fact Mr. Braddocks took the offensive on a legal point directly the case was called. He made a motion to quash the indictment on three grounds, first that the civil courts had no jurisdiction; second, that the indictment was not predicated on an information charging the statutory offense of aggravated assault and battery, and third, as to the charge of cutting, stabbing and wounding in the second count the indictment was not supported by the information upon which it was predicated.

The Extent of Military Discipline In the plea which he made, Mr. Brad-docks recited how the punishment of Iams came about. The National Guard had been came about. The National Guard had been ordered to Homestead by the Governor's proclamation, and Iams was subject to military discipline to be enforced by the defendants, who were all duly commissioned officers of the Tenth Regiment. On July 23, after the news of the murderous essault upon Mr. Frick had reached the camp, Iams, who, with the rest of the Tenth, had been ordered out to quell any disturbance that might arise, had shouted in the company street before many of his comrades in the ranks: "Three cheers for the man who killed Frick." He acknowledged that he had done this and refused to make any apology when his superior officer made in-quiry. He was accordingly hung up by the thumbs for as long a time as might be without inflicting permanent injury. Mr. Brad-docks in admitting these facts denied the jurisdiction of the court and contended that the proper tribunal, that is to say a courtmartial, was provided by the act of 1887 un-der which the National Guard was organ-

The Question of Jurisdiction Postponed Judge Porter refused pro forms to grant the motion to quash the indictment, leaving the defendants the gight to raise the ques-tion during the trial or in arrest of judg-ment. So the trial went on, and after an hour or more of hard labor wrestling with jurors who showed symptoms of having opinions and other undesirable evidences of mental activity the box was filled. Here is the jury: Charles Michael, olerk, Alle-



gheny; George Bailey, gentleman, Wilkinsburg; T. C. Douglass, farmer, Elizabeth; Thomas Davis, machinist, Allegheny; Henry Wachter, farmer, Ohio township; William English, farmer, McCandless township; James L. Campbell, contractor, W. Elizabeth, Michael Crackan, Indoor, township; James L. Campbell, contractor, W. Elizabeth; Michael Creehan, labore, Allegheny; J. F. Sykes, carpenter, Versailles township; John Winkelman, Allegheny; David Johns, janitor, Pittsburg; Constant Pappert, plasterer, Allegheny; The jury apparently suited both sides, being of above the average intelligence, but if anything the prosecution liked the looks of the 12 good men and true best. Court adjourned at 12:20 till 1:15, when it reconvened in a smaller room belonging to reconvened in a smaller room belonging to

The first thing that happened when the lawyers had settled down in their new quarters was the revival of the defense's plea, this time as a special plea.

Plea of Jurisdiction Again Argued. Attorney Iams for the prosecution demurred, saving: "Not admitting the truth of the statements in the plea, I contend that the same if true do not constitute a good and lawful defense to the offense charged."

This set the big guns of the other side to lugging out more law books, and Judge Porter selected a few thumping tomes for his own perusal. Mr. Iams went on to attack the plea because it failed to allege that a court martial was held or that the officers accused took Private Iams before a court martial. A mere order of an officer or officers did not give the defendants authority to assault Iams. Senator Robbins then proceeded to argue

in favor of the plea. He said that the de-fense's view was that the Court had no juris-diction. The act of 1887 furnished a complete system of jurisprudence for the National Guard; and under this system court martial was provided to which resort could be had by the soldier for redress. He enumerated the military courts of various grades from regimental to brigade, including one for a provisional brigade. Then he defined mutiny, and with some eloquence described Iams' offense, which he claimed was clearly mutinous. The set of claimed was clearly mutinous. The act of 1887 further provided that in case of war, insurrection or other emergency bringing the National Guard into active service the discipline should conform to that of the regular army, and the United States Army regulations should govern all cases.

A Colonel's Summary Power. The colonel of a regiment was bound to suppress mutiny summarily, for the soldier who even knew of contemplated mutiny and failed to report it, or the officer who failed to suppress it without delay, was liable to court martial or even death. In this case the defendants encountered mutiny and strung the offender up by the thumbs. He cited many cases in the United States courts and State courts to catalying States courts and State courts to establish this view. Under the State code ten days' of a court martial had to be but in Iams' case immediate



Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Streator.

punishment was required and the United States army regulations permitted it to be meted out. Senator Robbins concluded by picturing the damage that would be done to the efficiency not only of the Pennsylvania National Guard, but to the regular army if soldiers were allowed to drag their commanding officers before civil courts every manding officers before civil courts every time they were punished.

