

# THE REAL CIRCUS---SEEN BEHIND THE CANVAS.

Vicissitudes of Life on the Road Pictured From Real Life.

Circus day in any Western town at the present time, according to the New York Herald, is very much like the circus day of old, except that there is vastly more of it. It is as much a holiday as Christmas and the Fourth of July thrown into one. The poor, benighted little New York boy who goes to Madison Square Garden and thinks he has seen it all would have some of the conceit taken out of him could he be transported to some one day stand on the Western prairies on the day when the circus is billed to appear.

The first gray streaks of dawn find the town already astir, with the railroad station as the centre of interest. In the old days it used to be turnpike, but the time when the circus traveled from town to town in caravans is no more. Nowadays it is a very one horse show indeed that doesn't own its own rolling stock.

The small boy of course, predominates. He has secured the loftiest perch within the range of his inventive genius. Suddenly, from the dizzy height of the tallest telegraph pole he shouts, "Here she comes!" The cry is taken up below. Half a mile away, around a curve, a column of smoke is seen, trailing away toward the horizon and a few minutes later the powerful locomotive, snorting and puffing like a spirited horse, comes into view. Behind it is a long line of yellow cars, and far off, at the rear end, glimmer the lights of the caboose, which have not yet been extinguished.

Then comes the unloading of the no e prosaic paraphernalia—the huge tent poles, the acres of canvas, and all the other homely objects which are quite essential in the rapid transformation so soon to follow. Gangs of men scurry hither and thither, apparently all getting into each other's way, but really working like the one great machine of which each man is really a part.

Wagon after wagon comes off the train with military precision. Two, four, and even ten horse teams are coming from the direction of the stock cars, all ready to start for the show

has not the last train just come in? To their surprise, however, the menagerie tent, with its six great centre poles, is up and finished. The horse tent is in position, the mangers are filled and the horses are munching away at that breakfast which the townspeople forgot to get. The cook tents, one large tent for the working men and another of similar size for the performers, have been erected and the choicest of steaks are broiling on the ranges, whilst the fumes of steaming coffee and hot biscuits, wafted upon



CLOWNS MAKING UP.

the morning breeze, smells sweet and savory to the hungry throng now filling the vacant spaces around the tents. The camp cooks have already lighted their fires and the great cauldrons are sizzling upon the embers. This means preparation for the midday meal, which even now has all been arranged and is bound to be ready for every one shortly after return from parade.

That free glimpse of the enchanted land behind the swelling canvas is given at about 10 o'clock. Who that has ever seen it on a clear, Western morning can forget the gorgeous bands of music, the cavalcade of equestrians, the open cages of wild beasts, the funny band of clown musicians, the general atmosphere of a voluntary holiday, when every boy has money in his pocket, when his whole object in life is to spend it.

But what of the streets in town during this interval? Excursion trains have been coming in from every point within fifty miles of the show town. Every train has been crowded to the very steps with eager, expectant people. Their tickets are in their hat bands, where they will remain until the conductor demands them at night, for who has time to think of tickets when there is a big show in town? Thousands upon thousands of farmers have come in from the surrounding country. Their teams, unhitched, line the side streets upon every side. Vacant lots are filled with them and the alleys and lanes of the town are impassable. The sidewalks and store doors are sought as places of vantage, and an hour before the band strikes up at the show grounds there is a solid line of humanity from one end of the town to the other.

By noon every face is turned toward the show grounds. The side show properly seen and its myriad of curios and freaks explained, the tide turns toward the ticket wagon. Another

always new. One is love, another is the circus. The lithe limbed man, who twists himself almost inside out; the airily clothed women, who fly through midair while you hold your breath; the clowns, who make you laugh in the same old way that they made you laugh years ago—who can resist the glamour of it all?

And the strange sights behind the scenes! Lucky the man or boy in that town who rejoices in the acquaintance of somebody connected with the show. He is the hero of the year. Countless times does he retell the stories of what he saw in the dressing rooms.

