FIRST PART. **The Pittsburg Dispatch.** PAGES 1 TO 8.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, MARCH 23, 1889. THREE CENTS

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ALL HIS TRIALS OVER

Justice Stanley Matthews, of the U. S. Supreme Court, Breathes His Last.

A GREAT JURIST IS GONE.

After an Illness of Over a Year He Gives Up Life's Battle.

END OF A VERY REMARKABLE CAREER.

A Cincinnati Boy Who Rose to a Height Attained by Few—From the Teacher's Ferule to the Newspaper's Helm, Then From War to Peace and the Legal Profession—His Appointment to the Supreme Bench by Two Presidents—A Man of Varying Political Sentiments but Honest in All—Sketch of His Life—Funeral Arrangements—Gossip Already as to His Successor.

Associate Justice Matthews is dead. The sorrowful event occurred at 10:05 o'clock yesterday morning. Although his friends' hopes of his recovery had been stimulated by more cheering reports, of late, the news of his demise was by no means unexpected. The Supreme Court and the United States Senate adjourned immediately upon the receipt of the sad intelligence. The interment of the jurist will take place at Cincinnati, next Tuesday, after appropriate ceremonies at Washington on Monday and at Glendale, O., the day following.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Shortly after 10 o'clock this morning the news of the death of Justice Stanley Matthews, of the

Justice Stanley Matthews.

United States Supreme Court, was rapidly spread through the capital. The Senate was informed of the sad though not entirely unlooked for event, and at once adjourned, as the Supreme Court had already done. When Messenger Pruden, from the White House, reached the Senate with an envelope containing four nominations, that body had already adjourned, and the message was returned to the Executive Mansion unopened.

The death of Justice Matthews occurred at 10:05 o'clock this morning. For a number of hours previous to death he was practically unconscious. In his last hours the dying Justice was

Surrounded by Members of His Family

who have been with him throughout his illness. Mrs. Matthews, his daughters, Miss Matthews and Miss Eva Matthews, and his son, Paul Matthews, and Mr. C. B. Matthews, his brother, of Cincinnati, who came to Washington a week or ten days ago. Dr. Johnston and the faithful colored servant, who only a few days ago announced to callers with great satisfaction that "Justice Matthews is ever so much better," were also present.

The chamber in which Justice Matthews breathed his last, and which has been his world since last September, is on the east side of the second story of the elegant mansion, occupied by him for several years, on the corner of Connecticut avenue and N street. The tightly-drawn blinds along the entire avenue front this morning, afforded the first indication to neighbors and passers-by that all was not as usual within.

Cheering Reports Had Quieted Fears.

The reports of Justice Matthews' condition during the past week had been of such a cheering nature that apprehension was in

W. Q. Gresham, of Indiana, Who May Succeed Justice Matthews.

a great measure subdued, and the news of his death came with a shock, even to many who had been prepared for the announcement at any time during the winter.

The Justice was ever a cheerful and hopeful patient, and naturally the members of his family endeavored to be as cheerful and hopeful as he, and it was owing to his own belief that the favorable reports of the past week were given to those who inquired after his health. Only yesterday morning Justice Matthews was discussing with his family various plans for the future, when he should be able, as in the past, to take part in their execution. "But at no time since his return to Washington," said one of the family this morning, "have we really felt that there was hope of his recovery."

A Sufferer for Over a Year.

Justice Matthews had been an invalid for a year or more. During the winter of 1887-88 he frequently complained of indigestion and muscular rheumatism, and as the spring wore on, began to suffer from obstinate diarrhœa, from which he lost a great deal of strength and flesh. At this time it was thought that his great devotion to work was, to a large degree, responsible for his illness, as, no doubt, it was, and acting upon the advice of his physicians and friends, who had great hopes that a change of air might prove a lasting benefit, he went to Massachusetts, stopping for some time at Lenox and then at Nantucket, but he continued to lose ground.

During the summer he had several attacks of muscular rheumatism, associated with high fever, which would confine him to his bed for several days at a time.

