During the afternoon Judge Kennedy

Porter. Judge Slagle remained a short

time. At the night session Judge Porter

sat on the bench with Judge Kennedy. A

number of ladies, most of them witnesses,

were in the audience. The cross-examina-

tions by D. F. Patterson were sharp and

severe, but the witnesses told straightfor-

derstood there will be evidence in rebuttal.

Pittsburg to testify. Hadn't spoken Critchlow's counsel about his testimony.

Were you sick or wounded?

tor about that.

The Witness Had Been Shot.

Jacob Troutman lives on Eighth avenu-

On cross-examination Troutman said Rid-

ley took a whisky and Critchlow a small beer. Critchlow often came to the hotel.

He was there in the forencon of July 5. He never stayed long. His place was closed on the 7th. Critchlow didn't have a gun. Witness had not gone over his testimony

with anybody, not even with Critchlow's

John Eichler boards with Jacob Trout-

man. He was in the hotel, and saw Critch-low there between 8:30 and 9 o'clock in the

fixed the time.

Mr. Marshall—Did you ever know another 6th of July like that one in Homestead?

A—No, sir.

Alexander McAllister is a borough officer.

He testified: "I saw Critchlow first at the corner of Sixth and Amity streets. I saw

him again at Troutman's with George Ridley. I went there to ask Troutman to close the saloon. He said he would. It was about five minutes to 9 o'clock."

Cross-examined witness said: "Ridley

remarked, 'It is now five minutes to 9 o'clock. Rather early closing.' It was the first morning we closed up the saloons. This is how I fix the time. Critchlow hadn't a gun."

Brennen-Were you the man who arrested Fizzimmons? A. Yes, sir (with a lungh). Henry Ramsey lives on Thirteenth and

Sarah streets. He was subpensed during the evening. Critchlow passed his house between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon

He had a gun with him, and was going to-

ward his home. He was positive it was after 2 o'clock. He fixed the time because

he had a late dinner, and it was some time after he had eaten when Critchlow came

along. Critchlow said he had no ammuni

bridge."
When cross-examined, Taylor said he

saw a man leaning against the gang plank on the shore. The people on the bank were throwing stones at the barges. The man on the plank threw up his hands when the first

Thanksgiving Dinner Tables

Are not complete unless covered with one of the beautiful silver white damask lines cloths, with napkins to match, to be had only in our lines department.

Jos. Horne & Co., Penn avenue.

HERE'S A BARGAIN-Handsome serges in three colors, navy, blue and black, will go

for only 49 centse Kaupmanns'
New Drygoods Department.

Another bargain for ladies! Beautiful silk neckwear. Newest and most ashionable effects. A fine selection; from 25c to \$5. KAUFMANNS' New Drygoods Dep't.

FINE UPRIGHT PIANO, \$200.

Square Plano, \$150-Parlor Organ, \$60.

Square Piano, \$150—Parlor Organ, \$60.

A magnificent upright piano (used very little) of handsomely-carved hardwood case, fine French action and excellent tone, cost when new \$400, for \$200. Also a splendid square plano in good condition for \$150, and a beautiful 12-stop parlor organ at \$60. A rare chance to secure a piano or an organ at a low figure.

J. M. Hoffmann & Co., 637 Smithfield street.

A RARE CHANCE—48 inch elegant slik-fin-ished Henrietta cloth, all shades and colors, sold everywhere for \$1 25, at only \$1 per yard. KAUFMANNS'

Go to the Ladies' Bazar, old Postoffice building, Pittsourg, for dinner or supper to

LOOK AT THIS—Genuine French broad-cloth, with twilled back, in black and all colors, can be bought for \$1 25 per yard, usu-ally sold at \$1 75.

New Drygoods Department,

PERFECT action and perfect health result rom the use of De Witt's Little Early Risers. A perfect little pill. Very small; very sure

HERE'S A BARGAIN—Handsome serges in three shades, navy, blue and black, will go for only 49 cents. Kaupmanns' New Drygoods Department.

EXCELLENT chance! Fashionable and elegant veilings, large assortment to choose from. Can be had from 15c to 50c per yard.

KAUFMANNS',
New Drygoods Department.

JUST READ THIS!-500 doz wide hemstitched

JUST READ THIS!—500 doz wide hemsittched handkerchiefs, hand embroidered goods, first-class in every respect. These handkerchiefs are sold elsewhere for 250 each—can be bought for 12%c. KAUFMANNS, New Drygoods Department.

Look at this, ladies! Bargains in laces. Beautiful Jabots from 25c each to \$10.

KAUPHANNS' New Drygoods Dep's,

New Drygoods Department.

shot was fired.

go to the jury.

The Man Who Arrested Fitzsimmor

was no cross-examination.

