LAWYERS LOCK HORNS.

A Tilt Between Two Attorneys During

the Trial of a Case.

WANTED TO SEE HIM OUTSIDE.

Borough.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAIRD claims your patronage on the following points of

LAIRD'S SHOE STORES.

SPECIAL BARGAIN PRICES.

THE LARGEST STOCK.

THE BEST SELECTION.

superiority, which no other house in our line can gainsay:

THE LOWEST PRICES.

THE BEST GOODS.

Fine Cloth Top, Spring Heels,

Gents' Summer Ties, in Kangaroo,

\$2.90, \$3.90, \$5.

Men's Fine Slippers,

69c, 74c, 99c to \$3.

Finest Calf or Kangaroo,

\$2.18, \$2.50, \$2.90, \$3.90.

Dongola, Patent Leather,

O ver 15ostyles,

Bals or Congress,

990, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.

Misses' and Children's.

SILVER

Stand Taken by Congressman Dalzell in a Friendly Debate.

HE PREFERS THE FRENCH IDEA.

President Gompers Gives His Views on Labor's Attitude in

THE PRESENT POLITICAL CAMPAIGN

In the North American Review for July the question of the ratio of gold and silver is discussed by Senators Stewart and Hansbrough and Congressmen Springer, Bland and John Dalzell. Mr. Dalzell says:

If the leading monetary powers of the world shall enter into an agreement for the coining of both silver and gold without restriction, and for making them severally or jointly full legal tender for the payment of all debts, the practical business question is, what shall be the ratio?

The question of the relations of the precious metals to each other and to com-merce is recognized as a difficult one, about which it is wise not to hazard any too posi-

The question as to an international ratio is very different from the question as to a ratio for the establishment of bi-metallism in one country alone. In the determination of the latter question the existing gold price of silver would be a material factor, while in the determination of the former it is not of so much importance.

Prior to 1873 the commercial ratio of silver Up to that year from the beginning of the Christian era the points of variance were at the one extreme 14.40 of silver to 1 of gold, and at the other 16.25 of silver to 1 of gold From the time when France, in 1803, began the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 15% to 1, until 1878, when silver was de monetized by Germany, and its coinage re-stricted by the Latin Union, the relative value of gold and silver in use in Europe did not vary appreciably from the ratio fixed by

French law.

In the United States the legal ratio was fixed at first at 15 to 1, and subsequently at 16 to 1. But in 1873 a change ensued. Between that date and the present the relative commercial value of silver to gold has varied from 159.2 to 1 in the former year to 20.92 to 1 in 1891.

Cause of the Decline of Silver. "The great underlying cause of the decline in the price of silver," says Mr. Leech, Di-rector of the Mint, "has been very accu-rately and concisely summed up in the re-

port of the Royal Commission on Gold and

rately and concisely summed up in the report of the Royal Commission on Gold and Silver, 1888:

. The action of the Latin Union in 1873 broke the link between silver and gold which had kept the former, as measured by the latter, constant at about the legal ratio; and when this link was broken, the silver market was open to the influences of all the factors which go to effect the price of a commodity. These factors happen, since 1873, to have operated in the direction of a fall in the gold price of that metal."

It would appear, then, that the practical fixity of the relative value of gold and silver at a ratio of 1854 to 1 from 1803 to 1873 was due principally to legislation, and that the separation of the metals thereafter in relative value was likewise due in largest part to legislation. The proposition that an international agreement shall be made to reestablish bimetallism is a practical concession to that effect, since its purpose is to restore, if possible, the "broken link."

The link that bound gold and silver together as money was a law (or an agreement equivalent thereto) that the coinage of both should be free at a fixed ratio of 1854 to 1. The action that broke that link, and destroyed that heretofore existing monetary equilibrium between the metals, was the repeal in practice of the operation of that law. Would not a re-enactment of the law in its entirety by international agreement restore the link and with it the old-time monetary situation? In other words, is not either the French or the American a partisan character, it may, with a fair degree of reason, be asked what we will do? Some have asked whether we will do? Some have asked whether we will have a candidate of our own in the field. I can answer both by saying that, apart from the acts already referred to above, we shall maintain as a body a masterly inactivity. As organized trade unionists, we have had some experience with a Presidental candidate, and in campaigns of our own, the leasons of which have not been forgotten by us.

