by definince or violations of the law of the land. However that may be, our duty is plain. The laws must be enforced. The marshals are warned under the penalties of law against any interference with the rights of citizens, and at the same time they will guard and protect such rights at whatever cost.

What Mr. Miller Has to Say.

A telegram from Indianapolis says: The attention of Attorney General Miller was called this morning to the circular sent out from Democratic National headquarters in New York, urging resistance to the use of room by United States marshals within 150 feet of the polls, and he was asked what would be the action of the Federal authorities. Mr. Miller was inclined to be reticent. He said the matter was one that was in the hands of the Acting Attorney General at Washington. He did not think the Democrats really meant to advise armed resistance to the United States authorities, but was inclined to regard the circular as being simply in line with the campaign literature that is always sent out for effect at this stage of a great campaign. Mr. Miller thought that there would be no Federal marshals except where they were needed and where they had been regularly applied for and ap-pointed, and he was convinced that where they were properly authorized Democrats and Republicans would respect alike their

THE LAW LAID DOWN.

A United States Marshal in New York Instructs His Deputies to Go Anywhere About the Polls They Like-They Are Told They Can't Be Arrested.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 3.-In reply to the circular issued by William F. Sheehan, of the Democratic Executive Committee, regarding the rights and duties of deputy United States marshals at the polls on election day, the following letter of definite instructions has been issued by United States Marshal Archie E. Baxter, of this city. Although directed especially to deputies of marshal declares it to be equally applicable everywhere:

William F. Sheehan, Chairman of the Democratic State Campaign Committee, has issued a circular in which he assumes to state the rights and duties of special deputy marshals. As his circular is calculated to mislead you in the discharge of your duties, and as its statements are contrary to the clearly-defined provisions of the Federal clearly-defined provisions of the Federal Statutes, it seems advisable for me to add to the instructions already given to you.

In the second paragraph of Mr. Sheehan's circular he says: "United States marshals have no more right than any other voter to be within the guard rail of the polling place, but must stand outside along with other persons." In support of this statement he cites Brewer, J., United States Supreme Court 22, Fed. Rep., p. 153.

Quite a Difference Newadays. I desire to call your attention to the fact that the case cited by Mr. Sheehan as an authority is clearly not in point. That was a case where there were no United States supervisors of election at the polling place, and the opinion cited was merely oral dicta of one of the judges applying to that situa-tion, and has no bearing in a case where

tion, and has no bearing in a case where there are United States supervisors to be supported in discharge of their duties by special deputy marshals.

By section 2019, United States Revised States, it is made the duty of United States Supervisors of Election "to take, oc-cupy and remain in such position, from time to time, whether before or behind the ballot boxes, as will, in their Judgment, best enaboxes, as will, in their judgment, best ena-ble them to see each person offering himself for registration or offering to vote, etc. In section 2022, United States Revised Statutes, it is made the duty of "the marshal, his gen-eral deputies and special deputy marshals, to keep the peace, and support and protect the supervi-ors of election in the discharge

of their duties," etc.
It being one of the duties of a United At being one of the duties of a United States deputy marshal to support and protect a United States supervisor in the discharge of his cuties. It clearly follows that the deputy manshal may occupy any position in or about the polling place that the supervisor may occupy, whether before or behind the bailot boxes, or whether within or out the guard-rail. or out the guard-rail.

Guard Rails Can't Bar Marshals.

The marshai and his deputies in their discretion may pass freely within the guard rail and station themselves wherever he deems the performance of his duties re-quires. Part of that duty is to see that deems the performance of his duties requires. Part of that duty is to see that the State statute is complied with that secures to the voter privacy within the booth while preparing his ballot, and which prohibits offering or giving a paster to a voter within the guard-rail. It is the duty of a marshal to enforce all of the provisions of the State law not in conflict with the Federal law, as to what shall be done and what shall not be done within the guard rail. In the performance of such duties it may be necessary for a marshal to be within the guard rail. In the exercise of his discretion he is the sole judge of the necessity and propriety of being within the guard rail or elsewhere. Whenever he deems it necessary to occupy a position within the guard rail it is his lawful right to do so, and it is his duty to arrest any person, no matter what his official position may be, who interferes with that right. (Section 5522 United States Revised Statutes).

