

THE FINAL TEST OF MICHIGAN'S PLAN.

The District Scheme of Choosing Electors in the U. S. Supreme Court.

AN ARRAY OF LEGAL LORE.

Attorney-General Miller Acts With the Republican Counsel.

He Charges Both Parties With Unjust Apportionments—The Members of the Bench Apparently Much Interested in the Arguments—A Reflection Upon the Electoral Commission of 1870—The Decision May Have an Important Bearing on the Current Presidential Contest, and Will Certainly Affect Some Votes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—Although definite agreement has not yet been reached it is very probable that the United States Court will go in a body to Chicago next week to attend the World's Fair dedication ceremonies. There is some difference of opinion among the Justices and it will be two or three days before the official announcement of the intentions of the Court is made, but preparations are making for the Court's visit. All Justices are likely to go except Justice Field and Lamar who are not in good health and do not care to endure the strain of a busy trip to Chicago and back. The Court will probably adjourn Tuesday or Wednesday of next week if it decides to go and will arrange so as to cause as little delay as possible to work here.

An informal understanding had been reached by which the Lake front cases went over until to-morrow to make a way for argument in suit in test of constitutionality of the Miner law in Michigan providing for the election of Presidential electors by Congressional districts. The object of the Court in its program is to permit Chief Justice Fuller, who cannot go in the Lake front cases, to take part in the Michigan cases, and then leave here for New York to attend the Columbus celebration there to-morrow and Thursday.

A Decision Before the Election. The advancement of the Michigan case will also have the effect of enabling a decision to be rendered in advance of the Presidential election. The case comes here on appeal from the decision of the Michigan Supreme Court, affirming the constitutionality of the Miner law. The title is McPherson et al. plaintiffs in error, vs. Blacker, Secretary of State.

A motion was made and immediately allowed by the Court to have the argument of the Michigan case proceed at once. After entry of sundry motions Colonel H. M. Duffield, of Michigan, arose and opened the case for McPherson et al, who represent the Republican party, which is seeking to have the law declared unconstitutional. The political aspect of the case is very pronounced, as it is conceded that the effect of the decision in favor of the validity of the law will give some of Michigan's electoral votes to the Democrats. That Republicans appreciate its importance both in this election and in its possible far-reaching consequences in the future is shown by the appearance of Attorney General Miller in the case as one of the counsel on the Republican side of the question.

The Attorney General as Private Counsel. The Attorney General did not appear in his official capacity, but as a private counselor. He took part in the argument. It is very unusual in this country for the Attorney General to participate in a private case, and his appearance to-day was a subject of talk among lawyers. The attorneys who took part in the argument to-day were Attorney General Ellis, Judge Chaplin, formerly of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and Otto Kirchner, formerly State Attorney General, in favor of the constitutionality of the law, and on the other side were H. M. Duffield and Attorney General Miller, and Frederick A. Baker, a leading Democratic lawyer of Michigan, who is retained on the Republican side of the case.

In his argument, Mr. Duffield relied principally upon the contention that the Miner act was in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution, declaring that no State shall make or enforce any law abridging the privileges of citizens of the United States, and that at the time of its adoption citizens could vote for all electors that system could not be changed. This amendment and the thirteenth and fifteenth amendments, he insisted, created a citizenship of the United States, and it was in violation of the Constitution for the State to deny to each citizen the right to vote for all of the Presidential electors to which the State is entitled.

An Inquiry From the Bench. Justice Gray inquired if he held that the Legislature could not choose the electors. Mr. Duffield replied in the affirmative. The three great post-war amendments, he asserted, put into the Constitution a guarantee to every citizen to be treated alike and made a national citizenship where there had heretofore been a citizenship only by virtue of citizenship in a State.

Ness, Champlin and Kirchner, as their first point, raised the question of jurisdiction, maintaining that in the form in which the case came here, viz., an application for a writ of mandamus to compel the Secretary of State of Michigan to give a certain notice of the coming election, it was not reviewable in a Federal court, but only in a State court.

Mr. Duffield's points were answered, and with reference to the fourteenth amendment it was contended that its sole object was to prevent discrimination, and had no application to cases where all citizens were treated alike. Mr. Kirchner made a strong point of the fact that the court had ruled that political questions must be left for settlement to the political departments of the Government, and in this part of his talk he several times turned apparently intentionally toward Attorney General Miller.