As an organization, the American Federation of Labor is not in harmony either with the existing or projected political parties. So deep-seated is the conviction in this matter that, long ago, it was decided to hold the conventions of the Federation after the elections. Thus freed from party bias and campaign crimination, these gatherings have been in a position to declare for general principles, and to judge impartially upon the merits or demerits of each party, holding each to an accountability for its perfldy to the promises made to the working people, and at the same time keeping clear and distinct the economic character of the organization. By our non-political partisan character as an organization we tacitly declare that political liberty with economic independence is illusory and deceptive, and that only in so far as we gain economic independence can our political liberty become tangible and important. This may sound like political heresy, but it is economic truth.

As time goes on we discern that the organized workingmen piace less reliance upon the help offered by others, and it is a spark upon the altar of progress that they have learned to more firmly depend upon their own efforts to secure those changes and improvements which are theirs by right.

Of course, it must not be imagined that we have no interest in the political affairs of our country; on the contrary, we believe that it is our mission to gather the vast numbers of the wealth-producers, agricultural, industrial and commercial, into a read army of orga

ment restore the link and with it the oldtime monetary situation? In other words,
is not either the French or the American
ratio—a ratio heretofore proven practicable
of maintenance by experience—the true one
to be returned to?

If it be assumed that the relative value of
the two metals depends more than anything
else on their value for the purposes of money
as fixed by law it would seem that the
strongest argument exists for the adoption
of one or other of these ratios. All the
world's experience has demonstrated that
the true ratio lies somewhere in the neighborhood of the French or the American, and
between them there is not any fundamental
difference. If the choice be limited to these

Silver Coined Since Its Demonstivation

The demonstization of silver did not take

The demonetisation of silver did not take from the world's circulation the silver coinage. Silver has been coined since and at the same ratio. It is estimated that there are, in round numbers, \$1,000,000,000 of European silver in use as money at the ratio of 15½ to 1. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows our stock of silver to have been on November 1, 1891, \$339.31,\$24, coined or to be coined at the ratio of 16 to 1.

Now, bluestallism is a desideratum because of the growing need of money in the world's constantly increasing commerce. Any change in the ratio toward cheapening the gold price of silver must result in contraction of the world's currency and defeat to that extent the object sought to be obtained by an international conference. The adoption of the ratio of 16 to 1, instead of 15½ to 1 for instance would make a difference of 8 per cent in the aggregate of European silver; that is to say, the European stock when recoined, as it would have to be, would lose from its aggregate our energy value \$30,00,000, and there would be the cost of recoined. State offices and will point to results in England and other countries for our emulation. In considering this question it must be borne in mind that the bona fide labor movement, as expressed in the trades unions of America, is much younger, both in years and experience, than it is abroad, and that the element of time is an important factor for the rank and file to mature that confidence in the wisdom and honesty of their leaders, which is as necessary a prerequisite to the party entering the field of politics, as it has been in that of economics. Whatever has been gained for the toilers in our country has been the achievement of the trades unions, and it would be most unwise, not to say anything harsher, to abandon the organization, position and methods of past success to fly "to others we know not of." More than half of the battle of labor has already been won. No really intelligent man to-day disputes the claims of labor. The stage of ridicule is happily past; the era of reason has taken its place; and what is now needed is the means and the power to enforce our claim. To that end we are marshalling our forces, and we will demonstrate to the world that the demands and struggles of the toiling masses, while ostensibly and immediately concerned with their own improvement and emancipation, will develop the possibilities, grandeur and true nobility of the human family.

Having mapped out our course, the members of the American Federation of Labor

and there would be the cost of recoinage in addition.

The adoption of the ratio of 15% to 1, on the other hand, would be ipso facto, a remonetization of the entire European stock of silver. True, the adoption of this ratio would necessitate the recoinage of the American stock, but the margin between its legal ratio 16 to 1, and the French ratio 15% to 1, amounting to 8 per cent, would suffice to pay the cost of recoinage.