Impossible to Fight the Attacks.

On his return home he began to improve somewhat, but he continued to suffer from the intercurrent attacks, which always reduced his strength and flesh. These came on at intervals of three or four weeks. Between them he would have periods of marked improvement, and several times when Dr. Johnston was confidently hoping to be able to get him out another attack would prostrate him and leave him weaker than ever.

During last February he suffered greatly with a complication of cystitis and iritis. About this time an ulcer of the cornea appeared, with an effusion into the pleural cavity, which were attributable to his rheumatic condition. He recovered, however, from both of these latter complications. For about eight weeks previous to the final illness he had been absolutely free from pain, and his physician and family had great hopes of his final recovery. That hope was modified, however, by the fact that while he had a good appetite and good digestion, he did not gain in flesh, although his strength improved daily.

The Last Assault of Disease.

At this time he sat up during a part of each day and walked about his room and into the other rooms on the same floor, but about the 4th of March he had an acute attack of high fever, which lasted several days and which very much exhausted him. After this passed off he seemed to be improving, with a return of appetite, but a recurrence of the chills and fever, associated with cystitis, still further added to his exhaustion and debility. During all of this time his pulse was exceedingly feeble, and the action of the heart was sustained only by remedies administered for the purpose.

Yesterday afternoon he had a prolonged chill and high fever, which brought on intense local suffering. This was followed in a few hours by another chill, from which he could not rally. He continued to lose strength, and died, as already stated, a few minutes after 10 o'clock this morning. The immediate cause of death was exhaustion of the heart and congestion of the kidneys and kindred troubles. Beside his regular attendant, Dr. William W. Johnston, other eminent physicians, including Dr. William Pepper, of Philadelphia, and Dr. N. S. Lincoln, of Washington, were called in consultation from time to time.

Some of the Funeral Arrangements.

The arrangements for the funeral were practically completed this evening. Religious services will be held at his late residence on Connecticut avenue Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock. They will be brief and simple, and will be conducted by Rev. Dr. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant. At their conclusion the remains will be removed to the Baltimore and Ohio station for transportation to Glendale, O., by way of Cincinnati. Religious services will be held there at Christ Episcopal Church, under the conduct of Rev. Dr. Price, the rector, Thursday afternoon, and the remains will then be removed to Spring Grove Cemetery for interment.

Members of the Supreme Court will accompany the remains as honorary pall-bearers, and the messengers of the Court will be the active pall-bearers. A meeting of the United States Supreme Court will be held to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock to take action in regard to the late Justice Matthews.

THE DEAD JUSTICE.

Comprehensive Biography of Stanley Matthews—A Native of Cincinnati, Democrat, Free Soiler, Anti-Slavery Champion, Greeleyite and Republican, in Succession.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Stanley Matthews, was a native of Cincinnati, his birth having occurred July 21, 1824. He was the oldest child of his father's second marriage. Until he was eight years of age, the family resided the greater part of the time in Kentucky, where his father, Thos. J. Matthews, was a professor in mathematics in the Transylvania University. In 1832, having been elected President of Woodward High School, Cincinnati, Prof. Matthews returned to that city, and for the next seven years took charge of the education of his son, preparing him for the junior class in Kenyon College, Ohio, where he graduated in the fall of 1840. Among his fellow students was Rutherford B. Hayes, afterward president.

After devoting two years to the study of law, Stanley Matthews removed to Maury county, Tennessee, where he obtained a position as an assistant in a school. Having been admitted to the bar he commenced his practice at Columbia, devoting his leisure to editing a paper called the *Tennessee Democrat*. After his return to Cincinnati, in 1844, a vacancy occurring, he was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney during a term of court, discharging his duties with such efficiency as to attract attention. He subsequently formed the acquaintance of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, who was then publishing the Cincinnati *Herald*, an anti-slavery paper. He became a contributor to this newspaper, subsequently succeeding Dr. Bailey in conducting its publication.

