

no doubt of their success. Welsh tin's days are numbered.

Whatsoever to Keep Up Courage.

A recent issue of the Industrial World, published in Swansea, the official organ of the tinplate workers in Wales, is filled with lamentations and wallings about the gloomy condition of the trade on the other side of the water. After giving the tinplate workers credit for the "tinplate's distress fund," this paper adds: "Every tinplate worker must feel that to alleviate the great distress now prevailing, prompt attention should be paid to the payment of the sixpence levy imposed by the council."

In another place the journal records the stoppage of several tinplate works. William Williams, the manager of Upper Forest Tinplate Works, supplements the notice of the shut down of his works after the expiration of 28 days with the following: "I much regret to be obliged to take the above step, but the continued increased depression in the trade makes no alternative. I hope, after the expiration of the above notice, to be able to find partial employment for you, so as to minimize your loss as far as possible. But of course all will depend upon the demand, and the rates obtainable for tinplate."

The Industrial World comments upon the closing of another works as follows: "It will be observed that the notice only applies to the tinhouse; hence the inference that the blacking does not permit the burrs Mills will be sent to be coated in America."

Hoping for Better Times.

Editorially under the caption of "The Gloomy Outlook," it prints the following:

American protectionists doubtless rejoice at the present gloom which is upon the tinplate trade, and naturally they crow as if they can ever believe that the McKinley tariff has permanently injured the great Welsh staple trade. That the tariff has injured the trade is undeniable, but not in the way the protectionist would have us believe. The present stagnation is certainly due to American-made plates pushing the Welsh plates out of the market. It is the only thing that would justify any shouting on the part of Cousin Jonathan. It can readily be believed that the advance in the price of tin has checked consumption through the adoption of other materials, and that the use of iron or steel in tin view of the election induces every consumer to hold as little stocks as possible. This, however, does not result in permanent injury to the Welsh trade. We have hitherto gone through periods of depression almost equal to the present, when employers had not the boom created by McKinley to help them to tide it over.

Result of Trying to Beat the Tariff. The great industry of the tariff did not bring about an unusual demand for a time. To meet this, and to secure the high profits then possible, mills were laid down at old works and new works started, which turned out almost the whole production of the works now being run through the depression. The responsibility of the present gloomy outlook can be well divided between Wales and Washington. This week notices to terminate contracts have been given at Upper Forest and Worcester Steel and Tin Plate Works, Morrison, Cumbria Tinhouse, Swansea, and Avon Vale Tinplate Works, Aberavon. This, coming as it does when so many other works are idle already, makes the winter prospects of the thousands dependent upon the tin plate trade most serious, facing as they do a coming winter.

This is rather a weak way of putting the matter when compared with the following article clipped from the South Wales Daily News:

It is evidently in the interests of masters and men that something should be done to enable works to be carried on and prices kept at such a level that the tinplate industry and its tariff, should be able to understand the Yankee, and so render useless his last attempt at tariff reduction.

Expecting an Unpleasant Surprise.

Something more decided than the "sit down and wait to see what will turn up policy" is required; for if we depend upon the McKinley act being repealed in the face of the strenuous efforts of the tinplate industry in America to produce plates we shall probably be unpleasantly surprised within the next few months. The question is, what shall we do? It is certainly not fair to the manufacturer to expect him to carry on his works at a loss. On the other hand, can the men be expected to place the proprietors in a position to make an undue profit on the tinplate trade, that to enable works that are stopped because they did not pay to restart operations must be made. In all other trades it is the custom for wages to follow prices up and down; until now the need of such a custom has not been so strongly felt in the tinplate trade, but against the exceptional circumstances that have forced prices to the lowest level, it is clear that exceptional measures must be taken, and it is therefore the duty of masters to meet the tinplate men, explain the position, and explicitly expound what would enable them to work without loss, and it is equally the duty of men to do their best to meet them, remembering that carrying on the works at no profit is to the manufacturer actual loss. He loses the interest of his capital, which on a work of eight mills, allowing the cost to be but £400 per mill, would be a large item.

Wages Must Be Cut Down.