S.A. M., and again at half past 4 or 5 when we surrendered. At the latter time he was coming into the outside barge. At both times he had a gun in his hands. Critchlow sits there (pointing to the defendant).

Cross-examined—Q. Where were you standing when you saw Critchlow first? A. I was on the bow of the boat. I had never seen nim before. A man standing beside me pointed out Critchlow.

Q. Was there excitement? A. Yes.
Q. When did you tell anybody? A. Last Tuesday I told Mr. Breck. I have been a Pinkerton detective six years. I heard Critchlow's name mentioned by a Homesteader. Critchlow was drossed in a dark sult. There was a man in a striped shirt beside him.

Q. How do you know it was 8 o'clock?

A. I'm not sure. A man said it was 8 o'clock.

How the Detective Detected.

How the Detective Detected. Q. You knew it was Critchlow because some one told you, and you knew the time because some one told you, and Homestead and the Little Bill you knew in the same way? A. Yes-(hesitatingly.)

Q. The only thing you saw with your own yes was the gun Critchlow carried? A. Yes.

Re-examined—Q. What was the remark
you heard someone make about Critchlow? This question was objected to, but Judge

Kennedy allowed it.

Malley—The remark I heard that drew my attention to Critchlow was "You — — , I'll fix you soon," and I looked up and saw Critchlow. It was in the afternoon he was on the barge; not in the morning.

Cross-examined: Q. You didn't see Critchlow on the barge in the morning, then? A. No.

W. S. Bell, the photographer, identified the pictures of the Homestead Steel Works taken by him on July 16, and they were offered in evidence. Kennedy allowed it.

offered in evidence.

Henry Brown, a clerk in the Carnegie employ, said: "I was at Homestead July 6. I saw Sylvester Critchlow at 8:30 A. M. He was about 40 feet from the Carnegie office, and he was going toward Munhall with a gun in his hand. I saw Dixon, Hervey and Slocum that morning, at the time I saw Critchlow."

Cross-examined-Was anyone with Critch-low that morning? A. No.

Mr. Burleigh offered the bullet identified by Captain Cooper, and then aunounced that the Commonwealth rested.

OUTLINING THE DEFENSE.

Attorneys Argo and Erwin, Representing the Workingmen of the Northwest, Make the Opening Addresses-Discussing the Right of Labor to Resist Pinker-

The counsel for the defense retired for consultation to the Judge's private room, and after 10 or 15 minutes returned to

In opening for the defense Mr. George W. Argo said: "Our chief counsel, Mr. Brennen, has assigned to me the onerous duty of opening for the defense in this extraordinary case. I say extraordinary, because of the circumstances surrounding the defendant and the principles involved. A brief explanation of Mr. Erwin's and my connection with the case is only just. We were sent by the laboring men of the Northwest. As an excuse for my presence I do not plead remarkable abilities, but a sympathy for the laboring man. I am not a stranger entirely here. I was once employed upon a river above this city, and my family comes from Washington county.

The District Attorney has defined the law for the Commonwealth, and I will try to show the same for the defense. On the last auniversary of the day when John Adams presented in Philadelphia the resolutions which became the Declaration of Independence, bodies of men were being enlisted to invade the State of Pennsylvania, the guns were being boxed up and the men were being hired as warriors, not as laborers. These different detachments were united at Youngstown under the leadership of Captain Hinde and other sub-

Discussing the Pinkerton Force,

Mr. Argo proceeded to give a detailed account of the vovage of the barges and Little Bill from Bellevue to Homestead. He laid especial emphasis upon the armed character of the Pinkerson guards, whom he termed a foreign armed force, among whom were no workingmen, but really an army to assault the State of Pennsylvania whose glorious



J. J. Baird, One Mainstay of the Defense.

history the counsel dwelt upon. The facts that the Pinkertons were not commanded by any officer of this county, and that they could not be sworn in as denuty sheriffs but were foreign emissaries, were commended to the jury's attention. "There is no evidence," Mr. Argo con

tinued, 'in this case that Mr. Frick hired these Pinkertons for any legitimate purpose, or that Mr. Frick owned a dollar's worth of property in Homestead. There is no evidence of a strike being in progress there, none has been permitted to be given. The people living at Homestead begged the Pinkertons not to land, begged them to return. But they attempted to land-why, no evidence has been given. When the Pinkerton armada approached the shore a young man named Foy walked down to the gangplank to beg them not to land. The inkertons with Winchesters, revolvers and clubs frightened him, and as he turned back he slipped, and tell. While lying there someone shot him in the back.

The Beginning of the Battle.