By the last cited section it is provided that you are exempted from arrest while in the discharge of your duties by any officer or authority whatever, with or without process, excepting alone the authority of an officer or court of the United States. Any person, whether sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer or constable, so interfering with

officer or court of the United States. Any person, whether sheriff, deputy sheriff, police officer or constable, so interfering with you in the performance of your duties, is liable to arrest and punishment by the United States courts, by imprisonment for two years, or by a fine o. \$3,000, or both.

TOM EWING SCORES IT.

He Says Such a Construction as Aldrich's Was Never Intended.

TRENTON, N. J., Nov. 3.—General Thomas Ewing, of Ohio, to-night addressed a mass meeting of 2,500 enthusiastic Democrats in Taylor Opera House. He said the issues of the campaign were the tariff and the force bill. Referring to the latter, he raid that the Republican party, having failed to subjugate the South by carpetbaggers and negroes, hit upon the expedient in 1872 of reviving, for a new and unintended purpose, the law giving the Federal Government control of Congressional elections. It had never been the idea of the founders of our Government that the Federal authorities should interfere with the legitimate powers of the State au-thorities. Such as interference would be

considered monstrous, and it is to-day a monstrous invasion of local rights. General Ewing referred to John I. Davenport as the genius of evil, and he said that Davenport recently declared that the Federal election bill, of which the Republicans are now fighting shy, would undoubtedly be passed if the Republicans secure a majority in the next Congress. The speaker explained the force bill in detail, and claimed that apart from its other insulting it. plained the lorce but in detail, and claimed that, apart from its other iniquities, it would cost the country over \$18,000,000, at a moderate estimate, to pay for supervisors and marshals at each election. He then talked on the tariff.

A New York Failure in Brass. New York, Nov. 3.—The W. T. Merserau Company, manufacturing brass, brass bedsteads, etc., this city and Newark, has failed with liabilities of \$120,000 and assets of \$90,000. Frederick Adams, of Summit, N. J., has been appointed receiver.

BALLOTS GOING OUT.

County Commissioners Getting the Tickets Ready for Distribution.

HOW THE STUFF IS MAILED.

Plenty of Election Bluff but Few Bets Are Made.

NO TAKERS FOR HARRISON MONEY.

Democrats Want to Take Chances on Particular States

READY FOR TO-MORROW NIGHT'S PARADE

"The great hustle now is in getting the ballots distributed," said County Commissioner Mercer yesterday. "We will get them printed in time, but there is a vast amount of work to be done in getting them to the 427 voting districts in Allegheny county. We are doing this the best and cheapest way we can. In most instances contracts are being made with someone in each township to distribute the tickets and election papers for that township. The first lot of ballots are sent out to-morrow and the balance on Monday."

Up on the third floor of the Court House a large room is being utilized as a mailing and storage room for the ballots. Here a number of men are at work getting the voting material in shape. The floor has been divided into eight spaces, representing the eight Legislative districts. The space is then divided again, giving a place to each of the sub-districts. In this way the ballots can be separated and gotten in shape to go out. Huge piles of paper are stacked within the chalk lines of each district and hourly the piles are growing higher and

Looks Like a Fakir's Job Lot. On a long table at one end of the room is collection of stuff which reminds one very much of a scene at a county fair. Nearly everyone has seen the fakir who fills an en velope to overflowing with nick-nacks and sells it for 25 cents. Just now in this mailing room a similar scene is being enthe Northern district of New York, the acted each day, only the things that are going into the packages are all requisites to a Baker ballot law election. Following the gentleman, who presides at this table, this is what you will see him put in each package: One return sheet, triplicate return sheets, two tally papers, two statements of voters, a large piece of wrapping paper, two cards for voting places, 25 affidavits of Nos. 1, 2,

3 and 4, four blotters, oaths of election officers, pay sheet, election law, instrucenvelopes, one voters' check list, one ballot check list, letter of instructions from County Commissioners, five pen holders, eight lead pencils, sealing wax, one screwdriver, paper of tacks, paper of screws, bunch of twine, pens, keys for ballot box, andas a very fitting finale the gentleman gathers up a piece of red tape. This stuff is all sealed up and designated for some one of the 427 districts. The three triplicate return sheets and the two tally papers are each 101/4 feet long, while many

of the other numerous articles are of large

Sending Out Specimen Ballots. Another thing which takes a great deal of work is the sending out of the specimen ballots. The law requires that four of these must be sent to each judge of elections fou days before the election. These are coming in slowly from the printers and there fa some fear that there may be a delay. They have to be mailed and registered. The mailing of these cost 18 cents apiece. The commissioners also have to mail 3,843 oaths

commissioners also have to mail 3,843 oaths for watchmen, who are appointed by the different political parties.