Such a course, then, as that sketched above would appear reasonable and just, and one great step, I venture to say, toward it would be for the men's union to instruct the various branches that they had authority to meet the masters and endeavor to come to terms. One thing further may be mentioned. It is said that the proprietors of some of the works stopped have expressed themselves as ready to receive proposals from the men. This course is certainly not to be commended, being calculated to arouse the suspicion that what these men are doing is to get the proprietors to carry on the works to the benefit of their workpeople and put down American competition so as to make a profit, at the expense of the workpeople.

From a circular of appeal which was widely circulated at Pontardawe, the Industrial World prints in extract which ends with "Stick to your work boys at Pontardawe because the Americans take it."

TEMPERANCE WOMEN MEET.

They Held Their Annual Convention in Pittsburgh Yesterday—A Fair Attendance—Delegates Chosen to National and State Conventions.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Allegheny county held their annual convention in the chapel of the Southfield Street M. E. Church yesterday. The attendance was not large. Mrs. J. M. Porter presided, and Mrs. F. J. Martin and Mrs. A. F. Bryce acted as secretaries.

Officers for the ensuing year elected are as follows: President, Mrs. M. N. Calhoun, of Verona; Vice President at Large, Mrs. J. M. Porter, of Allegheny City; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. A. J. Bryce, Allegheny City; Recording Secretary, Mrs. E. A. Harris, Pittsburgh; Treasurer, Mrs. Dr. John Hamilton, Allegheny City. Mrs. L. L. Rainey, of East End, Pittsburgh, was elected delegate to the national convention which meets in Denver, Col., and Mrs. C. W. Newell and Mrs. T. Harper, of Sterrett Union, Pittsburgh, were elected delegates to the State convention which meets at New Castle October 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11.

A beautiful banner was presented to the convention by the retiring President, Mrs. J. M. Porter, of Allegheny. Mrs. William Peck, of Allegheny, read a paper on "Scientific Temperance," in which she said that great good was being accomplished through the scientific study of temperance in the public schools.

Miss McDonald, of McKeesport, Secretary of the Press Committee, reported that there is a general inclination of the newspapers to give the reports of the meetings of the local unions good notice, and to encourage the temperance work generally.

Resolutions were passed appealing to the World's Fair Commissioners not to allow the doors of the Exposition to be open on Sunday, nor intoxicating liquors to be sold on the Exposition grounds.

Mrs. W. B. Rhodes, State Superintendent of the Young Women's Christian Temperance Union, was present, and spoke in glowing terms of the good work being accomplished by the unions throughout the State.

Mrs. E. F. Grimm, of Pittsburgh, reported that the soldiers and sailors' branch of the union was meeting with much success everywhere.

## APPEALS TO DR. LEE.

THE BUILDING BOOM.

A Small-Sized Town Being Erected Within City Limits Every Month—Labor Strikes Have Had Little Effect—Scarcity of Iron Beams.

The strikes about the city do not seem to have any material effect in depressing the enterprising spirit of the capitalists of Pittsburgh. Last month was the busiest 31 days ever known in the history of the Building Inspectors' office. In fact all of the months following the declaration of the various strikes have been above the average.

During the month of June permits were issued for 365 buildings, the contracts amounting to \$710,115. July shows that 333 building permits were given, the contracts aggregating \$645,507. In the month of August, the largest month since the office has been established, there were permits issued for 421 buildings, the cost of which aggregated \$1,389,488. In this amount are included contracts for Joseph Horne & Co.'s new building is included, being erected at \$305,000.

The business so far this month has been dull, as it always is at this time of the year, but the contracts in view will make the month's business amount to considerable. Among the large buildings about to be let contracts, which have not been entered, are the new Carnegie block on Fifth avenue, the Herron building on the old Christ Church property, and a large schoolhouse in the West End. The coming months, October and November, are usually the very good months for the building trade. This month is always dull, as is July after the spring building boom. During the month of August there was \$180,000 put in dwelling houses in the Twentieth ward alone.

"You can see," said the Building Inspector, "that we are building a small town within the city limits every month."

The Builders' Exchange reports some little trouble connected with the delaying of work on buildings by the scarcity of iron. Contractor J. W. King was forced to suspend work on Captain Vandergriff's building at the corner of Wood and Water streets Saturday. This is the second time work has been stopped on account of the contractor being unable to get iron beams. The strike is not delaying the majority of the buildings, however, as the number of large business houses where iron is required in the construction of the building is small, and to the number of dwellings now being built.