Justice Field Takes a Hand. Several times the courts have made the mistake of passing upon purely political controversies, and in every instance the result was a fall of the bench in public estimation. He was proceeding to argue that the matter of Presidential electors was one over which the State Legislatures, as the political representatives of the States, had complete control, when Justice Field, interrupting, asked: "Could the State Legislature delegate to Ann Arbor College the right to appoint these electors?"

Mr. Kirchner (with some hesitation)—I don't see why not. Justice replied rather curtly—I don't see why not either, from your line of argument.

Mr. Kirchner, proceeding, said that the policy of changing the method of selecting Presidential electors might be questioned, but he had never heard the legality of any change questioned.

Justice Harlan—Could the Legislature

authorize one Congressional district to select the electors for the whole State? Mr. Kirchner replied: "Yes, Your Honor," to which Attorney General Ellis added: "But there is no danger of that!" Mr. Kirchner in his argument deplored the tendency to bring all disputes into court, and said this was an attempt to embroil the court in a political matter which belonged solely to the political departments of the Government.

Unjust Apportionments Common. Attorney General Miller, in his opening, answered as follows: "I hold it to be one of the most hopeful signs of the times that the courts are either aroused or are being aroused to the fact that if the rights of the people of the United States are to be preserved by an observation and enforcement of the law, and that they are prepared to take and are taking by the wrists, political bosses who, assuming that questions are purely political, are committing grand larceny with reference to the rights of the people of the United States. In saying this I am not saying it as a partisan. I am perfectly well aware that the people have been robbed by unjust apportionments by the party to which I belong, as well as to the party to which I am opposed and it is high time that the courts should say to these political bosses that it is to steal private property. Hence I say if this case comes here in such a way that the court may properly take hold of it, it is not only a right but it seems to me the highest opportunity for the court to serve the country and help to preserve its institutions."

Mr. Miller argued that the framers of the Constitution intended that the States should be represented as States, and that the power of choosing electors was granted not to the Legislatures but to the States, the Legislature simply having the duty of fixing the manner of execution of the power.

Has Been in Operation Before. Justice Gray—Does the district system while in operation ever challenged as being beyond the power of the Legislature? Mr. Miller—My understanding is that it was not, and that there has never been but one election in which the decision would have been determinative of the election.

Mr. Duffield interjected that that was a time when electors were free to exercise their personal preferences.

Justice Gray—Does it appear that that theory has ever been changed by the Constitution? [Laughter.]

Attorney General Ellis, of Michigan, closed for the State. He said that it was only the extreme of party emergency which had caused the point to be raised that the district system was unconstitutional. In 1850 party spirit ran so high that an Electoral Commission was appointed and charged with the duty of dividing the State into districts. Rutherford B. Hayes counted in, but nobody has questioned the fact that Colorado electors had been appointed by the Legislature.

A Slip at the Hayes Commission. He was reading some opinions of Republican members of the Hayes Commission on this matter, when Justice Field asked to have the authority given. It was done, and the Justice replied: "Most people think the least said is soonest mended."

His line of argument was that the Constitution contemplated a system of selection of a President by personal preferences of Presidential electors, but Constitutional design was incapable of execution, and that by usage had been established the selection of electors and of President by votes of whole States and that by the fourteenth amendment this change of conditions was recognized and established.

Before that amendment a State might refuse to participate in a Presidential election or cast its votes as it pleased, but now if all citizens of Michigan save one should vote, and that one citizen would not participate, that one citizen would have the right to cast the vote of the State.

It was decided to begin the argument in the Lake front cases beginning to-morrow. The Illinois Central railroad to have four hours and the State and Federal Governments the same time between them.

A BIG FOUR STRIKE.

Yardmen Go Out Because Their Pay Is Not Increased. COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 11.—[Special.]—The strike which was threatened by yardmen on the Big Four Railway in this city was precipitated this morning by the refusal of the company to accede to the demands of the men. The Big Four Company is paying as much now for ten hours' work as the other companies now are paying for twelve. A meeting was held last night by the men and the strike was resolved upon. Two committees of 11 men each were appointed to patrol the yards night and day to see that none of the company's property should be damaged or switches misplaced. The committee this morning notified Superintendent Higgins of their appointment, and Mr. Higgins in reply said they had done the right thing.

General Superintendent French, Superintendent Higgins of the Cleveland division, and Superintendent Gibson, of the Cincinnati division, held a consultation with the Big Four officers this afternoon, and appointed Frank Zarus as yardmaster. Zarus is an old conductor on the road, and has been a passenger conductor for many years. This action on the part of the company throws down the gauntlet to the striking men, who are given until to-morrow at 10 o'clock to decide whether they will return to work at the advanced rates offered. If not, their places will be immediately filled by new men.

