Philadelphia Company for \$5,000 for injury

to their property in Plum township, by the laying of a pipe line.

A NOLLE prosse was entered in the case of Holmes Anderson, charged with the killing

of John Collis, in West Liberty township, and the prisoner was discharged.

In the suit of C. A. Balph against the Con-

tral Traction Company, to recover a balance for work on the company's carhouse, a ver-dict was given for \$1,792 or for the plaintiff.

REFORM Judge Acheson, of the United

States Circuit Court of Appeals, sitting to

chambers, a hearing was had on the applica-

## WILD AFRICAN APES.

How Garner, the Monkey Language Sharp, Proposes to Make Them Talk.

A CAGE MADE OF ALUMINUM

Will Be Placed in the Dismal Forests for His Protection.

EDISON MAKING A PHONOGRAPH.

A Blowgun With Poisoned Darts to Kill Specimens of big Game.

SIGNIFICANCE OF A LATE EXPERIMENT

(WHITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.)

Mr. R. L. Garner, whose exhaustive researches and interesting experiments in the language of the monkey have already been referred to at some length in THE DIS-PATCH, is prenaring to make a trip to Africa, where in the great equatorial forest he intends to study the habits of the gorilla, chimpangee and other giants of the genus

He hopes not only to gain much valuable information about the mode of life of these interesting creatures, but is confident that he will make discoveries in the line of his theory that the simisms have a well defined language, and will be enabled to make a great advance in his efforts to formulate the language and largely increase his vocabulary of "monkey words."

The details of the trip have not as yet been fully completed, but Mr. Garner has made plans for the construction of some novel and ingenious apparatus which, he believes, will enable him to carry on his investigations with a minimum of danger and a maximum of results.

The Aprs Are Not Nocturnal.

It has been the general idea, in consequence of the experience of Stanley, Emin, Du Chaillu and other African explorers, that the great apes of the Dark Continent were nocturnal in their habits. Mr. Garner is inclined to question the correctness of these conclusions. In a conversation with Mr. Stanley during his last visit to this country Mr. Garner asked the rescuer of Emin the question if, when he met gorillas at night, his men were at rest or were mov-In nearly every case, Mr. Stanley aded, the men were moving, and Mr. Garner finds that this is generally true in the experience of other explorers. A Cage Made of Aluminum

While taking this view Mr. Garner in does attend to all his business after the sun goes down, and expects to spend many nights alone in the depths of the forest. In order to insure his spending more than one night thus, in condition to pursue his investigations, he has invented one of his most ingenious devices. It consists of a huge cage, as large as an ordinary room. At first he intended building the cage of steel, and according to his original plans it would have weighed in the neighborhood of a ton. Experiments proved to him that a combina tion of aluminum and hard wood would give equally satisfactory results, so far as strength is concerned, as would the steel, while the weight would be reduced from a

ten to about 900 pounds—a mighty import-ant item in such an undertaking. So as to make it doubly safe it will be anchored at each corner by heavy chains overturning it or carrying it bodily away and thus making him an object of investiga tion instead of an investigator. It will be strong enough to resist the attacks of the most powerful animals in the African for-

#### It Will Work by Electricity. When night comes Mr. Garner will enter

the cage and make himself as comfortable as a man can be alone in a dense forest at night, surrounded by all manner of ferocious beasts from which he is only protected by slender bars of wood and metal. He will thus await hunting. The furnishings of the cage will be more novel and curious than the cage itself. Inside there will be an electric nearly related. There appears to be some apparatus and a series of wires and buttons radical difference in the vocal organs of the At the top of each corner on the outside will be a powerful electric search light, so arranged that any portion of the forest can be lighted up. In the center of the top will be an instantaneous photographic apparatus working with a flash light, which can be trained by means of electricity in any direction and which can be focussed to any desired distance. Immediately under this instrument will be a dial with a phosphorized face, which can be read without difficulty in the dark, by means of which Mr. Garner can tell when the camera is ready for work. One of the most important implements in the cage will be a phonograph, for it is with this instrument that Mr. Garner has accomplished so much in the discovery of what monkeys say to each other and how they say it.

Edison Will Make a Special Phonograph. As a result of his former experiments he has been able to make several suggestions to Mr. Edison which will materially improve e phonograph for his purposes and the Wigard of Menlo Park has promised to make a special instrument for this African expedition and for the general experimentation in brute language.