George Free, owner of the dump boat monopoly, came in for another roast from the ash and garbage haulers yesterday. A committee waited on the Mayor to answer Free's claim that he could not afford to allow the use of his boat for less than 35 and 65 cents for one and two horse wagon loads respectively. The former price had been 25 and 50 cents. According to the haulers one of Free's boats will hold an average of 500 wagon loads. Figuring at the old price on one-horse loads this would give Free \$175 a day, less the wages of his drivers. The haulers say that under the new rates they are unable to make over 75 cents to \$1 a day, including their horses and wagons. The Mayor called on Chief Bigelow and consulted him on the question, with the result that Free will be required to reduce rates to-day. He only pays \$12 a month for his wharf privileges, and, as the health officers will allow no garbage or ashes dumped elsewhere in the city, Free has a monopoly of the business.

The Mayor favors competition. The Mayor has proposed to open a competition in the dump boat business, which, if carried out, will lessen the trouble from that source and cheapen the cost.

The inspection of the sanitary arrangements and ventilation of hotels began yesterday. Chief Brown says some of the hotels, judging from what was found yesterday, are in a terrible condition as to sanitary arrangements. One of the well-known hotels is particularly described as being dangerous to the health and life of the occupants. A number of others visited were nearly as bad. When the inspection is completed proper remedies will be applied.

A meeting will be held in Mayor Gourley's office to-day at 3 o'clock, to which about 40 physicians have been invited, to confer on the best preventives to be employed in event of cholera making its appearance in the city. The apparatus for making inspections of suspected cholera cases has arrived from New York. It will be placed in the gymnasium building at the Grand street, which is being fitted up as a laboratory.

Will Inspect the Sweater Shops. Chief Brown says he will order an inspection of sweater shops as soon as the school, hotel and public building inspections are finished. The Chief and the Mayor discussed the matter yesterday, and decided that something should be done to stop the spread of disease from that source, but until the inspectors make a report they hardly know where to begin. The Chief received several letters relative to the toby making shops known as sweater shops in the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth wards yesterday, but the statements were too indefinite to justify action.

Dr. McKeever, of the Central Board of Education, called on the Mayor yesterday and denied the statement of Plumbing Inspector Taggart that the Third ward schoolhouse was not in a healthy sanitary condition. A letter from the Holy Ghost College faculty makes a similar denial as to the condition of that institution.

Dr. Kirk and Inspector Morley yesterday morning inspected ten immigrants who came in over the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were found to be in good health, and from the inspection station at New York, and as they seemed in a healthy condition, were passed on. A large train of immigrants is expected on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad this morning.

STORY OF A DIAMOND. Or An Echo of the Tough Millionaire Club's Fatal Excursion.

In the moving of an ice box on the steamboat City of Pittsburgh yesterday, the employees found a diamond shirt stud. It proved to be one lost by Benek Cornelius on the night of the memorable excursion of the so-called Millionaires' Club a few months ago, on which Sparrow Hughes was drowned. The ice box stood on the deck where Cornelius had been in a fight and had never been moved since. When the diamond was found yesterday the shirt stud was straightened out, showing that the stud had been jerked from the owner's shirt bosom by one of his "millionaire" associates and afterward lost or thrown away to avoid arrest.

Still Pursuing Morrison. Frank Morrison was committed to jail yesterday for a hearing in court on a charge of aggravated assault and battery made by W. J. Greenfield. The case grows out of a fight that occurred over a month ago. The men were at a picnic at Allegheny. Coming home a row took place on the train, and Greenfield had Morrison and two other men arrested. Morrison was sent to the workhouse for 30 days and after he was released an information was made against him.

Smokers Are Being Notified. Chief Bigelow yesterday sent out notices to all persons using boilers in the smoke prohibitive district, that he will prosecute those who do not have their plants equipped to prevent the discharge of smoke by the 1st of October. Only a few have obeyed the ordinance, which went into effect on that date, the others apparently being under the impression the law does not apply to them.