The evening performance is but a repetition of that of the afternoon. Within all is a scene of gaiety, with myriad lights blazing. Outside a different scene presents itself. A few minutes after the performance begins, hundreds of hurrying men attack the

menagerie tent. Its side walls come down with a rush, its poles are carried out in a steady line, its cages picked up by waiting teams, who, at a trot, start the procession of canvas covered dens toward the railroad yards. The great top comes down with a run and is unlaced into sections, rolled into huge bundles and loaded into waiting wagons, almost before the last cage has disappeared in the gloom around an adjacent corner. The herd of elephants has stalked off into the night, majestically and silently, following a man who carries a lantern half a square ahead.

The cook house, stable, tents, blacksmith shop, barber shop, band tent, side show, together with the numberless other smaller tents, have been expeditiously, yet silently packed and taken to the cars. In three-quarters of an hour the "big top" stands alone, its gaunt poles reaching far up into the darkness of the sky. At the railroad yards everything is bustle and activity.

The night show is out; the concert is finished, and the last of the performers skurries toward his trunk, which has been left upon the open space where the dressing tent once stood; a quick change of costume, a banging trunk lid, and the last member of the company takes his way to the train. By midnight the show is on its way to the next town.

Of Benedicta, Me., Professor Bate-man writes: "If there is another town in this country like it I am unable to locate it. The peculiarity of the place is the fact that the population is composed exclusively of Irishmen. There is not a family in the entire township through whose veins courses any other blood than that of the Emerald Isle."

An expert declares that he knows of at least 600 counterfeiters of the old masters which are now hanging in private galleries in the United States, all purchased at high prices.



THE MEN'S DRESSING ROOM.

When Obadiah Jones's new threshing machine had arrived a few days before it had taken almost an entire day to unload it from the train, if they had undertaken to unload that pole wagon it would have taken them a week.

Meantime, away out on the prairie, toward the east, a faint cloud of dust has arisen. Toward the south a similar cloud is seen, and toward the west are others. The thrifty farmers, coming from far distant points, many of them having been on route all night, begin to come in and look for suitable camping places for their families and their teams. The dust cloud grows heavier and heavier as each moment passes, until by the time the warning whistle of the locomotive drawing the second train is heard gray streaks line



IN THE LADIES' DRESSING ROOM.

out toward the horizon in every direction.

Two trains have been unloaded and the eyes of the multitudinous small boys are fairly bulging from their sockets. Where will it all end? A third train comes puffing in, and on this is the menagerie. The small boy is now in a state bordering on nervous frenzy. It is doubtful if he knows his own name.

Off toward the show ground goes the morning crowd. Surely they will be in time to see all the tents put up, for

pandemonium, in which each individual in the vast throng imagines he must get his ticket first or be forever debarred. A struggling, surging mass of humanity, with hands and arms high in air, clutching tightly to the money which is to be invested in the magical pastebards that will admit them to the wonders of the big show. The crowd carries itself along until each of its component parts has reached the goal. The money is snatched from the uplifted fingers and tickets placed in its stead, so quickly, yet so accur-

## KEYSTONE STATE NEWS CONDENSED

### TRACING HORSE THIEVES.

Farmers of the Northwest Counties Employ Detectives.

During the past year horse thieves have been raiding the northwest section of the state, taking many valuable animals. Detectives have recently succeeded in locating several of the stolen horses. They were traced to the lumber woods of Forest, Elk and Cameron counties, where they were sold to lumbermen. Lester Gadsby, of Venango county, and a supposed member of the gang, has been arrested for stealing a horse belonging to Mr. Henderson, of Irwin township, who, assisted by Pittsburgh detectives, found the animal in Elk county, and also located one belonging to his neighbor, a Mr. Woods. So rapidly did the thieves run horses into the lumber woods that the market was glutted, and a number of the best animals were shipped to Buffalo, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and sold. The arrest of James Wilson and Murphy at DuBois, Gadsby here, and other members of the gang, was brought about by the confession of a member, and has led to the startling discovery that the loss to farmers in the aggregate was about \$25,000 during two years.

The residents of Dawson and vicinity are terrified by a band of outlaws, which bids fair to surpass the Cooley gang if not soon broken up. For the last three weeks or more robberies have been of nightly occurrence. Residences have been burglarized and stores broken into and looted. It is stated that "Linda Tom" is the name of the band, and officers are now on its trail. He is a well-known character and committed many depredations in the northern end of Fayette county several years ago, but his career was brought to an end by his arrest and commitment to prison. A great one of the penitentiary a few months ago, and it is alleged he is again breaking the law. Pittsburg and Lake Erie officers have been in Dawson and surrounding neighborhood searching for the band. They were heavily armed and expected a brush with the robbers, but failed to get within hailing distance.