One of the improvements is an arrange ment by which the receiving tunnel is divided, so that while one cylinder will give out the sounds which have airendy been recorded another will record any sounds which may be uttered into the funnel. The importance of this in Mr. Garner's experiments is incalculable. He has found that by reproducing on the phonograph the sounds made by one monkey before another of the same breed the latter would chatter excitedly into the funnel. With the old instrument it was impossible to eatch this talk, and thus much important data was lost. With the improved instrument this point is not only made, but in addition the sounds made by one monkey can be used as a bait to eatch the talk of others. This improved instrument will be placed in the as a last resort he tried a bottle of it, which so improved his symptoms as to encourage him to keep on taking it. After taking it for a few months he was entirely cured, and is to-day a healthy, strong man. His phonograph, which will be so arranged that he can do so with the care and take into the funnel of the phonograph, which will be so arranged that he can do so with the care and afterward and is to-day a healthy, strong man. His recovery was he can do so without trouble, well and good.
If not, the bait, which will consist of a evlinder containing the talk of some of the himpanzees, or other high grade apes now in captivity, will be used.

Sure to Interest the Gorilla. Mr. Garner has no doubt that this will be successful, and that he will get many inter-esting and instructive dialogues. Not only this, but he will, by means of his search lights and photographic instruments, be able

to get valuable photographs.

When the ape is talking into the phonograph the camera will be trained on him. nd as many snap shots will be taken of him in that position as possible. These pictures will not only be of great help to Mr. Garner in his effort to connect words with actions as they relate to apes, but will furnish him with irrefragible evidence of the truth of the many strange stories he ex-pects to be able to tell when he returns to

civilization. Another use of the search lights and the camera will be in getting views of animal life in the great forest at night. When the man in the cage hears a noise in the woods

in any direction, by simply touching a couple of buttons he can send a flood of light in that direction which will reveal the whole forest and its occupants; the touch-ing of a couple of more buttons will set the mera at work, and the entire scene will be reproduced as many times as Mr. Garner desires and as long as anything interesting

remains in sight.

While his main object is not the destruction of the inhabitants of the forest, Mr. Garner will go fully prepared to kill any specimens he may desire to save.

He Will Use a Blowgun.

Here, too, his ingenuity comes into play. nstead of loading himself down with rifler heavy enough to kill lions, elephants, gorillas, and such like big game, and their con-sequent big load of ammunition, he proposes to go back to an improvement on the reapons of the savages themselves and will use a blowgun of his own invention. This he regards as a much more efficacious weapon for his purpose than firearms both by reason of its silence and certainty.

As to the gun itself not much need be said, as it differs little from the sumpitan of the native of Borneo or the blowgun of the Amazonian Indians. It is in the dart that Mr. Garner's weapon shows its authority. This will consist of a hollow steel head and a light shaft, so arranged that when it strikes doing so throw open the hollow place in the

This hollow will be charged with prussiacid in sufficient quantity to produce almost instant death in the strongest animal. The whole weight of the missile will not be over half an ounce. With a sufficient number o these darts Mr. Garner believes he can get all the specimens he desires, and he will not have to go far from the place they were struck in order to find them.

One plan he will try in day time is to place his phonograph in some favorable position, bait it with a loaded cylinder and wait for the gorilla. When he approaches the camera will be used as freely as pos-

Other Kindsof Bait Other bait will be probably used beside the cylinder with the expectation of securing different speaking impressions, as it were, from the apes. Food and drink, for example, Mr. Garner has an idea could be used to advantage, and what they say and how they act under the influence of the different baits, all of which will be faith-

fully recorded by the phonograph and camera, he thinks will be of much value. "I fully expect," says Mr. Garner, "to return from the trip with a great store of information which will prove the truth of my theory beyond peradventure of a doubt, and which will add largely to my vocabulary of simian words. There will, of course, be many dangers to encounter, and I shall take every precaution possible to surmount the difficulties and evade the dangers. I cerainly am not going to Africa to get killed f I can avoid it, and I have no doubt of being able to accomplish what I set out to do and to return with the results of my work. The only fact which has been defin itely decided is that I am going," he said. "I cannot as yet say who will be of the party. Perhaps several gentlemen will join me. Their attention, however, if they Their attention, however, if they go, will be devoted to other branches of sci-

ence or to hunting big game."