Attorney Isms suggested that either the defendants had authority or they had none for their assault upon Isms. If they had authority they must state it.

Judge Porter Asks for Light. Judge Porter remarked that if it were established that there is another and a proper tribunal, and the state of insurrec-

tion were shown, the civil courts would ap-pear to have no jusidiction. Then Attorney Iams tooks up the plea and argued his demurrer to it. He maintained that the military courts had no authority except as recognized by the civil. The especial point that he made was that while in case of mutiny an officer might assault the mutineer then and there to suppress the mutiny, he could not under any law assault him some time after the overt act. "In this case," said Mr. Iams, "Colonel Streator could have in the discharge of his duty in quelling a riot assaulted Iams, but he could not lawfully have done so after sending him to the guardhouse. Force may only be used in prevention and restraint, not in punish-

ment. Yet the defendants plead they com-mitted the assault as punishment."

Mr. Watson, continuing for the prosecu-tion, cited a multitude of cases bearing upon the subject, and incidentally attacked the act of 1887 as unconstitutional, chiefly because of the omission of definite ascrip-tion of the Governor's supreme authority over the National Guard.

Legislators Charged With Treas Mr. Watson created a sensation by charging the framers of the act, though he didn't mention Senator Robbins, who was one of them, with treason. He also insisted that the United States Army regulations were beyond the reach of the common soldier and that their insertiou by allusion in the and that their insertion by allusion in the act of 1887 was clearly unconstitutional. Mr. Sprowles replied at some length defending the plea, and Judge Porter tried to bring matters to a focus by asking this pointed question: "There



are two lines of argument in the defend-ants' plea. First, they say they had the right to punish Iams; second, that there may have been an offense committed of which courts martial have exclusive juris-diction. Now let me ask, the National Guard not being in the field, could a court martial be convened now and impose pun-ishment similar to that imposed in the United States army courts? Could it im-pose three years' imprisonment, for in-stance?"

The attorneys for the defense chorused yes, and the prosecution's lawyers as emthis point for some time and citing cases, Fitz John Porter's among others, on both sides, the Court took the papers and re-served his decision, Judge Porter remarking that his impression was at that juneture that a court martial convened now could only impose military punishment. The case will be continued to-day at 9:30.

WOMEN WANT TO VOTE.

They Hold a Meeting and Discuss the Best Way to Secure the Right of Suffrage-Will Ask for an Amendment to the Con-

A number of ladies and gentlemen of Alegheny who believe that women should have the right to vote met in Carnegie Hall at 8 o'clock last night and effected a temporary organization of what is to be known as the State Equal Suffrage League. Rev. J. W. Sproull, D. D., was made Chairman of the meeting, and Mrs. George King Secretary. A constitution and by-laws which had been previously prepared were read,

had been previously prepared were read, and it was decided to make the organization a permanent one, and at 9:15 the meeting adjourned to meet in Carnegle Hall at 8 Friday evening, November 11.

Mrs. King, the secretary, in speaking of the formation of the league last night said: "We met here to-night for the purpose of forming an organization which will work in the interest of all women who wish to exercise the right of suffrage. We do not wish to be classed as a Woman's Rights organization. We are simply banding ourselves zation. We are simply banding ourselves together for the purpose of getting an amendment to the State constitution passed that will give women a constitutional right Branch organizations will be formed all over the State, and I think we have enough influence back of us to make the league a success, and to make it so dis-tinctively felt that those who control the politics of the State will recognize the league, and assist us in having the ame ment passed. We do not care to make public at present the names of the people who have offered us financial support as well as sympathy and encouragement. We know they have influence and money and that they will gladly give us both. The State Equal Suffrage League will accomplish its mission. We are perfectly satisfied it will."

GOING TO HIS WEDDING.

Pittsburg Telegraph Operator Attempts Suicide Within an Hour of the Time Fixed for His Marriage—The Would-Be Bride Prostrated With Grief.

