkable for their genteel

education and capacity for hard liquor.
"India is rather a queer country in some other respects. I went up to Bangalore, a large town in Southern India, where they hold their annual military reviews They were having some fine borse races about that time and the crowd was motley, very great and very much excited. Everybody, nearly, made books on the races. Nobody puts money up there. They make books, That's English. If you lose you pay—if you win the other fellow can't be found, perhaps; but you've got him on your list, you know, and if he happens to be the scion of a noble house that ought to be something. A mercantile friend of mine who would be a drummer in Chicago, but was a bagman in India, came up from Madras with me course, my companion made a book. I never saw a drammer who wouldn't bet on a

orse race. A Winner and Yet a Loser. "When we figured up for the day he had lost 150 rupees and had won about 1,000. Those who had won from him came around immediately and collected. Of his winnings he got but 40 rupees. So he was out 110 rupees on the day. But then he had the experience. Some of these bets were with British army officers. Imagine an American officer-but that's different. It is as hard to imagine as it is to imagine a Chi-

cago drummer taking bets at a horse race with no money up. "I met with many experiences in India.

I was then looking for performers and curies for a show. The day I arrived in Bangalore one of those fakirs with a lot of snakes came in front of the bungalo and announced that he was going to give a per-formance. And he did give a very credit-able snake entertainment. So good, in fact, that I made him an offer on the spot to go to America. 'No, no, sahib,' he replied, 'I cannot go. I am soon to become a father. "All the railroad trains down there have but one first-class coach and this is divided into two compartments, usually one for males and the other for females. Few people ride first-class there-swells and Americans. The natives are not allowed to ride first-class, except by consent of white people who are first-class passengers. Second-class is con-sidered good enough for the most worthy native. The Princes usually have special

Luck of an Apostate Brahmin.

'All are under the immediate supervision of the British Government. English uniforms are everywhere. Coming from Bangaore to Mysor I happened to be the only occupant of the first-class compartment, when a very well dressed native, accompanied by several servants with bundles, came to the door of the car and raised his hat and asked if I had any objections to his riding in the car with me. Or course I gave my consent. I found the man could talk very good Euglish and was a very interesting conversa-tionalist. His name was Meenacshaya. He was a barrister going to Mysor to defend a case in a native court. He had formerly been one of the Bramins of India, but had forsaken them some years before and gone to England, where he had remained several years. He created a great sensation while in England, for he was very wealthy and lived abroad as he did at home, in great style. He was married, but after he returned from England the Brahmins made his wife and daughter live apart from him. He was allowed to see them only from a dis-tance-75 feet, I believe. He was devoting his whole influence, he assured me, to the breaking down and eradication of the Brab-

Riding Behind a Pair of Bullocks. "When we arrived in Mysore no carriages were at the station and we had to take a bullock carr—a clumsy two-wheeled affair drawn by exen—for the hotel. The latter was an adobe building in the middle of a vard and was run by a parsee. No European lived within the town-limits. The usual English military contingent camped outside. I was the second American who had ever been there, and was therefore regarded with much curiosity. It is against the usually able to discover the reason of the continuous and the second American who had ever been there, and was therefore regarded with much curiosity. It is against the usually able to discover the reason of the following the second American who had realized the young the second American who had realized the young the second American who had realized the young the second American who had every been there, and was the realized the young the second American who had every been there, and was the realized the young the second American who had every been there, and was the realized the young the second American who had every been there, and was therefore regarded with much curiosity. It is against the with much curiosity. It is against the Brahmin's faith to eat ment. I saw this old steal in for chops and steaks they dared not buy in the shops and sneak away one after For a complete tr

"I was entertained here by the Maharejah, the prince of that country. I told him what I was there for, and he volunteered to assist me by any information in his power. One day when I was telling stories to a member of his suite a native came running in and announced that he had seen a white tiger out in the jungle. Amid great excitement a hunting party was organized. They beat the bush for eight days for that tiger for I had offered 10,000 rupees for him alive—but nothing came of it. Then they beat the native for lying. I was somewhat disappointed myself, but I felt sorry for the wretch who was whipped half to death. Nobody else will see any white tigers around that neighborhood again, anyhow.