How He Helped to Elect Chase.

At that time the anti-slavery feeling was running high in Ohio, involving both parties, and the prominence into which Mr. Matthews' name had been brought, as publisher of this paper, made him a party to the combination which elected Mr. Chase United States Senator from that State and resulted in Mr. Matthews' election, as a "Free Soiler," clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives.

In 1849, upon the adjournment of the Legislature, Mr. Matthews returned to the practice of his profession; and upon the adoption of the State Constitution, in the following year, he was elected by the Democrats one of the three Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton county. He resigned this position in January, 1853, finding the salary insufficient, and became a member of the law firm of Worthington & Matthews. He subsequently served one full term in the Senate of Ohio. President Buchanan appointed him United States District Attorney in 1858. For two years he discharged the duties of this office with great credit, at the end of which time he tendered his resignation, to relieve President Lincoln of any embarrassment in providing an occupant for the office.

Upon a tender of his services to Governor Dennison, at the commencement of hostilities, after Mr. Lincoln became President, he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. Rutherford

[Continued on Seventh Page.]

A SAVING OF MONEY

Will Not be Effected by Engaging in Speculative Schemes,

ACCORDING TO GOVERNOR BEAVER.

Mr. Wherry's Plan for Investing State Funds Appears to Him Like

A RETURN TO A PLAYED OUT POLICY.

The Legislature Again Discusses License, but Without Important Results.

Governor Beaver does not favor the policy advocated by Representative Wherry in reference to the sinking fund. He thinks it would be a step backward to adopt it. The present policy of the commission seems to be satisfactory to the Executive, and he points out reasons why it would be to the best interests of the State to have it continued. In the House Mr. Wherry's resolution on the subject was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 22.—Governor Beaver was asked to-day for an opinion on the subject raised by Mr. Wherry, of Cumberland. The Governor prepared and gave out the following in answer thereto. As the policy of the Sinking Fund Commissioners is well known to be controlled by the Governor, who is deeply interested in the payment on the State debt, the opinion is rendered doubly valuable:

"I have no knowledge of the resolution to which you refer, but from what you say as to its contents it would seem to be a return to the policy which was pursued by the Sinking Fund Commissioners for several years, and which has only been abandoned, is impolitic and detrimental to the interests of the Commonwealth. At the time when Government 4s were selling upon the market for less than our State 5s, which mature in 1892, the Sinking Fund Commissioners, as I understand their policy, purchased the Government 4s and continued to do so until several millions of them accumulated in the sinking fund. I am not a member of the Sinking Fund Commission, nor am I in any way responsible for its management, but a year or more ago at least one of the Commissioners inquired of me as to my views in regard to the general policy to be adopted by the Commissioners.

THE PRESENT POLICY OF THE STATE.

"Some of the most astute financiers of the State believed that Government 4s were not likely to advance beyond the price which then ruled, and that, inasmuch as the State 5s would fall due in 1892, they could be purchased for considerably less than the United States Government securities. The proposition, therefore, was to sell the Government bonds, upon which we were receiving but 4 per cent interest, and purchase the State bonds due in 1892, upon which we were paying 5 per cent. There was a difference of at least 10 per cent in the price of the bonds at that time—the Government bonds selling at 126 and the State bonds being purchasable at about 115.

"I had no hesitation at the time in joining in the opinion expressed by some of our distinguished bank officers, that it would be very much better for the State to sell securities upon which they are getting but 4 per cent, and buy their own securities upon which they were paying 5, particularly when the difference in price of the several securities was largely in favor of purchasing our own. That policy has been pursued, as I understand it, by the Sinking Fund Commissioners ever since. They have been purchasing our own bonds, which will mature in 1892, at prices ranging from 115, at which they started, down to 107½, at which a considerable portion has been purchased during the last week.

UNWISE TO SPECULATE.

