

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.

Nearly every one of them has come here with more or less of a scheme, 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 the hustlers are devising to fleece 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 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 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 fortune from the bubbling puddle by quick and

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 Cottonized 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 authorized 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.

Power of a Big Corporation. The resolutions heretofore offered by Mr. Call, in respect to railroad companies in Florida influencing the Senatorial election of 1890, were taken up and Mr. Call addressed the Senate upon them. He spoke of the tribute exacted from the people of the United States by railroad corporations—a tribute larger in amount, he said, than twice the total cost of the Civil War—and of the influence exercised by them in Florida, where the administration of justice was proscribed to them, and decrees and decisions were rendered by the courts in relation to the public lands, without a shadow of lawful authority, and in the interest, solely, of individual and corporation land owners.

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. The pure food bill, taken up and Mr. Berry addressed the Senate. He ascribed the motive of the bill to the syndicates who controlled the lard industry of the country and who sought to put down the cottonseed oil industry, which competes with and has brought to the Southern States \$15,000,000 a year. It was not because those syndicates cared whether the food used by the people was pure or impure, but because they found that they could not stand up to the pure food bill being charging and compete with the cottonseed oil industry.

Challenged in a Hurry. Mr. Paddock challenged Mr. Berry to point out a single provision in the bill that would favor one industry at the expense of any other industry.

Several Provisions Criticized. Mr. Palmer went on to analyze and criticize several provisions in the bill. He regretted the fact that instead of enforcing existing laws, the tendency was to enact new ones. They argued a feebleness of public spirit which was greatly to be deplored, and the pending bill was subject to that objection. He said the bill was left to the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Congress and the people would never know what the law was until the Secretary of Agriculture declared it.

The question was then taken on Mr. Coke's motion (made some days ago), to strike out sections 7 and 8. The vote resulted: Yea, 18; nay, 10; no quorum, and the Senate adjourned.

W. C. T. U. Convention in Sharpsburg. The quarterly convention of the Allegheny W. C. T. U. will be held in the Sharpsburg Presbyterian Church to-day. Two sessions, morning and afternoon, will be held, and an interesting programme has been prepared. The county delegates will be guests of the local union. Mrs. E. S. Law, one of the original members of the famous Mother Thompson Union, of Hellboro, Ohio, will deliver the address before the convention, and will be present and make addresses. Among the interesting events of the day will be the organization of the young folks of the town into a loyal legion of temperance.

A Suggestion. We wish to make a suggestion to persons troubled with rheumatism. Try a few applications of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, that does not bring relief, dampen a piece of flannel with the Pain Balm and bind it over the seat of pain. The first application is to rub the balm on the part, and by its continued use many severe cases have been permanently cured. Fifty-cent bottles for sale by druggists.

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.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE BANKING NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH

Table with columns: RESOURCES, LIABILITIES. Includes items like Loans and discounts, Overdrafts, U. S. Bonds, Stocks, securities, judgments, etc.

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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. PARLOR SUITS in TAPESTRY and SILK FLUSH at \$29.75.

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. J. O. FLOWER, Dental Office.

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' Lawn Aprons, cluster or tufts, satin-striped, five styles to select from, extra good value..... 25c. 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 RAYBURN. Opposite City Hall.

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