As the United States are the largest silver producers in the world, it goes without saying that the French ratio would suit their material interests better than the ratio now in use by themselves. The objections that could be raised to any particular ratio that may be suggested may be conceded to be numerous; in other words, bimetallism can only be established internationally in the face of opposition and by mutual concessions on the part of its friends; but it is to be hoped that such concessions may be made and that that the cause may triumph at whatever the ratio may be fixed.

LABOR IN THE CAMPAIGN.

Enmuel Gompers on the Probable Action of

'the Working Voters. Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has a paper on 'Organized Labor in the Campaign" in the current number of the North American Review, Among other things he says:

It is with some trepidation that I begin writing this article, for while it may be true that I have as good opportunities as any other man in the country of conjecturing the probable action of the workingmen of America, and particularly those affiliated with the American Federation of Labor in the coming Presidental campaign, I am certain that my article will please but very few. I have had to say and write some few. I have had to say and write some things in my more than 25 years' connection with the labor movement for which I have incurred the displeasure of some very earnest, though, in my opinion, mistaken men who differ with our movement and myself, as one of its representatives, as to methods, but not as to the ultimate end and nim of the social, economic and political struggie of the toiling masses.

I feel sure that this production will in nowise tend to lessen this difference of opinion.

Why should the attitude of the Federation be different in the coming Presidental campaign from what it has been in the past? In what way does the coming campaign differ from those of 1876, 1880, 1884 or 1888? Is there any particular principle involved in the party issues in which the wage workers have a deep or keen interest? There is indicad none.

have a deep or keen interest? There is indeed none.

Was there any real improvement or deterioration in the condition of the working
people, as a result of the changes, when Mr.
Cieveland succeeded the late Mr. Arthur, or
when Mr. Harrison succeeded Mr. Cieveland? I think not, and I feel satisfied that I
will not lose my reputation as a "prophet"
if I venture to predict that, so far as the
wage workers are concerned, it will matter
little if President Harrison or some other
Republican on the one side, or any member
of the Democratic party on the other,
should be elected to succeed the present
incumbent, or even should the People's
parsy succeed (though I doubt that they

ceed) in electing their candidate to the Presidency.

The members of the organizations affliated with the Federation will no doubt, in a large measure, as citizens, vote for the candidate of the party of their own political predilections. But the number is ever on the increase who disenthral themselves from partisan voting and exercise their franchise to reward or chastise those parties and candidates, that deserve either their friendship or resentment. With us it is not a question of parties or men; it is a question of measures.

Will Be Inactive as a Body.

Then, if as an organization, the American Federation of Labor will take no official

part in the coming Presidental campaign of a partisan character, it may, with a fair de-

ee of reason, be asked what we will do

emancipation, instil into the minds of the workers a keener appreciation of their true position in society and of their economic, political and social duties and rights as citizens and workers. Every advantage gained in the economic condition of the wage workers must necessarily have its political and social effect, not only upon themselves but upon the whole people, Hence for the present, at least, nearly all our efforts are concentrated upon the field as indicated above.

State offices and will point to results in Eng-land and other countries for our emulation.

the possibilities, grandeur and true nobility of the human family.

Having mapped out our course, the members of the American Federation of Labor can look on the coming Presidental campaign with a degree of equanimity not often attained by the average citizen. The excitement and turmoil, oriminations and recriminations will not rend our organization asunder, as it has done so many others; and during it all, and when the blare of trumpets has died away, and the "spell-binders" have received their rewards, the American Federation of Labor will still be found plodding along, doing hoble battle in the struggle for the uplifting of the tolling masses.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE

For Sunstroke.

it Saves the Children.

Mr. C. H. Shawen, Wellsville, Kan, says: "It is with pleasure that I speak of the good Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhesa Remedy has done my family during the last fourteen years. In the most obstinate cases of summer complaint and diarrhesa among my children it acted as a charm, making it never necessary to call in a physician. I can truthfully say that in my judgment, based on years of experience, there is not a medicine in the market that is its equal."

Who look toward provision for old age, giving them an income during their unproductive period, investigate the dividend endowment policy of the Home Life Insurance Company. For an illustration send age, name and address to H. B. Mosser, Manager, 531 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa. wssn

. Are You Going Out of Town!

the prostration and ne

New Departures Dangero Many may find fault in our refraining fro directly entering the political arena by the nomination of candidates for national and

Dissatisfied With Both Parties.

