

State Democratic Ticket.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE. GEORGE A. ALLEN, Erie, THOMAS P. MERRITT, Berks.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE. CHRISTOPHER HEYDRICK, Venango.

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE. MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, Tioga, JNO. C. BULLITT, Philadelphia, THOMAS B. KENNEDY, Franklin, DAVID T. WATSON, Allegheny.

FOR DISTRICT ELECTORS. Samuel G. Thompson, Glen E. Wainwright, Adam S. Conway, Charles H. Lafferty, W. Redwood Wright, George H. Guss, John O. James, William Mohan, James Duffey, Charles D. Brock, S. W. Trimmer, Samuel S. Leidy, Asur Lathrop, T. C. Hippie, Thomas Chalfant, W. D. Himmelright, P. H. Strubinger, H. B. Piper, Joseph D. Orr, Charles A. Fagan, Andrew A. Payton, John D. Braden, Michael Leibell, Thomas McDowell, J. K. P. Hall.

Pattison's Vindication.

The conviction of Messrs. W. F. JORDON and W. J. McLAURAN, upon their own confession of guilt, on the charge of libel against Gov. PATTISON is a gratifying but unexpected ending of a disagreeable circumstance. During the last gubernatorial contest, these gentlemen, who are respectively the publisher and editor of the Harrisburg Call, promulgated a statement which under the caption of "Turn on the Light," accused Gov. PATTISON of having been influenced by corrupt considerations in signing what was known as the South Penn. Railroad bill during his first term in office. The Governor at once entered suit and at the hearing denied the charges, but the paper which these gentlemen controlled persisted in the accusation. In one way or another they have been able to put off the trial until last week, when they appeared in court and admitted their guilt.

Libelous "Lost Cards" and malevolent political roboracks were not unusual events at the last end of exciting political contests a few years ago. But a more generally different public intelligence and a higher type of journalistic morals have, of late years, combined against them. It was the more surprising therefore that Governor PATTISON should be assailed in a manner so palpably unjust during his last canvass. Of all public men he was probably the least vulnerable to such mendacity. But it was a desperate case and a few papers were found base enough to resort to such desperate measures. The first, and in all respects the most malignant, was that conducted by these now self-confessed traducers.

A gratifying feature of this vindication of the Governor is that, in bringing it about, the usual customs of the courts were not departed from. It will be remembered that in the QUAY libel cases, at Beaver and Pittsburg, Democrats were excluded from the jury. In this case there was no attempt to fix the panel and no challenge was made by the prosecution on account of politics. Even to-day probably the Governor does not know the political complexion of the twelve men who had been called to pass upon the merits of the case. But he is thrice armed with his quarrel just, and with a fair jury the defendants voluntarily appeared and admitted their guilt. It is a result which every citizen of the Commonwealth may well be proud of, and Governor PATTISON is to be congratulated.

It is rather hard to tell just what effect the great floods, they are having through the Mississippi valley, will have upon the Presidential outlook, but it is safe to say that some great political boomerang will be hurled from that district of desolation and distress. Our one hope—for we have some sympathy for Mr. HARRISON's lost cause—is that it won't be heaped on the Republican party, to add to the already long list of calamities its rule has brought upon the country.

Governor PATTISON expresses a willingness to employ special counsel in the Reading combine case. The Governor is not lacking in confidence in the ability or integrity of the Attorney General, but he is determined to enforce the law with all vigor and expedition.

Philadelphia will have to do without its much talked of Mt as the bill to appropriate \$620,000, for its erection, was stricken from the Civil Sundry bill, on Tuesday.

During the past week Iowa has endorsed Governor BOIES for President and New Hampshire has complimented Mr. CLEVELAND in a like manner.

The Governor and the Coal Trust.

Pattison's Sounds Views of the Situation—The Attorney General's Course the Right One—Why Quo Warranto Proceedings Were Not Begun.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 6.—A staff correspondent of the World called on Gov. Robert E. Pattison to obtain a detailed explanation of the course of the Government of Pennsylvania towards the Reading coal combination. With much frankness Gov. Pattison responded to the questions propounded by the correspondent, prefacing his remarks with the following:

"I recently made a few general statements to the local correspondent of the World at Harrisburg regarding the course of the State Government towards the Reading combination. I have not heretofore expressed myself with explicitness because I supposed that my past official course towards infringers on the Constitution, coupled with the reiteration of my own personal views, which I have never hesitated to disclose, were quite well known to most people in Pennsylvania.