"There is no doubt that the Commissioners could purchase the entire loan maturing in 1892, which bears 5 per cent interest, at very much less than they can purchase Government 4s. The only question between the Commissioners and the holders of the State 5s has been the price to be paid. I doubt the propriety of the Commissioners, at this time, speculating in United States Government bonds. This would be the plain English to the proposition to which you refer, requiring them to invest the sinking fund at the end of each quarter in Government 4s, which would in all probability fall rather than rise in price. The present policy of the Commissioners to purchase our own bonds, upon which we pay 5 per cent, is in my judgment very much better, and one which, it seems to me, they ought to continue until our entire loan, which is payable in 1893, is redeemed.

"I can only speak of this subject from what I gather in casual conversation with the different members of the Sinking Fund Commission. They are at present negotiating for considerable blocks in this loan at what would be a fair market price. If they can purchase them it stops the payment of a 5 per cent interest-bearing security, which would be very much better than the purchase of a 4 per cent security, which is likely to fall rather than to rise in price.

SOUND BUSINESS PRINCIPLES.

"As the matter now stands, the simple proposition which presents itself would seem to be this: At the rate at which the Commission sold their Government 4s, $9,000 of that security, which brought them only 4 per cent, will pay $10,000 of a security upon which they are paying 5 per cent. They not only have the advantage of the saving in interest, but they have the additional advantage of purchasing the actual subsisting indebtedness with the difference in premium, which is a very considerable item. These figures may not be exactly correct, but they illustrate the principle, which I think is a sound one, upon which the commission has based its operations.

"I am opposed, as I understand the commissioners to be, to having any surplus or idle funds in the sinking fund. Every dollar at present in the fund would have been expended in the purchase of our loan maturing in 1892, were it not for the fact that the commissioners are unwilling to pay the price at which it is held by the present holders; and negotiations are, and have been, in progress for securing the bonds referred to at what the commissioners believe to be a fair market price. This is the policy pursued by the Government of the United States, and which must, it seems to me, meet the commendation of all level-headed business men." SIMPSON.

WHERRY'S GUN SPIKED.

His Resolution Laid Over and His Eloquence Rendered Useless.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 22.—Mr. Wherry's first gun of the campaign merely fizzed a little this morning. The Republicans were ready for it, and his concurrent resolution was referred by the Speaker to the Committee on Ways and Means. His joint resolution, calling for information from the Sinking Fund Commissioners as to the present shape of the fund was laid over by the Speaker, who ruled that that was the proper disposal of a call on a department for information. It will come up Monday night, when the discussion will take place that was expected to warm things up this morning.

This disposal of the resolutions gives the Republicans plenty of time to consider the proper course of action. Mr. Wherry will probably do the most of the talking. His speech was ready for use this morning, but the Speaker was too fast for him. Chairman Dearden, the watch-dog of the State Treasury, who is always all attention when financial topics are mentioned, almost gave Mr. Wherry an opening by requesting the privilege of interrogating him, but the Speaker made his ruling just as Mr. Dearden rose, and Mr. Wherry's unuttered eloquence was returned to his inside pocket.

THE HOUSE DISCUSSES LICENSES.

Mr. Fow's Bill Permitting Their Transfer Put on the Calendar.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 22. — After disposing of Mr. Wherry's resolution the House agitated itself with liquor license matters for the most part until adjournment, reaching no bills on first reading except the G. A. R. soldiers' orphans bill, which had been made a special order for 10:30. The greater part of the liquor talk was on license transfers. Mr. Fow had a bill before the Ways and Means Committee which was pigeon-holed for a long time by its subcommittee on liquor legislation, and finally was negatived. The bill provided that the license of a deceased person be transferred to his legal heirs.