Jacob S. Heagey, a telegraph operator employed in the offices of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in this city, shot himself in the forehead at Beatty's station yesterday at 12:50. He was a passenger on the express east, and was to have been married to Miss Maggie Dunlap, of Beatty's, at 1 o'clock. As the train was nearing Beatty's he went into the closet. Immediately on closing the door he fired the shot which will doubtless cause his

He was taken to Latrobe, where a physician attended him. Quite a party of the wedding guests were assembled with the bride-to-be awaiting his arrival. When told of the attempt at self murder by her lover she fell in a faint, and is now lying in dangerous condition at her home. Heagey, who is well known in Greensburg, was there on Wednesday. Yesterday morning he got his marriage license. He is 24 years old, and came from Lancaster, Pa.

The only thing in the nature of a griev-ance he is known to have is the fact that he was disappointed in not getting his wedding clothes from a Pittsburg tailor. He left the home of his affianced saving that if he didn't get his clothes he didn't know what he would do. He came from the city without them and many of his acquaintances believe this trivial matter upset his reason. Everything that medical skill can suggest is being done for him, but the physicians in charge of his case stated last night that there is little hope of his re-

DESIRES TO GO HOME.

Mrs. Mosick Applies for Assistance to Join Her Husband.

Mary Mosick, an Austrian, applied at the Allegheny Department of Charities yesterday for assistance to enable her to go back to Austria. Mrs. Mosick came to this country with her husband in August, 1891. He was unable to find employment at his trade, that of an upholsterer, and in a short time was taken sick. After a long illness he recovered and went back to Austria, leaving his wife here. Mrs. Mosick now desires to go home, but has not sufficient means to enable her to do so. Transporta-tion as far as Philadelphia, was furnished

Held for Highway Robbery. John Connors, Joseph Mamon and Harry Smith, in default of \$1,000 bail each, were Smith, in default of \$1,000 ball each, were committed to jail by Alderman McKenna yesterday to await a hearing to-day on a charge of larceny from the person. The three defendants were arrested at an early hour yesterday morning on complaint of John Sawyer, an agent who lives on Ninth street, who alleged that the three men knocked him down and took his gold watch from him. The watch was found on Smith's person. Sawyer made information against them, and they were committed.

Republicans in the Hill District A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in the Franklin Schoolhouse last evening. Ex-Sheriff Fife presided. Among the speakers were William D. Evans, Hon. A. C. Bobertson, S. A. Will and others.

Sick headaches promptly cured by Bromo-Seltzer-10c a bottle.

Citizens of Homestead Disgusted at the Outlawry · Prevailing There.

A BIG MASS MEETING HELD.

The Civil Authorities Are Appealed to for Protection.

BUSINESS MEN ARE OUTSPOKEN.

Sheriff McCleary Asserts His Authority by Proclamation.

D. R. JONES IS CALLED ON TO EXPLAIN

The citizens, professional and business men of Homestead last night followed the example set by Beaver Falls and held a meeting protesting against the lawlessness of the strikers. It was largely attended. Dr. H. West was Chairman. The first

action was the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, as follows: Dr. A. M. Barton, J. F. Milliken, Louis Rott, L. L. Davis and D. R. McClure. The Chairman said in appointing the committee that it was not the object of the meeting to discuss the relative rights of workingmen and mill owners in the labor trouble, but to express disapproval of the prevailing

lawlessness. Dr. Barton made a short address in which ne said he thought it proper the citizens should earnestly protest against being considered tacit upholders of disorder.

L. L. Davis, Esq., said: "Sentiment is chrystallized over the country against Homestead. It is injuring the town; it is injuring the people and even the persons now under arrest. It was time for the persons having the interest of the town at heart to act." Opinions of Prominent Men.

J. F. Milliken, Esq., Borough Solicitor, thought the time had fully arrived when the people should take a decided stand. Men passing along the streets had been assaulted, and, though he did not know exactly what should be done, he favored ringing resolutions against the existing system of thuggism. It, in his opinion, was the duty of every citizen who knew of any persons committing disorders to make them known to the proper author-

Dr. Gladden said: "We deprecate and discountenance all the unlawful acts which have occurred in the borough lately.' Joseph A. West advised that an open meeting be held Monday to get all citizens

to express indignation. Dr. H. A. McKee objected, and cited the narrow escape from a riot at the Beaver Falls meeting. He did not see why opportunity should be given to those committing the deviltry to break up the meeting.