Advances in Monkey Talk. In the facility of holding communication with monkeys Mr. Garner has made tends to go to Africa fully equipped to study considerable progress recently, and he is the ape, his language and his habits, even if working now on a number of phonographic cylinders recording the chatterings of the simians which he has secured within the past two months. He gives a recent incident of his experience, showing great prog-lina and New York ress. With a friend he went to a cage where a monkey was confined. Before they went he explained to his friend that he would make a certain sound. It the monkey replied in a certain way be would accept of something to eat; if in another way he would accept of something to drink if

nothing. When they arrived at the cage Mr. Garner made the sound indicated. The monkey came at once to the front of the cage and looked curiously around as if to see where ed the sound two or three times, and at last the animal replied with the word indicating running from the case to convenient trees. | that he wanted something to eat. A cup of This will prevent the wild beasts from either | milk was offered, but was contemptuously refused: then a carrot was thrust into the eage; this the monkey grabbed without hesitation and began to eat.

> Only Speak Their Own Language. In his experiments Mr. Garner has found that monkeys of different species make entirely different sounds, and that no matter how long they may associate with each other they never learn each other's language. In this way they differ somewhat

from humans. For instance, says Mr. Garner, a Sapajon will never, no matter how the appearance of the game for which he is they may be together, make the same sounds as a copucive, not even with a brogue, as it were, though these two species seem to be

> "I know that at first glance an unthinking mind regards the idea of holding com-munication with the lower animals as a joke," said Mr. Garner, "but it is by no neeans a joke, and I shall most surely prove that it is not only practicable, but almost as

"Do you believe that monkeys will ever be able to speak the human language?" I asked.
"No! I am sure that they will not. Their

vocal organs are not sufficiently developed to enable them to form such sounds as are used for words by humans. We must go to them if we wish to talk with them, for they cannot come to us."

### A WORD FROM TEXAS.

PNEUMONIA IS FOLLOWED BY LUNG ABSCESSES.

Years of Lingering Suffering-Death Seem Sure.

FACT STRANGER THAN FICTION.

Mr. William Roland, of Abilene, Texas, eight years ago had pneumonia. When he became well enough to be able to get out again it was found that abscesses had formed in the left lung. Soreness over the lungs and a continuous cough, raising quantities of cor-ruption, which was discharged from the lung abscesses, caused his physicians to despair of ever being able to cure him. He employed three physicians, one after an-other, took various proprietary medicines, and yet his disease rapidly gained ground. For four years he was confined to the house, utterly unable to get any relief, and his constitution was slowly giving way to the drain on his system. Hearing of Pe-ru-na, as a last resort he tried a bottle of it, which recovery was a surprise to his physicians and friends, and all are astonished at the curative power of Pe-ru-na in such desper-

This was undoubtedly a case of catarrhal onsumption in an advanced stage. Pe-ru-na has cured many similar cases, and no doubt there are thousands of cases of consumption given up as hopeless which this remedy would cure. For all chronic diseases of the head, throat and lungs, coughs, colds, catarrh, la grippe and influenza, Pe-ru-na is

A pamphlet on the cause and cure of all catarrhal diseases and consumption sent free to any address by The Peruna Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ohio

LADIES' seal capes.
SMILEY & Co., 28 Fifth avenue. THE eighth wonder, "Chemical Dia-nonds," Who has them?

ANNUAL HOLIDAY SALB Of Umbrellas. Choicest goods in the city.
SMILEY & Co., 28 Fifth avenue. REED'S PREDECESSORS.

Sketches of the Speakers Apropos of the Election This Week.

KENTUCKY FURNISHED THE MOST. Of Them All James K. Polk Is the Only One Who Got the Presidency.

PENNSYLVANIA HAD THE FIRST ONE

Wednesday, the 4th of March, 1789, was the day set for the opening of the First Congress, but, when that day arrived, and



for over a month following it, barely sufficient were present to appoint a temporary secretary, go through the formality of meeting each day and wait until a quorum would be on hand. On April 6 the secretary rapturously announced that at last

he had enough names F. A. C. Muhlenberg. on his roll to organize permanently and get down to business. This was done, and then from among a distinguished company, including such men as James Madison, Roger Sherman, Fisher Ames and Elias Boudinot, there was chosen as Speaker one of the most able men the grand old Keystone State ever has produced, F. A. C. Muhlenberg.