The ballot boxes have been tested as to their capacity and it is found that they will hold 800 votes, when put in through the slot. This is thought large enough to hold the vote of any district. There is one requirement by the law relative to this that cannot be carried out. It says that all uncounter the carried out. It says that all uncounter the carried out. cannot be carried out. It says that all un-used tickets must be put back into the box. The Commissioners have not been able to figure this out yet as about one-half of the bailots will not be used. This will leave a ballots will not be used. This will leave package a great deal larger than the box. The Commissioners are unable to say how the count the votes. They long it will take to count the votes. They expect to get results sooner than the people

are figuring on.

Scratched Tickets Will Cause Trouble. "The only trouble the election boards will have in counting," said Mr. Mercer, "will be in deciding on the ballots which are marked wrong. If the people vote straight tickets there will not be any trouble, in making the count. It is not also had. in making the count. It is not clearly decided yet what is to be done with votes that are wrongly cast. This will be left to the election boards, and they may throw them all out. There are a great number of people who have wrong ideas about split-ting a ticket, and it is from them we ex-pect the trouble next Tuesday. We have written to each of the election boards and asked them to watch closely the workings of this election, pick out the defects and be ready to furnish us with any facts needed in making the amendments to the law in the next Legislature.

"We are having a little trouble yet in are to get them, and when persons in any district refuse to let us have the places we look around for another, even if it is not so convenient. With but a few exceptions all

these have been secured with little more expense than before." Late last night the printing of the ballots was completed. To-day they will be bound, pasted and sealed, and to-night all of the tickets will be turned over to the County Commissioners.

People's Party at Work.

A demonstration in the interest of the People's party was held in the new Turner Hall, South Thirteenth street, last night. There were nearly 200 people present. W. There were nearly 200 people present. W. C. Burtt, of the Southside, presided. Addresses were made by T. J. McGonnell and J. H. Stevenson, candidates for Congress in the Twenty-second and Twenty-third districts; Henry Gram and William Hodley, Senstorial candidates in the Forty-third and Forty-fifth districts, and John Vilsack, the latter speaking in German. the latter speaking in Germa

They Bear No Malice Now.

A Republican meeting was held in "Spiketown," on the Brownsville road, last cight, which was largely attended. The peculiar part of the meeting was the fact that the principal speakers of the evening were Samuel S. Steele and Dr. A. J. Barchfield. The former defeated the latter for the nomination for the Senate in the Forty-fifth Senatorial district, and Dr. Barchfield very earnestly urged the election of his victori-

Learning How to Vote. The booths for voters of the Third precinct of the Eighth ward have been fitted up on Center avenue, just above Roberts street, and a school for voters has been opened. Several hundred voters have al-ready taken advantage of the school, and as

there are a little less than 500 votes in the precinct it looks as though about all of them will be out.

BETTING ON THE RESULT.

Comparatively Little Money Has Been Staked, and Many of the Reports of Cash Ready Are Found to Be Ground-

Comparatively few bets have been made n Pittsburg on the result of the Presidental ampaign. A week before the national election four years ago nearly \$100,000 had been wagered in Pittsburg on the result. The bulk of the bets then were laid at even money, but a few of them were placed at odds in favor of Harrison. All the bets made on the eve of the election then were

in Harrison's favor. But few bets at odds have been made in this city on the present fight. At every turn reports are heard of Harrison money or Cleveland money being deposited awaiting takers, but much of it is election bluff on both sides. A careful investigation among the betting men yesterday developed the fact that up to date less than \$10,000 had been staked on the general result. There is, however, a goodly sum of Harrison money distributed about among the popular resorts waiting for takers. Three Sharpsburg business men called at THE DISPATCH office last night and asked to leave \$1,500 to be placed even on Harrison. The money was not accepted.