BUILDING BOOMING.

Big Increase in the Cost and Number of Houses Erected in September. As an evidence that this city has been enjoying a building boom for several years that increases, too, as time goes on, Captain Spratt, clerk in the office of the Building Inspector, yesterday figured up the number and cost of buildings erected during September. There was a total of 323, costing \$802,239, which is 31 more than were built in the same month a year ago, and the cost was \$31,657 more also.

Since last February, the beginning of the building year, 2,881 building permits were issued, which is only 173 less than were issued during the entire 12 months of last year.

RIVER MINERS RESUME WORK.

Three Mines Producing Under the New Arrangement. The striking Monongahela river miners have apparently accepted the terms proposed by the coal operators about a month ago, requiring them to work at a reduction of a half-cent on each bushel of coal produced, which would pay the miners 3 cents per bushel.

The miners of the Old Eagle, Vanola and Hildale coal mines resumed work yesterday at the new terms.

DIED.

LOGAN.—On Wednesday morning, October 12, 1893, at 10:30 o'clock, Frank, husband of Alice Logan, aged 63 years, at his residence, 203 Market street, McKeesport. Notice of funeral later.

Sohmer Pianos, Colby Pianos, Schubert Pianos.

The leading pianos of the present time, superior in tone, touch and durability. Fine assortment and reasonable prices, at J. M. Hoffmann & Co.'s, 537 Smithfield street.

Don't Take the Risk Of fire or thieves, but keep your valuable papers, bonds, etc., in the safe deposit vaults of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, 68 Fourth avenue. Boxes rented at \$5 a year and upward.

Mrs. Chie—Said: Just what I have been looking for as she paid for one of our money lines for her boy. Come and see.

92, 94 and 96 Federal street, Allegheny.

WAITING FOR THE END

Mrs. Harrison's Death but a Question of a Short Time.

IT MAY BE WEEKS OR ONLY DAYS.

The President Anxious, but He Attends to Official Business.

NO TIME TO ATTEND THE CELEBRATION

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.—President Harrison has been the most anxious and unhappy man in Washington to-day. Nearly all of his Cabinet advisers were in the city of New York in attendance upon the gay festivities in honor of Columbus and his discoveries. His private secretary, upon whom Mr. Harrison so largely depends, was in the metropolis; all the prominent politicians and Government officials had left the capital for various parts of the country in the great political campaign, and the President was left alone to watch the bedside of his sick wife.

Mrs. Harrison was desperately ill last night. She had a recurrence of the dreaded cough that causes her such pain, and failed to obtain a refreshing sleep. The President set up half the night to wait upon her and chat with her, so that she would have been in no condition to go to New York with his Cabinet, even had he decided it to be best for him to do so. He telegraphed this afternoon that he could not be present, even long enough to attend the parade.

Dr. Gardner made another call at the White House to-night, and while there, he said to a reporter of THE DISPATCH that Mrs. Harrison continues to grow weaker and weaker every day; that her right lung has entirely ceased to perform its natural functions. It is as solid as a piece of lead, he says, and she is simply existing with the aid of the left lung, which is also affected.

Her Case Is Thought Hopeless.

To a direct question, the doctor replied that his patient might survive a week longer or she may possibly last two or three months. The family realize that she has a hopeless case of consumption, and are prepared for the end at any time. The ordeal through which the President is passing at present is one that would be apt to break down a man of less will power.

To the casual visitor who sees him at his desk or shaking hands with general callers at the tri-weekly noonday receptions in the East room, or as he walks for half an hour through a quiet street just before dinner, he seems the same unexcited, well-poised man as ever, but his friends and intimates know that he has suffered a mental and physical shock that has left its mark.

For more than a month now the President has felt coming upon him an entire abandonment participation in the political campaign and to give only the most formal and meager attention to the thousand and one routine matters of public business that would, under ordinary conditions, demand the most protracted and serious consideration. The official routine business, however, cannot be wholly neglected, and if the President instead of his wife were lying on a sick bed there would be those who would not let the public interests suffer. There are those who are deputized to attend to it.