"That was the beginning of the battle. Soon after a volley was fired from the barge. Evidence will be introduced to snow the first shot, came from the barges. It will be shown that some one had made preparations some time before for just such an attack; that a high stockade, just like those made to resist the Indians in the West, had been set up around the Home-stead mills, and that loop-holes through which riflemen might fire had been made in

"There were 300 Pinkertons there; the "There were 300 Pinkertons there; the men opposed to them have not been proved to be strikers; they were peaceable citizens. You must presume nothing against the defendant. All presumptions must be in his lavor. Now we say that these peaceable Homesteaders had the right to defend themselves; they had, if attacked with deadly weapons, the right to use deadly weapons in defense. weapons in defense. A man has a right under the law to defend himself and to join with his neighbors and friends in self-de-fense. This is the high law of the universe, of God. Every man at Homestead that day had the right to defend himself and his home. It appears that Captains Cooper and Burt are indicted for murder, but the District Attorney has not caused their arrest. but seems to be protecting the invaders of your county.

Ontlining an Alibi for Critchlow.

"The evidence we will introduce will show you beyond all doubt that the defendant had nothing to do with the killing of Connora. We claim that Critchlow has not been connected with the killing. A bystander in a case of riot is not guilty unless a peace officer has first ordered the mob to disperse. There was no such peace officer and he did not bid the mob to disperse on the morning of July 6. We will show you also that the Commonwealth's account of Critchlow's movements is all wrong. We will show you that Critchlow went to the

ferry and crossed to Braddock and then returned to his home; that he was not inside the works at all; that he was never behind the barricade; that he was not where the rethe barricade; that he was not where the reporter, Reece, says he saw 'that dare-devil
Critchlow;' that he was not on the barge,
because he was at his home. He did not
wear the clothes the Commonwealth's witnesses say he did. He did pass the Carnegle office with a gun early in the morning,
but it was another Critchlow to whom all
the other witnesses swear. We hope to be
able to prove by suchbar witness from she to prove by another witness, from whom we have received a letter, that Con-nors was killed by a bullet which came from the Braddock side.

The Rights of Homestead Workers. "We contend that the Homestead work-

we contend that the homestead workers thought they had the right to defend their labor; that they had no evil intent in resisting. The Constitution of the State, of the United States, the Declaration of Independence and the Creator endowed these men with the right to defend themselves."

The counsel then illustrated the difference between intentional and accidental killing. "After you've heard the evidence, the Court's instructions, we expect you to give a verdict in accordance with your

oath; the defendant is in your hands to try. I will leave it to Mr. Erwin to conclude the defense's opening speech."

Mr. Erwin then left his seat and said:

the man on the plank was shot in the side. I couldn't tell which one did it. I saw the flash and heard the report. I was there that morning to try to prevent trouble. I was a special officer in the borough and also fire Where the First Shot Came From

Q. Who fired the first shot after the land-

ing? A. It came from the barges, either from the second or third man on the gang plank.
Q. Did you see Sylvester Critchlow there?
A. I did not. I never saw him until in court to-day. I did not know the man on the plank who was shot, and I haven't learned his name since.

There was no cross-examination.
Charles Mansfield, of Homestead, was the next witness. The witness said:

next witness. The witness said:

I used to work for Carnerie. Am now and was on July 6 engaged in the real estate business. I was not a striker. I saw barges and a boat landed at the mill. I was not present when the barges arrived. I was there when the barges arrived. I was there when the Pinkertons attempted to leave the boat. I stood by the corner of the pumphouse. I could see them putting out the plank and the people on the shore were resisting. The first firing I saw was a pistol shot from the barges. Then the shooting became general on both sides. I was about 50 to 60 yards from the boats. The bank is about 50 feet high, and I was looking down toward the barges. From where I was standing I couldn't see very well on account of the fog. I could distingush the contending



THE JURY LISTENING TO THE EVIDENCE.

'Law is either infallible and divine, or a feeble imitation of the divine law of man's making. Both are intended to do good. Sometimes the laws of man torbid what is prescribed by the laws of God. Everyone judge, jury, counsel, district attorney, listening crowds, newspapermen, all in the courtroom must follow the dictates of conscience. Pennsylvania is the defender of that conscience. The jury must refer to their conscience as a final test."

Mr. Erwin then defined the difference be-tween the rights of a man under a Monarchy and under a Republic; under the latter his rights were larger as a sovereign citizen. He next described his own family, claim-ing that the blood of revolutionary heroes coursed in his veins. From this he proof the people was becoming the Republic of

The Equity of the Case.