Getting Even With the Hotels. "A curious custom in India is for a traveler to register at a hotel when he leaves and when he arrives. He is thus favored with the expectation that he will record his good opinion of the hostelry over his signa-ture. This fashion was originally introduced by the English Government at the camp houses or travelers' bungaloos in order to keep a check upon the Government serv-

ants. A traveler was supposed to write his

THE LIARS OF INDIA. An Observant Traveler Says

opinion or complaint and sign it. It must be admitted that the system has its advantage. I recalled all the horrors and indignities I had ever suffered at the hands of hotel keepers since I was a boy and boiled my revenge down into the notice I left on that hotel register in India. To say I roasted 'em is putting it like taffy.

"The biggest hars in the world are to be found in India. They are the champions of the earth. If Tom Ochiltree had lived in India he would never have been heard of, much less mentioned in the papers. These fellows lie so much they would be knocked dead by a casual truth. It would affect them like a stroke of lightning. I was told in Mysor that about 100 miles from there lived a man whose hair was so long it swept the ground as he walked.

the ground as he walked. Experience in Freak Hunting.

"It was way back in the wildest part of the country, where he was supposed to be located. Several of these Brahmins had seen him. So I went to work and hired a relay of bullock carts to get him out. This took about four days, and the country was awfully rugged. I found the man. But his hair only came down about as far as far as Jerry Rusk's whiskers. It would have been long for a Broadway soubrette, but wasn't much for a side show. He must have been 75 years old, so there was no hope of its growing longer. So all that time and trouble went for nothing. "Another time up in Secunderbad a rail-road manager told me of a native who was

nine feet high, a regular giant, he said. Now, I knew this man had lived in India Now, I knew this man had lived in linds 20 or 25 years years and I felt that he was probably as big a liar as the natives. So I took no stock in his story. I told him so very frankly. It made him rather warm under the collar. He finally said to show me he was telling the truth he would send for him at his own expense. The alleged for him at his own expense. The alleged giant lived about a thousand miles away. The railroad man telegraphed to a brother official up in that region to send the giant down—that there was a rich American who had sent the agent clear to India for him and there was big money in it.

How the Lies Dwindle Down "I told him t hat I'd pay so much to se-cure the giant if he answered the description given. Well, he arrived about four days later. He was nearly seven feet high instead of nine. But he looked really ten. He was as thin as a hairpin and weighed exactly 125 pounds. He was so weak we had to lean him up against a house while I measured him. I was afraid to breathe on him for fear of breaking him in two. We would have had to pack him in cotton to bring him over. Did this railroad liar take water? Not a bit of it. He swore up and dowe and crosswise that the man was a giant when he saw him last, and that it was

a case of India sickness that had thus re-duced him in heighth and thickness. It was the most remarkable case of shrinkage I ever saw. These liars, however, had to end the man back.
"This reminds me that in India as well as in other parts of the world the further you are off from anything of this kind the bigger it seems. As you get nearer to your object it gets whittled down smaller and smaller in importance until it isn't worth consideration. A man in search of such things is a sort of a raisbow chaser. Every liar increases the size and significance

the first story you heard as a picture in front of a side show does to the real curiosity within the tent,' CHARLES THEODORE MURRAY.

When you finally get right up to it the thing bears about as much resemblance to

a minister's experience AN ELOQUENT TRIBUTE TO THE

SCIENCE OF MEDICINE, Colds, Coughs, and Other Dangers of Changeable Climate Averted by Fore-

sight and Intelligent Action.

GO THOU AND DO LIKEWISE.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, TEX.,

Feb. 16, 1891 used Pe-ru-na in my family, first for my wife in lung trouble. She has been greatly benefited; has passed over the winter, so far, with a great deal less trouble than for years. I have also found it of great benefit in two cases of la grippe in my family. I have found great benefit myself in kidney trouble, and think a bottle or two will set me all right. REV. J. C. RANDALL.

