The People Praying for Rain.

These entered the church and presently came out with the holy banners. As they did so many of the people fell prostrate or the ground and some bumped their heads against the cobble stones in adoration. Every man and woman, boy and girl made the sign of the cross many times over, and as the priests moved onward the thousands of bareheaded, barefooted people went with them, crossing themselves and praying as they did so. In this way they marched throughout the town, and they will now go to some shrine in the country and there re-peat their prayers for rain. I saw a similar ocession at Volsk the other day and I understand that the people are praying for rain all along the Volga. They are as a class very devout and they offer more prayers in proportion to their population han any other people in the world.

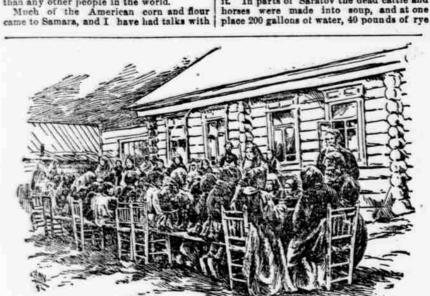
than usual, and though in many parts of Russia through which I have traveled the crops are comparatively good there can hardly be enough to keep the people during the coming year without the aid of the Government or outside help. The horses of Russia are among the finest in the world and the meat of the country will compare tavorably with that of England. In this region, however, such horses as I see show the effects of the famine still, and you can count the ribs on the cattle in the fields.

I iving on Two Cents a Day.

I find it hard to give an idea of the famine I find it hard to give an idea of the famine situation in Russia, the Russian peasants are so different in every respect from the people of the rest of the world. They live differently, they are governed differently and they do their work and manage their affairs after a different manner from the farmers of Europe or the United States. Their wants are so small that 2 cents a day per person has kept thousands alive during this famine, and at Sartov I was told that this famine, and at Sartov I was told that 88 a day had been the total cost of feeding 400 people for weeks. This was among the Catholic Germans, and they each got one and a half pounds of black bread a day apiece, and this furnished at cost amounted to 2 cents. In some places I found soup hitchen claims dinner at 21 cents a meal kitchens giving dinners at 21/2 cents a meal, and such kitchens are now established in all

the towns.

Think of feeding a man on 60 or 70 cents a month and you get an idea of how these people have been living during the past winter. This gave them rye bread and water with cabbage soup, and in some of the districts they did not even have this. In parts of this Province of Samara they made a bread of dried grass mixed with little bit of rye, and I have seen specimens of this. The same sort of bread was made in Kazan and Nijni-Novgorod. A decent American horse would turn up its nose at it. In parts of Saratov the dead cattle and



FAMINE PEASANTS AT THE RELIEF TABLES.

the men who had charge of it and who aided in its distribution. I am now traveling with Dr. J. B. Hubbell, of the American Red Cross Society, and we have visited many of the districts to which our supplies were sent. As far as I can find every bit of the American gifts have been wisely and conscientiously distributed, and here at Samara the authorities would not give even samples of the corn to people who wanted them for planting, but who were not in a starving condition. There were many such applications, but all were refused with the statement that they could get such samples if they wished from the peasants by giving other food or an equivalent for them, but that the corn came from America for the people and every grain of it should go to them. I was told that this food had saved the lives of thousands.

The German Colonists Suffered Worst. This was especially so among the German colonists of whom there were more than bundreds of thousands on the verge of stav-ation. The Russians are very claunish and they believe in taking care of their own people first. The result is that of the hunreds of millions of dollars given by the Russian people and by the very little if any went to the Germans. Said Mr. Jacob Mueller, a German of means living in Saratov, who has devoted both his time and money during the past winter to the lamine: "The American supplies saved the lives of our people. They came just at the right time. There was just enough of them to help us out and not a bit too much. It seemed as if the good God had managed it through you for us.

A part of the Iowa corn reached Russia in a very had condition. One compartment of the hold was filled with corn which had heated and it was steaming when it was in Riga where the corn could be dried and was put into the cars and rushed off to the famine districts. Care was not taken to keep this corn separate from some of the good corn and a number of carloads were piled. Some of the spoiled corn came to toy. The best of it was dried and given to for the cattle.

The effect of the famine on stock of all kinds has been terrible. This Province of New York. It is to a large extent a stockraising country, and the people depend

and a hind quarter of a dead horse formed the materials out of which the soup for the-village was made. Near Nijni there were instances of children biting their arms and fingers to satisfy their hunger, but I have so far heard of no cases of cannibalism, though such have been reported.

The Mortality Comparatively Small,

The most of the deaths from the famine have been from typhus and disease, but considering the vast number of destitute, ranging from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000, the mortality has been comparatively small and much less than it would have been among any other people of the world. The diet of the Russian peasant in the best of times consists of little more than cabbage soup, rye bread and potatoes. He gets fat on pumpkins and eucumbers and knows but little of mest. He has now and then a piece of dry fish and his religion gives him many fast days, when he does not dare to drink milk or eat butter.

drink milk or eat butter.