Mr. Brooks, who bangs away right and left at all license legislation, opposed a motion made by Mr. Fow to have the bill placed on the calendar. He said the present law permitted transfers. Mr. Fow admitted that, but wanted the law made mandatory. Much injustice had been done in Philadelphia because it wasn't. One case he cited was that of a man who died after paying his license fee and before opening his saloon. His wife didn't get a cent back. Mr. Brooks continued his opposition, but Mr. Fow's bill was placed on the calendar by a vote of 113 to 38. Mr. MacDonald, of Lackawanna, then made another attempt to get his license fee bill made a special order. The majority was with him, and he had the vote by which the special order had been refused reconsidered. But he needed a two-thirds vote to secure the special order, and a two-thirds vote was not to be secured. The vote was 74 yeas to 49 nays.

Mr. Smiley's bill to widen the territorial limit within which a liquor dealer may secure a bondsman may be brought before the House by an attempt to place it on the calendar. It has many friends. Representative Lemon would like to have the House vote on his bill to transfer the granting of licenses from the Court of Quarter Sessions to the Common Pleas, but has not decided to take any action.

Bills by the Hundred.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, March 22.—This was the last day for the introduction of bills without leave from the House. Seven hundred and thirty bills have thus far been introduced in the House against 733 during the whole session in 1887. Thus far 210 bills have been negatived against 140 at the last session.

WHITE CAPS THREATEN NEGROES.

The Conduct of White Regulators Alarms the Virginia Authorities.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, VA., March 22.—Intelligence received here this afternoon is to the effect that trouble is feared at Stoney Creek, in Sussex county, between the whites and the negroes of that place. Stoney Creek is a village on the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad, about 20 miles from Petersburg, and has a population of about 600. The trouble had its origin in a White Cap notice sent to a negro who keeps a barroom in the village, notifying him unless he kept a more orderly place he would be severely dealt with. On receipt of the notice the negro became very indignant, and, in company with a number of other negroes, proceeded to the residence of Mr. George Eppes, whom they charged with being the author of it.

It is alleged that, despite Eppes' denial, they abused him and defied him to come out of his house. They also threatened to burn the village if the threats in the notice were carried out. The whites and negroes are strongly armed, and information is received to-night that trouble is feared to-morrow. The State authorities of Richmond have been notified of the condition of affairs.

STILL IN A RUSSIAN JAIL.

Young Kempinski Not Liberated Yet, but Mr. Blaine Says He Will be Soon.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BRIDGEPORT, CONN., March 22.—Attorney Jacob Klein returned to-day from Washington, where he has been for a week interceding with the Department of State in the interest of Hermann Kempinski, the young Bridgeport citizen who is now confined in a Russian prison in Poland because he left Russia for the purpose, it is alleged, of avoiding military duty.

"The report is not true," said Mr. Klein to-night, "that Kempinski has been liberated. Secretary Blaine is cabled, however, that the sentence of banishment to Siberia, which was to go into effect, has been recalled, and that the officials will carefully examine the evidence sent by mail as soon as it arrives there, and also the demand for the prisoner's release. Mr. Blaine assured me that in his opinion we had a sure case and that the liberation would come soon."

Senator Platt has been very active in his assistance to Mr. Klein and did all he could to rush the case through. Secretary Blaine, although surrounded with office seekers, devoted his whole time to the matter until he got it off his hands.

DEPEW WILL GO TO LONDON.

It is Claimed That He is Surely Phelps' Successor.

NEW YORK, March 23.—From the *World* of this (Saturday) morning:

It can be stated on the highest authority that Mr. Chauncey M. Depew has been offered the English mission within the last two days, and after giving the matter serious consideration, he has signified his willingness to accept it. The nomination of Mr. Depew for this important position will not be deferred later than Monday. It has been known for some time that President Harrison regarded Mr. Depew as his ideal for the English mission, and the only obstacle to the appointment was the doubt about Mr. Depew's acceptance of it. This seems to have been overcome, and the *World's* informant makes the positive announcement that Mr. Depew will be Mr. Phelps' successor in London.

MRS. CHURCH'S SANITY QUESTIONED.

One of Her Husband's Lawyers Considers Her Not Altogether Right.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

COLUMBUS, O., March 22.—The court-room was crowded to-day to hear the arguments in the Church divorce case. The speeches were completed this evening, and the Judge will give a decision one week from to-morrow.