Over \$5,000 had been left at three down-

town saloons yesterday to be bet that Cleve-land will carry either New York or In-diana, either of the two States to be named by the party taking the bets, but the money found no takers. In several other saloons bets ranging from \$100 to \$1,000 had been made, but last night only the Harrison men seemed to be out. In every saloon Harrison money was offered in sums to suit the

taker, but no bets were recorded.

One saloon man said yesterday that he had already placed \$3,000 on Cleveland. He also said that he had been offered many other bets, but he had no disposition to take any more of them.

On the Grain and Flour Exchange President G. W. C. Johnson wagered a small sum of money on Mr. Cleveland's election, and several small bets were made on the outcome in New York State. S. R. Patterson offered to bet \$5 that New York would go Democratic, \$5 each that New York would go Democratic, \$5 each that New Jersey, Connecticut and Indiana would also be won by Grover, and \$5 that the Democratic candidate would be elected. The offer was quickly taken by Mr. Dunseath.

quickly taken by Mr. Dunseath.

On the Stock Exchange Republican money was abundant and Democratic change scarce. W. I. Mustin had a commission to place \$500 at evens on Harrison or at the odds of \$75 to \$100 on New York going Republican. Neither offer was accepted and no Democratic propositions came to the surface.

There are some big odds at stake out Penn avenue on the result of the coming Presidental election.

The following gentlemen have beton the

The following gentlemen have bet on the The following gentlemen have bet on the final results in favor of Harrison's election: William Downing, ex-policeman, \$150, taken by Thomas Callahan, the Fifth avenue tailor; James McKee, of Fulton street, \$200, taken also by Mr. Callahan; Sergeant Charles Stix, of the Twelfth ward police station, \$300, taken by John McCabe, the liveryman; John Armstrong, \$200, taken by Alderman Donovan.

The following gentlemen have had a property of the station of the station of the station of the station of the station.

The following gentlemen have bet on Cleveland's election: David Flinn, \$500 to \$400, taken by Officer Brady Thompson; also \$50 on the result of the election in New York State, taken by J. H. Armstrong, the real estate agent; Alderman Burns, of the Ninth ward, says he has \$750 Cleveland money waiting for a backer. John Kiner has bet \$250 on Cleveland, which has been taken by different parties. John Hunter yesterday bet \$100 and Thomas Callahan \$150 that New York State will go Democratic, which was taken by The following gentlemen have bet on will go Democratic, which was taken by

TO-MORROW NIGHT'S PARADE. All Details Arranged for the Great Dem

The arrangements for the Republican demonstration in this city to-morrow night have been completed in detail. The marshals of the three divisions of the parade their final orders. Major E. A. Montooth will be chief marshal of the parade. He has given personal attention to all the details of the demonstration and he is confident the parade will eclipse all his former

The parade will pass over the following

Smithfield street to Second avenue, to Grant street, to Diamond street, to Ross street, to Fifth avenue, to Dinwiddle street, to Center avenue, to Kirkpatrick street, to Wylie avenue, to Green street, to Center avenue, to Fulton street, to Wylie avenue, to Fifth avenue, to Market street, to Sixth street, to Penn avenue, to Eighth street, where the columns will pass in review. After the review the first division will pass out Penn avenue so as to uncover Ninth street and disband. The second division will break to the right to Ninth street to Liberty street, Seventh awenue, Grant street, Southside, and dis-band. The third division will break to the left, crossing the Ninth street bridge, into Allegheny, and disband. The headquarters' colors will be flag with white ground and maltese crosses of red, white and blue.

Will Vote for Harrison.

Two business men of McKeesport, E. S. Kline, a grocer, and Edward Mayor, a stockman known all over the county, flopped from the Democratic to the Republican side of the fence yesterday. Both men have hitherto acted with the party they now abandon, and both are men of some local

Local Political Pointers.

A MASS meeting will be held this evening at the Allegheny General Republican Club rooms, Federal street. General William Blakely, Colonel W. A. Stone and Prof. Elliott will speak.

A LARGE and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held last night at Coraopolis. W. H. Roland presided and about 500 were present. The speakers of the evening were the Hon. A. C. Robertson and the Hon. Harry Hall. A REPUBLICAN meeting was held in the hall at the corner of Thirty-first street and Penn avenue last night, attended largely by colored citizens. Senator Upperman pre-sided, and speeches were made by Wm. H. McElroy, Wm. S. Woods, James G. Mont-gomery, Rev. Overton, Mr. Urben and Mr. Townsend.