I see everywhere the work of the Russian
Government in behalf of the famine suffer-Czar in managing his people is by any means perfect. I think, in fact, it is far from being so, and there is probably as much oppression and corruption going on in the Govern-ment here as in any Government in Christen dom. Still, I believe in giving the Russians credit for the good they are doing and for the millions they are spending to help the people. In Nijni-Novgorod, where I first struck the Volga, I found about 6,000 men at work widening the road and laying out public parks under the Government surveyors, and I was told their wages came out of the Government appropriation for the famine. Along the Volga at this point the road that runs below the city of Nijni is about 30 feet wide. It is being widened to about 100 feet and the hills are being chopped down and substantial walls built. These thousands of workmen receive about 25 cents a day and board themselves.

Scenes Along the River Front. The streets of Nijni were packed full of men wanting work and I found thousands sleeping and loafing along the wharf under the blazing sun. Men bareheaded and bare-legged lay with their faces upturned, sleeping on the cobble store street next the river at midday, and women with bags on their backs and staffs in their hands wandered through the streets asking alms. Here and there along the roads were bread peddlers,



AN INCIDENT OF THE FAMINE

upon their horses, cows and sheep to furnish them their livelihood. During the past six months they have lost 1,500,000 sheep, 600,000 horses and at least 500,000

Freding Their Roofs to the Cattle. When the famine was at its worst they had nothing to feed their stock, and they tore the thatch off their huts and kept them alive for months on this sort of food. The peasants' hut has a kind of box-like room under this ridge roof of thatch, and this could be done and still leave a comparatively sheltered place for the family. The ani mals ate this thatch greedily. It is made of straw, and it is on many of the houses fully 18 inches thick. When it was not too old it formed a fairly good food, but the supply was so scanty that hundreds of thousands of the cattle were almost dea before the grass came in the spring, and the plowing had to be done. The horses would pull the plow for a yard or so and then lie down almost dead in the furrow, and it would be perhaps a half hour before they could be roused up to stagger on for another few yards and then lie down. Both cattle and horses were killed by the people for food, and in the winter horses were se F1 apiece for which the people could have

gotten \$50 and \$100 the summer before. Germans came in and bought horses on speculation, and much stock was shipped out of the country. In Saratw nearly half of the horses which the Profince had last year have disappeared. The leakness and the loss of the stock naturally necessitated the planting of a much sms or acreage

who sold big loaves of black bread as large as a dish pan to such as could buy. Every loaf sold was weighed first and parts of loaves were sold at so much a pound. In company with the architect of the Government I visited the relief works and watched the men at their labors. They worked as hard as any laborers I have ever seen, and when I asked as to the hours they put in for this 25 cents a day I was told that the day was the usual Russian laboring day during the summer.

"And what is this?" I asked.
"From 4 o'clock in the morning until ! o'clock at night," was the reply.
"That seems to me to be a very long

day." said I.
"Oh!" replied the architect, "they don't
work all of that time. They have two hours
off at noon."

off at noon."

Still this gave the men 14 hours of work, and as I looked at them digging and wheeling, while the sweat rolled down their faces, cheerfully putting in this time at less than 2 cents an hour I could not help thinking of our workmen, who are hardly satisfied with \$2 for eight hours of similar work. Still 25 cents is good wages here, and you can hire men in good times for this sum.

A Great People for Praying. I was at the works at the time that the o'clock bells rang and the men stopped work. It was as light as midday in America

Each man had to take care of his own tools, and those who used wheelbarrows had to take the iron wheels of these in their hands, take the iron wheels of these in their hands, not daring to leave them, for fear they would be stolen. As each man stopped work he crossed himself and muttered a prayer, and as they came up to where I stood many of them were still praying. I wondered at this, and an English friend who was with me said: "Yea, they are praying now. They are thanking God that the day is done. To-morrow morning they will sgain thank Him when they begin work, and they will pray again when they work, and they will pray again when they stop for dinner. They pray and thank God



Praying for Rain.

all the time, and when they have a chance to steal anything they even thank God for giving them the chance." This is rather hard on the Russian peas-ant, but there is a grain of truth in it not-withstanding. The people pray so much that they do it automatically, and though there is a great deal of religion among the

people there is more superstition and form than real intelligent piety.

Just before the men stopped work I visited the kitchen of the contractor, where about 700 men were boarded by him at 9 cents a day. The board was voluntary on their part, and they only patronized him because he had a better food for the money than anyone else.

In a Russian Contractor's Kitchen, In a Russian Contractor's Kitchen.

Imagine a room about 30 feet square taking up the whole of 'a shed of logs and boards, and in this put a great oven about four feet high, and so made that it forms a square box, filling nearly the whole of the room. This oven box is made of brick, and in its top are great holes, in which are sunk six kettles, which will each hold about a hogshead of fluid and in which were boiling the evening ration of soun for the men. hogshead of fluid and in which were boiling the evening ration of soup for the men. Some of this soup was of beans and another kettle was of cabbage, while in a third hogshead buckwheat mush was steaming away. I tasted all of these, eating a bit with a wooden spoon out of the great ladles handed me by the cooks, and I did not find them at all had you have to the kitches. all bad. In another part of the kitchen were stacks of great loaves of the black bread which the peasants eat, and as we looked at this I asked for the bill of fare of

this 9-cent eating house.

