

FAKIRS AT THE FAIR.

They Have Numerous Schemes for Making Money Very Easily. PRIVILEGES WITH BIG FORTUNES

Attached if They Can Be Secured by These Shrewd Hustlers.

REFUSALS DO NOT DISHEARTEN THEM

CHICAGO, March 7.—In this city at present are several thousand men, and a few women, who have made Chicago their home for a short time.

The very idea seems to be preposterous. But those who have studied them do not laugh. They have observed that they are sharp-eyed, nervous hustlers, with unlimited patience and pertinacity, and a habit, which Chicago hustlers utterly lack, of stopping every now and then for a careful survey of the field and some hard thinking.

Like good generals, they pause sometimes in the thick of the battle to see whether the enemy has not an exposed side, and finding it, change the attack for certain success.

These guerrillas are prowling around constantly looking for openings. They do not care for Chicago, and most of them do not hesitate to say that they would not remain here an hour if it were not for the hope of acquiring riches. They must be the biggest, shrewdest, and most pertinacious hustlers in the communities from which they come, for they outdo even us—a community of hustlers scrambling and fighting for money from birth to death.

All Have Original Schemes. Nearly every one of them has come here with more or less original schemes, presumed to be original, for making money rapidly. All have come within the past six months, and some have been here only a few weeks.

Looking at the prospects calmly, the disinterested observer is appalled by the multitude of carefully planned and highly organized schemes that have been presented to the visitors to the Fair. It is not because these schemes are dishonest that one feels pity for the coming victims, but because they are so unique and so ingenious that they are irresistible.

Nothing Seems to Discourage Them. They were neither impatient nor discouraged by the fact that Mr. Dorr, Major Handy's right hand, had assured them that the Major would be engaged for the rest of the day. They knew the Major, and, having made a careful survey of all the exits and entrances, were convinced that he could not leave his office without their knowing it. All that they wanted was to get hold of him. They were satisfied that even the Major's cunning would be no match for theirs.

One of the men was a striking character. He had sharp, keen gray eyes, an aquiline nose, a long black beard, and a very erect soldierly bearing. A keener looking man could not be found in a day's walk through our streets.

They are bound to make money. "I have been here now five months," he said, "and I expect to remain until the end of the Fair. I have come here to make money, and I am bound to do it. The indications are very promising. But, mind you, I am a philosopher. I have visited nearly every country of the globe, and I know as well as anybody can the uncertainty of life. I have always gone on the principle of enjoying myself reasonably by the way. Ever since I have been in this town I have devoted my leisure moments to contriving means of enjoyment. I must admit that this city is poorly adapted for any such purpose. As a place to bustle in it is grand success, but that's about the limit. However, I have managed to find a few congenial souls, and by putting our heads together we contrive to secure a reasonable amount of pleasure. We forget our shortcomings and enjoy our oddities. We find plenty of amusement in studying the character of the average Chicagoan, no matter where we find him. We make the best of our days and nights, and spend our Sundays in delightful little excursions into the suburbs. The fact that we get along so well is only another proof of my theory that, if men only will, they can get along under the most unfavorable circumstances."

That unfriendly critic of our fair city said that he had come here shortly after it was certain that Chicago was in earnest about the fair. He had no definite idea at that time of just what the fair would be, but his arrival had hunted up an old time friend, who had settled down here several years before, and had said to him: "Now look here, Henry, my boy, I have come to make a fortune. I've got some money as a basis, and am looking for somebody who has got a good scheme. You were always a fellow of ideas; now rack your brains and see if you can't suggest some."

His friend must have been inspired, for at that very moment an idea flashed into his head which has since proved a bonanza. He suggested an advertising scheme, which was dismissed so thoroughly that even business men have been deceived by it. The schemer was not slow to perceive its value, and the work is so well under way that a profit of from \$25,000 to \$100,000 is in prospect.