The Exigencies of the Campaign. With regard to the political campaign the situation is entirely different. Each mail brings to the President's desk communications from every State in the Union, asking that he do this and that and the other thing to help along the general cause or the particular fortunes of a politician or friend. Every hour there are men with campaign suggestions waiting at the White House door for "just a word with President Harrison, and night and day the telegraph service of the Executive Mansion is employed in bringing to the President's attention the details and incidents of the "great political contest. In a majority of cases the messages come from those who want the President's assistance. Ordinarily these appeals would be listened to and granted. At present, however, the President is in no mood to go into the details of the campaign in any State, and contents himself with turning the questions over to be settled by others.

Mr. Harrison has all his life been an eager and general politician, and it is characteristic of him that he places much more reliance upon his opinion and judgment than upon those of his friends. He realizes that he has a desperate uphill fight on his hands at present, and he feels that his inability to be the managing man in it only makes his chances of success the more uncertain.

FORCED TO FORGO HIS PLANS.

The President early in the summer, immediately after his re-nomination, mapped out a plan of campaign, in which he was to be the quiet but central figure. He intended to be the real manager of the National Committee, and it was understood by "Tom" Carter and the others on duty in New York that the great credit of importance was to originate in the White House. It was on the programme that Chairman Carter should make frequent and flying trips to Washington for the purpose of receiving instructions direct from the President, and on one or two occasions the Chairman did come and spend the evening at the White House just before making an important political move. Now, however, since the return of Mr. Harrison from Ligon Lake, Carter comes no more and such messages as the President has for him go through the mails, over the telegraph wires or are personally conveyed by Mr. Russell Harrison, who for the past few weeks has been acting as a messenger between Washington and the National Committee headquarters.

But however serious in its results may be upsetting the President's plans with regard to the political campaign by reason of Mrs. Harrison's illness, he has uttered no word of complaint. No one, even his most intimate friends, has heard him express a word of regret at the sad turn of affairs. He goes about the daily work that he is required to do with a cheerful aspect, and gladly devotes every spare moment to cheering and comforting his sick wife, as if it were a pleasure for him to do so.

REGRETS HIS INABILITY TO ATTEND.

The absence of the President from the reunion exercises of the Grand Army of the Republic last month, and his declination of the invitations to be present in New York and Chicago at the opening of the Columbian celebration cause him the keenest regret of his public life.

Mrs. Harrison, moreover, shows this regret and has time and again besought her husband to lessen his constant attention at her bedside and go, at the head of his Cabinet, to take part in the joyous and historic events. He has turned a deaf ear to all such importunings, however. He fully realizes what great opportunities to improve his political claims he gives up and how feebly he allows his political rival to reap the benefit of the election, which will follow his appearance in the Capital City of the West. But the President also knows that his wife is hopelessly and critically ill, and he, therefore, persists in doing as his heart prompts him, so he remains with her. He knows the sacrifice is great, but he makes it willingly and even gladly. His friends admire his honest devotion, but they fear nevertheless that he is abandoning the great opportunity of his life. The President knows they are right, but he has no thought of doing otherwise than he is doing now.

To-day the White House was almost deserted. The clerks were at their usual work with the exception of their chief, Halford, and the usual number of eighteenthers were shown through the public rooms on the ground floor, but upstairs all was quiet and there were but two persons upon the President. These were Secretary of the State Foster and Consul Williams, of Havre.

Mrs. Harrison passed a distressful day,

her only comfort being that her husband was with her during many of the otherwise dreary hours. There was a general air of sadness about the White House all day, and the members of the family and the employees made no attempt to conceal their despondency. Mr. Russell Harrison went over to New York last night for a short visit, and she will represent the Presidential family there during the celebration. Russell Harrison and Mrs. McKee refused to leave the city while their mother is in such a critical condition.

A good many inquiries are made as to whether any of Mrs. Harrison's friends have gone to the sick room since her return. It may be stated that no one outside of the members of her own family have seen her since she came home. Her intimate circle of friends come every day and visit with the ladies of the household. The children whom Mrs. Harrison was so devoted to while in health have seen her but once lately. Her pleasure in fondling the little ones was too much for her feeble strength and it has not been judged best to allow them in the room again. Rev. Dr. Hamlin, the President's pastor, calls regularly to ask for Mrs. Harrison, but he invariably goes upstairs to the office.

COMMODORE CLEVELAND NOW.

Mr. Benedict Makes the Ex-President Commander of His Steam Yacht—Why Governor Porter and Mrs. Porter Refused to Cruise on the Howard Carroll Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11.—The most distinguished party of the naval parade was the steamboat Howard Carroll, the craft used by the Naval Committee. Vice President Morton, Secretary Tracy, Secretary of the Treasury Foster and Secretary Bank were aboard. Governor Flower and staff and Mayor Grant were there, as were also, Patrick Agan, Minister to Chile; Tui Kwo Yin, the Chinese Minister; Senor Romero, Mexican Minister; Charles de Strume, Russian Minister; Baron Fava, Italian Minister; Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Sir Eyre Shaw, of London; General Howard Porter and Mrs. Porter, Mrs. U. S. Grant and Jesse Grant.