Each of the cases described in this candid Each of the cases described in this candid testimonial are doubtless the result of catarrh in some phase or variety. In the case of the wife who had a chronic lung trouble it was chronic catarrh of the bronchial tubes and air cells. La grippe is but acute epidemic catarrh, in which he found Pe-ru-na such a prompt relief for two members of his family, while his own

ease was one of chronic catarrh of the kidcase was one of chronic catarrh of the kidneys. This explains why Pe-ru-na was found to be so perfectly adapted to such apparently dissimilar diseases. Catarrh usually begins in the head or throat and is commonly known as "a cold." "Catching cold" is the ordinary phrase for an attack of scute catarrh. It may begin with a slight cough, or hawking and spitting mucous from the throat, or running at the nose, or watery eyes; but these symptoms, in a large per cent of cases, continue to in a large per cent of cases, continue to grow worse until grave or fatal disease sets in. Of course, some cases recover without any treatment, but it is extremely dangerous and foolish to run such risks. If no attention is paid to the acute stage it either sets up diphtheria, pneumonia, consump-tion, or some other disease, or develops chronic catarrh, or at least leave the mucous surfaces of the head and throat especially

As soon as chronic catarrh has become established the victim is never free from a list of disgusting and troublesome symp-toms which are sufficient to make life al-most unendurable. If the chronic catarrh is of the humid variety an incessant spit-ting, hawking and blowing of the nose is kept up, to the great annoyance of patient and others. The thickened membranes of the nose and throat produce snoring, watery eyes and deafness.

liable to another attack at the slightest ex-

Colds, winter coughs, bronchitis, sore throat and pleurisy are all catarrhal affections, and consequently are quickly curable
by Pe-ru-na. Each bottle of Pe-ru-na is
accompanied by full directions for use, and
is kept by most druggists. Get your druggist to order it for you if he does not already
keep it.

In old cases of catarrh, whether of the

humid or dry variety, it is only necessary to take Pe-ru-na exactly as directed on the bottle. Any one using Pe-ru-na who do not Brahmin's faith to eat meat. I saw this old parsee sending a variety of uncooked meats to his room—then these Brahmins would cases to follow the direction on the bottle

> For a complete treatise as to the use of Pe-ru-na in the various stages, varieties and complications of catarrh and colds, send at once for a copy of the Family Physician No. 2, sent free to any address by The Pe-runa Medicine Company, Columbus, O.

Free Thanksgiving Day, To accommodate those who cannot come any other time, Prof. Little will meet a limited number of persons having eye trouble and needing glasses at his office, 511
Penn avenue, Thursday, November 26, 9
A. M. till 2 P. M. Consultation free. Engagements by mail.

Portraits for Christmas Presents. This month, a handsome 8x10 frame with every doz. cabinet photos. Also genuine crayons at special low prices.

LIES' STUDIO, 10 and 12 Sixth st.

Safe Deposit Department, German National Bank, Wood street and

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Its Principles Expounded by the

NATURE'S LINES STAND FIRST.

Principle Than Fashion. SECRETS OF BERNHARDT'S SUCCESS

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.] Mme. Sarah Bernhardt's stage dressing is



still. It is full of lessons in beauty that every woman can understand and should turn to account. We are in great fortune to have a living exemplar of the laws of art in dress Such an illustra tion is so rare, in deed, that one may live a lifetime through without ever being reminded that dress ought to be the

Her House Dress. creation of art. Ordinarily we either submit it to the ma terial rule of fashion, which imposes on us all sorts of fantasticalities, or else, if we are strong minded, we rebel and carry the matter over into the world of reason, the moral world. And the difference between these two is the difference between capricious nonsense and ugliness. Neither side has the right of the matter.

Dress in the Æsthetle Domain.