"I have had no recent reasons to change my convictions and it is my purpose now, as in the past, to do all in my power to interfere with constitutional infringements, to maintain the laws of Pennsylvania, and by every legal means to prevent injustice towards and oppression of the citizens of the Commonwealth.

"You ask if I am fully convinced that the legal procedure adopted is the best, having in view the attainment of the most speedy results? I answer yes. I considered the subject with great care in consultation with my legal advisers—the Attorney-General and others. Every possible method of reaching the legal merits was discussed. The plan that was adopted was deemed the most expedient; indeed the only proper course, having in view an early decision by the Supreme Court.

HOW THE INVESTIGATION WAS BEGUN.

"I first heard of the combination through the public press when I returned from Adjutant McClellan's funeral. I thought the matter over that night and made up my mind that there was something in the transaction to be investigated. The following day I communicated with Attorney-General Hensel, requesting him to consider the legal points involved. While the matter was under inspection, the letters of A. J. Cassatt and of Mr. Powderly, of the date of Feb. 19, came to me. The Attorney-General used reasonable expedition in studying the subject under consideration and then the parties were invited to meet Mr. Hensel in the chamber of the Supreme Court.

"The rest of the business is known to every one who reads the papers. Mr. Hensel filed his bill in equity, and Reading has put in its answer. Mr. Hensel is now engaged in sifting out the points in the answer that were not contested.

"Governor, what are your views as to a writ of quo warranto? It is urged that this legal measure would be more efficacious than the equity suit that the Attorney-General has brought. "A writ of quo warranto would be an arbitrary proceeding that would prove futile, I think. It means, speaking in popular language, that the courts would be asked to declare the charters of Reading, of Lehigh and of Central New Jersey forfeited. Hundreds of millions of securities—stocks and bonds—would become without authority of law if the writ were successful. Yes, hundreds of millions would be in peril. Wide-spread disaster would be wrought. Innocent holders, not merely capitalists, but small investors—trust funds, widows and orphans—would be the sufferers.

"I do not believe the courts of Pennsylvania would consent to so radical a measure. It would be out of the question. A quo warranto writ is not practicable in this case; neither is it possible. Neither do I think the people of Pennsylvania ask for or would sustain any such proceeding as wiping out the charters of the three coal roads."

WHY AN INJUNCTION WASN'T ASKED FOR.

"The Attorney-General is criticised for not asking for a preliminary injunction. Was this point considered in your deliberations prior to deciding on filing the bill in equity?"

"Yes, thoroughly, and it was rejected as useless and impracticable. There would be no good results or time saved with a temporary injunction application. The court would not interfere with the business of the roads until there had been a full hearing. On an ex parte application the courts would not prevent the operations of an established combination.

"Reading and the two other roads it has taken in have made this point. It is an accomplished fact, not a contemplated action. An application for a preliminary injunction would result in nothing. There would be no more of a practical nature accomplished thereby than in the equity bill. Consider the Attorney-General's bill a splendid legal paper. It has covered the law and the spirit of the Constitution as well as its letters. Able lawyers throughout the commonwealth commend the bill. The counsel in the private action brought by Mr. Arnot, of Elmira, at Williamsport, ex-Congressman McCormick, has amended his bill so as to conform to the Attorney-General's bill. The latter not only raises the question of parallel roads, but also the additional point whether roads draining the same basin are not competing corporations according to the spirit of the law. A broader field was covered, not only the territory along the course of parallel roads, but the sources of supply. We go further than the Constitution actually specifies in its letter. I will add here that I heartily approve the course of Mr. Hensel in every respect. We are in entire accord. I desire to make this public statement."

ceedings will lead to speedy results?"

"Yes. This is the quickest way of getting to the bottom of the matter. We hoped that we could obtain a decision of the Supreme Court in June. The case cannot be reached then unfortunately, and it will go over to the fall term at Pittsburg. The Supreme Court only sits a fortnight at Harrisburg.

"The permanent injunction ought either be affirmed or denied not later than October. The Reading answer is a very long and complicated document, and the Attorney-General must now sit out all the points in the document that do not deny the allegations of his original bill. Then the disputed questions of fact must be decided by a jury.