That there exists a feeling of dissatisfaction with, and bitter antagonism to, both the Republican and Democratic parties is not to be gainsaid. Broken promises to labor, insincere, half-hearted support and even antagonism of legislation in the interest of the toilers on the one hand, and the alacrity and devotion with which the interests of the corporations and the wealth-possessing class are nurtured, protected and advanced on the other, have had their effect, and the result is that many toilers have forever severed their connection with the old parties. That the number will continue to grow larger year by year I have not the slightest doubt. To me this party defection of the wage workers is one of the signs of the dawn of a healthler public opinion, a stundier manhood and independence, and a promise to maintain the liberties that the people now enjoy, as well as to ever struggle on to attain that happy goal toward which, throughout its entire history, the human family have been perpetually pushing forward.

But in leaving the old parties, to whom, to what shall former Democratic or Republican workmen turn? To the People's party? Are such changes and improvements promised there that the workers can with any degree of assurance throw in their political fortunes with that party? Of course, acting upon the principle "of all evils choose the least," they will more generally co-operate with the People's party than with any similar party heretofore gracing the Presidental political arena. As a matter of fact, however, to support the People's party is, mainly of employing farmers without any regard to the interests of the employed farmers of the country districts or the mechanics and laborers of the industrial centers, there must of necessity be a divergence of purposes, methods, and interests.

* * I am persuaded that all who are more than superficial observers, or who are keen students of the past struggles of the prolectrait of all countries, will with one accord unite in declarin casures.

Dissatisfied With Both Parties. Application for the Incorporation of a New

THE NEWS OF THE COUNTY COURTS

the jury."

Dennis McAleer was tried in the Criminal Court yesterday for malicious trespass in taking flowers from the garden of Attorney John Marron and acquitted, the costs being placed on Mr. Marron.

The attorneys in the case, William Rear-don for the prosecution and A. H. Rowand for the defense, had quite a tilt during the trial. Mr. Reardon, in speaking to the jury, remarked that Mr. Rowand had a meer idea as to what constituted larceny. Mr. Rowand at this jumped up and appealed to the Court. He said Mr. Reardon had said such things before, and he wanted it stopped. Mr. Reardon went on with his address as if there had been no interruption, but Mr. Rowand banged his fist on the table and said if he couldn't stop Mr. Reardon in court he would stop him outside. He said he would see him outside, and Mr. Reardon replied, "You can see me any time."

"We must have order; I'll commit both," exclaimed Judge Magee.
"You can't commit me," said Mr. Reardon. "I baven't done anything but address

"You are adding to it," replied the Court. The attorneys finally subsided and the case was finished.

Six Months for Bigamy. Thomas Thompson, charged by Agnes Millward, of the Twenty-third ward, with bigamy, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced six months to the workhouse. Fred Hershey pleaded guilty to assaulting Anna Thomas, aged 15 years, of Sawmill alley, Allegheny. He was sentenced five years to the penitentiary. Adam Gilmore pleaded guilty to the largeny of some chickens from John Gillingham, of Sunnyside. He was sent 30 days to

Michael Biff pleaded guilty to assault and battery on Aifred Dearden, of the Third ward. He was sent ten days to the workhouse. Andy Aufdenwer pleaded guilty to aggravated assault and battery on John Block, at Rankin station. He was sent one year to the workhouse. Howard Sarver pleaded guilty to the larceny of some watches from Lizzie Brethauer, of Fifteenth street. He was sent six months to the workhouse. William A. Stair pleaded guilty to assault and battery on G. W. Beck, of Militale. He was sent ten days to the workhouse. Julia Seedelsky pleaded guilty to assault and battery on Kularina Hebar, and was sent one day to the workhouse.

Thirty Days for Two Dollars.

Thirty Days for Two Dollars.