Dress properly belongs in the esthetic domain. It is true that it is a material necessity and that it must be subject to moral laws; but these two must be reconciled by art. Dress must be the product and creation of esthetic laws, and there is no possibility of its being beautified by any

It is a strange thing that women should spend so much of their lives in the effort to make dress add to their beauty without it ever occurring to them to study and apply the laws of art. To the average woman the proposition to do this would be so new as to be hardly understood. She has a vague idea that esthetic dress means a Kate Greens-way gown or a Roman toga. Even actresses, way gown or a Roman toga. Even actresses, whose business it is to be well dressed, exhibit wardrobes so hopeless from the art standpoint, as to be on a par in quality with those bad pictures which are rejected from the exhibitions. In fine, the public in general is so far from a true understanding of the matter that even those of new hopeless. he matter that even those of us who deem ourselves qualified to be or acular about it content ourselves mostly with extelling the Greek and discussing the wisdom of a re-turn to the popular, all of which is mere

Bernhardt's Artistic Effects But Mme. Bernhardt knows that beauty cannot be produced in dress any more than

it can on a canvas, except by the eternal laws of art, and this is why her results are worth study. Try to imagine dressing, which is on a par in esthetic value withsay, a painting by have some idea of the quality of her prod-There is that in her tume which rivets the eye and delights the sense. It is bewilderingly effective and apparently with the slightest of means. That there can be good dressing in which fashion has no

voice or influence is hard for the fashion ridden world to un-stand. But let us analyze Bernhardt's

dress and see by what means its beauty is produced.

This is the way it is done: In the first place she has assumed that the Creator can make a more beautiful form than the dressmaker can. This is her ground principle or starting point. No garment is permitted to alter or disguise the shape of her figure. The corset she does not wear either on the stage or of; the conventional corseted waist is as far from suggesting Mme. Sarah's form as a wheelbarrow is. And just here an inas a wheelbarrow is. And just here an in-teresting observation is to be made. The dress reformers also have discarded the cor-set, but the difference between theirs and Mme. Sarah's results is very great and it lies in this: While she has substituted art for fashion and evolved a dress in harmony with the natural form they have retained the conventional forms of fashion modified

and uglified. The Use of the Plain Basque. An example will make this clearer. The plain basque, with its darts and back side forms, is the piece de resistance—I speak advisedly—of fashionable dress. This waist, which was designed to wear over the corset and which fits the corset and not the figure, is persisted in by the reformers. But Bernhardt's ideal of form is that of the artist's and the artist's is that of perfect nature, and this waist, therefore, has no place in her wardrobe.

Again, the construction of her garments

place in her wardrobe.

Again, the construction of her garments obeys absolutely the law of fold centers, which I have formulated as follows: Folds may legitimately be fastened only where, by the form of the body, they would be gathered naturally together. Wherever the body offers support to the weight of the garment there is a natural fold center.

The points furnished by nature for support to the support of the support o

there is a natural fold center.

The points furnished by nature for suspending the garments are the shoulders and hips; therefore to attain the maximum of beauty in its hanging the garment must have all its parts depend, or appear to depend, from these two sources, but principally from the shoulders, as they, from their position and form, offer the principal resistance to gravity. Bernhardt's dress hangs entirely from the shoulders. Her gowns are composed of a yoke, to which a skirt is gathered, precisely like a child's gown, and confined at the waist with girdles.

Some of Bernhardt's Costumes.

Following is a description in detail of some of the costumes in her private wardrobe at this moment A house dress is of brown and white hair

linestripe shot silk, gathered into a rounded yoke of brown velvet. Brown velvet sleeves, full to below the elbow, over close sleeves of the silk. The skirt is simply hemmed. This slip is confined at the waist with two silver girdles, one of them loose and droop-ing in front.

A charming gown is entirely of black

but study them and learn how to express ourselves.