Dr. Gladden said that he knew many of

the so-called strikers who would gladly come and express their disapproval of the lawlessness but there was a foreign element lately introduced into Homestead who would possibly create disturbanca. He Wanted the Names Suppress Dr. Gladden moved that the names of those present be not published until there

is time for all loyal citizens to attach their names to the resolutions to be adopted, for the reason that a number of the prominent strikers would have been at the meeting is notified. Dr. W. G. McGeary remarked that the strikers had plenty of opportunity for months to come forward with such action

as was being taken. They had not, and so forced upon the business men the course they were taking.

J. K. Young said that the intercourse he had with the world in the past few days had put a different phase on the matter. He found that people elsewhere thought they were all Anarchists, and he was therefore in favor of standing by whatever action they decided upon. The following resolution was then reported by the committee and was

WHEREAS, The disorders, outrages and orimes have become so frequent and common in Homestead in the past lew days, causing an almost complete reign of terror and bringing into disrepute the town and every law-abiding citizen and injuring every inherent right of the individual and the common interest of the Commonwealth. Therefore, be it

Troops May Be Asked For. Resolved, That the undersigned, citizens of Homestead, stamp with our disapproval such disorder, outrages and crime, and call upon the civil authorities to take immediate upon the civil authorities to take immediate steps to prevent all such further violations of the law, and if the civil authorities are unable to cope with and stay further outrages and criminal acts, we request the Sheriff of Allegheny county to call on the Governor of Fennsylvania for sufficient force to preserve the peace and good order; and we further pledge ourselves and call upon all law-abiding citizens to aid the authorities in maintaining good order and government in the borough.

government in the borough.

The following signatures were obtained: Chairman, Dr. M. H. West; Dr. A. M. Barton, J. F. Milliken, Esq., Louis Rott, L. L. Davis, Esq., D. R. McClure, John F. Schmidt, Frederick Schuckman, Dr. G. H. McGeary, Dr. George Gladden, Dr. W. A. McCasin, Samuel McCune, J. K. Young, M. L. McClure, Thomas B. Bridges, J. B. Neel, James H. Siocum, John D. Kerr, Henry Monath, Jr., Dr. W. C. Miller, T. B. Easton, John S. Hollingshead, J. Henry McClure, John W. Bawer, Robert Baxter, Earnest L. Erbeck, L. J. Gillespie, J. P. McMillen, James D. Henderson, Joseph A. West, M. P. Schooley, Robert C. McCaslin, H. P. McKee, Walter C. Coen, J. B. Coen, Casper Schick, C. E. Barnes, W. P. Patton, Joseph R. Altman, Jacob Gilleland and William Tunstill.

Sheriff McCleary Increases His Deputies. The force of deputies at Homestead was increased 50 men yesterday. Sheriff Mc-Cleary thought this was necessary, the frequent assaults of the past few days having alarmed him considerable. It is said the assertions made by Attorney D. R. Jones at a meeting in Homestead had a bad effect the particular of a certain clear who upon the actions of a certain class, who take advantage of the least opportunity to create disturbances. In order to counteract the impression given by Mr. Jones, Sheriff McCleary posted the following proclamation at all prominent places in the

WHEREAS, It has been publicly asserted by certain' persons that the Sheriff and his deputies, now on duty for the purpose of preserving the peace and protecting persons and property in Homestead and in the vicinity of the steel works in Mifflin township, have no authority to make ar-

rests without warrants, and certain evil-disposed persons, relying upon such statements, have committed acts of disorder and violence, and have threatened to resist arrest by the Sheriff and deputies, now I. William H. McCleary, Sheriff of Allegheny county, hereby warn all persons that by virtue of my authority as Sheriff it is my right and duty, and the right and duty of all deputy sheriffs to arrest on view and without warrant any and all persons engaging in any acts of disorder or violence, and that any such persons resisting arrest do so at their peril.