Mayor Kennedy Calls a Meeting. Mayor Kennedy, of Allegheny, has called

citizens' meeting, to be held in Carnegie Library on Saturday evening, for the pur-pose of discussing the bond question. The Mayor will explain at the meeting his reasons for wanting the citizens of Allegheny to vote in favor of issuing the bonds. D. T. Watson, James B. Scott, John Rickletson, A. M. Marshall and others will ad-

proper attention.

A QUEEN OF FLOWERS.

Vivid Splendors of the Royal Court of the Chrysanthemum.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER

THE PHIPPS CONSERVATORY SHOW

To Be Opened in a Few Days for the An-

nual Public Inspection. THE NEW SPECIMENS TO BE EXHIBITED

The queen of autumn flowers, the stately chrysanthemum, as the sentimental love to style it, is preparing to open her court with great pomp and circumstance at the Phipps Conservatory, in Allegheny. Never before in all his experience as a chrysanthemum grower has success smiled so warmly upon Superintendent Hamilton as this year. In the long, chiliy house where the flowers are slowly unfolding their gorgeous beauties there are 45 seedling plants, which, if their maturer leveliness fulfills the promise of their infancy, will contain many reigning belles of chrysanthemumdom.

It is yet a week until the flowers will be considered ready for public view. About November 8 or 10 Superintendent Hamilton thinks the chrysanthemum department may be thrown open to the public that already anxiously flattens its nose against the glass partition shutting it out from this floral paradise. The chrysanthemum exhibit is placed in the western conservatory which is kept fairly cold. Many of the plants are already in full bloom; others are just bursting into bud. Those farthest advanced occupy the central part of the house, while along the walls are plants which will be in their best in about two

A Dazzling Array of Color From the door the view over the tops of the plants presents a dazzling array of red, gold, white and pink mingled in kaleidos-



The Queen of Winter Blossoms.

copic confusion. All the usual varieties of chrysanthemums are represented in great perfection, but interest centers in the many new and strange forms that are the result of the annual experiments in producing new the annual experiments in producing new varieties. The great sturdy pink boehmer and the more fragile if more elegant yellow gloriosum were chosen for crossing and the result in snowy white, delicate pinks and yellow, deep reds and oranges is enough to startle even the fondly expectant dreams of Superintendent Hamilton himself. The seed bearing plant of the boehmer was imported from Japan two years are and it of the bearing plant of the boehmer was imported from Japan two years ago and is of that shade known as ashes of roses. The petals are broad, very closely curling and covered with a fine hair. The gloriosum, the flower with which the boehmer was fertilized, is a pale lemon; has long, slender, thinly scat-tered petals. The work of fertilization was done entirely by hand, and to this Superin-tendent Hamilton attributes his wonderful The original seed pod contained 5 seeds, and from this number planted 45 plants have resulted.

Of course all are not prize plants. There are dainty little single flowers, somewhat resembling ox-eye daisies, which go back to the original plant thousands of years ago; such flowers as probably grew in the fields of Japan when Contucius adopted the chrysanthemum to represent the great truths of his philosophy.

Snow-White and Gold. Mr. Hamilton points out as his favorites a group of plumy snow-white flowers with a glint of gold in their hearts. They are 8 inches in diameter. Near the Superintendent's favorites is a rosy beauty that is a worthy rival—a delicate rose-pink shading to deeper pink in the center. It is at least 6 inches in diameter, and somewhat resembles an orchid in appearance. The petals are long and very much curled.

Widely different from all the surround-

ing flowers is the warm flesh tinted chrys-anthemum that stands at the end of the anthemum that stands at the end of the row and with two lone representatives of its loveliness. They are 7 inches in diameter, flat, with petals slightly curved. Yellow is represented among the seedlings with more or less generosity. The finest specimen of that color is flat; but with an outer edge very much be-frilled and ruffled. It shows no center and is from 6 to 7 inches in diameter.

in diameter. A fairy mop of red and yellow in less en-lightened days would have led to the sup-position that the elves had been trifling with Mr. Hamilton's plants. A deep gold on the upper side the flower has a most beon the upper side the flower has a most becoming lining of crimson. The plants are
unusually fine for seedlings and the number
that has resulted for the year is something,
Mr. Hamilton says, unexampled in his
knowledge of chrysanthemum growing.
The Mrs. Henry Phipps variety, one of last
year's seedlings and which was awarded the silver cup at last year's chrysanthemum show, is larger and more perfect in form and color. Another of last year's seedlings particularly noticeable is the bright red flower of the Colorado, so named because of its color. It is fully 8 inches in diameter.