A charming gown is entirely of black velvet. The skirt is attached to a heart shaped yoke. These yokes simply round up to the top of the shoulder, instead of ending in the armhole. The yoke and mutton leg sleeves are embroidered with small stars of gold bullion and thread. It is aguste in the back—that is to say, it fits close to the bottom of the waist, and it is fastened by a lacing behind. It is confined by gold belta.

Another has the skirt of brown velvet. The yoke and sleeves are of silk, of a lighter fawn color, and are richly embroidered with gold and silks. It is fastened under the arm. For this gown there is a long tan colored cloak of soft camel's hair, sprinkled

feathers. The large hat is set somewhat back on the head. Madame wears mostly large hats. She understands that a small hat, unless it fits like a cap, merely changes the shape of the head, but that a large hat esting Little Tift in Court.

Silk and Velvet, Still another is a soft Ottoman silk of a reddish violet color. The yoke and sleeves are of velvet, of the same color, richly are of velvet, of the same color, richly jeweled in an all over pattern. It has a high, rolling collar. A band of velvet borders the skirt. To complete this costume is a velvet cloak of the same color, richly bordered with bands of otter; also a hat of black, loaded with violets and pink

Castilian roses.

The sleeves of these gowns are of the mutton leg order, very full at the top and wrinkled along the arm, and very long, covering well the wrist. Also the skirts are her dressing in private life is more interesting more interesting more interesting more interesting her cleaks also refer their support to the



ous convex curves are mapped out upon them. A characteristic one is of black plush, which hangs easily from a yoke of solid black passementerie, and is furnished with sleeves that are very full about the shoulders.

pockets. She has none in her gown, but if you watch for a little you may see her calmly and deliberately raise her outer skirt and draw out her handkerchief from a pocket in her satin petticoat.

fine. In place of a corset she wears either a stitched waist, without bones or cords, or else two simply stitched bands, one below

things-a lovely expression and good teeth. Good teeth are necessary to clear enuncia-tion, and the mouth should be sightly when opened. The eyes must be expressive, the look out of her face must be attractive, the smile have imagination; in a word, the fi must denote character."

It does not take a good costumer long to see and learn just what you need, but if you cling to him monotonously you will always bear the same stamp, like your goddess on the American dollar. And yet, in spite of this advice, Madame

designs her own costumes, down to the smallest detail. Artist First, Actress Afterward.

far lacing of the bodice that the lines shall tall into harmony with other lines of the composition, and how the blue strings are broken by the whiten ones of the chemise falling across them, just as the painter would take care to break them.

All the quality required for value in a picture is there, though it is to last for but a moment.

Her Girdles Characteristic. Mme. Bernhardt's girdles are a charac-teristic feature of her dress. She wears



ty. The first belt moulds itself to the cross section of the body and shows all the subtleties of over, and the drooping one emphasizes
the hips and confines the garment to
the body below the
waist line in front.
The first carries the
eye round, the second refers to the
hips as points of

Her Black Plush. mistake for us all to copy it as it is for one painter to imitate another. We should not copy the masters, but study them and learn how to express

### DICKEN CALLED DOWN

He and Judge Ewing Have an Inter-

LUMBERMAN HOLT IS EXONERATED

The Stayten-Wyman Ballot Boxes Ordered

The county laundry did an unusually

guage amounted to that. Dicken, however,

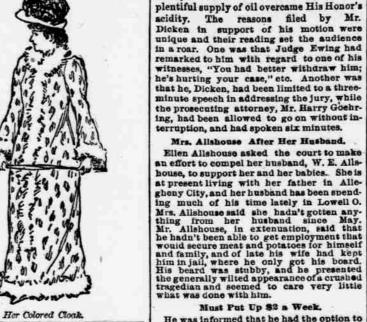
was inperturbable and persisted until he

finally secured about what he wanted. A

to Be Opened. OTHER CASES ACTED ON BY THE COURT

light business yesterday. The overture was about the liveliest ever witnessed in the Quarter Sessions. J. C. Dicken, in making a motion for a new trial in a case, quoted, as he alleged, from remarks made by Judge Ewing to the jury. Judge Ewing didn't exactly call Mr. Dicken a liar, but his lan-