He claimed that the prosecution were trying to keep out of the case the real nature of the conflict between capital and labor, out of which this case had arisen The prosecution claimed that it was only riot; if this was the case, this man Burt was a rioter also. He alluded to the attorneys for the Commonwealth as "astute fox-hounds," and their case as "a doublehounds," and their case as "a double-damned fiction." He asked what had driven the Homestead men to such desperate deeds. The Commonwealth had industriously concealed the provocation offered by Carnegie, Frick and their tellows to their employes. If the Legislature had failed to pass laws to protect the workingmen it did not prevent them from using their defensive powers to protect them-selves. They hoped to show that there never existed such a hard-hearted monster as this man Frick. While the poor man was here being tried for murder Frick was hobnobbing with the chief officers or the Gov-ernment. Mr. Erwin went on to describe the protective system and the manner in which the workingman had been robbed of his share of the fruits of it. He called Mr. Frick worse than a Judas, the most brutal tyrant of all time, a traitor to the genius of the country, who broke his contract with his men and invaded the Commonwealth with an armed force.
In conclusion Mr. Erwin said: "After

we have described in detail this enormous erime of Frick, we shall ask you if this defendant can be held responsible at all for any offense. You represent the country in this trial, you are the 12 aposiles, and if there is no Judas among you you will render such a verdict as will plant the tree of industry on the hills above Homestead for-

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

Homesteaders Swear that the First Shot on July 6 Came From the Barges-Witnesses Testify that Critchlow Was Not on the Field of Battle.

Captain A. C. Coon was the first witness called in the siternoon. In substance he

I only saw three men between myself and the barges. The gang plank was thrown out within five feet of me on the shore: I left home about 4 or 4:20 in the morning. When the plank was thrown out the people on the shore were screaming. A boy was in a boat and he was tantalizing the men on the barge. One of the men had a gun in his hand and pulled it to shoot the boy. I said:
"For God's sake don't shoot. He is only a
boy." I said: "Who are you, Deputy Sheriffs,

National Guardsmen or Pinkertons?"

The man replied: "We are Pinkertons, and we will go into the mill in 15 minutes." I then got up on a clinker to see better when somebody ran down the bank and tripped over the cinder. He fell on his side on the plank. Then one of the three men on the barges fired, and I heard since that parties, and saw the first shot come from the

Q. Do you know Charles Reese, the artist?
A. If I remember rightly I was introduced to him, or at least he was pointed out to me. I talked to him at the Coroner's jury.
Q. Did you say to Charles Reese, "There goes that dare-devil of a Critchlow?"

An Objection From the Commonwealth. Burleigh-We object to that question be cause Reese didn't mention any names. We ask for an offer.

Brennen-The offer to show that the wit-

ness was in the yard, and that he was the man who talked to Reese, saying, "there is" that dare-devil Critchlow." That they talked about it afterward. We want to show that Reese was mistaken in the identity of Critchlow.

Critchlow.

Q. What did you say to Reese? A. I was in the cupola with other newspaper men. Reese was there making sketches. I noticed a man named Critchlow going into the pump house, I said to Reese: "There goes Critchlow into the pump house where Morris was shot. Keep your eye on him, for he will surely be killed and you can get a good sketch."

sketch."

Q. Was the Critchlow you saw the prisoner here? A. He was another man.

Q. Who was he? A. I don't know. He was a man of average size. Had a ruddy complexion and sandy moustache. Wore dark clothes. I was about 150 yards from the man. I know that because we discussed the distance we were from the barges.

The cross-examination was conducted by D. F. Patterson.

Q. Could you see the platform? A. I could not, but I could see men on the barges. The barges were higher than the plank. I could see as many men on the bow of the barge as it would hold.

Saw the First Shot Fired.

Q. Gould you tell that the two crowds were fighting? A. Yes, I heard some of their talk. The men on the shore threatened the Pinkretons, telling them not to come on the bank. I should say, judging from where I stood, that the first shot came from the barges. I couldn't tell how wide the gang plank was, I could see there was a division of the crowds. Some stones were thrown at the boats from the shore.
Q. If anyone said to Reese "There goes that daredevil of a Critchlow," you are not the man who made that remark? A. I am

Q. Who was the man who went into the pumphouse? A. His name was Harrison Critchlow. He is not as tail as the defend-

A. They don't have little fellows a sawed-off, heavy-set man? A. They don't have little fellows around the converting mill where he worked. He is an average-sized man.

Q. Isn't there a noticeable difference between the height of the two men? A. Yss.

Brennen—Did you see a young man there who asked to go on the boat to see who was on it, blacksheep or Pinkertons?

Burleigh—Objected to as incompetent and irrelevant.

irrelevant.