It was expected that ex-President Cleveland would join this party, but he did not. Mr. Cleveland came up from Greenwich on Mr. Benedict's yacht Onida. Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Benedict said to Mr. Cleveland:

"You seem to enjoy the Onida so much that I have decided to—"

"Hold on," spoke Mr. Cleveland; "I can't afford to keep a steam yacht."

"Nobody asked you to," replied Mr. Benedict. "I was merely going to say that I would make you Commodore of the Onida."

"How are you Commodore Cleveland," said Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Benedict in unison, saluting him. And so it was that Mr. Benedict's yacht Onida, Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Benedict were aboard. During luncheon Mr. Benedict said to Mr. Cleveland:

"I would not give orders to weigh anchor until Commodore Cleveland so directed. Hereafter nothing can be done on board the Onida without orders from her Commodore."

A REMARKABLE ESCAPE.

A Horse Backs Over a Cliff, but Was Not Killed.

A horse, attached to a buggy belonging to Vulner & Friday, this city, took fright at a street car yesterday, on Brighton road, Allegheny, and backed over a bluff 25 feet high. The buggy was dashed to pieces instantly, but, strange to say, the horse escaped with slight injury, and the driver came out without a scratch. The latter jumped off the vehicle just as it went over the bluff, and so escaped without injury.

Lost Two Children in a Day.

William S. Pischner, of Weible street, Etna, yesterday lost two children by diphtheria within a few hours. At 1:30 P. M. William S., not quite 3 years old, died, and at 10 o'clock last evening little S., not a year older, succumbed to the same dread malady.

FARES TO THE FAIR.

What the Railroads Propose to Do for the Dear People Next Year.

CHICAGO, Oct. 11.—At the November meeting of the Western Association a proposition will be submitted in regard to the World's Fair rates. It provides that, for the benefit of exhibitors first, the first date of sale in the territory of the association shall be April 15, to be repeated each Tuesday, and Thursday thereafter until April 25, on and after which date tickets shall be sold every day until October 29, 1893.

From points within 200 miles of Chicago it is proposed to sell single trip excursion tickets, good for return within ten days from date of sale, at 15 per cent reduction from the regular first-class fare both ways.

From points beyond 200 miles and within 400 miles of Chicago, a reduction of 25 per cent is proposed, and from points between 400 and 700 miles, a reduction of 33 1/2 per cent, these tickets to be good for return passage within 30 and 60 days, respectively.

From points outside the 700-mile radius, it is proposed to sell single trip excursion tickets, good for return passage within 90 days from date of sale, at one fare for the round trip. The object in making limits for 60 to 90 days, is to enable passengers to go beyond Chicago after visiting the Exposition and take advantage of excursion rates which may be made from Chicago to all parts of the country.

Box Social.

A box social is to be given under the auspices of the Guild of the St. James Episcopal Church, at Sixteenth street and Penn avenue, to-night. The ladies of the church will furnish and pack the boxes which will be sold at auction to the highest gentleman bidder. A musical and literary entertainment will precede the sale.

CRUSTS AND SCALES.

Hair and Eyebrows Fall Off—Doctor and Many Remedies No Benefit—Entirely Cured and Hair Restored by Cuticura.

My wife has been troubled for years with dry crusts and scales on her head and eyebrows. After using to the detriment of years in her system, it broke out over a year ago in all its fury. Her hair came out in big patches, her eyebrows fell off, and she presented a pitiful appearance. I tried almost everything but she continued to get worse. Then we used one of our best physicians, and he prescribed Cuticura. Finally my wife believed that the CUTICURA would cure her. After she had used nine boxes of CUTICURA, and about a dozen cans of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, she was cured entirely. Her hair came on again, and today she has as fine a head of black curly hair and as smooth skin as any lady in Allegheny. Her eyebrows are heavier than they ever were, her scalp is free from dandruff, and her health is excellent. Now for the benefit of those suffering with same disease, or to those who may doubt the truthfulness of this statement, I will enclose a stamp, and I will cheerfully answer. I am sure that the CUTICURA RESOLVENT cured my wife, for she used nothing else during the four or five months she used them. FREDMAN STOVERER, 225 Court street, Allegheny, Pa.



Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Care, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, instantly relieve and speedily cure every disease and humor of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the POTTS, DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY, Boston.

"How to Cure Skin Diseases," at pages, 50 illustrations, and testimonials, mailed free.

BABY'S Skin and Soap purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS, Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weakness cured by CUTICURA. The only instantaneous pain-killing plaster.

NEARER! NEARER! NEARER!

We Are Coming With a Mighty Rush. OCTOBER 19 THE EVENTFUL DAY WHEN SOLOMON & RUBEN'S GLORIOUS CLOTHING PALACE WILL THROW WIDE OPEN ITS MASSIVE DOORS.

EVERY morning, every noon and every eve brings us nearer to the GRANDEST CELEBRATION in the history of Pittsburgh's commercial era.

Smithfield street daily thronged by thousands of citizens who gaze with pride upon the MAMMOTH STRUCTURE, admire its noble proportions, and delight in its imposing appearance.

The activity within the building is beyond description. Every nerve is strained, all energies bent on the one effort, to have it PERFECTLY COMPLETED BY OCTOBER 19.

What shall we say of the MOUNTAINS OF MERCHANTISE that are being assorted, marked and got ready for the great day?

Our army of salesmen and storekeepers are working with enthusiasm. They mean to be good and ready when the proper time comes.

We crave the indulgence of the public patience for a few days longer. In one short week we will be ready to SERVE you, and SERVE you WELL.

The advantages and inducements will be so great that it will positively pay you to

WAIT! WAIT!! WAIT!!!

SOLOMON & RUBEN'S SMITHFIELD AND DIAMOND STREETS

WAR DECLARED! AGAINST ALL THE IMPRACTICAL METHODS HITHERTO ADOPTED TO ENABLE THOSE OF MODERATE MEANS TO OWN THEIR OWN HOMESTEAD. NEVER IN THE HISTORY OF ORGANIZED LABOR HAVE SUCH INDUCEMENTS BEEN HELD OUT TO THE MASSES AS WE NOW OFFER TO THOSE DESIROUS OF BECOMING THEIR OWN LANDLORDS. TRUE PATRIOTISM CONSISTS NOT IN MERE BRAGGADOCIO, BUT IN THE DESIRE TO ELEVATE AND PROMOTE THE INTERESTS, COMFORT AND INDEPENDENCE OF OUR FELLOW CITIZENS. IMBUED WITH THIS SPIRIT, WE PROPOSE TO DO OUR OWN PART IN LAYING THE FOUNDATION OF A HOME FOR ALL. IT IS WORSE THAN TREASON FOR YOU NOT TO SECURE FOR YOURSELF A HOMESTEAD WHEN YOU CAN BUY ON SUCH TERMS AS WE OFFER. \$2 DOWN AND \$1 PER WEEK WILL SECURE YOU NORTH WILKINSBURG SUB-DIVISION, WITHIN FIVE MINUTES WALK OF A LOT IN WILKINSBURG BRANCHES OF CITIZENS' AND DUQUESNE TRACTION COMPANIES' LINES, WHICH THE WORKINGMEN ARE NOW RAPIDLY PUSHING TO COMPLETION, AND CARS WILL BE RUNNING IN LESS THAN 30 DAYS. EVERY AMERICAN MECHANIC AND ALL OTHERS CAN BUY A LOT AT FROM \$300 TO \$400 EACH, ON EVERY STREET IN THE PLAN THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL FOUR-FOOT BOARDWALK. LAND IS GENTLY ROLLING, JUST ENOUGH TO INSURE GOOD DRAINAGE. WE OFFER EVERY ADVANTAGE OF THE CITY, WITHOUT THE ENORMOUS CITY TAXES. GOOD WATER. PURE AIR. BEAUTIFUL SCENERY. THE PLAN IS WITHIN EASY ACCESS OF SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, STORES, ETC. WE WILL BUILD YOU A HOUSE! AFTER YOUR OWN IDEA AND MAKE PRICES AND TERMS TO SUIT YOU. THINK OF THE PRICES AND TERMS: \$300 TO \$400 EACH; \$2 DOWN BALANCE, \$1 PER WEEK. See GEO. S. MARTIN & CO., 147 Fourth Ave., OR AT THEIR WILKINSBURG OFFICE, OVER WILKINSBURG BANK, WOOD ST., ROOM 2. OPEN EVERY EVENING. COME AND BRING YOUR FRIENDS.