Employes to Act as Guards. Employes to Act as Guards.

The 23-inch mill closed down last night, and the entire crew which has been working on it has been offered to the Sheriff to act as deputies. The cause of the shutdown was a much needed repair in the hydraulic apparatus. The mill will be in operation again Monday.

Tom Williamson, one of the Advisory Committee, in speaking of the trouble said: "We are having some disturbances here, but they are greatly exaggerated. If there was

they are greatly exaggerated. If there was no strike here the events would pass by unnoticed. The fact of the matter is that the men inside the mill are much to blame. They come down to town in crowds and, judging from their manners. I think they want to provoke our men to fight. We try to control our men, but if any unlawful acts are committed it is in some out of the place and at a time when none of the cooler heads are about. Every man who comes out of the mill is armed. I don't know whether the company provides the revolvers or not, I have seen some of the men go down the street with their coats pushed back so the butt ends of the weapons would show. It noticed. The fact of the matter is that the buttends of the weapons would show. It is to be expected that we should feel sore against the men who have taken our places. From the way in which some people talk, you would think they expected us to run out and smother with kisses every man who comes outside the mill." mes outside the mill." Superintendent Schwab Refuses to Talk.

When Superintendent Schwab was asked what he thought of the situation, he said:
"I don't care to talk about the subject, and
I have my reasons which I will tell you later on. The men here are in a peculiar position and the least word spoken only serves to make them excited, so I think it is much better not to talk."

Is much better not to talk.

Last night the new force was in working order and Homestead is thoroughly policed. Forty-five deputies, under command of Chiefs Young and Ritchie, paraded the town. Colonel Kreps acts as a special guard to see that all do their duty. The main force has been massed along Fifth avenue and the railroads where the principal disorder has occurred, but all are pro-vided with police whistles ready to respond at a call. The special police force around the mill has been reinforced and heavily

armed to resist assault.

A crowd gathered on Fifth avenue toward nightfall and began to hoot at some non-unionists returning from their work. At a signal a squad of deputies charged from Heisel street and scattered the crowd wishout a blow. The rioters were thoroughly trightened and did not reappear.

JONES ASKED TO EXPLAIN.

The Pittsburg Attorney Who Made Utter ances of an Incendiary Nature at Homestead Before the Court-Sheriff Mc-Cleary Angered at the Advice Given Strikers.

Sheriff McCleary created a sensation in the Criminal Court yesterday morning, when he asked through his attorney, R. B. Petty, for a rule requiring Attorney D. R. Jones to appear before the bar of the court to answer for certain utterances of an incendiary nature alleged to have been made by him at a hearing before 'Squire Oeffner in Homestead.

The petition for the rule set forth that at a hearing of John Halloran, charged with disorderly conduct and resisting a deputy in making an arrest, before 'Squire Oeffner, ot Homestead, D. R. Jones appeared as the attorney for Halloran. In his argument of the case, it is alleged, he asserted that a deputy sheriff had no authority whatever to make an arrest without a warrant or order of the court, even though the parties arrested were in the act of committing a misdemeanor. He further advised all perthem to arrest them that they had a perfect right to resist arrest or to shoot the deputy

down like a dog.

The petition states that the crowd was mostly made up of sympathizers with eHalloran, and this speech was greeted with exclamations of approval. The Justice of the Peace tried to stop Jones, but he continued his incendiary talk and was cheered by the crowd. Halloran was carried about the streets by some of his enthusiastic friends after the hearing, who gave cheers for him and Jones, but hissed the deputies. The petitioner further avers that he believes Jones' incendiary language incited a riotous spirit, which before had almost been al laved, and but for such advice and talk all would have been quiet at Homestead and law and order would soon have been re-stored. For these reasons the rule for Jones' appearance is asked.

Judges McClung and Porter were on the bench at the time, who, after listening to the petition, granted a rule on Mr. Jones to answer the charges this morning. Mr. Jones is attorney at this bar, and was a member of the State Legislature for sev-

eral years. He was some time ago a recognized labor leader, being the first President of the Miners' Union.

BEAVER FALLS DISCUSSED.