Q. Did you see a young man that morning?
A. Yes, a number of them. I noticed one
who did a great deal of talking. He asked
to be allowed to go on the boat. John Beale and William Taylor were

called next, but there was no answer to their names. Was With Critchlow All Day. Samuel Routhrauff testified:

Samuel Routhrauff testified:

I live at Demmler. I have known Sylvester Critchlow for 13 years. I saw him about 10 o'clock in the morning. July 6, on the Braddock side of the river. I saw him in a street car going to Braddock. I saw him ten minutes afterward at Keating station. We crossed the river together and landed above the mill near Munhall station. We walked down to Smith's corner and stayed there for awhile. Then we went to see Silas Wayne and John Morris, who were shot. We didn't go in the mill yard. After seeing the men we went back to Smith's corner and remained there until 2 o'clock. I then walked up the Pemickey tracks toward the mills. That was the last I saw of Critchlow that day. Critchlow started down Amity street to his home to go to bed. He went away from the works.

The cross-examination by D. F. Patter-

The cross-examination by D. F. Patterson was very severe and lasted for more than an hour. He was unable to shake his evidence, and Routhrauff made an excellent impression.

Q. What were you doing at Keating that

A DISPATCH ADLET THAT OPENS (O) THE DOOR TO SUCCESS.

morning? A. I heard there was a fuss and went down there to see it. Isaw Critchlow on the street car between Rankin and Kenting. Critchlow sat on the left of the car. I was on the same side. I saw his face before we

Q Did Critchlowhave a gun? A. Yes. He carried it until we got to Smith's corner, where he left it at the hardware store. In going down to the store we passed the mill going down to the store we passed the mill gate. I didn't notice whether the gate was open or not. Heard firing down at the river as we passed. I did not have a gun. Heard the cannon shots, but didn't see the cannon. I left Braddock at 9:30. I know the time, for I just missed the train. I came over to see the sights.

Didn't Go Into the Mill. Q. The interesting place was the river, and

yet you didn't go there? A. No, sir.
Q. Wasn't the mill gate open? A. I don't know. Didn't see any people going in. Q. Didn't you and Critchlow go into the mill instead of going downtown? A. No, sir. Later in the afternoon I walked up the Pemickey track and walked down the steps into the mill yard.

Q. You came to see the sights and yet passed the gate which was the interesting point? A. Yes, sir.
Q. Can't you tell us what you and Critchlow talked about. A. I don't remember. I suppose we talked about the riot.
Q. And yet you didn't go to see it? A. I

vent to the mill toward evening.
Q. To whom did Critchlow give his gun? A. He asked the man if he could leave his gun in the store, and he consented. Q. Anybody cross the river with you? A. An old man named Fritz and his son.

An old man named Fritz and his son.

Q. Did you drink anything? A. Yes:
Critchlow had about three drinks of whisky
left in the half-pint bottle. The old man,
Critchlow and myself each took a nip.
Critchlow and I loaled around Smith's corner until between 1 or 2 o'clock. Critchlow said he would go nome and go to bed.
Smith's is a saloon, and it was closed.
Q. How do you fix the time? A. Well, the
P., V. & C. train, due at 1:30 in Homestead,
stopped at the station to take on an injured
man named Rutter. I remember that, and
we sat at Smith's 1or 2½ hours after that.
Brennen-How was Critchlow dressed? A.
I don't remember very well. He wore a
light barred coat, slightly faded. It was a
sack coat.

sack coat.

Cross-examined: Critchlow wore a vest,
but I can't tell the color. Don't know
whether he had boots or shoes on his feet.

An Advisory Board Member Testifies.

Miller Colgan is a member of the Ad-visory Board. He testified as follows: I live in Homestead, and have known Svivester Critchlow for 12 years. Between 12:30 and 1 o'clock in the atternoon 1 saw him standing at the corner of Sixth and Amity streets, opposite the Pemickey station. Fifteen minutes later I saw him again, standing in front of Smith's satoon. I know Routhrauff, and recollect speaking to him there. I was on the police force and walked around a good deal.

On cross-examination Colgan said: I talked with Critchlow for 15 minutes about i o'clock or later. Twenty-five minutes elapsed between the first and last time I saw him. Two trains passed the corner going to Pittsburg while I was there. One was a passenger train and a great many people got off. Rutter was put on the first train, due at 11:29. I didn't see Routhrauff and Critchlow together at Smith's corner at any time. When I left Critchlow was still there. He did not have a gun. J. J. Baird was the next witness. He

I have lived in Homestead ten years Have known Critchlow for nine years, I saw him pass my home on Thirteenth avenue in the afternoon of July 6. Thirteenth avenue runs at right angles to Amity street and is two blocks down toward property of the party Amity street and is two blocks down toward Pittsburg. Critchlow was going home. He lives between Thirteenth and Fourteenth avenues. It was between 2 and 3 o clock. I know the time, because I ace my dinner at 2, and was standing on the porch. The distance from my home to the barges is about one mile. Critchlow had a gun with him.