The reply was that each man got four meals for this sum, two of which consisted of cold bread and water and the other two of which were hot. Each man received four pounds of bread a day and the meals were taken in the following order: At 7 in the morning, after working three hours on an morning, after working three hours on an empty stomach, the men eat a breakfast of bread and water. At 11 they knock off for dinner, and at this time they sit down at long tables and have some of this hot soup and bread. At 5 P. M. they take another lunch of brend and water, and at 8, after they are through with their day's work, they have more soup, with a little of this buckwheat mush. In his soup each man gets three-quarters of a pound of meat, and the rations all told for the sum of 9 cents are better than can be gotten anywhere else are better than can be gotten anywhere else in the world. They are far superior to what the peasants are accustomed to at home and they grow fat on them.

How the Pensants Est.

I don't know whether this peasant boarding house contractor furnishes the dishes or not, but I suppose he does. I watched a meal of the workmen and the extra expense in this regard could not be large. The men ate as I have seen the peasants in many places where they are served with dinners famine relief people, and in fact just as they eat in their own homes. The only dishes were wooden bowls the size of those in which the ordinary American family chops its hash or the farmer's wife works her butter. These bowls were about three inches deep and they were filled with a thick The tables were knocked up, only of feet long, with benches running along both sides of them so as to form seats for the men. There was no cloth upon them, but the white surface of each table was marked off with charcoal into squares, and each square had a number up to ten, and at the end of the ten squares a second series of ten num-

bers began.

Each man had thus his own square place at the table, and one of these bowls was set in the center of each gang and contained enough for ten persons. Instead of a plate, a cup or a saucer, each man had in his hand a spoon of yellow wood which would hold about twice as much as the ordinary tablespoon, and the men took their turns in dip-ping their spoons into the soup and carry-ing it to their mouths. There was a rigid order about the whole and there was no chance for a man to get a spoonful more than his share. As to this service, however, not one of the 100 long-bearded men at the table objected, and the majority of them would not know how to bandle dishes of porcelain and knives and forks.

Living on 2 1-2 Cents a Day.

The above is, as I have said, fat living for these people. They are furnished it by a contractor, who makes some money out of it and who is dependent for his custom on the excellency of his board. The famine relief kitchens, which are supported by the Government and charity, give dinners for 5 kopecks a piece or 2½ cents a day. During the worst part of the winter dinners were given for less than 1 cent a meal, and luring the famine one such meal was given daily to thousands who could not even pay this amount for nothing. There was one of these kitchen, a Nijni Novgorod, which was serving hundreds of the 21/2-cent meals to all who paid for them and giving them to such as could prove themselves destitute. For this 2½ cents they gave a bowl of soup, with a bit of meat as big as the palm of your hand and a pound and a half of bread, and on fast days fish took the place

One of the customs in regard to this din-ing room seemed to be an excellent one, and if eating rooms on a similar plan could be established in America it would be a good thing. This custom was the giving of beggars meal tickets instead of money. The proprietors of the establishment sold 20 of their dinner tickets for 50 cents and the citizens of the town bought these by the hundred, and when approached by beggars for aims they give them tickets for these 21/2-cent meals instead of money. Such tickets could not, of course, be used at the Vodka shops or saloons and they prevented

traud on the part of the beggars. A Russian Governor on the Far During a lunch which Dr. Hubbel and myself took with the Governor of Nijni Novgorod we had a long talk about the famine, and as Nijni Novgorod was one of famine, and as Nijni Novgorod was one of the first districts to take measures to aid the people his story of the situation was interesting. The Nijni Governor saw that the famine was at hand long before it came. The crops had been bad for several years, and as far back as May, 1891, he sent for and as far back as May, 1891, he sent for reports from the various districts of his province and found that out of 11, which comprised it province and found that out of 11, which comprised it, only two had enough to carry them through the winter. This is one of the greatest grain centers of Russia and the Governor at once bought a lot of grain on his own responsibility, and before he had even notified the Czar he had purchased 2,000 tons of grain and sent it to the afflicted and I could see these thousands of workmen, in red shirts and caps and calico pantaloons, trooping down from the hillside with
their picks and shovels in their handa

Toubles. He then applied to the
Minister of the Interior for a loan for his
people and got \$500,000 or about 1,000,000
their picks and shovels in their handa

Anarchists Francois and Meunier Expected in America This Week.

THE FRENCH CONSULS NOTIFIED

They Blew Up the Cafe Very in Paris and

Then Foeled the Police.

PLOT TO KILL THEIR PROSECUTOR

FFICIAL instruction have been received

by all the French consuls in the United States from the French Foreign Office to look out for two Anarchists now believed to be on their way to this country. A big reward is offered for their apprehension, as they are the authors of the explosion at the Cafe Very, in Paris, when two lives

were lost and a number of persons perma nently disfigured. It is known that several French detectives have been detailed to aid the consuls in their endeavors to effect the capture in addition to a number of others obtained here. The names of these men whose arrival is so anxiously awaited are Francois, alias Francis, and Meunier, alias Le Bossu. Last March, after the arrest of Ravachol

at the Cale Very for the dynamite explosions in the Boulevard St. Gemains and the Rue Clichy, a man walked into the Cafe Very carrying a package. He approached the zine, as the bar in a Paris liquor store is called, and having taken a glass of wine went out into the street. It was not noticed at the moment that he had deposited his package just under the bar and omitted to take it with him on leaving. Presently a frightful explosion occurred, the restau-rant was completely wrecked, and the pro-prietor, Mr. Very, and a printer named Hamond were killed.