The Strikers Hold a Meeting and Size Up the

The strikers at the Twenty-ninth an Thirty-third street mills held a wellattended meeting at their headquarters, on Thirty-fourth street, yesterday forenoon. The agitation of the strikers and citizens of Beaver Falls was the principal subject of discussion. What added more interest to the meeting was the presence of C. J. Car-negie, J. W. Brown and William Mellon, who recounted the events of the past few days at Beaver Falls and how matters stood there now. They said the reports from that place were not correct; that the citizens tried to run the meeting to suit themselves, and the strikers were not given a fair show. They said the strikers ere still as firm as ever.

After the meeting, in company with several members of the Advisory Committee from Lawrenceville, they went to the Amalgamated Association headquarters, on Smithfield street, where the afternoon was spent in conference.

BEAVER PALLS MILLS TO RESUME,

trikers Say They Didn't Have a Chanc Vote Against the Resolutions.

A telegram from Beaver Falls asserts that Carnegie official states that the mills will resume operations on November 1.

Many of the strikers claim that at the meeting held on Wednesday evening no opportunity was given those present to vote against the resolutions then adopted, and that the vote therefore did not voice the sentiment of the meeting.

yards long, \$2. Muff to match, 95 cents lome and see. E. S. GILES, 92, 94 and 95 Federal street, Allegneny.

LOOK FOR THE * Classified Advertisements * ON THE EIGHTH PAGE TO-DAY. **************************

SOME ONE NEGLIGENT.

Edgar Wood's Death Caused by a Westinghouse Company Wire.

CURRENT TURNED ON TOO SOON.

Coroner McDowell Trying to Ascertain Who Touched the Button.

BLOOD-STAINED WIRE AS EVIDENCE

The electrocution of Edgar Wood Wednesday may turn out a more serious affair than was first expected. The Coroner's inquest brought out some startling information, and clearly proved that Wood met death from a Westinghouse Company wire. The case will be taken up again to-day, and then the blame will be settled.

The Allegheny County Electric Light Company runs its wires along Duquesne way. The Westinghouse Company has a cabinet shop on Duquesne way, opposite its large electrical establishment, and had two wires running between the buildings. At Garrison alley and Duquesne way the Allegheny County Company has one of its poles. On it are four cross bars. The pole is the property of the Allegheny County Company, but as a matter of convenience the Westinghouse wires crossed those of the former company on this pole. They did so in such a manner as to make it dangerous for the linemen of the Allegheny County Company to do their work. The Westinghouse people had been asked to move them, and this was what Mr. Wood was doing when he was killed.

A Westinghouse Wire Killed Wood. Mr. Wood was told to move the wires down below the first crosspiece and fasten them to insulators on the pole. According to the testimony brought out in the inquest, J. S. Russell and Edward Hurley, two Allegheny County Company linemen, were at work on the same pole. They were up above Mr. Wood. He was standing with one foot on a step of the pole and his with one foot on a step of the pole and his other leg through an iron brace. Wood had to cut the wires. He had scraped the insulation off the Westinghouse wire with his knife, getting it in readiness to make the connection. While engaged at this, a man appeared at the engine room of the Westinghouse building. He called to Wood, asking him when he would be ready to have the current turned on.

to have the current turned on.
Wood answered, "In 15 or 20 minutes."
Russell and Hurley both called to the
man: "Don't turn the 'juice' on or you
will kill us ail!"

The man then disappeared within the boiler room. The men resumed their work, but a very short time after Wood was seen to fall grasping in his hand the wire he was scraping. The witnesses proved that Wood had not been working with any but West-The Wire Given as Evidence.

The piece of wire which caused his death was produced at the inquest. There were blood stains on it, and the marks the knife had made were plain. Mr. Russell also said that Wood's pliers were not insulated. John Kaercher, an official of the Westinghouse Company, said the current was off. After these facts had been brought out the inquest was adjourned until to-day. Coroner McDowell in speaking of the case last night said: "It was clearly proven that Mr. Wood was killed by one of his own company wires. It is also clearly shown that the current was not on when he commenced his work. Mr. Wood was employed on this pole for nearly three hours and death would have occurred a great deal sooner had the current been on. Another fact is that the young man used his knife to scrape the wire. Had the wires been charged the steel of his knife blade would have formed a circuit and death would have fol-lowed. The evidence shows that the curafter Wood told the Westinghouse engineer to wait 20 minutes before he charged the

"I have not been able to definitely prove who the man was who turned the current on. I took the jury down to the Westinghouse building and all examined the pole where Wood met his death. Russell and Hurley were along and identified Edwin Goodwi as the man who appeared at the door and addressed Wood. The case will be thoroughly sifted to-day and the blame placed on the proper parties."