Was Confident of the Time. Cross-examined, witness said:

Cross-examined, witness said:

I worked in the Carnegle converting mill until March 26. My home is about a half mile from the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston station. When I got up from dinner I looked at the clock, and it was just 2. I told my wife several times since that I looked at the clock. 'I don't know why I told her. Critchlow stopped and talked for about five minutes to my neighbor Mr. Ramsay. I went over to ask if it was true that Morris had been killed. Critchlow said he was tired and was going home to bed. Critchlow told me Morris had been shot in the headand was dead. It was then about 2:30 in the alternoon. I saw Critchlow also passing my house going home about 70'clock in the morning. He did not have a gun with him. I didn't see him going away from his home.

Mrs. Bridget Coyle was the first lady called as a witness. She testified:

I live on Sarah street, Homestead. Have lived there for six years. I have known Mr. lived there for six years. I have known Mr. Critchlow for six or eight months. I saw him about 3 o'clock in the afternoon of July 6 going home. Nobody was with him. He was about a square from his home when I saw him. He was crossing my lot.

On cross-examination witness said: Critchlow had no gun with him. He asked me how was Mikey. That is my boy who was sick.

Mr. Patterson couldn't hear her very well. She remarked: "I am hard of hearing, but you are worse than I am."

The lawyer replied: "Well, Mrs. Coyle, if I was as young as you I would hear betwitness said further: "I didn't know

there was trouble at the mill. I had a sick boy and was worried about him. I know the time, because I looked at the clock when I put my bread in the oven, and it was then close to 3. A few minutes afterward Critchlow came along. It was about 3 o'clock. It was just 3, and don't ask me any more. [Laughter.] Was There to Tell the Truth.

Witness-I didn't come here to tell a lie. wouldn't lie for all the Carnegies.

Patterson-No, but you came here to make a speech to the jury. A. No, sir. Judge Kennedy-Please answer the questions asked, and don't make any remarks. Witness-I am not a relative of Critchlow and am not interested in the case.

Arthur Brashaw testified: "I saw Critchlow in the afternoon about 3 o'clock standing at the corner of Twelfth and Sarah streets. Cross-examined, the witness said: "I was

Cross-examined, the witness said: "I was standing on Mrs. Covle's porch. I was about 20 yards from him. Critchlow did not have a gun. My brother went down to the coalhouse and talked with Critchlow. I went into the house and don't know how long they conversed."

Josiah Brashaw was the next witness.

His testimony follows:
"I live on Twelfth avenue. I saw Critchlow near my house between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. When he left me he crossed my lot toward his home. I live in the same house with Mrs. Coyle."

On cross-examination witness said: "I spoke to Critchlow for several minutes. He didn't have a gun. I fix the time in this way: My wife was sick, and I gave her a dose of medicine at 3 o'clock. It was about ten minutes afterward that I saw Crichlow

The Testimony of a Neighbor.

Albert Moore came next. He said: "I live next door to Sylvester Critchlow. I saw him standing at his door about 3 o'clock or a little afterward in the afternoon of

Cross-examined: "I made a rough guess at the time. Critchlow hadn't a gun. know l ate my dinner after 2 o'clock, and we had been sitting for quite awhile when we heard someone coming. My wife went to the door and remarked: 'Why, here is Mr. Critchlow back already.'" George Ridley lives on Fourteenth street.

He saw Critchlow at 8:30 in the morning, corner Sixth and Amity streets. He asked the defendant to go to Troutman's saloon for a drink. Stopped there about 20 minutes. When they came out of the saloon, it was five minutes to fine. Witness went to a drug store and when he came back Critchlow was on Smith's corner. He asked Critchlow where would be the best place to see the barges without going into the mill. Was told to cross the river to

the Lucy furnaces.
On cross-examination witness said: On cross-examination witness said: "Troutman's saloon is about five minutes, walking slow, from Smith's corner, in the direction of Pittsburg. I wasn't in a running mood that morning. I asked him if he had been to the mill. He said no. After we left the saloon we returned to Smith's corner. I was feeling sick, and left him in a few minutes. Critchlow went up Sixth avenue. It was then about 9:20,"

A SCANDAL IN COURT. THE NIGHT SESSION.

nton Soulyler, Who Was Shot in the Riot, Testifies in Behalf of Critchlow - He Bernhardt Matheis Sues for Divorce Said There Were 15 Bullet Holes in His and \$25,000 Damages.

was joined by Judges Slagle, McClung and HIS YOUNG WIFE IS RELEASED.

> William Kozet Accused of Alienating Her Affections.

HE IS AS OLD AND RICH AS HER HUSBAND

ward stories. The aim of the defense was to prove an alibi, and how well they suc-Another chapter was added to the Soho ceeded the testimony will show. It is unscandal yesterday. Bernhardt Matheis entered suit for divorce from his young Peter Smith was the first witness called wife, naming William Mazet as co-respondin the evening. He testified: "I saw ent. He also entered suit against Mazet Sylvester Critchlow in my brother's saloon for \$25,600 damages for alienating his wife's about 8 o'clock in the morning." There ffections.