The contest for the position was not charecterized by the hard political work that usually precedes the same affair in these days. When the first Speaker of the House of Representatives was elected the lines dividing the parties and issues were not so sharply defined, and the best man received the honor. Including Muhlenberg and Reed, 31 different Speakers have presided over the Lower House during 51 different Congresses. This allows an average of about one and two-thirds of a session to each. Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, held the office the longest continuous period, seven and a half years, but Henry Clay could have beaten him if his three different terms had been joined together.

Kentucky the Mother of Speakers. Fourteen States have been represented in the chair, Ken-

tucky leading all the rest with reference to time-22 years. Virginia comes next with 13; then Pennsylvania, 11: Massa, chusetts, 10; Indiana, 9; Maine, 8;/ New Jersey and North Carolina each 6; South Caroeach 3, and Connecticut, Georgia and Ohio, 2 years



As will be observed, the Southern States have been more favored than the Northern in one sense, eight States from that section having had the honor to six in the other. However, as regards time, the North leads with 53 out of a total of 102 years. If Crisp and McMillin should both be defeated this week (this was written before the caucus yesterday), and either one of the other three prominent candidates, Mills, Hatch or Springer, be chosen, a new State will have entered the list. Again, if either Mills or Hatch win it will be the first time the speakership has crossed the Mississippi. Thus, notwithstanding the fact that the United States are nearly 3,000 miles wide, this important office has never been allowed to stray beyond 800 from its home at the Capitol. Kentucky alone has held the office for more than one-fifth the time since the foundation of the Government. Pennsylvania started out strongly with Muhlen-berg, but, after his second term, was not again recognized for 71 years.

7he First Speaker a Minister. Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg,



guished family of that name. He was successively a member of the Continental Con-

gress; member of the Pennsylvania Robert C. Winthrop. House of Repre-sentatives, and President of the State Convention called to ratify the Federal Constitution. He was in Congress during Washington's two Presidental terms, and shared his political opinions.

his political opinions.

Jonathan Trumbull, son of the famous old Governor of Connecticut, and a former officer of the Continental army, presided over the Second Congress. He had previously held a number of different offices in his native State, and left Congress later, to serve it again. He was elected Governor 11 times, dving in the harness in 1809. The Third Congress found Muhlenberg again in the chair, but in the Fifth Jonathan Dayton, of New Jesey, another Revolutionary officer, was chosen Speaker. His terms were not distinguished by anything worthy of mention. He subsequently served in the Senate and died in 1824.

The Soldiers Were Popular. The Sixth Congress was controlled by still another Revolutionary officer—they

were in high favor at the time-but Theodore Sedg-wick, of Massachusetts, was a the Superior Court Nathaniel Macon, of North Carolina, who was Speaker during the Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth Con

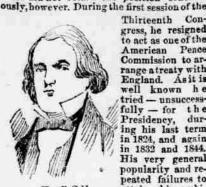
gresses, took part in the War for Independence as a private soldier. It is said he was offered a lieutenant's commission but refused it. Macon was the first true Democrat elected to the speakership, as well as the first Southerner. Altogether he was in Congress 37 years, and was afterward a Senator, during part of his team serving as

President pro tempore of that body.

Revolutionary veterans were still popular in 1807, and Joseph B. Varnum, of Massachusetts, was elected Speaker, an office he held during the Tenth and Eleventh Congresses. during the Tenth and Eleventh Congresses. He was a Representative for 12 years before his election to the chief office, and subsequently served six years in the Senate.

We now come to a great and noble name, that of Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Clay was, without doubt, the ablest man who has ever held the office of Speaker. His ability was recognized as is shown by the fact that he was called upon to preside over the Twelfth, Thirteeth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Congresses.