REPUBLICANISM AT SEWICKLEY.

Congressman Stone Addresses a Big Meet

ing There Last Night. The Republicans of Sawickley flocked to the Opera House last night to hear the Republican issues of the campaign discussed. Attorney Cornelius was Chairman. He introduced William M. Benham, of Pittsburg, who spoke eloquently and wittily for 40 minutes. He denied that the Democratic party was a party of retrenchment legislation or reform, and criticised its ac-tion in the last session. He proceeded with a discussion of tariff, reciprocity, na-tional currency, merchant marine and peu-

Congressman W. A. Stone was the nex speaker. His theme was the tariff, and he showed in a forcible manner that the laboring man was primarily benefited by the protective system, as the wages were higher protective system, as the wages were higher and the cost of living just as low. He also dealt with local politics.

J. M. Foster, colored, made a 15 minutes'

speech, in which he advised all of his race to vote for Harrison and Reid.

What's Become of Nellie Bly? Why, she's writing for the New York Family Story Paper, of course. Just watch the boys distributing the opening chapters of her new story and get a copy tree. Her new story began in No. 991 of the Family Story Paper. For sale by all newsdealers

Advice to Wives and Mothers. Don't give your husband any peace untilhe has insured his life. If he should die,
what would become of you and the children?
If his life was insured, you'd be all right.
Besides, if he insures in the Equitable Life
Assurance Society, he gets the money in 20
years himself if he lives. What a nice provision for your or his declining years. Get
him to send his age for sample result policy
to Edward A. Woods, Manager, 516 Market
street, Pittsburg.

Don't fail to see our line of hunting suits before making your selection for the hunting season. We have in stock coats, vests, hats, leggings, belts and sweaters. Also the finest line of boxing glove-, foot ball goods and general athletic goods in the city.

A. G. Paart & Co.

*502 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

No Advance in Prices. The location of the Trethewey Manufacturing Company's new plant at Briaton will greatly cuhance the value of lots in our Briaton plan, but we have not increased our

EAST PITTSBURG IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pa., Bank building, Wilmerding, Pa. Don't Take the Risk

prices as yet. It will pay you to purchase

of fire or thieves, but keep your valuable papers, bonds, etc., in the safe deposit vaults of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank 55 Fourth avenue. Boxes rented at \$5 a year and upward. You Know, We Know,

Everybody knows the cheapest place for children's fur sets. Come and sec. E. S. Giles, 92, 94 and 96 Federal street, Alleghony. Dz Wirr's Little Early Risers. Best pill or billousness, sick bendache, malaria.

Children's Cloth Caps. Over 50 styles, from 15c up to \$3 00. Come and see. E. S. Grizz, 93, 94 and 96 Federal street, Allegheny. A JOKE ON HIS WIFE.

Man Who Laughed When He Heard That His Consort Had Taken Out a License to Marry Another Fellow-He Enjoyed the

The queer speciacle was witnessed in the marriage license office yesterday of a man laughing with great gusto and treating as a ruge joke the fact of his wife marrying anther man when she had no right to do so. The individual, a man' about 25 years of age, entered the office and asked for information concerning a couple whose names he gave. He was told they had taken out a

marriage license on September 26. The man at this had a good laugh and exclaimed: "Why, she's my wife!" The clerk informed him that the lady had

sworn she had never been married before. The visitor replied that she was married to him three years ago in Greensburg and they were not divorced. She was but 17 years old then. He heard she was living with another man in McKeesport and he wanted to find out about it. Every few minutes he would shake his head and laugh heartily at the idea of "that woman" getting married when she had no business to. Not content with this he told the affair to every one who entered the office, as a great joke on the woman. He finally left with a broad grin on his face, remarking "I'll settle the business for them." He neglected to give his name, and as the woman had given her maiden name there was no clew to

TORE ITS TONGUE LOOSE

A Sewickley Man's Frightful Abuse of Damb Brute.