The Wagon Runaway the Most. There was a lively runaway in the South-side market last night about 8 o'clock. A horse attached to a wagon belonging to the Diamond Bakery ran down Carson toward South Eleventh street. The driver was thrown from his seat and James Kirk was struck and knocked down. No one was seriously injured, but the wagon was considerably damaged.

## DECISION DELAYED.

O'Donnell Still in Jail Pending the Court's Conclusion ON THE APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Attorneys on Both Sides Make Earnest Efforts in the Case.

THE GRAND JURY ON HOMESTEAD CASES.

The hearing on the application of Hugh O'Donnell, charged with murder in connection with the Homestead riot, was concluded yesterday afternoon. Judge Porter reserved his decision in the case. Pending the decision Mr. O'Donnell will remain in jail. Before the court adjourned Judge Porter said he might be able to decide the case to-day, but he would not delay a conclusion later than Saturday. A large crowd attended the hearing yesterday. The lawyers on both sides made strong efforts for and against the prisoner, and several times during the presentation of the case the spectators were in a state of commotion. O'Donnell interrupted to correct Mr. Patterson, whose speech was pointed and often bitter in his review of Mr. O'Donnell's part in the trouble during and after the riot.

The first witness called yesterday was C. C. Moor, of THE DISPATCH. He was at Homestead on the morning of July 6, and at 1 o'clock, in company with a number of reporters, went with O'Donnell to the tower of the Bessemer converter. The defendant was asked by Moor what a number of men some distance away were going to do, and O'Donnell replied: "They are going to throw oil on the barges. We are going to win."

A Plumber Held Up. A. W. Hauser, an Allegheny plumber, was in Homestead on July 6. He was stopped on the street by O'Donnell and afterward he was recognized and let pass.

T. J. McCarthy, who was formerly employed with the Carnegie Company as a clerk, and who went into the mill to work after the strike, was called. He saw O'Donnell with the procession of Pinkertons after the surrender. He had a gun, but the witness did not know the circumstances under which he got it. He heard a man say "shoot the ——— or they will make a break."

"Wasn't it O'Donnell who said that?" Captain Breck asked.

"No; Dick Scott," the witness replied.

On cross-examination the witness said he heard Mr. O'Donnell make his speech and advise the men that the Pinkertons be allowed to go.

Harvey Richardson, a steel worker, was on the ground during the riot. He stated that the men were firing guns and that O'Donnell was among them.

At this point Captain Breck read the testimony of Steven Hill taken at a former hearing.

J. A. Tanner, a former reporter of THE DISPATCH, stated that an article which he wrote on the work of the Advisory Board had been furnished him by O'Donnell. In regard to the alleged disbandment of the board, he asked O'Donnell if it was not a "bluff." The latter replied that the newspaper men would get all the news. Tanner said meetings had been held after the board was said to have been disbanded.

Attorney Breck here started to close, but Judge Porter said: "Mr. Breck, you are required to show one point that you are required to show."

"What is that?"

"You have failed to show that Klein is dead."

Attorney Cox said the defense would admit the death of Klein, and the judge directed that it be placed in evidence that Klein died in Pittsburgh from gunshot wounds received on the boat.

Pleading for Liberty. Mr. Cox then began his address to the Court in behalf of Mr. O'Donnell. In the Connors case he said the defense almost admitted the killing in order to bring out all the evidence in the case. He said that the additional evidence offered in the Klein case reinforced the prosecution. He took up the origin of the fight and the organization of the Advisory Board, which he said was a legitimate body and could not be considered a conspiracy.

"You need not discuss that," Judge Porter said.

"Your Honor admits it?"

"Then all the evidence is that from July 1 to July 5 the actions of the Advisory Board were of a peaceful character," Mr. Cox went on.

"If you mean to say that the turning back of the sheriff was peaceful? It was an outrageous piece of disorder," Judge Porter said.

Mr. Cox said he did not defend that action. Those who were members of the crowd were culpable, but he did not defend Mr. O'Donnell's conduct, but he held responsible. He discussed the legal right of the men to have and use a signal for the purpose of notifying everyone of the approach of non-union men. Mr. Cox cited several cases in support of his position and continued: "I believe it was the duty of the Pinkertons to have retreated when they saw an armed force on shore. They had no right to force a landing to the extent of precipitating bloodshed."