Fate of Ambitious Speakers. He did not retain the position continu-



Thirteenth Con gress, he resigned to act as one of the American Peace Commission to ar-range at reaty with England. As it is well known he tried - unsuc fully - for the Presidency, dur-ing his last term in 1824, and again in 1832 and 1844

attain his ambi tion, gave rise to the belief, still held, that fate is arrayed against ambitious Speakers Langdon Cheves, of South Carolina, was chosen to complete Clays's term in the Thirteenth Congress. It is not likely his nure changed the history of that body in

the least. When Clay resigned again dur-ing the Sixteenth session, John W. Taylor, of New York, finished what was left of his term. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, wielded the gavel in the Seventeenth and Clay tried it again in the Eighteenth. Taylor, in turn, was called upon again in the Nineteenth and then came Andrew Stevenson, of Virginia, for three and a part of a fourth Congress.

John Bell, of Tennessee, filled out the un-

expired term of Stevenson. Bell is, with Clay, the best known of the earlier Speakers, although he was the twelfth to hold the position. His career is extremely interest ng. He was an active worker with Clay in the Whig party, a member of both Houses, Secretary of War in Harrison's Cabinet and a candidate for President on the Constitutional Union ticket. The very next year we find him fighting to dissolve that union, and Edward Everett, the can-didate for Vice President with him, endeaving to preserve it.

Luck in Number Thirteen James K. Polk's experience refutes the idea that Speakers of the House never suc-Presidental as-

pirations. He ineaker of the and Twenty-fifth longresses, but was, singularly enough, the thireenth individual to hold the office. It is also worthy of note that he is the only one of the neve attained the highest honor in

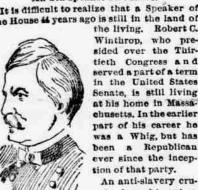
Schuyler Colfax.

R. M. T. Hunter was Speaker of the Twenty-sixth Congress. He was a very con-spicuous political figure at that time and for many years afterward. His name was for many years afterward. His name was often mentioned in connection with the Presidency, and he came very near being President of the Southern Confederacy. Jefferson Davis deprived him of that doubtful honor, but Hunter was completely ruined by the failure of the cause and retired to a home in Virginia, where he died four years ago, unknown and forgotten.

John White, of Kentucky: John W. Jones, of Virginia, and John W. Davis, of Indiana, the last, the fourth of a series of "Johns," were respectively the Speakers of the Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenminth Congresses. White was afterward District Judge in Kentuck", and committed suicide while in that office.

An Old Speaker Still Alive.

An Old Speaker Still Alive. It is difficult to realize that a Speaker of he House 44 years ago is still in the land of

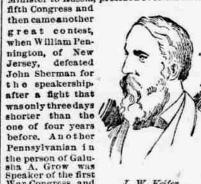


sided over the Thirtieth Congress and served a part of a term in the United States Senate, is still living at his home in Massa was a Whig, but has been a Republican ever since the inception of that party. An anti-slavery crusade brought out a warm fight for the

speakership of the Thirty-first Congress, which gave to Howell Cobb, of Georgia, which gave to have the state and after-formerly Governor of that State and after-ward Secretary of the Treasury during Buchanan's administration, the honor. Linn Boyd, another Kentuckian, was Speaker of the Thirty-second and Thirt; third Con-

guished family of that name. His father, a Lutheran clergy-man, assisted in organizing the first Lutheran Synod in the United States. Frederick had also been a minister, but left his pastorate to enter the political field. He was

When Senator Sherman Was Beaten, James L. Orr, of South Carolina, afterward Minister to Russia, presided over the Thirtyfifth Congress and



Pennsylvanian in the person of Galusha A. Grow was Speaker of the first War Congress, and J. W. Keifer. the famous Schuyler Colfax that of the second and the two following. Grow is still alive, but Colfax died in 1855.

The careers of Blaine, Kerr, Randall, Keifer, Carlisle and Reed, the succeeding Speakers, are so recent and familiar as to require no repetition here. In this connection, it may be said that while Speaker of the House Blaine incurred the enmity of Ben Butler, regarding the membership of a committee. Butler never forgave the unquestioned trick that was played upon him at the time, and to this fact, in a great measure—so general belief goes—is laid Blaine's lack of success in the Presidental election of 1884.

of 1884.

J. Warren Keifer was perhaps the poorest J. Warren Keifer was perhaps the poorest Speaker the House has ever known. His election was the result of a bitter contest, concluded by a union of Pennsylvania and New York members, who wanted to obtain control of certain committees. Although well up in the rules, he was so partisan in his methods, and withal so slow and tiresome, that he failed to receive even the customary complimentary wite from his own party at the conclusion of his term.