Samuel C. Little, of Sewickley, has been arrested by Secretary Dorente, of the Anti-Cruelty Society. He is a horse dealer and among other animals he has a pony. Last Friday he was doing something with it and its actions did not suit him. He caught the pony by the tongue and swung the animal around several times. When

he loosened his grasp the tongue was hanging out of the pony's mouth dead. A lady
who saw the act fainted.

Since then the horse has been unable
to eat, blood continually running from its
mouth. Little is under \$300 bail for a hearing before a Haysville justice Mon-

A NEW FUEL CONTRACT.

The Philadelphia Company's Brilliant St tion Agreement at an End.

Chief Bigelow yesterday opened blds for sewering and paving several streets. The bids were referred for tabulation. The contracts will be awarded to-day.

At the same time the bids for furnishing

fuel to the Brilliant water works will be opened and awarded, the Philadelphia Company's low rate contract for the summer months having expired.

WILL REPORT FOR TRIAL

W. T. Brooks Expected to Appear in Court When He Is Needed

Constable James Sherran, of the Twentyeighth ward, stated last night that W. T. Brooks, the real estate agent, who is alleged to have disappeared to escape trial, was not so far away as was supposed. Mr. Sherran received a letter yesterday from a friend stating where Mr. Brooks could be found, and it is thought be will show up in court either to-day or to-morrow.

Teaching the Voter How to Vote. The Republican Vigilance Committee of the Sixteenth ward met in their wigwam on Main street last night. John Gripp, Chairman of the Republican County Committee, presided. Among others present were Councilman Robert Warren, Henry Nichols and O. A. Waggoner. Alderman Gripp made a short speech, explaining how the vote was cast under the new Baker ballot law. A voting booth has been placed in the wigwam and all voters will be inof special bargains offered just now

Will Aid the Press Club.

E. S. Willard, the actor, has written a very cordial letter accepting the invitation o appear at the Press Club testimonial benefit at the Duquesne Theater on Friday atternoon, November 18. Mr. Willard has never taken part in a similar entertainnent before

The Republicans Will Win. B. F. Jones returned from New York last night, where he has been for the past ten days. He said Harrison would carry every State he carried before and possibly some others. He says the outlook for a Republican victory is very bright. An Excellent Price List

Has just been issued by Jas. J. Weldon, the grocer, and all interested parties can save money consulting it. It is prepared in convenient form for preservation, an ingenious idea enabling every copy to be hung on a hook or nati.

DELP & BELL.

Bargains in Furniture

We have just placed on sale another carioud of our wonderful Cabinet Folding Bed at \$18.

The regular price of this bed is \$25 every-where. They are going tast. Call early and leave your order.

DELP & BELL.

18 and 15 Federal st., Allegheny. N. B.—See the bargains we offer in chan ber and parlor suits. se25-nwrsu

SIMEN'S \$3 Gents' Shoes are the

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styles and patterns.

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\$3 Shoes, made in Bluchers, Balmorals and Congress.

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\$3 Shoes, made in tipped and plain toes of every description.

\$3 Shoes are suitable for all

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SILKS. A magnificent stock, comprising a collection of beautiful and elegant Fabrics never equaled in these cities,

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Cream Silks of all kinds suitable for bride or attendants in many exquisite new weaves, including

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For party dresses, in very many beautiful new styles and colors. Also many new styles in

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In Crepe du Chenes, 23 inches wide, at 75c a yard, that are fully worth \$1. In self-embroidered India Silks, beautiful designs, 24 inches wide, at 75c a yard, that are worth every cent of \$1. In plain India Silks, full 27 inches wide, at 75c a yard; regular \$1 value. And in figured Broche Duchesse, in beautiful changeable effects, extra

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In all evening shades, rich combinations for opera wraps.

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AND SAUCERS, ICE CREAM SETS, BREAD AND BUTTER DISHES, CHINA CLOCKS, CABINETS, LAMPS, HALL CLOCKS, TABLES,

PEDESTALS. We can suggest so many things.

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