Mazet is the real estate agent who was Anton Soulyier came next. He has lived with Mrs. Matheis when she was arrested in in Homestead six years on Eighth avenue. room on Fourth avenue last Saturday. He The morning of the riot witness was sick s not a young man, being a widower and Critchlow came in to see him between 10 and 10:30 o'clock in the morning. A young man named Routhrauff was with nearly, if not quite, as old as Matheis himself, and quite well off, owning considerable property in the old city.

him. On cross-examination witness declined to Complications of a nature very annoying say what was the matter with him. Mr. o those interested resulted from some of Brennen explained that to answer the ques-tion would incriminate Soulyier. He the stories printed concerning the scanda yesterday. They stated that it was the wife knew the time, because the doctor was scheduled to come at 10 o'clock. Mrs. of Simon Matheis, the butcher whose shops Kelker, his neighbor, was present, and she looked at the clock. It was then 10:20 in are on Fifth avenue and Forbes street at Soho, who had been arrested, and, to fasten the morning. Critchlow and Routhrauff were there about 10 minutes. He had been the case more closely to Simon, referred to his having recently been a victim of the in bed from 5 o'clock in the morning. The doctor was Mr. Osborne. The witness was subpænaed at 6 o'clock in the evening. Just smallpox. In consequence Simon and his had time to catch the train and come to

smallpox. In consequence Simon and his family were subjected to many annoying questions yesterday and much of their time was spent in explaining matters.

Bernhardt Matheis, the husband of the erring woman, lives at 86 Ann street. He is quite wealthy, was formerly a butcher, but of late years has been a dealer in cattle and ment by wholesale. Vesteriary portro-After some parley about incriminating himself the witness replied: "I was shot. There were not less than from ten to 15 bullets in my clothes. Two bullets hit my and meat by wholesale. Yesterday morning he changed his mind about prosecuting his wife. Her uncle went on her bond and she was released from Central station. He she was released from Central station. He was at Magistrate McKenna's office when she, with her baby in her arms, came in. He greeted her pleasantly, held the baby for her, and when the bond was arranged departed with her and her uncle in a carriage. He told the police he intended sending her back to Germany but since anterbody, one passed through my leg above the knee, the other shot off my finger. Q. What was your mental condition that morning? A. You will have to see the doc-He keeps a hotel in Homestead. He testified: "I have known Critchlow for one year and a half. He came into my house about 8:35 in the morning and left about five minutes to 9. George Ridley was with ing her back to Germany, but since enter-ing the divorce proceedings will probably change his plans as to that point. Mrs. Matheis was unabashed when she appeared before her husband and replied to his greetings as pleasantly as they were given.

The attorney for Matheis says the hus-band has been suspicious of his wife for nearly a year, and besides watching her himself hired a detective for the purpose. They discovered, it is said, that frequently in Matheis' absence Mazet visited Mrs. in Matheis' absence Mazet visited Mrs. Matheis at her home. They also met downtown. On one occasion they were followed to a theater. While Mazet and Mrs. Matheis were enjoying themselves in the parquet Matheis was looking down on them from the dress circle. He became much excited and wanted to go downstairs and shoot some one, but the detective restrained him.

morning. On cross-examination witness said he was driver on the beer wagon. Of-ficer McAllister ordered the saloon to be The story of the denouement last Saturclosed. George Ridley remarked that it was almost 9 o'clock, and this is how he day has already been told. Mazet gave a false name when arrested, and the police assisted in concealing his identity until it came out in the court papers. Mazet is under bail for his appearance.

Both Legs Cut Off.

Mary Wolf, a 21/2-year-old girl of 97 Mulberry alley, was playing along the Alle-gheny Valley Railroad on Pike, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, yesterday. Some passing freight cars were shift-ing, and she crept under one of them, which passed over both her legs. She was taken to the West Penn Hospital. Her legs were both amputated, and she will die.

Dr. John Cooper, Jr. Ear, nose, throat and chest diseases. Office Westinghouse building, Pittsburg, Pa. Hours 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

J. K. MILLER & CO.

Contract for papering churches, schools and public buildings.

All Grades of Wall Paper.

543 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.

william Taylor lives in Homestead. He testified: "I was on the river shore about 3 o'clock in the morning. Saw the barges lland. Men came out on the bow and land. Men came out on the bow and pushed off the gang plank. There were about 300 people on the shore. It looked to me as if the first shot at the Isuding came from the boat. I saw the flash and a man throw up his handa. I didn't know at the time who had been hit. He was a man on the bank. I was about 50 yards away from the barges standing on the Peemickey bridge." WEDDING INVITATIONS.