THE SOUTH PENNSYLVANIA ROAD.

"In the South Pennsylvania case, which attracted widespread attention, your Attorney-General at the time, Lewis Cassidy, immediately applied for a preliminary injunction against the Pennsylvania road. He fought the case through the courts and defeated the scheme of consolidation.

"Yes, but the case was a different one. There was really no South Pennsylvania road in operation. It was only a partly completed line. The deal, so to speak, was not an accomplished fact. The preliminary injunction prevented the consummation of the bargain. Reading, Lehigh and Central New Jersey have, as you know, made their bargain and put it in operation. The State was not informed of the transaction until it was consummated. I have explained why a preliminary injunction would not be useful under the existing conditions."

"As there an opportunity, Governor, to raise the question of public policy as an argument against the combination? The moral side of such a question would have great weight with the United States Supreme Court, as you are no doubt aware.

"The subject of public expediency is raised on any violation of the wise provision of article 17 of the Constitution must necessarily be against sound public policy. Any such combination as that of Reading and the two other railroads is contrary to public policy.

"Are you disposed to express your personal views regarding the policy of raising or depressing prices of coal according to the arbitrary will of the managers of the combination?"

"Yes, indeed, with the utmost freedom. To any combination of capital, any union or corporations which leaves the public at the mercy of a few men I am unalterably opposed. I disapprove of any such combination. Officially I will do all that lies in my power to prevent; personally I do not hesitate to condemn in the strongest terms of disapprobation I can command.

SUFFERING HAS ALREADY RESULTED.

"All up and down the Lehigh Valley there is already suffering as a result of the railway combination. There will be much more by and by. The people of Pennsylvania are generally prosperous. It is very unfortunate that a considerable portion of our hard working and at best poorly-requited citizens should be exposed to vicissitudes through the assumed exigencies of great corporations. I repeat that the question of public policy has as strong a hold on my understanding of the subject as the purely legal technicalities. The moral side is as important a consideration as the legal points. I am unalterably opposed to any combination that arbitrarily raises from selfish motives the market price of a necessary of life. Coal, like flour and soap, is an essential of the poor man's life. A small increase in price affects him; a great increase may cause him suffering.

"A conspiracy to limit production or to artificially raise rates is contrary to the spirit of our laws and to the ideas of the people of Pennsylvania and of the United States. It is the duty of the officers of the law to prevent all illegal combinations that will permit of exactions at the expense of the people. Speaking for myself, I will do all I can to thwart such combinations. I could review my past official acts, especially in the great coal lands conspiracy, which I opposed, but this would be only ancient history and I forbear."

"Was there a way by which a jury trial of this case could have been reached that would have expedited matters?"

"A jury trial of the facts claimed by the defendants in their answer to the Attorney-General's bill in equity will be reached by the State. Mr. Hensel, as I mentioned, is now engaged in collecting the points of difference between the bill and its answer, and a jury will decide the question for the facts. This whole procedure has progressed faster than the South Pennsylvania case, which appears to receive general commendation. The law is not rapid always, as litigants are sometimes unpleasantly aware, I have been a year and a half reaching a trial of the libel suit I brought against a Harrisburg newspaper. It was only heard at Philadelphia yesterday. About three months only have elapsed in this great Reading case, involving hundreds of millions."

DIDN'T WAIT FOR A COMPLAINT.

"In the South Penn case you acted without waiting for a complaint, did you not? It is alleged that there was delay in acting on the part of Mr. Hensel until the letters written by A. J. Cassatt and Terence Powderly on Feb. 19 were made public."

I have received at least twenty-five letters and petitions in favor of the Reading combination to every one against. This is an important fact to which I desire to call attention in the columns of the World.

"I have endeavored to answer all questions without reserve. I desire to maintain the laws, and I will do all in my power to maintain them. I am ready to employ additional counsel in the case, not from the slightest doubt in my mind as to the capacity, honesty or zeal of Attorney-General Hensel, but to evince my earnest desire to push the case to the speediest conclusion. I will say that I wish to consult Mr. Hensel before officially publicly proclaiming that I advise special counsel. It will be only courteous to him, and then I have confidence that he will agree with me in the same loyal and manly way he has always assumed. Some able Democratic lawyer should be selected, one who enjoys a reputation throughout the State that cannot be otherwise than confidence inspiring."