Well Supplied with Working Capital. Many of the schemers who have come supplied with working capital have gone into real estate speculation. A large proportion of our citizens are real estate mad just now, anyhow, and a shrewd speculator, whose mind is not influenced by local patriotism, can't help but make a profit from the bubbling puddle by quick and

ANGORA GOATS FOR AMERICA.

Steps Being Taken to Introduce a New Industry in This Country.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—An effort is being made to introduce a new industry in this country and domesticate in favorite parts of the United States the pure breed of the Angora goat, the hair of which makes the finest mohair used in ladies' dress fabrics.

The Turkish Government guards sedulously its monopoly of the industry of raising fine mohair, and by an edict of the Sultan the exportation of the wool-bearing Angora goat from Turkish dominions to any other part of the globe is forbidden.

There are some species of the Angora goat in this country, but not of the very fine variety of the pure breed. Representative Herrmann, of Oregon, believes it is possible that by diplomatic negotiation the United States may secure a partial revocation of the edict against the importation of these goats, and that an extensive business in raising mohair may be developed.

At the request of the Agricultural Department, which is interested in the matter, and of the Angora Goat Breeders' Association of the United States, he has introduced a bill directing our Minister to Turkey to enter into negotiations for the purchase from Asia Minor of between 100 to 200 of the pure blood Angora goats.

Florida influencing the Senatorial election of 1892, as well as a motion by Mr. Morgan, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Claggett's claim was rejected.

The resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Call, in respect to railroad companies in Florida influencing the Senatorial election of 1892, as well as a motion by Mr. Morgan, to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Claggett's claim was rejected.

At the close of Mr. Call's remarks the resolution as to railroad lands in Florida was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and the other resolution was allowed to remain on the table.

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PURE FOOD IN FAVOR.

By Some Congressmen, While Others Attack the Move That Way.

ARGUMENT OF SENATOR BERRY, Who Says the Bill's Backed by Those Who Fear Cottonseed Oil AS A RIVAL TO THE LARD INDUSTRY

WASHINGTON, March 7.—The first half hour's session of the Senate to-day was consumed in the presentation of petitions, most of them of a stereotyped character from religious associations for the closing of the World's Fair on Sundays, and from State legislations on various subjects of proposed legislation. Among the bills introduced and referred was one by Mr. Sawyer to authorize the establishment of a postal telegraph service. It authorizes the Postmaster General, upon the advice and approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and Attorney General, to contract with any person, company or corporation owning or operating telegraph lines for the transmission of correspondence, press dispatches and postal money orders at such rates as may be agreed upon by the contracting parties, not to exceed the rates now charged for similar messages.

Mr. Morgan moved to reconsider the vote whereby Mr. Dubois was declared entitled to retain his seat. He said his sole purpose was that Southern Senators—all of whom were excluded from the chamber—than the act of 1889 was passed—should be allowed to say something as to the proper construction of that act under the Constitution.

After a colloquy between Mr. Morgan and Mr. Teller the motion was laid aside temporarily, as was also a motion by Mr. Morgan to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Claggett's claim was rejected.

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AFTER THE CIGARETTE FIELDS.

Petitions for the Bill in Congress Being Signed in New York.

NEW YORK, March 7.—A petition is now being widely circulated in this city, urging the passage of the bill introduced in the House of Representatives and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, which shall be assessed and collected an internal revenue tax of \$10 per 1,000.

This petition, it is said, is being circulated by several well-known cigar dealers. On the back of the petition is a printed list of the violators who have died from cigarette-smoking during the past year and also a list of those who have become insane through excessive smoking of the weed. It is expected that the passage of this bill by Congress will do much toward decreasing the cigarette habit.

HAD SHOES FOR WAGES. Striking Factory Operatives at Chicago Air Their Grievances.

CHICAGO, March 7.—Over 100 of the striking shoemakers of Bell, Scrub & Co. attended a meeting of the Trade and Labor Assembly to-day, and presented their grievances. One of the speakers said the firm paid some of its employes in damaged shoes instead of in cash, which he had learned was a violation of a State law. The law referred to is known as the anti-truck law, which prohibits employes paying their workmen in anything but money.