People residing in the vicinity of Little Cooley, 20 miles north of Franklin, in Crawford county, are greatly excited over the discovery of gold in that section, and companies have been formed for the purpose of prospecting. Over 800 acres of land have been leased and work will begin at once. Some time ago Miles Ruggles, of Titusville, found a piece of rock carrying a small amount of free gold on the farm of E. E. Bailey, near Little Cooley, which he handed to M. E. Steinmetz, a mining expert of Colorado, who was visiting in that section. Mr. Steinmetz was loath to make an examination of the rock, as former experiences had taught him that gold-bearing rocks could be found in almost any hilly country sufficient to make a color.

A committee of Chicago councilmen and others, including engineers and concrete experts, came on Thursday to inspect Reading's great sewer, the largest and longest concrete sewer in the United States. The sewer is nearly 100 feet in diameter and has a diameter of 6 feet 6 inches at the starting point to 14 feet at the mouth, and a small section of 80 feet has a diameter of 28 feet. The asphalt ranges from 8 to 18 inches in thickness. The work of construction began in August, 1908 and was completed in 14 months, and the sewer has now been in use two months. In building the sewer it was necessary to blast 35,000 yards of rock. All of the enormous quantity of asphalt used in the first section was of American manufacture.

Harvey A. Davis, a druggist of Kennett, was held up Thursday afternoon while returning home from Greenville. Four masked robbers stopped his horse and one covering him with a revolver Davis was told to throw up his hands, and did so, while one of the party went through his clothes, securing \$250 and a gold watch. They also took Davis' overcoat, coat and vest. Davis claims that he knows the men; that they saw him in the bank and supposed he was drawing money instead of depositing. Arrests are expected.

A mob of toughs Monday night endeavored to break up a revival meeting being held south of Dunbar by the Church of God. They became so riotous that the preacher was unable to continue his discourse. This aroused the members, and they began to evict the toughs. A general fight ensued. Children screamed, and women cried. The mob made efforts to get out of the building, until finally the invaders were overpowered, and quiet was restored.

The deed has been filed for record in a sale of coking coal, the consideration being \$750,000. The lands are a part of the holdings of the Southwest Concessionary Company, comprising 1,250 acres of coal lands and 219.9 acres of surface and a right of way for a railroad lying in South Union and Georges townships, Fayette county. The tract was sold to the H. C. Frick Coke Company several days ago, the deal being part of the plan whereby the interests of the two companies were separated.

Fire at Somersfield, starting in C. A. Frey's store, destroyed over \$6,000 worth of property. Frey's store and contents and the brick dwelling of W. A. Frey were burned. C. A. Frey's loss is \$3,500, no means for W. A. Frey's loss is \$2,500, insurance, \$1,200.

A. Brown was held up and robbed by two negroes and a white man, shortly after dark Friday night, near the Bessemer round house, Greenville. They took his hat, shoes, overcoat and coat and vest. Brown came on to this city in his stocking feet.

Michael Hoteleki, of near Alverton, last night shot his brother, Joseph, three times, probably fatally wounding him. Michael was arrested, but both he and his brother claim that the shooting was accidental, neither knowing that the weapon was loaded.

Gilbert Neff, farmer of Porter township, was found dead in his carriage when the vehicle was drawn into Petersburg by a spirited horse Monday. It is believed that the animal attempted to run away and Neff died from fright.

Three negroes held up and robbed Peter Kibick and John Laughrey of Dunbar Tuesday night. A Slav is reported to have been robbed and shot at Trotter.

William Lomax, a colored man, charged with Tom Lynch of murdering Charles Slaughter, at Lily, was arrested and taken to Ebensburg jail. They admit their guilt.

Washington is to have a new opera house. The projectors are Robert, Joshua and Richard Forest, heavy property owners, and W. D. Roberts, druggist.