It may be, however, owing to the language used by one of the lawyers in his argument, that the Judge may conclude to reopen the case and hear evidence as to the sanity of Mrs. Church.

BEVERLY CRUMP *gives us to-morrow's* DISPATCH *the first of a series of letters, describing a cruise among the West India Islands and along the Spanish Main.*

BEN MEANS BUSINESS.

The President Insists That Applicants Shall be Worthy Men.

A FAT MAN EXPRESSES HIMSELF.

He Talks Exactly Like Wharton Barker Might be Expected to Do.

THE SURPLUS NOW GROWING RAPIDLY.

Applicants for Local Offices Beginning to Assert Themselves.

Men must have merit to be reasonably sure of receiving anything at President Harrison's hands. He says he wants his appointees to fill their places with honor to him and themselves. A fat man in a street car talks very like Wharton Barker. He wants the Belguim mission. The Thetis has been ordered to Alaska. The surplus is now growing at the rate of $500,000 a day. Local offices begin to assume shape.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President has given members of Congress very plainly to understand that he does not propose to make appointments of unfit men simply because they are strongly recommended. A certain State delegation went to him to-day to recommend for appointment to a foreign mission an ex-member of Congress who is one of the most entertaining and forcible stump speakers in the country. His reputation as a humorist is national, but he is not a man of culture or fine manners. General Harrison knows him very well, and when his name was mentioned and the indorsements, which are remarkably strong, were presented, General Harrison said:

NOT EXACTLY THE RIGHT MAN.

"Why do you recommend such a man for this place? You know he is not fit for it. While he is a worthy and useful man, and while I have the highest respect for him, he is no more fit for a diplomatic position than he is to occupy the pulpit. He has not the slightest taste or talent for diplomacy, and he is not the proper man to send to a foreign mission. If you will find something he is fit for I will be glad to consider his claims, but it is useless for you to press him for this appointment."

He was a fat man, in a loquacious mood, and he hung to a strap in an F street car going toward the P. O. D. "Didn't I see you at the White House this morning?" he said, addressing a modest-looking gentleman who had been fortunate enough to get a seat.

"I was there."

"After an office?"

"Not for myself, but I was seeking the appointment of a friend."

JUST WHAT MR. BARKER HAS DONE.

"Well, I went up and shook hands with Harrison. I know him well. I have known every President since Lincoln's time, and I know Harrison just as well as I knew Lincoln or Grant." I went out to Indianapolis last December, and spent three or four days with him, and he invited me to come and see him when he got to the White House, so I came. I raised $47,000 in Philadelphia for the campaign fund this year. In 1884 I raised $45,000 for Blaine, in 1880 I raised $40,658 for Garfield, and I have never asked a thing in my life.

"Governor Beaver wrote to General Harrison that I ought to have anything I want, but I told the President this morning that there was only one place I would under any circumstances accept, and that is the mission to Belgium. I don't suppose I will get it, though, because there are so many people after these things who have to be taken care of, and the President knows I will be just as good a Republican and just as strong a supporter of his administration as now."

ORDERED TO ALASKA.

The Thetis Sent to Watch American Whalers' Interests in Behrings Straits.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Sailing orders have been sent to the United States steamship Thetis, at the Mare Island Navy Yard, to proceed to Sitka, touching en route at such places as her commanding officer may deem necessary. When she arrives at Sitka and communicates with the civil authorities, she will, if the situation is quiet and her presence there is not required, continue on northward and devote attention particularly to the whaling fleet and to other commercial interests of the United States in the waters about Behrings Straits and the Arctic Ocean.

As the whaling vessels usually leave the Arctic in the latter part of September, the presence of the Thetis until then will add security to those engaged in that important industry, and the vessel will remain until they have taken their departure southward, taking care not to be caught in the ice. She will return to Sitka and await further instructions.

OLD ANIMOSITIES FADED.