W. G. KAUFMANN.

Firs-All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Grea Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Mart velous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Dr. Kline, 501 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

LADIES' sable capes.
SMILEY & Co., 28 Fifth avenue. THE latest invention, "Chemical Dia-monda." Who has them?

LADIES' and gentlemen's umbrellas for SMILEY & Co.,

"CHEMICAL Dismonds" defy experta. The eighth wonder.

WHEN leaving the city have us pack and ship your household goods. We are responsible for loss or damage.

PUT OFF FOR AWHILE.

Additional Jail Property Will Not Be Necessary Now.

HEATING APPARATUS TO BE MOVED

To the Old Criminal Court Building, Providing More Room. A DAY'S GLEANINGS FROM THE COURTS

The subject of purchasing additional jail property has been postponed, and possibly popularity and rewill not come up again in many years. As stated in THE DISPATCH recently, the removal of the boilers and other heating ap paratus from the jail proper to the old Criminal Court building will provide all the room necessary in the jail for some

> This was the only subject of importance considered at a meeting of the County Prison Board yesterday. The Commissioners reported to the board that they have in contemplation using the old criminal court property for engineering, heating, etc., and that that they do not deem it advisable to purchase or condemn other prop-erty for jail purposes, A discussion of the matter ensued, and it was developed that by the removal of the

light and heating plant from the jail premises there would be room enough made a which to construct another wing, holding rom 100 to 150 prisoners. The board, as a result, unanimously adopted a resolution postponing further

consideration of the subject of purchasing more ground. BLACK GETS HIS MONEY.

One of the Lawrence Bank Depositors Who Comes Out Even.

An opinion in one branch of the Law rence Bank was handed down by Judge White vesterday, in favor of Alexander Black, one of the depositors. Knowing the condition of the bank, the officials accepted certain deposits and placed them in envelopes, apart from the regular deposits. When Black demanded a return of his money it was refused by the auditor, pending a decision of the court. On the part of the creditors exceptions were filed, praying that the money be included among the other funds for general distribution. In dismissing the exceptions and granting Black's petition the Court says:

"When Black deposited the money he in-tended it as a regular deposit. If the bank had so received it he might not have re-covered it. But it was placed in an en-velope with his name marked on it, and the amount not entered upon the books of the bank. All the grounds of a rule that in-solvency will not enable the depositor to re-cover back his deposit where it has mingled with the other funds of the bank, fail when applied to a case of this kind."

Salaries Raised and Terms Reduced. The Judges of Common Pleas Nos. 1, 2 and 3 met vesterday to act on a petition of the crier and tipstaves of the Criminal Court for an increase in salary. The tipstaves at present receive \$800 per year and asked to be increased to \$1,000. They were granted an increase of \$100 a year, and the crier was raised to \$1,000. At the same time the judges adopted a new rule not asked for and probably not liked by the officers. It is that hereafter the tipstaves shall be ap-pointed for one year instead of during good pointed for one year instead of during good behavior as heretofore. The term will be from the first Monday of December to the same date of the following year. The offi-

bott, F. C. O'Brien, F. C. Negley, John Wallace, Henry G. Mueller, Matt W. Boyce, Thomas A. Pender and Simon Roll.

Applicants for Divorces.

Three suits for divorce were entered yes terday. W. A. Blakeley filed the suit of Annie Lesko, by her next friend, J. J. Wolf, against Stephen Lesko. They were married in July, 1888, and ft is alleged that he deserted her January 13, 1890. He also treated her cruelly. A. E. Goss filed the suit of Tillie Leech, by her next friend, W. J. Rainey, against Thompson Leech. They were married November 12, 1882, and it is were married November 12, 1882, and it is alleged he deserted her November 28, 1885. J. A. Murphy entered the suit of Sus-sanna A. Stephenson by her next friend, H. T. Marsh, against Fred J. Stephenson. They were married April 16, 1891. She alleges that he treated her so cruelly that she

Decided for the Defendants Judge White handed down a decision

resterday in the case of the Enterprise Pottery Company vs the McKeesport Working men's Co-operative Association. He says: The goods in this case were sold on credit, but inder the act of June 7, 1888, all purchase and sales shall be for eash, and no credit hall be either given or taken except for wages. I cannot see how the plaintiffs can recover. To get and use the goods and then refuse to pay for them is downright dis-Upon the facts we think the law is with the defendant and judgment is

An Injunction Against the City. Elizabeth Cooper yesterday filed a bill n equity against the city of Pittsburg, E I. Bigelow, Chief of the Department of Public Works, and John Geddio. She alleges that the defendants, without right or authority have started to dig a trench across a lot of hers on Wylie avenue, Thirteenth ward, intending to lay water pines to property in the rear. She asked pipes to property in the rear. She asked for an injunction to restrain them. The court granted a preliminary injunction, fixing December 9 for a hearing.