The Bethlehem Iron Company loaded twenty-five forgings for five, six and thirteen-inch guns, weighing ninety tons, for shipment to the Washington navy yard.

Jr. J. A. M. from neighboring towns met Thursday night at Bellevue and endorsed Charles S. Crail of Monongahela for state vice-councillor.

## CONGRESS.

### Senate.

Washington, Jan. 18.—To-day's operation of the Senate was brief. Practically the only business accomplished, aside from the routine proceedings, was the passage of the urgent deficiency appropriation bill. The measure, as finally passed by the Senate, carries \$1,630,000. An effort was made to fix the time for the final vote on the pending census bill, but was abandoned until to-morrow.

Mr. Daniel secured the adoption of a resolution directing the Secretary of State to supply the Senate any information the Department of State has respecting the killing of Frank Epps, a sailor of the U. S. E. Olympia, by Japanese subjects in the harbor of Nagasaki, in December, 1897, and to inform the Senate if any steps have been taken looking to reparation.

Washington, Jan. 20.—Senator Morgan concluded his four days' speech to the Senate in executive session to-day on the Hawaiian treaty. There was a call for a quorum during the day, but the Senator's demonstration, in that he preferred a small audience to the interruption caused by the call, Senator Teller took the floor and will speak when the treaty is next taken up.

The Senate devoted its principal attention in executive session to-day to the nomination of Attorney General McKenna to be a justice of the supreme court of the United States, and before adjournment was taken he was confirmed. When the doors were closed the Hawaiian treaty was laid aside to afford opportunity to consider the McKenna nomination and other nominations. An effort was made to secure the confirmation of the nomination of General Longstreet to be commissioner of railroads, but Senator Vest made objection to immediate action, and the nomination went over until another day. Senator Allen in continuance of his attack upon the attorney general presented a large number of documents in support of his contention that Mr. McKenna was not competent to discharge the duties of the high office of justice of the supreme bench. Senator Allen had before him the charges filed with the committee on the subject of McKenna's conduct. This comprised a large number of letters, some resolutions and the protests of lawyers and judges of the Pacific coast, charging that McKenna is unfit for the high office of supreme court justice on the ground of a want of legal attainments. Senator Perkins, of California, interrupted to read a published defense of Judge McKenna giving statistics to show that he had not as judge of the California federal court been more frequently reversed by superior tribunals than had other judges of the same rank. There were also other interruptions. Mr. Alley spoke for about three hours. He said he was convinced of Mr. McKenna's unfitness for the office. He did not intend upon a roll call when the vote was taken, and the vote was overwhelmingly favorable to confirmation.

### House.

Washington, Jan. 15.—The house devoted two hours to general debate on the army appropriation bill and the remainder of the day to eulogizing the life and public service of the late Representative Seth W. Milliken of Maine, who served for 14 years in the lower branch of congress. The speaker was Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—Cuba had a hearing in the house to-day, and for a time it looked as if parliamentary precedents would be set aside and the senate resolution recognizing the insurgents as belligerents would be attempted. The introduction of the Immigration Restriction bill, Mr. De Armond, a Missouri Democrat, precipitated the issue by offering the resolution as an amendment, but a point of order against it was sustained. Mr. Hepburn was in the chair. Mr. De Armond appealed. He urged the Republicans who had professed friendship for the struggling Cubans to override the decision of the chair as the only chance of securing action on the proposition. Mr. Bailey, the leader of the minority, and other Democrats joined in the appeal. The point of order became instant, but the appeals of Mr. Dinkley, the floor leader of the majority, as well as other Republican leaders, who appealed to their associates, not to join in the program succeeded.

Washington, Jan. 20.—There is an immigration bill pending in the House, which is practically the same as that passed by the Senate Monday. It was introduced by Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, on the first day of the session, and it has the indorsement of the Immigration Commissioner, as well as of the Immigration Restriction League. The present intention of Mr. McCall and other friends of the House bill is to accept the Senate bill exactly as it comes over, take it up from the speaker's table and pass it without the formality of a reference to the committee.