It was also claimed that the firm, by a system of fines, kept the wages of many of the women down to a point just sufficient to allow them to exist. Resolutions were adopted pledging to the strikers the support and aid of the assembly.

McCutcheon Got His Second Wind. A gentleman zealous for the good name of Murraysville wants it distinctly understood that a young man who had a row on a train on the Turtle Creek Railway was not a resident of Murraysville, but of North Washington. The name of the young man, he says, is Ben McCutcheon, and further says that Mr. McCutcheon lashed up and got into a row with Conductor Harry Stewart and a brakeman. He says McCutcheon got the worst of it, but, getting his second wind, came back in the morning and evened up matters in great shape with the brakeman. For some reason the matter has assumed grave importance in Murraysville.

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BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Marine National Bank, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business March 1, 1892.

RESOURCES. Loans and discounts \$ 449,273 18

LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in \$ 300,000 00

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE State of Pennsylvania, county of Allegheny, I. W. E. Von Bonnhorst, Cashier.

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KEECH. CAN YOU BEAT THIS? On a bill of \$10, \$1 down and 50c a week. On a bill of \$25, \$5 down and \$1 a week. On a bill of \$50, \$8 down and \$2 a week. On a bill of \$75, \$10 down and \$2.50 a week. On a bill of \$100, \$10 down and \$3.50 a week.

JACOBS & M'GILVRAY, 51-53 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY. SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO FURNITURE BUYERS. Our ANTIQUE B. G. CHAMBER SUITS at \$16.50 can't be beat.

THE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE UNITED STATES. JANUARY 1, 1892. ASSETS \$136,198,518.38. Liabilities, including the Reserve on all existing policies (4 per cent Standard) and Special Reserve (toward the establishment of a 3 1/2 per cent valuation of) \$1,500,000..... 109,905,537.82

FLEISHMAN & CO., 504, 506 and 508 Market St. Mail orders promptly attended to. HENRY B. HYDE, President. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, Vice-Pres't. EDWARD A. WOODS, Manager, 516 Market Street, Pittsburg.

POPULAR PRICES. SPRING TRADE IS HERE. SO ARE OUR NEW GOODS. SUITS MADE TO MEASURE! \$25.00 TO \$40.00. It won't cost you anything for us to put you in the way of saving ONE-FOURTH to ONE-THIRD ON YOUR CLOTHING.

THE BLUE BIRDS. Will be here in a week or so, then you will wonder where you can buy the newest and latest designs in Wall Paper for the least money. You can see them in our windows with the prices marked on all. You can stay at home and send for samples (the best ever sent out by any firm.)

G. G. O'BRIEN'S Paint and Wall Paper Store, 292 FIFTH AVENUE. Three squares from Court House. Established 1860. GEORGE C. LEUPOLD, Ladies' Tailor and Dressmaker, 124 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Paine's Compound. GIVES New Strength, New Life, New Health. To the whole system. It positively cures Rheumatism and Neuralgia.

FLEISHMAN & CO. Ladies' Lawn Aprons, trimmed with Lace, regular price 20c..... 15c. Ladies' Lawn Aprons, Hemstitched and Lace-trimmed, four styles to select from, regular price 25c..... 19c.

FLEISHMAN & CO. Ladies' Fine Lawn Aprons, deep hem and inserting, very stylish..... 50c.

NOBBY FIRST-CLASS. Merchant Tailor-Made Garments, consisting of SPRING OVERCOATS, PANTALOONS, SACK, CUTAWAY AND PRINCE ALBERT SUITS.

ARRIVING DAILY FROM THE LEADING MERCHANT TAILORS. Will be sold by us at 1-2. The Original Made to Order Prices.

Mastic Lathering. 56 1/2 RAY. Opposite City Hall.

Special Auction sale of unredeemed diamonds Thursday morning, at 10 A. M. I. E. TRACON, 415 Smithfield Street.