General Wade Hampton Returns Some Captured Flags to Senator Quay.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The following correspondence explains itself:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, March 19, 1889.

Hon. M. S. Quay:

MY DEAR SIR—The fortunes of war gave into my possession a couple of flags which had been borne by one of the Pennsylvania regiments, and as I know old soldiers value the colors under which they fought, I take pleasure in asking you to transmit these flags to any members of the Sixty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Fifth Cavalry, now surviving. The country has but one flag, but the men who bore those which I now send to you will be glad to see again banners which they bore in the Civil War.

With very kind regards, I am very truly yours,
WADE HAMPTON.

1518 K STREET, N. W.,
WASHINGTON, March 20, 1889.

MY DEAR GENERAL.—The flag and guidon of the Fifth Pennsylvania Cavalry, captured by your command, with accompanying note, were handed me to-day. I undertake with much satisfaction to transmit the colors to the former proprietors, and assure you they will be received by the survivors of the regiment in the kindly spirit in which you deliver them, and will be tenderly treasured for the sake of old associations, and as one of the multiplying evidences that the issues and animosities of the Civil War are faded.

I am, General, with much esteem, yours truly, M. S. QUAY.

General Wade Hampton, United Staes Senator.

In accordance with the above, the flags were to-day sent to the proper parties in Pennsylvania, to be restored to their former guardians.

Getting Even With Duty Evaders.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Treasury Department to-day decided that importations of broken wool-tops are dutiable at 60 cents per pound as "tops," and not at 10 cents a pound as "waste." It is suspected that the tops are broken to resemble waste, in order to evade the higher rate of duty imposed upon "tops."

A Presidential Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The President to-day issued his proclamation, as directed by Congress, forbidding the killing of seals, martens and minks in Alaska, under pain of severe penalties.

LIKELY SUCCESSFUL PITTSBURGERS.

Satisfactory Intimations of Col. Stewart's Promotion—Maj. Speer's Consulship.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 22.—One of the strongest recommendations so far made to the State Department is on behalf of Colonel John Stewart, a former Pittsburger, for the mission to the Sandwich Islands. Colonel Stewart has been for 18 years Consul at Antwerp. He is a linguist, scholar and man of affairs. He has always been recognized at Washington by the successive administrations as a model of what the consular or diplomatic service should be. Besides showing remarkable intelligence in the commercial duties of the Antwerp position, his courtesies and kindliness to many Americans yearly visiting Europe have made him influential and urgent friends in all parts of the country.

It is altogether likely that Colonel Stewart's application will be successful. He is powerfully backed by letters and personal recommendations from intimate and earnest friends of the administration, and among others from the most influential Republicans of Western Pennsylvania. His reason for wishing the change from Antwerp is on account of the climate and advancing years. Either the Sandwich Island mission or the Consulship at Cairo, Egypt, is pretty sure to be tendered him. His friends were to-day given official intimations of this.

Another Pittsburger who has a fair showing, though for a less important Consulate, is Major Joseph T. Speer, whose application was this week filed for Munich. It is not the salary which attracts Mr. Speer, but the attractiveness of official residence in the Bavarian capital.

THE SURPLUS STEADILY GROWING.

Uncle Sam's Hoarded Wealth Increasing at the Rate of $500,000 a Day.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Treasury surplus has been steadily increasing for several days past. It now amounts to $50,200,000, or $5,000,000 more than it was ten days ago. This increase is due to the great excess of receipts over disbursements since the first of the month. The receipts to date aggregate $23,200,000, while the expenditures during the same period amount to a little over $12,000,000, including about $2,000,000 paid out on account of pensions. Until recently the receipts and expenditures have been pretty well balanced by the purchase of bonds; but this method of applying the surplus has been considerably hampered of late by light offerings. The purchases have been confined to 4½ per cent bonds, but this is partly due to the high price asked for the 4 per cents.