He Gave Himself Away. The following day the man Francoi entered a case on the Boulevard Sebastopol and, after drinking freely, loudly declared himself to be an Anarchist.

"All must yield to dynamite," he shouted repeatedly to the accompaniment of dra-matic gestures, while an open mouthed



crowd looked wonderingly on. The fact ever, soon attracted the attention of the police, and the enthusiastic Anarchist was the same moment Meunier, the other of the two suspects, was arrested in another part of the city.

At the police prefecture the pair succeeded in establishing an alibi in spite o an exhaustive examination. The whole affair was in effect sublimely ridiculous. After the grave and solemn interrogatory had been gone through both prisoners struck theatrical attitudes and performed two distinct roles. Meunier covered his eyes with a handkerchief and wept pro-fusely, standing in the background, while fusely, standing in the background, while the more assertive Francois exclaimed: "Can it be wondered at that I am an Ancan outrage manhood? Here am I—here is that other victim of oppression (pointing to Meunier), deprived of what is sweeter than life and dragged before the minions of the law to answer charges our persecutors know to be groundless. You restore to us ou freedom, but you cannot make amends ade quate to the wrongs inflicted on us!"

Bambooz'ed the Authorities. This hightalutin seemed to have its effect for the officials began to feel conscience stricken, and so much so that M. Goron, the Prefect, tendered an apology to his prisoners, and expressing his great regret at their arrest actually gave them 75 francs out of his own pocket to help them in procuring sustenance while they should be seeking work. With this they were allowed to depart, but conceding discretion to be the better part of valor they lost no time in crossing the channel to England upon the very funds thus supplied them by the kind hearted Prefect.

The capture of Francois and Meunier and the inevitable sequence—their sentence to the guillotine—will, if accomplished, close the blood stained chapter of the two months' reign of terror which afflicted the French metropolis last spring, and the credit of it all will be due to one man, the distinguished justicier M. Atthalin. This gifted judicial officer has attained considerable fame in Paris as a Juge d'Instruction. His methods are peculiar, differing altogether from those customary with the majority of similiar French officials. Ordinarily the Juge d'Instruction is of a rather bulldozing temperament and inclined to seek his ends by the exercise of coer-cion. Not so, however, with M. Atthalin, whose policy is to assume a friendly conersational style when examining a person from whom he expects to extract informs tion. He worms himself smilingly into the confidence of the witness, who by degrees is deprived of his caution and ends by becoming convinced of the pure, disinterested good nature of his chatty friend, the Juge

A Tale of Retributive Justice Through his cross-examination of Chan martin was first revealed the existence of the notorious Ravachol himself, and in a similar way was traced the explosive depot established by the Anarchists after the rob-bery of dynamite at Soissy. The An-archist programme included the name of Atthalin among the victims it proposed to sacrifice, and, in fact, the popular impres-sion that he was a marked man gained strength to the extent of almost causing an exodus of the other tenants from the house where he lived. The circumstance which prevented an attack being made upon him similar to those upon the other legal offiprevented an attack being made upon him similar to those upon the other legal officials, MM. Bulot and Benoit, is curious indeed, and the part played by him in tracking the very man who had conspired to destroy him forms a tale of retributive justice.

Rayachol had taken into his confidence a fellow Anarchist—none other than Francois—in pursuance of his plot to destroy the Juge d'Instruction. Their bomb was constructed with the greatest care and methodi structed with the greatest care and methodi-cal calculation as to the proportionate quantities of each explosive used. All be-ing prepared they went to a wine shop on the Boulevard de Clichy. "Now," they reflected, "we have forgotten nothing save the most vital part of all. We have ne-glected to acquaint ourselves with the ad-dress of our victim. Sadre nom de Dieu! We do not know where is lives!"

The pair of rescals locked each other in A perioct little pill. Very small; very sure

the face and fairly laughed. They were truly in a dilemma, but that must be overcome. Ravachol slapped his thigh suddenly—he had an inspiration. He asked for a directory of the city of Paris, which was brought him, and he then, assisted by Francois, carefully consulted its pages under the letter A. Much to their astonishment the conspirators tought their assaysh a various

letter A. Much to their astonishment the conspirators found their search a vain one. The address of Atthalin was not in the volume. Officially, indeed, the name was to be seen plain enough in the list of judges of the Department of the Seine, but this was useless, as they had no intention of carrying out their designs in the precinets of the Palais de Justice.

Now they resolved to shadow the Judge Now they resolved to shadow the Judge

Now they resolved to shadow the Judge in person for several days, but on each occasion they lost the track at a different point, as he each time disappeared into a house they had not observed him enter before. "It is evident," they thought, "that he resides with some relative or friend, and we do not care to risk blowing up the wrong house. We will wait a little."



tended to use dynamite on his questioner, and even explained the cause of his tailure to do so.