Court here took a recess until 1 o'clock, when Mr. Cox continued his address. He took the position that it was necessary for the Commonwealth to show a specific intent to murder. "It must be shown," he said, "that the Advisory Board conspired to kill, and that O'Donnell was one of the conspirators, and that he was an actual participant in the murder of Detective Klein."

Mr. Cox then paid a high tribute to O'Donnell's bravery, pleading with the men to let the Pinkerton men to leave the boat without being compelled to run the gauntlet, in the face of the fact that no high authority, as President of the Amalgamated Association, had been accused by some of going to Homestead with his pockets filled with the dollars of the Carnegie Company for the purpose of effecting the release of the Pinkertons.

The Points at Issue. Judge Porter here laid down what he considered the points in the case, as follows: "Was there a combination or conspiracy?" "Was their intent to commit murder?" "Was the defendant a member of the combination?"

D. F. Patterson then spoke for the prosecution. He addressed the Court for nearly two hours. He spoke first of the Court's duty in the premises. He said he thought the highest duty of the Court was to decide the case as the law stands, and that he had given out to several newspaper correspondents the fact that they had a regularly equipped military organization for the purpose of guarding all the highways leading to the mill. He drew the inference that the disappearance of O'Donnell on the morning when it was first reported that non-union men were coming over the B. & O. road, that the signal which brought down the mill, was sounded by the defendant or other members of the board.

Mr. Patterson reviewed the evidence from the morning of the 6th of July and recited all the incidents with which the defendant was identified. He pictured the various violent assemblages, and said that, although O'Donnell was present, there was not a word of evidence to show that he had

tried to prevent any of the disorders or bloodshed.

The Recognized Leader.

On the contrary it was shown that O'Donnell was the recognized leader. He had more power over the men than the higher officials of the Amalgamated Association, and after they had failed to secure peace and after they had been exhausted by the lives of the Pinkertons, O'Donnell succeeded in inducing them to allow them to go, provided they would give up their arms. The case was then closed and Judge Porter said he might be able to render a decision to-day and probably not until Saturday.

Among those who attended the hearing were two Homestead merchants who were willing to bail O'Donnell.

The grand jury is now busily engaged on the Homestead cases, and is not handing down many bills. Only three were handed down yesterday. A true bill was found against Andrew Patterson, on a charge of larceny, and ignored bills were returned in the cases of Joseph and Margaret Metz, on charges of assault and battery.

ARTISTS AT THE FAIR.

Their Paintings Must Be Ready for Inspection Very Shortly.

John W. Beatty, one of the judges of American art for the Chicago World's Fair, has received copies of a publication containing general information for artists and others who desire to exhibit paintings, for distribution in Western Pennsylvania. Copies of the work have been sent to all Pennsylvania artists whose names could be secured, but with the view of placing it within the reach of any who may have been missed, or whose names were not placed on the mailing list a sufficient number have been sent to this city and they may be secured by application to Mr. Beatty, or to Joseph E. Woodwell, the other member of the jury.

The time for the commission to report is rapidly approaching and in order that Pennsylvania may be fittingly represented in the art department our artists and others desiring to contribute paintings, should lose no time in making applications for space. All such applications must be in by November 1. Artists are not only invited to contribute works which they now have in their possession, but they are also asked to send lists of their principal works, together with the names and addresses of owners. No painting will be exhibited without the consent of the artist who produced the work.

NO HOPE IN THE WEST.

But Ike Hill Thinks the Democratic Party Will Carry Ohio.

Ike Hill, for 17 years assistant sergeant at arms of Congress, was a passenger for Washington last evening. He had been at his home in Newark, and he expects to return October 1 and remain in Ohio until after the election, whooping it up for Cleveland. Ike is a character in Washington, and all the politicians that haunt the national capital know him.

"We have heard nothing lately but reports from Buzzard's Bay and Lone Lake," he said. "This will stop now, and both parties will get down to work. I was opposed to the spirit of his speech it will brighten Democratic prospects all over the country. I feel as if we were going to win. As for Ohio, I think we never had a better chance of carrying the State in a Presidential year. I want to say that Ohio is not one of those States like Iowa, Michigan and Illinois. They are going Republican. The Farmers' Alliance will give Iowa to Harrison sure. I look for no hope from the West, but keep your eye on the Buckeye State, see."