A World's Fair Chrysanthemum. Everywhere are representatives of the famous George W. Childs chrysauthemum. It is of dark crimson—the best dark crimson chrysanthemum known-and was origison chrysanthemum known—and was origi-nated by John Thorpe, in charge of flori-culture at the World's Fair. It looks something like a fine dahlia, and is about 6 inches in diameter. There is every color but blue, blue being a color impossible to

produce in a chrysanthemum.

While sauntering to and fro along the aisles of plants every few minutes Mr. Hamilton would stop to snip away with scissors or fingers an offending twig or bud. The buds seemed to be the main sufferers and when questioned as to the destruction of these prospective flowers he replied: "Oh, these are superfluous buds. To obtain

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NEWSDEALERS, AGENTS AND OTHERS

Who desire copies of THE DISPATCH, on ac-

count of the election NEXT WEEK, will please

send in their orders as soon as possible to insure

DO NOT LEAVE IT TO THE LAST MOMENT.

one good flower I must destroy all the buds on the same stalk as they absorb so much of the nutriment of the plant. If I allowed them to grow I might have several poor flowers I prefer one good flower at the cost of the many."

The time and labor necessary to chrysanthemum raising few people are sware of. The labor of setting out, watering and cutting when occasion demands is but a small part of what is required. If there were always shown the same old-fashioned flowers very few would care to visit the annual exways shown the same old-fashioned flowers very few would care to visit the annual exhibitions of chrysanthemums that occur all over the country. The demand for new varieties has made the experiment of raising them a profitable as well as popular occupation with flower fanciers.

The chrysanthemum is a native of Japan, and is as plentiful there as daises in this country. It remained to Americans, how-



A Group of Chrysanthemums. ever, to discover its possibilities in the way of culture. Society then took up the flower, and made its perfection more than

ever a matter of interest to the florist.

The Pittsburg chrysanthemum show, which is to be held in the Auditorium the third week in November, promises to be quite a fine affair. Of it Mr. Hamilton says: "If you think I have good chrysanthemums here, go to see the chrysanthe-mums at the flower show that is to be held in the Auditorium in November."

GAS IN A NEW SAND

struck East of the Murraysville Field by the Newlinsburg Improvement Company-Rock Pressure Known to Be at Least 600 Pounds-Believed to Be in the

The Newlinsburg Improvement Company has struck a gas well on the Cline farm, east of the Murraysville field, which the owners believe is a bonanza, and which, they say, will be of almost inestimable benefit to Pittsburg. One of the owners stated to a representa-

tive of THE DISPATCH last evening that it had a minute pressure of 56 pounds, which is very small. When shut in it ran up to is very small. When shut in it ran up to 600 pounds, and was going still higher, but they became frightened lest the casing head should blow off, and opened the gate. The regular Murraysville gas sand is found at a depth of about 1,300 feet, and what makes the owners of the Cline farm believe they have such a good thing is the fact that the producing sand in their well was struck at a depth of 2,250 feet. They got 35 feet of sand and it all contained gas. got 35 feet of sand and it all contained gas.
When in the neighborhood of 1,700 feet
they found a little oil. The formation of
the rock is claimed to be almost identical
with that of the fifth sand districts, and it
is from this sand that the Newlinsburg Improvement Company thinks it gets the gas. They struck the sand a week ago to-day, and drilled it shrough the rock yes-

terday.

The well is located about a mile and a half east of the Murraysville field proper, and about three-quarters of a mile from the wells which Duff Bros. drilled on the Miller farm. One of the latter wells was tendent Hamilton attributes his wonderful put down 2,700 feet, and an entirely differ-success, that usually being left entirely to ent formation from that of the Cline well vas found, with not a sign of Duff farm, which joins the Miller on the west, there are eight gas wells, and the lightest rock pressure in any of them is about 550 pounds. The Cline well is less than a mile from Newlinsburg station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and about half a mile from the twentieth mile post on the old pike road, which starts from the Pitts-

The owners were trying to anchor the well down yesterday, and if they succeeded the limit to the rock pressure can soon be

ascertained.