They Didn't Know Their Victim's Name, "But," responded the intended victim blandly, "you did not look under the right letter in the directory, mon ami. My name is a composite one—Laurent-Atthalin—and if you had sought me under 'L' you would

have found my address."

It was the irony of fate, indeed—the baffled assassin confronted calmly by the man he would have killed and given the needed information by the latter nonchalantly at a time and in a place when his newer to harm was conpower to harm was gone.

After the flight of Francois and Meunier

to England the arrests were made of three Anarchists named respectively Bricou, Drouhet and Mascara, supposed to be implicated in the Soissy-Etoiles robbery. The adroit manipulation of these men by M. Atthalin in the exercise of his inquisitorial powers elicited the truth about Meunier and Francois. The latter had constructed an engine of destruction and the former had visited the Case Very and deposited it there. Immediately upon the discovery of this fact two police agents were sent from Paris to London on the track of the fugitives, whom they were unable to locate, the surmise being that secret intimation had been given them of the state of affairs in Paris.

They Are Now on the Ocean. The next thing heard of Meunier and Francois was that they had reached Belgium, whither they probably went when scared out of England, but here again they must have received notification of imthey must have received notification of im-pending danger, as they again disappeared, turning up in London once more. The Paris detectives again went to London in search of them and were co-operating with the Scotland Yard authorities up to Satur-day, July 23, when the hunt as far as Eng-

I and is concerned came to an end.

It was established to the satisfaction of the pursuers that the fugitives had embarked the previous Thursday on a sailing veesel bound for an American port. Sev-States upon the same day, and this threw a difficulty in the way of the detectives in ascertaining the exact ship the criminals had taken. The persons who gave the in-formation as to their departure were unable to recall this point; they were only positive as to the embarkation on some one of the America-bound vessels. It is calculated Francois and Meunier should arrive at a United States port some day this week.

Our Monster Fire sale of Slightly Damaged Suits and Overcoats Still Going On With Great Success-People Coming From Everywhere to Attend the Great est Fire Sale on Record-P. C. C. C. Clothiers, Corner Grant and Diamond

Clothiers, Corner Grant and Diamond Streets.

We know that in order to sell out the balance of our slightly damaged stock of clothing at this season of the year extraordinary inducements must be offered to bring every purchaser of clothing to our stores. And this we prepared to do—commencing to morrow morning (Monday) we shall sell men's fine clothing, only slightly damaged, at prices you would never dream were possible. This sale will be a record breaker, and the booming success of the season. We guarantee that not a customer will leave our store dissatisfied. Don't you miss it! Thousands of finest men's, boys' and children's suits and heavy and medium weight overcoats at less than one-third their real value. It will save you money to purchase now and lay these goods away for future use. This immense stock of slightly damaged clothing must be converted into cash as quickly as possible—you have the pick of the finest stock of clothing in Pittsburg only slightly damaged by smoke or water. Note the prices and when you call we guarantee you will find everything exactly as represented.

Men's black fancy worsted suits at \$3.5, worth \$10. Men's black fancy worsted suits at \$3.5, worth \$10. Men's black fancy worsted suits at \$3.5, worth \$10. Men's velour finished cheviot suits retail at \$15, our price \$5.80. Three shades of heavy lur beaver overcoats, with slik velvet collar, sold at regular sale for \$12, our price \$4.4. Boys' overcoats that we have sold for \$8, your choice for \$18, sizes \$140. Men's slik-mixed cassiners suits at \$7.25, worth \$18. Men's imported mixtures, Vicunas and Hockanums, at \$8.90, worth \$2. Agreat line of boys' suits at \$1.20 and \$1.47. A complete ine of men's imported mixtures, Vicunas and Hockanums, at \$8.90, worth \$5. Thirty styles of boys' suits at \$1.20 and \$1.47. A complete ine of men's pants, fancy, worsted, at \$50, worth \$2.50. Eighteen styles of men's fine dress pants at \$1.73, worth \$3.50 and \$4. Hats and furnishing goods at your own figures. This is a genuine fire sale. No blow or b

The Last Seashore Excursion of the Season The Pennsylvania Bailroad's 12-day excursion to the choicest points on the Atlantic coast, being available for Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isie City or Ocean City, leaves Pittsburg Thursday, August 18. The excursion tickets are solu at rate of \$10 from Pittsburg for the round trip and ar correspond bong for the round trip, and at correspond-ingly low rates from points east, and are good to stop off at Philadelphia on return trip within the 12-day limit.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Union station, Pittscay coaches will leave Union station, Pitts-burg, on that date, at 8:50 a. m. These special tickets are also honored on regular trains same date leaving at 4:30, 7:10 and 8:10 r. m. Pullman sleeping pars on night trains. Ap-plication for sears in parior cars and bertian in sleeping cars can now be made at the company's office, 110 Fi th avenue.