REBUILDING BRIDGES.

The Engineers' Society Has an Interesting Discussion of the Subject.

An interesting meeting of the Engineers' Society of Western Pennsylvania was held last night at their rooms on Fifth street. It was the evening for the discussion of mechanical subjects. Gustave Kaufman read a paper on the reconstruction of the Ninth street bridge, explaining how it was possible to supplant an old-fashioned, covered, wooden bridge with the handsome, modern, iron and steel structure which stands to-day a monument to the builder, without causing the suspension of traffic for a single day. Mr. Kaufman's description of the work in detail was highly instructive, and while lengthy, was listened to attentively. A general discussion followed.

Next Monday night the chemical section of the society will have the floor.

SUSPECTED OF MURDER.

Two Italians Who Answer Descriptions of Men Wanted at Niagara.

Detective Sol Conson arrested two Italians on Fifth avenue near Stevenson street yesterday afternoon on suspicion of being fugitives from Niagara Falls, where two Italians are wanted for a murder committed there last Saturday. Chief of Police Dinan, of Niagara Falls, sent a telegram here on Monday giving a description of the men. The pair answer the description almost exactly. They speak very little English, but admitted they came from New York State. They had a lot of tobes that were bought in the City.

One is about 28 years old and the other 21. The latter made a hard fight against arrest. They were locked up in No. 2 police station and Chief Dinan notified for fuller particulars.

A WOMAN WITH A TEMPER.

Lucy Jenkins Cuts Her Husband on the Shoulder With a Big Knife.

George Jenkins, a colored puddler, who lives on Smallman street, got into a quarrel with his wife Lucy last evening. She grabbed a big knife, and cut him on the shoulder, the blood flowing out at the artery. He ran up Penn avenue, but soon fell from the loss of blood. Lucy was arrested after a hard struggle.

BEAUTIFUL BEYOND COMPARE.

The Pianos at Klebers', 506 Wood Street.

The musical instruments just received and on exhibition at H. Kleber & Bro.'s music warehouse, 510 Wood street, are objects of delight and admiration. In the presence of these master works of Steinway's, Connors' and Opra Pianos, as well as the Vocalion Church Organs, all other makes must take a back seat, and this is the reason why Kleber's pianos are so popular. The trade is done by the Kleber Bros., for people know that no sharp tricks are ever played at Kleber's. Their pianos are sold at an upward of \$50 lower than at any other music store.

DELPH & BELL.

Furniture Bargains.

Eight or ten good parlor suits in blue silk coverings from \$65 up. Fine oak or cherry frame parlor suits, six pieces, in silk, tiffany or brocade, \$45, \$50, \$55 and up. Solid mahogany parlor suits in the coverings, \$60 up. Parlor beds for \$10 and \$12. Elegant cabinet folding beds, \$13. Combination folding beds, \$14 and upward. Antique oak chamber suits, \$15 and upward. Large glass chamber suits, solid oak, \$25 and up. Silk plush or taffety rockers, \$30 up. Silk plush or taffety rockers, with arms, \$4 up. A full assortment of all kinds of furniture at low prices.

DELPH & BELL,

15 and 15 Federal st., Allegheny.

709-621 PENN AVE.

## A WILD WOMAN.

Terrible the Inhabitants of Montrose—Children Scared Away From Their Favorite Playground—She Claims to Be Looking for Her Husband—Residents Suspicious of Her.

The little town of Montrose, on the West Penn Railroad, has a mysterious woman who comes no one knows whence and disappears no one knows whither. She has been variously named "the wild woman of the hollow," and "the crazy woman of Squaw Hollow." She appeared about two weeks ago in the little ravine that cuts the town a short distance below the station. Every few days she disappears for a time, always to come back when the townspeople have begun to feel relief and congratulate themselves on being forever rid of her. A chalice dress, in which faded rags struggle to assert their color through the soiled white of its ground, clings limp and soot about her angular figure. A dilapidated hat of antique pattern crowns her closely cropped black hair, and from under a fluffy bang flash two fierce black eyes.