Jacob Begg pleaded guilty to the larceny of \$2 from Peter Rentmyer, of Allegheny. He was sent 30 days to the workhouse. Ida Kirkpatrick, alias Mrs. Joe Hays, pleaded guilty to selling liquor without license at Ellsworth avenue, Allegheny. She was fined \$500 and sent three months to the workhouse. John Gorman, on two charges of larceny of clothing, was sent one year to the workhouse. Joseph Dougherty, for assault and battery on Frank Mauelli, of Lawrenceville, was sent 20 days to the workhouse. Edward Bettko was acquitted of pointing firearms at Ellen Welsh, of Braddock.

The jury is out in the case of Gaorge. Thirty Days for Two Dollars

The jury is out in the case of George Gaub, tried for assault and pattery on James Byers, on Liberty street.

TRACTION BOAD SUITS.

Trouble Caused by a Silver Dollar and by

an Accident. Henry White entered suit for \$1,000 damages yesterday against the Central Traction Company and J. C. Warren a conductor. It is alleged that on last Friday White boarded a Center avenue car and tendered Warren a silver dollar out of which to take the fares for himself and two companions. Shortly afterward the conductor claimed that the boy had given him a counterfeit dollar and had him arrested. At the hearing the next morning White was discharged, and it is claimed the coin in question proved to be a

genuine.

James Gammon wants \$500 from the same company for being injured on a car at the Fifth avenue powerhouse on May 9. He was a passenger and the car lodged in the vault, throwing him against the grip lever. He filed his claim for damages yesterday. Damages for False Arrest. John Miller entered a suit for \$10,000 day ages yesterday against W. E. Smith. On September 15, 1891, Smith sued Miller before Magistrate Success on a charge of pointing fire arms. The defendant was held for-court, but at the trial of the case was ac-quitted and now wants damages for false

All the Stolen Goods Sold. The County Commissioners' sale of stolen goods was concluded by Auctioneer Smithon and W. W. Murray yesterday. The pro-

CREATING A NEW BOROUGH.

The grand jury yesterday favorably considered the application for the incorporation of the borough of Oakdale. It will be created out of North Fayette township. They also passed favorably on the petition for the annexation of land of Shaler township to Millvale borough.

The following true bills were returned: Andy Auidenweg, aggnavated assault and battery; Edmonia Banks, John McCaffrey, assault and battery; Ludwig Eisen, Arthur Portzer, Charles Stewart, entering a building with felonious intent; Adam Gilmore, larceny; Otto Mornig, John Koch, Henry St. Clair, malicious mischief; Max Schneider, furnishing liquor to minors; Thomas Thompson, bigamy.

Appeals from county assessments were continued before Judges Ewing and White yesterday. In the matter of the Lincoln

A Friend Induced Me

عد العالمة

Ladies' Oxfords, tip or plain, Over 150 styles, 74c, 99c, \$1.25 to \$3.50.

Patent Tips, latest style,



Boys' and Youths' Bals Or Buttons (warranted), 990, \$1.24, \$1.48, \$2.



Fine Calf, Patent Leather or Kangaroo Bluchers, \$2.90, \$3.90, \$5, \$6.



Wheelmen's and Baseball Shoes,

Canvas or Leather, 74c, 99c, \$1.25 to \$4.

Tennis Bals and Oxfords. Ladies', Gents' and Youths', 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$2.

RED GOAT AND TAN SHOES.

CLOTH-TOP GOODS IN ABUNDANCE.

W.W.TURIRD.

W. M. LAIRD.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer, 433-435 WOOD STREET AND 406-408-410 MARKET STREET. Wholesale Department Over Our Wood St. Retail Store.

DEALERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES.

WELL BRED, SOON WED." GIRLS WHO USE

ARE QUICKLY MARRIED. TRY IT IN YOUR NEXT HOUSE-CLEANING.

ON'T be misled by low prices-sometimes they're too low. That is to say, really good, meritorious cloths cannot be produced to your profit if the sewing and trimming is inferior and the cloth improperly treated. Our aim has been and is to give none but good, and at as low cost as consistent with good materials and fair prices for workmanship. Suits to Measure, \$20 to \$30 that are entirely satisfactory.

WANAMAKEH & BHUWN,

NO. 39 SIXTH STREET.

KEECH. BEDROOM SETS.

ONE AT \$13.50, ONE AT \$16.50,

KEECH. 928, 925 AND 927 PENN AVENUE.