This new invention combines the advantages of the organ and the plano. In tone it is equal to the best organs, while in its case, the number of its keys (seven octaves), its light action and improved pedals, it is like an upright plano. It is the only organ made on which plano music can be satisfactorily performed, while it costs but one-third the price of a plano. Send lor catalogue and prices to the agents, H. Kleber & Bro., Limited, No. 508 Wood street, Pittsburg.

burg.



Musical art and musical science ought be divorced in the minds of the people.

Musical science cannot become matter common knowledge. It is a highly tech nical branch of learning that must nical branch of learning that must remain in the exclusive possession of the few. The few do laboriously master the science of music so that, as composers, they may correctly and consistently write out their inspirations, and so that, as por-formers, they may rightly and clearly re-produce these inspirations for the benefit of the listening many.

The fact that the few do have to do this scientific work is what relieves the many of

The fact that the few do have to do this scientific work is what relieves the many of having to do it for themselves. The scientifically learned listener may get a certain intellectual pleasure unknown to others, but there is plenty of pleasure, and that the purest and keenest, for those to whom the science of music is a scaled book.

What people generally, and rightfully, pant are results, not processes. The result of all this scientific labor on the part of composer and performer, plus the inborn talent that each must have in high degree, is a musical art work. And that resultant artwork moves and stimulates the bearer's feelings simply by reason of his heaven-born capacity for enjoying music. He does not need to bother himself about the process, any more than he needs to know the chemical formula or process of manufacture of sugar in order to like its taste. Notice here that it takes inborn talent t

Its taste.

Notice here that it takes inborn talent to transmute science into art and that it is inborn capacity which enables one to enjoy it. This inborn musical aptitude is essentially the same whether applied to composition, performance or listening. In greater or less degree it is common to the human race just as reason is.

The very element, consequently, that makes an art work such, is the one element that everyone can share. The element that makes Beethoven's Fifth Symphony great, that makes it worth more than all the scribblings of the countiess learned Kappel-Meisters is a something that he did not and could not learn in the schools or books: it is a something breathed into him at birth by the same power that breathes into all mankind the capacity to enjoy that and other musical beauties.

The man who ponders awhile along this line of thought will not be so quick to say again, "Classical music is too much for me; I'm not up to it."

And the singer or player who reflects thus may come to see that the supposed ignoramus whose interest he could not arouse by his well-meant endeavors was really not below but above his standard. Not until the artist, after overcoming difficulties mental and mechanical, finally adds the all-important element of inborn feeling, does he really reach the true artistic plane. And it is there he will find the common people waiting for him and ready to enjoy.

Saint Saens to Visit Chicago,

This comes officially: "Camille Saint Saens has accepted the vitation of the Exposition to come to Chi-cago next summer. Although the date is not absolutely fixed it is probable Mr. Saint not absolutely fixed it is probable Mr. Saint Saens will choose either May or June for his visit. He will conduct programmes of his own compositions and will appear as organist and at chamber concerts.

"The Bureau of Music is much gratified to be able to make this announcement."

So is everyone else gratified, unless it be the croakers who cannot conceive of a big success for the Exposition music except by getting their own or their friends' fingers into the pie.

into the pie.

Camilie Saint Saens is the greatest musician of his generation. That is a pretty fair beginning.

Ninth Volume of the Year Book, Secretary G. R. Wilson, of the Bureau o Music, having at last been caught by Editor G. H. Wilson, of the Boston Musical Herald, has now finally let loose his illustrious confrere, Compiler G. H. Wisson, of the "Musical Year Book of the United States."

The ninth volume of the Year Book, though it come tardy off, comes welcome as ever. As might be expected this year, the retrospect and some of the more laborious tables have been omitted. But the general record of practically all the higher musical activities of the country last season comes out in full force and with all its wonted permanent value.

Mr. Wilson's little book could not be spared. The preservations of these accurate and careful data of our musical lite is an unique service for which the compiler deserves general thanks, which, probably, is about all he gets for it.

About Our Organ Becitals, One section of Mr. Wilson's year book seemed particularly suggestive after last week's discussion of the Allegheny free "organ recitals." It was the list of works week's discussion of the Allegheny free "organ recitals." It was the list of works played by Mr. Samuel P. Warren in his 20 organ recitals (Nos. 202 to 221) at Grace Church, New York. Eighty-seven of the 108 compositions were written for the organ, and they included numerous sonatas, organ symphonies and other works of two or more separate movements. The composers were represented as follows:

Bach, J. C., 1; Bach, J. S., 15; Beethoven, 3; Rossi, 2; Brahms, 1; Brosiz, 1; Bruhns, 1; Claussmann, 1; Clerambault, 1; Durand, 1; Claussmann, 1; Clerambault, 1; Durand, 1; Eyken, 1; Franck, 1; Gade, 3; Grison, 4; Guilmant, 4; Handel, 3; Hesse, 1; Hopkins, E. J., 1; Huber, 1; Jadassohn, 1; King, Oliver, 1; Krebs, 1; Kretchimer, 1; Lemmens, 1; Li-zt, 4; Mendelssohn, 2; Merkel, 5; Moscheles, 1; Mozart, 2; Muffat, 1; Pachelbel, 1; Paradies, 1; Parker, 4; Pachelbel, 1; Paradies, 1; Parker, 4; Piutti, 1; Reubke, 1; Rheinberger, 3; Ritter, A. G., 2; Saint-Saens, 1; Schellenberg, 1; Schumann, Chara, 1; Schuman, Robert, 1; Seiby, 1; Smart, 1; Stehle, 1; Svendsen, 1; Thiele, 1; Ulrich, 1; Wagner, 2; Widor, 8; Wood, W. G., 1. Such a list might contain rather too large a proportion of "intellectual" music for the popular free recitals in Allegheny. But if Mr. Warren had played exactly the same programmes in his admirable style over there, there is no doubt that the people would have had a greater and more lasting enjoyment than they got from the pieces and playing they did hear.