Duff Bros., of Pittsburg, are the largest stockholders in the Newlinsburg Improvement Company. They had not decided last evening when they will start to drill any more wells. Grapeville is about nine miles southeast of the Cline well.

THE LEASE IS FOR FIVE YEARS. Chief Brown Says the Council Records Don't

Prove Anything. In regard to the lease of the Central station property, Chief Brown said yesterday that notwithstanding all claims to the contrary, his lease was good for five years from the 1st of last April. The fact that it did not appear as five years on the Council record did not signify as he was not required to submit all his leases to Councils. Not only had he lease of five years, but he could extend it for ten years if he chose, the

owner having given him that option.

The owner of the property, I. Jackson, called at THE DISPATCH office yesterday and verified the Chief's statement as to the terms of the lease. The city can purchase the property on fair terms, he says, when the lease expires. The property has a front-age of 144 feet, but the owner reserves 30 feet in making a sale. This will not affect the Central station building.

ANOTHER MEETING HELD.

The Lawrenceville Strikers Addressed by Men From Beaver Falls. The Lawrenceville strikers held a meet-

ing yesterday in Eintracht Hall. J. W. Brown, Chairman of the Advisory Committee of the Beaver Falls mills strikers, T. M. McCarthy and C. W. Carnegie, of the same committee, were the speakers. They denounced the action of the business men in presenting a petition to the Carnegie Company to start the mills with either union or non-union men. For this they said many of the locals of other trades had said many of the locals of other trades had decided to practically boycott the leaders for getting up the petition. The Amalgamated Association leaders feel that their only hope for winning anything is to stand firmly together, and as the mills do peculiar work it makes it all the more difficult o get new men to operate the them.

The creditors of James P. Witherow met at the Monongahela House. Arrangements were made by which the Witherow iron works at New Castle will be started up soon under its new management.

of fire or thieves, but keep your valuable papers, bonds, etc., in the saie deposit vaults of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, 68 Fourth avenue. Boxes rented at \$5 a yest and upward.

Chas, Pfeifer Dyed 25 years ago and is still dyeing.
Tel. 434 Smitnfield street.
3459 100 Federal street, Allegheny.
1264 1913 Carson street, Southside.

SMALL in size, great in results; De Witt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for constipation best for sick headache and sour stomach.

SEE the nobby neckwear at James H.

DEATH ON THE RAIL

Over 1,000 Men Killed in Allegheny County by Railroads

DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS.

Most of These Accidents Happened at Grade Crossings.

A VERY BAD PLACE ON THE SOUTHSIDE

Ten hundred and thirty-two people bave been killed on railroads in Allegheny county since January 1, 1887, and a large percentage of this number have met death at grade crossings. Here are two regiments of men who have lost their lives by steam cars and monthly the number is growing. According to Coroner McDowell, there are two ways to cut down this awful onslaught upon humanity. One is to compel the railroad companies to put up gates at all the crossings or to bridge the railroad tracks. The Coroner has been working in this direction ever since he has been in office and there are a number of instances where his suggestions have been put into active use.

Both in his annual reports of '90 and '91 he called attention to the grade crossings. Among the many who have met their death in this manner are a number of notable cases. In 1887 John Culp and Harriet K. Weyman were killed at the Federal street crossing of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad. This case demonstrated Chicago Railroad. This case demonstrated clearly that it was very dangerous to have railroad cars running on a level with the streets of a city. A year later Thomas Chidlow and Richard Ray met death at Roup station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. This case was aired thoroughly by the Coroner, and the result was the erection of the overhead bridge at that point. Not long ago the sad deaths of Daniel Tolan and John McDonough were chronicled. They were killed at the Washington street crossing of thh Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and of the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad. One of the worst places in the city is on the Southside. The Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad runs from Twelfth street to Thirty-second

runs from Twelfth street to Thirty-second street through Twenty-ninth, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-fourth wards. It is a common occurrence to hear of a death along this place. The Eighteenth street crossing is the most dangerous. It is there the thickly populated districts of the hill find egress. For quite a time the people along the line of this road have been clamoring for some plan that would make life more safe. The people in that district think there ought to be an overhead bridge at Eighteenth street.