Her cloaks also refer their support to the shoulders, and no fitted back seams of hide-



He was informed that he had the option

Monday's Trial List,

Criminal Court-Commonwealth vs Frank

Gerade, Felix J. Shutton, Joseph Beltz, John

pay Mrs. Allshouse \$2 a week or stay in jail. It is not difficult to find that there is a screw loose somewhere in our economy, as week after week men assert in the Quarter Sessions Court that they cannot support their families, and yet farmers have been crying for help from Maine to Missouri all summer, and offering \$20 to \$25 a month therefor, with board and washing.

J. S. Ferguson called up the Stayton-Wyman fight for the Allegheny Mayoralty. The gist of his statement was that the Slayton side had not yet produced anything substantial to which the defense could answer, and ended by suggesting that the shortest way to get at the matter would be to have the ballot boxes opened so as to show which party got the advantage from the "horn-swogle," if there were any. Mr. Forguson's plea was that the apparent sinuosities were as a rule mere blunders and made in favor of both sides. Judge Ewing granted a rule to have the boxes opened.

Monday's Trial List, after week men assert in the Quarter Ses

It may be of interest in this day of bell skirts to know how Madame manages about Art in Handling a Handkerchief.

Madame's use of this same tiny handkerchief is worth while noting, by the way. In her fingers it seems to attain nervous force and become a delicate fibrile texture as she touches it lightly to her hair and face, and then rolls it up out of sight in her palm. It might seem to one who has not seen Bernhardt in them that these garments would appear neglige. They do not in the least. Nothing could be more elegant. least. Nothing could be more elegant. Much of this success, however, depends on the underdressing, which is compact and

he other.

When will woman understand that complexion does not constitute the whole of beauty? Hear what Madame Sarah herself Facial beauty," she says, "is unessential. The face needs absolutely but two

In a desultory conversation Bernhardt re-cently expressed herself on dress as follows: Whatever you do, dress becomingly. That is my rule. See that what you wear suits you—your person, your individuality. Make your costume to suit you, not yourself to suit your costume. Ah, madame, what a blow at fashion! It is wise economy to have one's clothes made by the very best modistes who are themselves artists in their own special lines. But it is not wise to rely upon the uniform judgment of one per-

It is quite another aspect of Bernhardt's skill in dress that presents itself at the theater. Wherever the historical exigencies of the piece permit there her costume is recognized as an expression of cotemporaneous French art, just as surely as are the canvases of De Neuville, Gerome and Bonnat. The subtlest art knowledge permit. vades it. She is an artist always before sh is an actress, and herein lies much of her power. Where others grasp merely the technique of the profession, she has taken every branch of æsthetics to be her province. Who can recall the dress she wears as Jeanne d'Arc at Dernnemy without knowing this? this? Note the care taken with the irregu-lar lacing of the bodice that the lines shall

two-one passing horizontally around the waist, and the other loose and drooping in front. It is not caprice that is shown in these belts, but a knowledge of beau-

> hips as points of Beautiful asBernwould be as great a

## ANOTHER CHARCE FOR HIS LIFE.

Frank Gerade Granted a New Trial by the Supreme Court Frank Gerade will be placed on trial to morrow for the second time for the murder of his stepdaughter. Gerade killed the child by dashing her brains out against a

cradle. His counsel set up a plea of insanity, but a jury impaneled to inquire into his sanity pronounced him sans.

At the trial of the case the same plea was made, but the jury found him guilty of mur-

der in the first degree, and he was sentenced to death. The case was taken to the Suprem Court, and a new trial was granted him. Gerade's second chance for his

him. Gerade's second chance for his life was given him by reason of one word used by Judge Magee in his charge to the jury. Judge Magee instructed the jury that they "must be clearly satisfied of his insanity." The Supreme Court held that the expression used was too strong, and placed too much of a burden on the defense. Had the Court left out the word "clearly" it would have been all right, but the use of that word placed the burden of proof beyond a reasonable doubt on the defense instead of on the prosecution where it should rest. Therefore, on account of the use of that to ne little adjective, Gerade was granted a new trial.