Several times she has chased children along the road that skirts the hollow, so that now not a child in the town will venture into the ravine, once their favorite playground.

"She was hanging around my place one evening," said a man who lives near the hollow, "and I went out to ask her what she wanted. She said she was waiting for a man, but she had not seen him for a long time. I have not noticed her since, though the children say they have seen her."

One woman whose house she hung about suspiciously asked her what she was doing there. She claimed that she was hunting for her husband, who had disappeared while she was in the hospital. Opinions in Montrose vary in regard to the stranger. Some incline to the opinion that she is insane, others that she is a man in disguise. Unless she leaves the place soon the people claim they will find a way of ridding themselves of her society.

CUSTOMERS SAY THEY NEVER SAW THE LIKE OF SIMEN'S BOYS' SHOES.

For style and wearing qualities. The \$1.50 shoes are made of the best finished Satin Oil Calf, solid leather throughout, in lace, button and congress sizes, 1 to 5 1/2. Other dealers charge you \$2 for the same quality. Do you see the point?

Boys' Leather and Rubber Boots, best qualities at lowest prices, at

G. D. SIMEN'S,

78 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY, PA.

X. B.—Store closes at 6 P. M., except Saturdays.

HUGUS & HACKE.

To accommodate the increased business our Upholstery Department has been greatly enlarged and now occupies the entire third floor. We invite an inspection of this, the largest, best lighted and best stocked Upholstery Department in this vicinity.

This week we open our early importations of Upholstery Fabrics, Lace Curtains, Portieres and Drapery Materials, many new and exclusive designs.

We make a specialty of Brass and Iron Bedsteads; a line of over 200 now in display; high grade goods, but not high prices.

Designs and estimates furnished for all kinds of furniture remodeling and interior decorations.

Cloak Department.

Our new lines of Seal Coats and Fur Garments shown for the first time this week.

STERLING SILVER NEVER SO LOW IN PRICE AS NOW.

The public is reaping the benefit of cheap silver in all kinds of Tea and Tableware. Never in our history has silver been so cheap, styles so elegant and workmanship so fine.

Superb Wedding Gifts.

E. P. ROBERTS & SONS,

FIFTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.

709-621 PENN AVE.

His Injury Was Fatal.

James E. Jones, of Columbus, died at the West Penn Hospital yesterday morning. He was not yet 19 years old, and was an engineer of a yard locomotive at the Homestead mill. He fell off a train on Monday night and was run over, having his thigh crushed. His body was taken to Columbus last night by his mother, who had not seen him since last April.

The Leading Pittsburgh, Pa. Dry Goods House. Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1892.

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVE. STORES.

Everything That is New and Stylish and Fashionable In the Way of FALL WRAPS AND JACKETS.

Now ready in our Ladies' Wrap and Suit Department.

Gloth Jackets

In good wearable styles, and all-wool materials, as low as \$4.

Here are a few special numbers that are worth your while to see before you buy:

AT \$7—All-Wool Diagonal Chevot Jacket, 32 inches long, double-breasted, tight-fitting—nobbiest coat in the market that can be retailed at this low price.

AT \$9—All-Wool Chevot Jacket, 36 inches long, double-breasted, close-fitting, lap seams, notch collar, bone buttons. An extra quality for the money.

AT \$10—All-Wool Navy Blue Chevot Jacket, 36 inches long, with gauntlet cuffs, braided trimmings.

AT \$12—All-Wool Navy Blue double-breasted Reefers, half-fitting, 36 inches long, gauntlet cuffs.

AT \$14—All-Wool Whip Cord, double-breasted Reefer, 34 inches long, welt seams, pearl buttons.

AT \$15—All-Wool Imported Mixed Tweed Russian-back Jacket, 34 inches long, finished with leather trimming—extremely stylish.

AT \$10—All-Wool Chevot Box Reefer, 34 inches long, double-breasted, lap seams, one-piece collar.

AT \$12—All-Wool (medium weight) Chevot Jacket, 34 inches long, double-breasted, skeleton lined, notch collar, bone buttons.

AT \$20—All-Wool Imported Mixed Tweed, double-breasted Jacket, Watteau plait back, shield front, 36 inches long.