THE OPERATORS ARE SATISFIED. No Intention of Building a Competitor to

the B. & O. R. H. Boyle, of Hackett Coal Company, and Secretary of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Coal Operators' Committee, said yesterday: "I know of no move to build a road to compete with the Wheeling division of the Baltimore and Ohio. The conference we held with President Mayer in Baltimore was entirely satisfactory to us, and we expect that the promises he made will relieve us. No meeting has since been held to protest further against the Baltimore and Ohio management, as has been asserted."

Cut Out and Take Home The announcement on the sixth page of to-day's paper headed, "Have You Secured

THE BRIDE. WILL SHE KEEP HOUSE

HAVE A SUITE OF ROOMS?

Our stock is so comprehensive with such a diversity of styles that we can always show you that which is most

fitting for the purpose. The present is a most opportune time for the selection of your bridal gift, as we now display our advance

holiday goods. What shall it be? A handsome

piece of STERLING SILVER. CHINA, CUT GLASS, LAMPS, TABLES, CABINETS, CLOCKS, BRIC-A-BRAC.

Our Silver Department and Art Rooms will be a revelation to you, as but few stores in the country carry so large a stock-inexpensive or most costly, we can please.

E. P. ROBERTS & SONS, Fifth Ave. and Market St.

WHEN IT COMES YOUTHS' SHOES

SIMEN Gives you values that will save you

YOUTHS' Veal Calf, lace or button Shoes, at \$1; sizes 11 to 2. YOU'THS' Satin Oil Calt, lace or

button, sizes 11 to 2, at \$1.25. YOUTHS' Genuine Calf, lace, spring heel Shoes, at \$1.50; sizes

YOUTHS' Genuine Calf, button, spring heel, sizes 11 to 2, at \$1.50. YOUTHS' Genuine Calf, lace or heel Shoes, at \$1.50; sizes 11 to 2.

YOUTHS' Genuine Calf, button,

New Styles. New Patterns. Prices and Qualities to Suit All.

heel, sizes 11 to 2, at \$1.50.

G. D. SIMEN, 78 OHIO ST., ALLEGHENY, PA. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JOS, HORNE & CO,'S

PENN AVE. STORES.

You can spend time pleasantly in our big departments for

Ladies', Misses'

Children's Jackets, Gloaks and Suits,

And you can spend money most profitably.

You want variety as well as quality when you come to buy. You get both here-several times as big variety as you can find anywhere else and values fully as much better.

Ladies' Jackets.

We offer to-day the best all-wool diagonal Cheviot Jacket at \$5 that ever was placed on sale. It is full 32 inches long; double-breasted reefer

And our special \$10 JACKET ON SALE THIS MORNING we have never seen equaled; it is an extra fine quality Black All-Wool Diagonal Cheviot: 32 inches long, doublebreasted reefer front, extra well

And unusually attractive values in the Jackets we are offering to-day at \$12, \$15, \$18 and \$20 each. Fur-Trimmed Jackets from \$8.50

You are not "up to" the fashions if you haven't seen our Novelty Jackets. There are scores of them, and the richest and handsomest garments produced this season.

Ladies' Gapes. Fully as great variety in this popu-

lar garment in plain and fancy cloths,

in plain military, watteau plait and

many novel styles, at all prices from \$10 to \$50. Ladies' Long Coats. A very complete assortment of the new styles in double-breasted New-

markets, with Hoods or with Military Capes, in plain black, plain colors or novelty cloths. Prices from \$15 to \$30 are especially attractive.

Misses' School Suits. A very great variety of the popular Blouse and Russian Waist styles in flannels and in plain and fancy cloths. All sizes from 6 to 16 years,

and prices from \$5 to finest. Children's Dresses.

Very prettily made in plain colored ll-wool Cashmeres, in 2, 3 and 4 years' sizes, from \$4 to \$8 each.

Special values.

Misses' Long Coats. In plain, colored and novelty cloakings, in the fashionable silk-lined Hood or Cape styles, from \$7.50 to

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

609-621 PENN AVE.

HUGUS & HACKE.

We offer this week an additional collection of entirely new and very desirable Garments in our Fur Department at the very lowest prices.

Head Scarfs in different Furs, with natural and artificial heads, handsomely mounted, lowest to finest qualities.

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND MARKET ST.