CALLING CARDS, FINE STATIONERY.

W. V. DERMITT & CO.,

Engravers, Printers, Stationers, Law Blank Publishers,

740 Grant street and39 Sixth avenue.

BIBER & EASTON At this point the court adjourned until this morning. Several witnesses for the defense were not present, and they will be heard this morning. Mr. Brennen is satisfied he has proved an alibi, and on this will

SEASONABLE UNDERWEAR. AT LOW PRICES.

> FOR WOMEN. White Merino Vests and

Water Acrino vests and Pants at 40c a garment. Camel Hair Vests and Pants at 50c each. White Persian Fleece Vests and Pants at \$1 each. Ribbed Underwear in White and Natural at 75c LADIES!

FINE UNDERWEAR AT

SPECIAL LOW PRICES.

Ribbed Chuerwear in White and Natural at 75c and \$1 a garment.

Extra sizes and quality for stout women, \$1.50.

Elack Underwear, very cheap and perfectly fast \$1, \$1.25.

Binex Equestrian Tights, the per ection of comfort, 50c, \$1.25 and up.

Ribbed Baibriggan V'st's, long sleeves, \$1.

Low and High Neck, Sleeveless, 75c.

Swiss Ribbed Vests, low neck, sleeveless, \$2 grade reduced to 50c.

Hi. h Neck and Ribbed Arm Medium Weight V'sts reduced from \$1.25 to 75c.

FOR CHILDREN. An immense variety in Heavy Cotton, Cashmere and Merino Underwear and Hoslery for children, Misses and large boys from low to fine grades at re-

duced prices. MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

MEN'S MEDIUM AND

HEAVY UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

Heavy Random Mixed
Shirts and Drawers, 50c.
White Merino Shirts,
French neck and ribbed
skirt, 50c.
Ribbed Merino Vests
(special), 50c.
Scarlet Wool Shirts and
Drawers, worth \$125, reduced to \$1 each.
Extra Natural Wool and
Camel Hair Shirts and
Drawers now \$1 each.
Extra grade Camel Hair
Underwear, unshrinkable,
very soft, warm and
shapely, special price, \$1
each. See our Chest Shield Un-

See our Chest Shield Underwear in white, Scotch and scariet wool. The shirt opens in back and its double both from and back. The drawers are double from waist to seat, thus entire suit giving absolute protection against cold. Price, \$2 00 each garment. NEW IDEA

BIBER & EASTON,

LOS AND SOT MARKET SE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. The Leading Pittsburg.

Dry Goods House. Tuesday, Nov. 22, 1899 JOS, HORNE &

PENN AVE. STORES.

Genuine Alaska Seal Jackets.

BELOW USUAL PRICE!

In our Fur Department To-

The Saving of Money to Those Who Come Promptly Will Be From \$25 to \$50 on Every Garment.

PRESENT PRICES:

\$150 TO \$225.

Every one of these garments s made in the very latest fashions for this season, with high rolling collars, loose fronts and full sleeves-Paris cut.

The lengths are from 34 to 40 inches, but it is to the 40inch garments that we call the particular attention, and ask careful inspection of every one intending or contemplating the purchase of a seal skin for this season.

These 40-inch garments are undoubtedly the best value for the prices that have ever before been offered in any Fur Department—BAR NONE. Every garment possesses both quality and finish surpassing any we have ever seen on sale at these prices. They were all made to our own special order, expressly for us, for our best trade, and were all made before the present scarcity in genuine Alaska Seal Skins oc-

It is unnecessary for us to say that this is not a cheap or "job" lot. The reputation of this house is too well known to all persons who appreciate good values. Our name is always a guarantee of perfection and reliability in whatever goods it is on,

Don't delay coming. The prices we have now put on these genuine Alaska Seal Skin Garments are the lowest ever before made at any season, and they cannot possibly be duplicated when all of this special lot are sold. You will not be able to buy again the same quality of garments at the same low prices.

COME TO-DAY.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,

609-621 PENN AVE.

BODY **BRUSSELS**

CARPET WORTH \$1.35 TO \$1.50.

SPECIAL SALE

CONTINUED ONE WEEK MORE. 6,000 yards Lowell, Bigelow and Hartford makes Body Brussels, with borders to match, at \$1 a yard. These are full rolls and sell at \$1.35 to

special lot will not be reproduced next season. 4,000 yards of a better grade at \$1.15-choice patterns.

\$1.50 a yard, but the patterns in this

10,000 yards Tapestry Brussels at 40c, 45c, 50c and 60c-all one-third below regular prices.

EDWARD GROETZINGER, 627 AND 629 PENN AVE.