There was a parliamentary struggle in the house to-day over the bill for the relief of the Book Publishing Company of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which was before the house last Friday. By shrewd maneuvering its opponents succeeded in preventing action. Previous to the consideration of this bill the house passed the bill to extend the public land laws of the United States to the territory of Alaska, and to grant a general railroad right of way through the territory. The urgent deficiency bill was sent to conference after the silver forces with some outside aid had succeeded in concurring in the Senate amendment striking from the bill the provision requiring depositors of bullion at government assay offices to pay the cost of transportation to the mints. The vote on this—14 to 12—was to a certain extent an alignment of the silver forces in favor of the motion to concur in the senate amendment. The following Republicans joined with the Democrats and Populists: Bartholdt, Missouri; Beach, Ohio; Broderick, Kansas; Hager, Ellis, Oregon; Johnson, Missouri; Linney, North Carolina; Lovring, Low, New York; McCall, Massachusetts; Mahany, Minor, Morris, Olmstead, Pearce, Missouri; Pearson, Shannon, W. A. Smith and Spalding.

### Facts About 1899.

The year 1898 began, and will end on Saturday. It will have six eclipses, of which only January 7 and December 27 will be visible to North America. Lincoln's birthday will fall on Saturday and Washington's birthday on Tuesday. Decoration day and Fourth of July come on Monday. Labor day will be on September 5. Thanksgiving should be November 24. First Sunday in Lent, February 27. Palm Sunday, April 3. Easter Sunday, April 4. The Jewish year 5659 will begin at sunset of Friday, September 16. On July 4 the 123rd year of American independence will begin.

The four seasons will begin on these days in 1899: Spring, March 20; summer, June 21; autumn, September 22; winter, December 21.

The first steam engine used on the Continent was brought to this country from England in 1763.

## INDUSTRIAL.

No combination yet among the tin-plate manufacturers of the United States. This is what the members of the association who met at the Hotel Lincoln, Pittsburgh, Pa., Tuesday said when the session was over. The same old story of meeting to consider the betterment of the trade by Sunday school methods was given out. About 40 of the members of the association were present. D. G. Reid, of Elwood, Ind., is the President. The meetings were strictly secret. After all was over and after hours of earnest talking the gentlemen said that "nothing at all had been done."

### Labor Notes.

Since 1892 nearly all the Russian railway systems have been placed under the immediate administrative control of the Government. Enormous reductions in passenger and freight traffic have been made, the number and speed of the trains have been greatly increased, and in the whole, the railway administration is in every way an improvement upon those which it supersedes. Altogether the country is more deeply engaged in the railroad business than any other in the world, and has so far made a success of it.

Brooklyn Druggists' League for Shorter Hours will submit a bill to the Legislature fixing ten hours as a day's work, except on Saturday, when 12 hours will constitute a day. On Sunday and legal holidays they ask that only four hours' work shall be permitted. They also urge that persons shall not be permitted to sleep in drug stores in which they are employed.

The Dublin (Ireland) Dock Laborers' Union has decided that "the practice of extinguishing the city lamps at or before 6 o'clock on midwinter mornings is unfair treatment to the workmen of the city, who have, in most cases, to travel long distances to reach their work in proper time."

A veterinary surgeon who established a scientific horse-shoeing shop at Kansas City was expelled from the Master Horse-shoers' Association. He claims that a boycott followed which ruined his business, and he has since sued the Master's Union and Journeymen's Association for \$20,000 damages.

One hundred men went to work at the Ensign Car Works at Huntington, W. V., Wednesday. Several valuable orders have been received during the past few days and orders are now booked ahead sufficient to keep the plant running constantly for 12 months. The steam shearing plant put in at Wolton, Wyo., has been taken out, and shearing will be done by hand next season.

Milwaukee's electric railway company has offered to light the city, the charge exacted for each arc light being \$96 per year.

Hon. Martin Dodge wants a State electric railway in Ohio, and advocates the abolishment of canals. The New York Cabinetmakers' Union is discussing the advisability of demanding the eight-hour day.

Buffalo Board of Aldermen has ordered that all printing for the city must bear the union label.

Fifteen hundred people attended a New York mass meeting in aid of the striking engineers.

The unions of Indiana will hold their State demonstration at Indianapolis on Labor Day next year.

Hartford Central Labor Union held a mass meeting to discuss "Municipal Franchises."