hey got from the pieces and playing they What is wanted there is a series of legit what is wanted there is a series of legitimate organ programmes chosen specially
for popular audiences and played in a manner to delight every listener and set the
needed standard of organ playing for all.
That is a work worthy of a great organist,
and the missionary work for the common
people is the best part of it.

C. W. S.

BRASS BAND AND DRUM CORPS

Get Ready for the Campaign. The great Presidental campaign has begun and all persons that intend organizing either a brass band or a drum corps should do so immediately, as there is no time to lose. Call at or write to H. Kleber & Bro.'s, No. 505 Wood street, Pittsburg, for catalogues and prices of their instruments. They carry a full line of the celebrated Higham, Pourcelle, Slater and Empire band instruments, and also a complete work of drums and sand also a complete stock of drums and every other article necessary for a full out fit. At Kieber Bros.' you will also find a large variety of drums and cornets for boys at special prices.

PITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE R. R. Special Excursions.

August 9, Niagara Falls and return..... August 9, Toronto and return...... August 9, 12 and 13, Lake Chautauqua A Sign on Your House

Some time ago may have brought you an occasional tenant for your rooms, but not so nowadays. The cents-word advertising columns, under "Rooms To Let" in The Dispatch, answer that purpose with better results to-day.

Via B. & O. B. B. on Thursday, August 11.
Rate \$10 the round trip, and tickets good for
12 days and good to stop at Washington
City. Trains leave Pittsburg at 8 A. M. and
9:20 P. M.

NOTICE.

The central office of Has been removed from 16 Sixth at to the book and news depot of Roman Staley. No. 315 Wood st., co. Fourth av. Alleghens of fice, Ley Bros'. music store. 129 Ohio st. au7-90

THE LARGEST AND LEADING MILLINERY HOUSE IN WEST. PENNI

Amply and beautifully demonstrated. every day in the week, that our wonderful and popular low prices for first-class goods make a most powerful combination,



attracting thousands from near at home and far away who not only study to save money, but get best of everything that money can procure by coming to Danziger's.

In a few short weeks Pittsburg's annual big show'll be in full blast again. Her hospitable gates 'll be thrown wide open to welcome the tens of thousands of strangers that'll be sojourning and sightseeing within her borders. Well, there'll be lots to see. Machinery Hall, as usual, will be eeming with the brainy products of American genius and science, while all over the vast building (not a nook or corner 'll be unoccupied) will be displayed the resultant outcomes of art, science, commerce, intelligence, culture and general progressiveness of a large and fastly increasing community. We expect some of Mr. Danziger's European purchases here by that time. But, be they here or not, depend upon it, as usual, we'll do our share toward making the Exposition of '92 an assured, first-class success; and, right here, we'd take this opportunity of cordially inviting all visitors to our great, big, brilliant stores, Sixth and Penn. Walk all around, upstairs and downstairs; consider yourselves under no obligation to buy; make yourself at home. If you see anything that strikes your fancy, however, polite clerks will be ready to wait on you. The fact is, unless you visit Danziger's stores you haven't seen the best half of the Exposition.

Good News for You From Our Cloak Rooms.

We had intended that the great replevin sale of Fall-weight Reefers and Blazers should only be on our bargain days, last Friday and Saturday; but, owing to the fact that many hundreds of people could not even get within sight of them those days, very many more could not attend at all those days, so that for these and other causes we have decided to continue this sale a few days longer, But mind, this is the last opportunity you'll have of buying Fall Wraps for a mere moiety of their first cost. Fashionable, stylish, well-made and excellently finished \$5 to \$25 Jackets

Now from \$1.49 to \$10 each.

Just One From the Wrappers, but It's a Boomer From Boomerdom,

We'll give the stout ladies a chance this time. We've got close onto a couple of thousands of the celebrated Arnold's Zephyr Wrappers-most elegant styles as well as material-40, 42, 44 bust measure, tight body lining, fan back and gathered front-all of those pretty \$3 Wrappers Now for 98c each.

Heart Rejoicers From the Curtain and Linen Rooms.

There's not very many of these—possibly 500 or so—handsome odd Lace Curtains; they're mates of curtains that were very cheap, from \$1 to \$5 a pair, but being odd they'll sell at odd prices,

Then there's another odd lot, some only a pair of a kind, others again have 2 or 3 pairs of a kind—they're worth all the way from \$2 50 to \$7 50 a pair—they'll sell

Now for 99c, \$1 24, \$1 49, \$1 99, \$2 49 and \$2 99 a pair.