Secretary Noble Sued for Libel.

Served with the Summons While attending the Grant Monument Ceremonies.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—It is reported here that Secretary Noble, while in New York recently attending the Grant monument ceremonies, was served with a legal summons growing out of a libel suit brought by a former employee of the Interior Department.

William Lapham was removed from the office of Chief of the Stationary Division of the Patent Office by Secretary Noble, and in the letter of dismissal the Secretary is alleged to have used libelous statements against him. The latter, who is now in business in New York, sued the Secretary for libel, and on learning that Mr. Noble would be in New York city to participate in the Grant monument exercises, notified the officers of the court and had the attachment served upon him at his hotel just before he started for Riverside Park with the Presidential party. The city officials were prevailed upon to keep the matter quiet, and as the day was practically a general holiday, the transaction seems to have escaped attention. The Secretary, it is understood, gave bail for his appearance when the trial shall take place.

Mr. Lapham is well known in this city, having been an employee of the Patent Office for a number of years, and worked his way up from a minor clerkship to the chief of the Stationary Division. He is a near relative of the late United States Senator Lapham of New York. The friends of Mr. Lapham assert that the charges made against him by Secretary Noble were unjust and libelous, and they propose to ventilate the matter in the courts.

Ravages of the Rivers.

Destruction by the Floods Along the Missouri and Mississippi.

KANSAS CITY, May 9.—The Missouri River has continued to rise and is passing a raging torrent, bidding fair to pass the danger line before the night is over. It now stands 22 feet and 3 inches, and is rising at the rate of an inch an hour, which, with the increased width, indicates a much greater rise than was anticipated. All the lower portion of Harlem, the village across the river, is inundated and there is now grave fear that the big railroad dyke which keeps the water from the lowlands will give way. If this occurs, the damage to the railroad will be very great and it will cut this city off from communication by rail with the North and Northeast.

All along the river the bottoms are overflowed, the families living on the banks being forced to move out and leave their houses. Should the river continue to rise the east bottoms will be under water and thousands of acres of market gardens will be ruined.

Reports from south of Kansas City indicate that all the streams are out of their banks, and much damage has been done to crops in all parts of the State on the Kansas line. Farmers from Kansas state that the wheat in many places on the lowlands is rotting in the ground and they will be compelled to plow it up for a late crop. Corn, which was planted, is in very bad condition and will not make even a fourth of a crop.

Miss Caldwell Very Ill.

The Richest Unmarried Woman in America Has Typhoid Fever.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Miss Mary Gwendolen Caldwell, who is reputed to be the wealthiest unmarried woman in America, is very ill in this city with typhoid fever. It is thought the disease was caused by drinking the water of Florida, as Miss Caldwell has just returned from a winter residence in that State.

Miss Caldwell's fortune is estimated to be about \$10,000,000. She is a devout Catholic having given liberally to Catholic charities, and endowed the Catholic University in Washington to the extent of \$500,000. She has been decorated by the Pope with the Order of the Golden Rose. Miss Caldwell was engaged at one time to Prince Murat, of France, but the engagement was broken off.

Minister Smith Resigns.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Charles Emory Smith, of Pennsylvania, United States Minister to Russia, formally tendered his resignation that office to the President to-day, in order to resume his journalistic duties in Philadelphia. He arrived this morning in company with Mrs. Smith and took apartments at the Normandie.

After paying his respects to Secretary Blaine he went to the White House and had a short conference with the President and subsequently took a long drive with him in the suburbs. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Smith accompanied the President and Mrs. McKee to the Marine Band concert at Albaugh's Opera House.

The Flood's Awful Torrent.

The Father of Waters Overflows its Banks and Spreads Desolation in its Course—Millions Worth of Property Swept Away.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 10.—There is but little definite information from the flooded districts. The Morganza levee, the largest in the world, is said to have broken to such an extent that to close the breach temporarily is out of the question, and there is no telling what the extent of the flood will be if this be true. The report comes in a round-about and unofficial way, and is discredited by some because the Morganza levee was thought to be proof against wind or tide, and levee men at Baton Rouge do not believe that a break in the magazine is possible.