Jacob Kutasik and wife yesterday entered suit against Joseph Schaffer for \$2,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution. It is stated that on November 28 Schaffer sued Mrs. Kutasik before Alderman Kerr for larceny. At the hearing it developed that the alleged larceny consisted of Mrs. Kutasik opening and retaining a letter dressed to her husband, which she did with his consent. She was discharged and the suit was entered for damages.

Six Years for McMahon.

Thomas McMahon, convicted of murder in the second degree for killing Xavier Steplein, a neighbor, at Oakdale, while shooting at a-dog, was sentenced vesterday by Judge Ewing to six years and three months in the penitentiary. McMahon's counsel had moved for a new trial, which Judge Ewing said yesterday morning he would grant. When he did so, McMahon at once entered a plea of guilty to voluntary man-

Monday's Trial Lists, Criminal Court-Commonwealth vs George

A. McWilliams, Peter Barnhart, August Sahr, Mrs. A. Cain, John Brestelschmidt, Harry Wyant and Edward Lautner. Common Pleas No. 1-Hemphill vs Hemp hill; Haven vs Pittsburg and Allegheny hill; Haven vs Pittsburg and Allegheny
Bridge Company; Balph vs Central Traction
Company; Clendenon vs Sales; Wells et al
vs McDonald et al: Dietrich vs Raibfell; Conroy vs Pittsburg Times; Barrett vs Pennsylvania Company.
Common Pleas No. 2—Pennock & Son vs
Hippelly & Hopf; Howley & Co.vs Wall; Kennedy vs Booth & Flinn; Bell vs Gulick & Co.;
Schwab vs Jones; Coon vs White; Moran vs
Tygard.
Common Pleas No. 3—Egelberger vs Allegheny Valley Railroad Company; Hager-

same date of the following year. The offi-cers of the Criminal Court are: Crier, John W. Patterson; tipstaves, George W. Ab-ford vs Peterie; Reed & Co. vs Lippencott;

Cunningham vs borough of Chartiers; Lynch vs Pittsburg Traction Company; Westerberg vs Pierce; Greely vs Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Railway Company.

Court Matters in Brief. A New trial was granted in the case of Fleming against the Baden Gas Company. THOMAS TILBROOK entered suit agains

James L. Carroll for \$10,000 damages for A PETITION was granted allowing Charles and Barbara R. Heffuer, of Allegheny, to adopt an 8-months child of Mary Clark, of Williamsport.

A CHARTER was granted for the St. Margaret Memorial Hospital, the one founded

and endowed by the late John H. Shoenber-JAMES AND JOHN M. TELFORD sued the

ple, and more to follow.

tion of William Ross, appellant, for an order on I. W. Grubbs, appeller, for an increase of the amount of bond for cost and the matter further continued to enable respondent to procure certain evidence necessary to com-plete the application.

The various factories already built at Ellwood will employ 1,500 peo

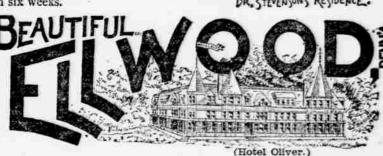
Have just completed contracts to immediately start a stove and light castings

foundry at Ellwood. All this is because

ELLWOOD'S SITUATION FOR BUSINESS IS UNSURPASSED. On two Trunk Lines (Penna.) and another coming in, affording cometitive freight rates, through shipments, no switching charges, no transfer

Ellwood has coal, fire clay, glass sand, building stone, limestone, natural gas, electric lights, water power. The 160 houses built within the year (average value \$1,800)

are all taken, and over 1300 applications in advance for houses to rent-so buy and build at Ellwood; you can make 20 per cent a year at present prices. Wanted-More houses for the employes that will be at Ellwood



Is also an ideal place for a home. All of it is charming, but the 100 acres of Park on the Conoquenessing is a fairyland. Come and see what nature has done and enterprise is doing.