An Allegheny Policeman's Trouble. Henry Brown entered a suit against George Bergitresser, an Allegheny police-man, yesterday asking \$2,000 damages. He alleges that on the night of October 17, he alleges that on the night of October II, he was assaulted on East street by the officer, who locked him up. The next morning he was fined \$5 and costs by the Mayor upon the unsupported testimony of the policeman, the plaintiff not having had opportunity to call a single witness in his behalf. He further alleges that the arrest was "without the semblance of law, right or justice."

Did Not Fire His Lumber Yard. The case of D. W. Holt, charged with set-ting fire to his lumber yards in Center county to obtain the insurance, which occupied the attention of the United States Circuit Court

attention of the United States Circuit Coursell week, was concluded yesterday by the defendant being acquitted. There was a large crowd present when the verdict was rendered. The case was filled with sensational charges and counter-charges from beginning to end, and it excited considerable general interest.

A retition was filed yesterday asking for

a decree for the dissolution of the Birming-ham Coal Company, Limited. JAMES HIGBER was appointed supervisor of roads in Bethel township yesterday to succeed John Bothbarr, who died November 6 THE Allegheny County Bar Association will meet Tuesday afternoon to take action on the death of Justice Clark, of the Su-preme Court. A verbior for \$1,800 was returned yester

day for the plaintiff in the case of J. H. Bradwell against the West End Street Railway Company.

In the same court a motion was made for a new trial in the case of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company against Wood and others of Williamsport.

A HEARING was to have been held before Commissioner Gamble in the case of Samue F. Barr against the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, but the parties interested did not appear.

A vermor for 64 cents was rendered in the case of E. C. Anderson sgainst the Alle-gheny County Light Company. The suit was for damages for an injury from fallen In the case of Jane Graham against Moses

Gerade, Felix J. Shutton, Joseph Beltz, John Brestelschmidt, August and William M Depp, Margaret Hyde, William Nolden, Charles Kyler, William M. Craig, William M. Charles Kyler, William M. Craig, William G. Stahl, John A. Jordan, John Kemiskie.

Common Pleas No. 1—Smith vs Keystone Land Company; Davidson vs Gillespie; O'Brien vs Burgess et al; Daley et al vs Murphy et al; Bowman vs Central Traction Company; McClaren vs McAfee et al; Clay vs Carroll-Porter Boiler Company; Sandomore vs Pittsburg Traction Company; Shannonhin vs Park Bros. & Co., Lim.; Neal vs Riddle, Dean & Co.

Common Pleas No. 2—Argument list.

Common Pleas No. 3—Hagerman vs Mangan; Jortman vs Morgan; Stubbe vs Nelson; Frankert vs Smith; Huckel vs Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railway Company; Malone vs

622-42 BOSTON NOVELTY STORE.

Pittsburg and Lake Eric Railway Company; McClusky vs Callers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The various factories already built at Ellwood will employ 1,500 peo ple, and more to follow.

### THE DERWENT FOUNDRY COMP Have just completed contracts to immediately start a stove and light castings foundry at Ellwood. All this is because

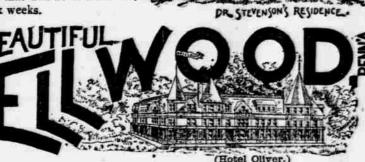
ELLWOOD'S SITUATION FOR BUSINESS IS UNSURPASSED.

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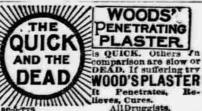
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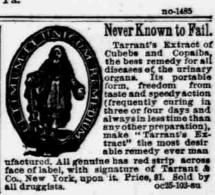
THE PITTSBURG COMPANY, MERRETT GREENE, General Manager,

108 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburg, Or HOTEL OLIVER, Ellwood, Pa.



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