1,000 very handsome and rich \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$10 Lace Bed Sets

Now for 99c, \$1 49, \$1 99, \$2 49, \$2 99, \$3 49, \$3 99 and \$4 99 a set.

672 great, big \$1, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2, \$2 50, \$3 and \$3 50 pretty White Bedspreads

Now for 74c, 99c, \$1 24, \$1 49, \$1 74, \$1 99 and \$2 49 each.

125 pieces heavy and wide, likewise beautiful, patterns 40c, 50c, 75c, 88c and \$1 Cream

Damask Tabling

Now for 25c, 39c, 49c, 59c and 69c a yard.

70 pieces of 40c, 75c and \$1 pure turkey red Table Damask, lovely designs,

Now for 25c, 49c and 74c a yard.

From Belts and Fans We'll Lay Out Some Timely and

1,000 of the 18c, 38c, 50c and 75c Leather Thousands of 10c, 15c and 50c Japanes Belts Now for 12c, 24c, 39c and 49c. Fans For 5c, 9c and 24c each Oc, 75c and \$1 double bodice Leather Belts,

makes a very comfortable and stylish belt, Now for 24c, 49c and 59c each. and the 50c. 75c and \$1 black Velvet Bodice Belts all to sell Now for 24c, 39c and 74c each.

Oc White Canvas Belts

Seasonable Low Price Delineators. For 5c. 9c and 24c each Lovely Gauze Fans, beautifully decorated,

50c, \$1 and \$1 50 fans, For 24c, 49c and 74c each. Elegantly rich \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50 and \$2 Silk Fans Now for 49c, 69c, 74c and 99c each. Very choice those pretty 50c, \$1 and \$2 Feather Fans

Now for 24c, 49c and 99c each. A big lot of 20e and 40e Pocket Fans Now for 12c and 24c each

Men's Shirts, and Underwear for Men and Women at Regular Open Sesame Prices.

An awfully nice range of Men's very pretty one dollar Crepe Cloth Shirts

Now for 69c each. Lovely styles of Men's \$2, \$2 50 and \$2 75 super French Flannel Outing Shirts Now for \$1 35, \$1 89 and \$1 98 each
Then there's a couple very choice lots of \$2 and \$2 25 Imported Madras Outing Shirts

Now for \$1 24 and \$1 49 each.

A very special lot of \$3 rich black Silk Outing Shirts all to be laid out Men's very fine 85c French Balbriggan Underwear to be sold Now Another lot extra superior \$1 50 English and French Balbriggan Underwear Now for 59e each. Now for 89c each

An exceedingly nice lot of Men's 40c fast black Half Hose
Now for 24c a pair, 6 pairs for \$1 37. 40c very fine Lisle and Balbriggan Sox for men And there's a most astonishing lot of 20c full regular made Sox all to go out A most excellent exposition of Ladies' 40c and 50c Egyptian Lisie Ribbed Vests And another lot of Ladies' very fine French Lisle 75c Ribbed Vests Then see the Ladies' extra super, pure, rich Silk \$1 40, \$1 50 and \$2 Ribbed Vesta

Handkerchief Rattlers and Infants' Supplies That'll Go Out Lively This Week.

Ladies' 18c and 25c White Handkerchiefs, beautifully hemstitched and elegantly embroidered.

Now for 11c and 15c each.

Ladies' very fine 40c Handkerchiefs, handsomely scalloped edge and daintily hemstitched, Gents' plain white and pretty colored border 20c Handkerchiefs, nicely hemstite and 2-inch hems, Now 3 for 25 Gents' nice colored bordered 15c Handkerchiefs, hemstitched, all neat, pretty patterns, Infants' 50c, \$1 and \$1 50 exceedingly cute and pretty fine Flannel Sacques

Now for 24c, 49c and 99c each.

Infents' 45c, 75c and \$1 50 tiny, wee Moccasins, both in chamois and kid Now for 24c, 49c and 99c each Basement High-Price Thumpers That'll Keep Us Busy This Week.

We've got a carload of 1-quart 75c Tin Fruit Cans, off they go Now for 48c a dozen. There's a very handsome selection of \$5 English Porcelain Tea Sets, 56 beautifully dec orated pieces,

Also, elegantly and richly decorated \$8 Porcelain Tollet Sets, 12 pieces,

Now for \$4 49 a set. Charmingly attractive those prettily decorated 75c Porcelain Cuspidors

Thousands upon thousands of 5c Jelly Glasses, with covers, to be given away

A carload of the 50c celebrated, world-famed, "Never Break" Spiders and Griddles

Ladies' quarter-dollar fast black Hose, double heels and toes, seamless, Ladies' fast black Hose-45c stockings-with attractively pretty light tops, full regular made, An elegant lot of Ladies' 75c to \$1 Hose, ribbed or plain, fancy, solid colors or black, 50 different selections, Now for 49c a pa Children's 30c stainless black Hose—they're seamless, too, and either ribbed or plain—

Misses' 75c very fine French ribbed cotton Hose, sizes 6 to 834, Stores Close at 5 P. M., Except Saturdays.