If the statement that the Morganza levee has broken be true the southern part of Pointe Coupee parish by the rear portion of West Baton Rouge parish, a portion of Iberville, including all the Bayou Grosse and Bayou Maringo—a scope of land that is dependent upon that one levee—would be overflowed. A large part of this country is under cultivation and the loss would probably be no less than \$5,000,000. Whatever uncertainty there be about the Morganza levee, there is no doubt, however, that there have been serious floods.

River steamboats arriving this morning bring little definite information, but the situation in many places is extremely critical, and still higher water is looked for. It is almost certain that there has been a heavy loss of life, and information from the threatened district is eagerly awaited.

FIVE CHILDREN DROWNED.

ANTHONY, Kan., May 10.—William Wilkins and his family sought shelter from the storm in their cyclone cellar, and while they were sleeping the water undermined the roof and it fell on them. Wilkins and his wife escaped, but their five children were drowned.

CULTIVATED LANDS FLOODED.

GREENVILLE, Miss., May 10.—The levee at Brooks mill, 25 miles below this city, has given away after a futile effort to hold it. The levee was eight feet high. The water flows directly into Otter Bayou and thence into Bayou Maria. Seven thousand acres of Arkansas land already planted in corn and cotton are inundated, while that section of Louisiana near Bayou Marie embraces a vast amount of lands in cultivation that will be flooded.

SNOW AND RAIN IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., May 10.—For the last 36 hours snow and rain has fallen in large quantities all over this State. The Missouri river is rising rapidly and already out of its banks and flooding the Iowa and Missouri bottom lands. Trains from all directions in this city are late, and a number of serious wash-outs are reported, but no serious accidents are yet reported. There is a wash-out between Beatrice and Lincoln on the Lincoln Pacific branch and the Rock Island main line trains are using the Burlington tracks. Snow has fallen in Western Nebraska, ranging in depth from 16 inches in the northwestern portion to two inches in the southwestern portion of the State.

FARMERS DESERTING THEIR HOMES.

LOUISIANA, Mo., May 10.—The Mississippi is rising and threatens to inundate the large and fertile silt bottom of Pike County, Ill., opposite this city. The silt levee is already severely taxed and it is feared that if the rise continues a few hours longer the levee will break. People living in the bottom are deserting their homes.

LOSS OF LIFE NEAR LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 10.—Many small houses in this vicinity have been blown down and several persons in one of them, 10 miles below this city, are supposed to have been killed. At Maritton, 50 miles below this city, a Catholic church was blown down. Four persons were hurt in the crash.

RIVER FRONT PROPERTY SWEEP AWAY.

TOLEDO, O., May 10.—The Miamiue River is a raging torrent, and the terrible flood has swept away \$50,000 worth of property. Dan Markley, a farmer, near Dulance, was drowned by a fall of part of the Tiffin River bank.

FARM HOUSES GONE.

PEKIN, Ill., May 10.—Lo Marsh drainage district is a ruin. Several big factories and 20 farm houses have been swept away and the farm lands flooded.

THE GRAND RIVER RAGES.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., May 10.—The raging of the Grand River increases. Train service east of this city has been abandoned.

DESTRUCTION AND DESOLATION.

BURLINGTON, Ia., May 10.—The situation here has improved but little. The river has fallen a little, and it is believed the worst is over. The St. Louis Keokuk and Northwestern trains ran over their own line to-day, but passed through two feet of water at Alexandria, Mo. Much water is standing in the fields, and the crops of wheat and oats are looking sickly in the lowlands. It is still raining, and sections of Iowa are in distress.

RAILROAD TRAINS STOPPED.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., May 10. Railroad travel here is seriously embarrassed on account of the floods. There has been no trains from Santa Fe or Wabash since Saturday. The Missouri River has cut through the investment work of the Government above the city and is digging across the neck of land at a fearful rate. Farm work has been abandoned in many places.

BAGS OF EARTH TO WARD OFF WATER.

LAKE PROVIDENCE, La., May 10. The greatest consternation prevails here. Captain Townsend, in charge of the Third Levee district, has examined the levee and can give no assurance of safety. Bags of earth are being piled along the banks to ward off the rapidly rising waters.

A La's Fatal Swim.

BRIDGTON, N. J., May 9.—Edward Ward Moss-Brooke, aged 18, went in swimming last Friday while heated and was immediately afterward taken ill. Blood poisoning resulted, and last night he died in agony.