AS BUSINESS PROPERTY—Because it is NOT so near Pittsburg as to starve out a local AS RESIDENCE PROPERTY—Because its values are not destroyed by unsightly

shantles. Ellwood is not being rushed off for commissions, but is being DEVELOPED FOR FUTURE VALUES. The sort of place to locate in. Call on or write

> THE PITTSBURG COMPANY, MERRETT GREENE, General Manager,

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

# HOLIDAY PRESENTS BY THE THOUSANDS

HOPPER BROS. & C.O'S NO POPULAR STORES, 307 Wood St., Pittsburg.

Our Grand Holiday Sale of Beautiful and Useful Presents for Christmas and New Year's is now on. The great wave of Holiday Business has begun, and we would suggest the advantage of early purchases. The extent, variety and beauty of our stock requires a personal inspection to be properly appreciated. Such a vast assortment has never before been shown in Pittsburg.

## PARLOR SUITES.

All Prices from \$38 to \$275.

Parlor Suites in SilkPlush. Parlor Suites in Crushed Plush. Parlor Suites in Embossed Plush. Parlor Suites in Brocatelle. Parlor Suites in Silk Tapestry. Parlor Suites in Satin.

Parlor Suites in Hair Cloth, etc., etc.

Parlor Suites are changing in style all the time. Sometimes the pieces are overstuffed; now the wood work is exposed and the beautiful carving shows to advantage; again odd pieces predominate, and the many pretty articles which are simply "odd" tend to decorate a room to great advantage.



# CHAMBER SUITES

All Prices from \$14 to \$375.

Finished in Natural, Antique and Old English Oak and Ash, XVIth Century, Cremona, Malachite, Light and Dark Mahogany, Walnut, Cherry and Pine. The lowest prices and best workmanship consistent with quality of material used in the manufacture.

### FANCY TABLES.

Anticipating an increased demand for Fancy Tables this season we have purchased largely, and we can surprise you with the variety of shapes and styles. We have them in Brass, with Onyx Tops in gilt, with Hand-Decorated Tops and Shelves, and in all kinds of woods and finishes, and in all sizes and shapes.

WILTONS.

MOQUETTES,

# LADIES' DESKS FROM \$8 TO \$30.

FANCY ROCKERS.

If you come in to see our line your eye will range over a greater number of these goods than you ever saw before under one roof. They are uphoistered in raw and spun silk, silk and crushed plush brocatelle, leather, etc., and the prices we quote on them are such as should clean the entire lot out in a very short time. English oak, light and dark cherry canary,

We show a most varied assortment of fancy Desks and Secretaries, and this season has been productive of many new artistic finishes. We offer you a Drop-leaf Desk for only \$8, and from this point the advance is gradual up to the dainty gold stippled desk of the time of Louis XVI. Also, a full line of Office Desks, both roll and cylinder top; Office Chairs, Book-cases, etc., at rock-bottom prices.

SECRETARIES AND DESKS. || REED AND RATTAN GOODS.

The demand for these goods is con-

stantly on the increase, and we have kept pace with the times, and can show a truly bewildering assortment, consisting in parof Chairs, Rockers, Parlor Suits, Cribs and odd pieces of every description.

The goods are finished plain, enamel and gold, bronze and dark cherry, Century and in all new colors. PRICES RIGHT.

CARPETS. ALL-WOOLS,

BODY BRUSSELS. We purchased largely before the recent advance in prices by the wholesalers, consequently we are prepared to sell from 13 TO 25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR

TAPESTRY,

INGRAINS,

ALL CARPETS MADE AND LAID FREE OF CHARGE.

IMPORTANT! WHAT AN ELEGANT XMAS PRESENT! THE NEW HIGH ARM DAVIS SEWING IMPORTANT! MACHINE, \$25 LESS THAN ANY OTHER MACHINE IN THE MARKET.

All Goods Purchased Can be Stored Away and Delivered at Any Time Desired.

HOPPER BROS. & CO. PIONEERS OF LOW PRICES, NOT WOOD ST., PITTSBURG.

Remember, whatever you may want in the way of a useful Holiday Gift, come to us for it and you will save money.