Bridgton (N. J.) Glass Blowers' Union will wage war against company stores.

Five hundred Italian Canal laborers at Byron, N. Y., struck for 15 cents per hour.

Kansas City "trading stamp" company has been visited by the sheriff.

Debs' Social Democracy has 25 branches in and about Chicago.

Fort Wayne, Ind., is to have a Women's Central Labor Union.

## MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH.	
Grain, Flour and Feed.	
WHEAT—No. 1 red, 90@91	90@91
No. 2 red, 88@89	88@89
CORN—No. 2 yellow, ear, 37@38	37@38
No. 2 yellow, shelled, 32@33	32@33
Mixed ear, 31@32	31@32
No. 2 white, 28@29	28@29
RYE—No. 1, 51@52	51@52
RYE—No. 2, 49@50	49@50
WHEAT—Winter patents, 5 00@5 10	5 00@5 10
Fancy straight winter, 4 55@4 70	4 55@4 70
Rye flour, 3 40@3 50	3 40@3 50
HAY—No. 1 timothy, 28@29	28@29
Clover, No. 1, 7 00@7 25	7 00@7 25
Hay, from wagon, 10 00@11 00	10 00@11 00
FEED—No. 1 white Mt., ton, 15 75@16 25	15 75@16 25
Bran, bulk, 13 00@13 50	13 00@13 50
STRAW—Wheat, 10 25@10 50	10 25@10 50
Oat, 5 50@5 75	5 50@5 75
SEEDS—Clover, 60 lbs., 3 50@3 75	3 50@3 75
Timothy, prime, 1 35@1 50	1 35@1 50

Dairy Products.	
BUTTER—Eggin Creamery, \$ 20 21	20 21
Ohio creamery, 19 20	19 20
Fancy country roll, 15 18	15 18
CHEESE—Ohio, new, 9 10	9 10
New York, new, 10 11	10 11

Fruits and Vegetables.	
BEANS—Hand-picked, 1 bu., \$ 1 10 15	1 10 15
POYATOES—White, per bu., 70 75	70 75
CABBAGE—Home-grown, bbl., 92 1 00	92 1 00
ONIONS—per bu., 75 84	75 84

Poultry, Etc.	
CHICKENS, 2 pair, \$ 35@45	35@45
TURKEYS, 2 lbs., 11 11	11 11
EGGS—Pa. and Ohio, 19 20	19 20

CINCINNATI.	
FLOUR—No. 2 red, \$ 4 20@4 40	4 20@4 40
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 96 97	96 97
CORN—No. 2, 32 33	32 33
RYE—No. 1, 46 47	46 47
CORN—Mixed, 28 29	28 29
OATS, 23 24	23 24
EGGS, 17 18	17 18
BUTTER—Ohio creamery, 14 20	14 20

PHILADELPHIA.	
FLOUR—No. 2 red, \$ 4 65@4 90	4 65@4 90
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 96 97	96 97
CORN—No. 2, 32 33	32 33
RYE—No. 1, 46 47	46 47
BUTTER—Creamery extra, 22 23	22 23
EGGS—Pa. firsts, 21 22	21 22

NEW YORK.	
FLOUR—Patents, \$ 5 00@5 20	5 00@5 20
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 96 97	96 97
CORN—No. 2, 32 33	32 33
OATS—White Western, 25 26	25 26
BUTTER—Creamery, 15 22	15 22
EGGS—State of Penn., 22 25	22 25

LIVE STOCK.	
CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, PA.	
CATTLE.	
Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$ 4 45@4 53	4 45@4 53
Good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., 4 35@4 50	4 35@4 50
Tidy, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., 4 25@4 35	4 25@4 35
Fair light steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs., 3 75@4 20	3 75@4 20
Common, 700 to 800 lbs., 3 25@3 75	3 25@3 75

HOGS.	
Medium, 3 80@3 85	3 80@3 85
Heavy, 3 65@3 70	3 65@3 70
Light and stags, 2 50@3 25	2 50@3 25

SHEEP.	
Prime, 85 to 100 lbs., western, \$ 4 60@4 65	4 60@4 65
Body, 75 to 80 lbs., 3 95@4 25	3 95@4 25
Common, 3 25@3 75	3 25@3 75