Grangers Williams' Grove Picnic.

A meeting of the Managers of the Grangers' Interstate Picnic Association was held in Grange Hall, Thomas Printing House, Mechanicsburg, on Thursday, May 6th, and details of the arrangements for the Nineteenth Annual Meeting completed. The action of the General Manager in dating the Picnic of 1892—to open Monday, August 29th, and close Saturday, September 3d, was unanimously ratified.

Committee on Exhibits reported a greater demand for space than for any former year, and the Committee on Rentals reported every cottage at Williams' Grove, as well as every tent, owned by the Association engaged for the coming meeting. It was decided to procure fifty additional large-sized canvas tents, and to largely increase the accommodation in general. The General Manager stated that the trunk lines of railroad had intimated that accommodations and rates for passengers and freight to Williams' Grove during the meeting of 1892 will be made with the same liberality as heretofore, and all indications are favorable to a large gathering this year than has ever yet assembled at the Grove.

Against the Combine.

The New Jersey Authorities Will Try to Dissolve the Deal.

TRENTON, N. J., May 10.—Governor Abbott, Attorney General Stockton, Barker and Allan McDermott held a conference for three hours and a half in reference to the Reading coal deal. At the end of the conference Governor Abbott announced that they had decided to begin a suit at common law and in chancery against the companies in this State interested in the deal.

In regard to a special session of the legislature Governor Abbott said the attorney general was of the opinion that the law as it now stands is sufficient, and he did not think a special session necessary. He, however, determined to leave the matter open until he was fully satisfied that the deal would come under the present statutes, and he might probably leave it open until the chancellor had taken action on the preliminary injunction, which the attorney general will apply for. It will be at least two weeks before the legal papers in the case will be ready to file.

Royal Arch Masons Elect Officers.

TRENTON, N. J., May 11.—The grand chapter of the Royal Arch Masons at their annual meeting held here to-day elected the following officers: M. E. grand high priest, A. J. J. Bale, Newton; grand king, Theodore F. Randolph, Bridgeton; grand scribe, Thomas Ayres, Orange; grand treasurer, F. G. Weise, Bordentown; grand secretary, G. B. Edwards, Jersey City; grand captain of host, Joseph E. Fullinger, Washington; principal grand sojourner, F. M. Tice, Roselle; royal arch captain, H. W. Wagner, Somerville.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

The chart for Kellar will be open to-morrow. Secure your seals early.

Albert Hoy and Hugh Beaver are off on a pleasure trip to the Quaker city.

Dr. R. L. Dartt was married to Miss Annie Brumbaugh, at Chambersburg, yesterday.

Mrs. Frank Wallace Jr. of Milesburg, died on Wednesday morning. Interment will be made in the Union cemetery this afternoon.

Harry S. Sayre was married to Ella J. Rote, of Tyrone, at the Hotel Meitzler, in Lock Haven, on Tuesday afternoon. Harry is well known hereabouts.

Hoover, Hughes and Co., the Phillipsburg contractors have secured the contract for the new McLay street P. R. R. station, at Harrisburg. \$3,000 is the consideration.

The northern conference of the central Pennsylvania Lutheran Synod is in session at Gatesburg, this county. Centre, Clinton, Union and Snyder counties are represented.

Charles Brown, an eight year old lad, who had run away from his home, in Osceola, because of ill treatment at the hands of his stepmother, was picked up on the Tyrone streets, on Wednesday.

The Serpentine Dance, the latest sensation, which is causing so much furor at Madison Square Theatre, New York. This entirely new feature will be introduced and comprise the 2nd act at De Lang and Rising's "Tangled up" on next Friday night, at the opera house.

Elsewhere in the columns of this paper will be found the notice that the firm of Bunnell and Aikens, music dealers, doing business at the corner of Allegheny and Bishop streets, has been dissolved. For fifteen years these two gentlemen have been honorably associated in business and now, by mutual consent they, have decided to close up their accounts and, individually, to begin anew. The senior partner will open in Phillipsburg, where a large field awaits him, while Mr. Aikens will continue at the old stand, where his many friends will find him the same careful, and courteous dealer he has always been. Ever watchful for the interests of his patrons and in every way competent to cater to the large trade in musical instruments which we trust he will control.