The Grand Jury Also Passes Upon a Petition for Appearti

son, bigamy.

The only ignored bill was Henry Ochson hirt, aggravated assault and battery.

LISTENING TO APPEALS.

Exceptions Taken to the Assessments Made by the County.

yesterday. In the matter of the Lincoln township appeals an order was made dismissing at the costs of the appeliants the appeals of Jacob Diehl, John Dale, David Finney, M. Friedhoffer, Kaler heirs, C. Weisert, J. McCarthy, J. Hays, Keystone Land Improvement Company, John Linn, Henry Urick, John Hook, H. O'Neil, John McClure, W. C. Pollock, F. A. McClure, and William Woods. The assessment of R. H. Coughey was reduced from \$51,000 to \$15,000, and that of Sarah C. Edmundson was reduced from \$18,000 to \$10,600.

Fine Cloth Top Boots, \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50 to \$4.

To try Hill's Pile Pomade, which I did with more than satisfactory results, as one package has wrought a complete cure after 15 years of suffering. I advise all sufferers from piles to try what I believe is the only positive cure for piles—Hill's Pile Pomade. Chas. Anderson, Ogdensburg, N. Y. Remember, it is the only remedy sold with a printed guarance with each package. Price, \$1 00; six for \$5 00, by mail. For sale by Jos. Floming & Son, 412 Market street. w

For twenty-five cents you can insure yourself and family against any bad results from an attack of bowel complaint during the summer. One or two doses of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholers and Diarrhoza Remedy will oure any ordinary case. It never fails and is pleasant and safe to take. No family can afford to be without it. For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by druggists.

Withsu

Dz Wrrr's Little Early Risers. Best pil

IF YOU VALUE YOUR DOLLARS CATCH ON

******ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.******

\$18, \$15, \$12 AND \$10 SUITS FOR THE SMALL SUM OF



for \$7.75. Don't miss this opportunity to get a stylishly cut and handsomely made suit for a song. They are cheap in nothing but price. SACKS, FROCKS and CUTAWAYS.

BOYS'

A line of Blue Sailor Suits, trimmed with white anchors, just the thing to let the boy romp in for the See a splendid line of Short-pant Suits, single

Several styles of Washable Suits in various colors, handsome and serviceable, reduced priors to: \$2.50

Suit in our entire stock in tan, gray and hundreds to choose from, selling price of which has been \$7.75, \$9.75, \$11 and \$16, for

The popular Eaton Suit, of all-wool storm serge, with cuffs and notch collar, \$8.98. Sold all over for \$10.

MEN'S STRAW HATS: Come and take your choice from our \$1 line in different braids and colors for

BOYS' STRAW HATS: Boys' Straw Hats in all shapes; our regular 50c and 75c lines go 24c and 49c

from. Shirts we have sold at \$1.25 and \$1.50 all the season now offered at - 74c and 99c If you need a satchel for the Fourth here's the spot to get it.

ADIES' SHOES: Come and see a line of Bright Dongola Oxford Ties, patent leather

Great value these,

LADIES' CHALLIE SUITS: Choice of the entire stock of ladies' all-wool imported Challie Dresses in light colors, in very latest styles, handsomely made, trimmed with ribbon and lace, sold at \$15, \$16.75 and \$19, for

98c

LADIES' MUSLIN UNDERWEAR: Four bargain specimens: Ladies Corset Covers, 7c. Ladies' Drawers, Hamburg ruffling and tucks, 23c. Ladies' Skirts, tucked and deep hem, 24c. Ladies Gowns, Mother Hubbard style, tucked and embroidered, 49c.

UNDERWEAR: Your Choice from an immense line of Summer Underwear, in plain and fancy colors, regular 75c goods for

MEN'S SHOES: Men's Canvas Baseball Shoes; just the thing for picnic and outdoor wear,

Tennis Shoes for ladies, misses, boys and

300 TO 400 GUSKY'S MARKET STREET.

Choice of our entire stock of LIGHT COLORED SUITS between the prices of \$10 and \$18

or double breasted

ADIES BLAZER SUITS: Choice of any Blazer |

MEN'S OUTING SHIRTS: Thousands to select

\$10.00.