Secretary Windom has announced his purpose of continuing, for the present at least, the system of purchases adopted by his predecessor and that he would willingly increase the purchases if the offers permitted it. He has been urged to resume the purchase of 4 per cents as a more profitable use of the surplus than the purchase of 4½ per cents. He declines, however, to make knowns his views on this subject beyond the statement that his policy as to the 4's must be determined by his treatment of the offers.

LOTS OF MONEY IN IT.

A Scheme Whereby Applicants for Pensions Are Systematically Bled.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 22.—If Corporal Tanner takes hold of the Pension Bureau he may possibly have to deal with a scandal in the first days of his incumbency. Facts are cropping out which indicate the existence of a little ring of clerks inside the Pension office and pension attorneys in the outside to secure fees from applicants. A vast number of would-be pensioners who are so verdant as to believe that they can secure their dues without the employment of an attorney apply direct to the Pension Bureau. The clerks who are in the ring secure the name of these applicants and pass them over to the attorneys in the ring. The latter send circulars or letters to the applicant, depicting in disheartening language the impossibility of securing a pension except through an attorney.

If the applicant bites and sends the fee suggested, the attorneys and the clerks divide, and everything is lovely, except with the poor veteran.

QUAY AND BAYNE AGREED.

John Gilleland Slated for the Allegheny Postmastership Without a Struggle.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 22.—At the Post-office Department, late this afternoon an official gave to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH the interesting information that it had been decided to give the plum of the Allegheny Postmastership to Mr. John Gilleland, the Beaver avenue merchant, and the Inspectorship of Postoffices of the Allegheny district to Mr. James Bradley, the almost lifelong political lieutenant of Representative Bayne.

The official stated gravely that there had been no disagreement between Colonel Quay and Colonel Bayne in regard to the Allegheny appointments.

Frank Case Does a Good Day's Work.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Mr. Frank Case, of Pittsburg, arrived last night, busied himself to-day with his candidacy for his old place of Collector, and went home satisfied that he had done a good day's work.

BOOMERS THREATEN TO FIGHT.

Serious Trouble Likely to Break Out at Any Moment.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WICHITA, March 22.—The news from Oklahoma City to-night is that the boomers who run off their claims have returned on the withdrawal of the soldiers. Each train brings in hundreds that have been hovering along the border. The excitement at Purcell and along the border is intense, and the people have left their business to hang around the telegraph stations. They are anxiously awaiting the President's proclamation. There is great disappointment over the inactivity of the President.

Colonel Crocker, who has worked hard to hold back the boomers, says:

"Should the President delay much longer there will be bloodshed. There are 30,000 white men in the Chickasaw nation alone, ready to take up claims, and disappointment has followed disappointment until they are becoming desperate. The boomers are greatly excited over the order to bar them out by reporting them for violating the law. Prospectors and speculators are taking the names of those who have violated the laws by entering the Territory, and will appear against them in order to defeat them. An old man, who had watched a piece of land for six years, says a band of 1,000 old boomers had recently formed, and an effort to fight any of them would result in the death of the informer."

DON'T WANT OUR LARD.

The Mexican Government Will Prohibit the American Product.

CITY OF MEXICO, March 22.—The Government has taken steps to prevent the introduction into Mexico of American lard, owing to the official announcement that it is deleterious to health.

BEAUTIFUL HOMES—*Mary Gay Humphreys, an authority on Decorative Art in America, will write in to-morrow's* DISPATCH *about the prevailing styles of furniture and describe the drawing rooms of the Vanderbilts.*

STILL THEY FEAR.

Odd Predicaments of Men Whom the Court Gets to Admit That They Erred

IN PLEAS FOR LICENSES.

Judge White Says There Will Surely be a Decrease Soon.

AGAIN THE COURT COURTS PROHIBITION

Remarkable Increase in Saloonists' Receipts on Saturdays, When Men Are Paid—The Judge Intimates That Many Mill Men Want to Go Dry—Glittering Gold and Diamonds Don't Attract His Honor So Much as Poverty—The Man With a Billiard Table Has No Hope for a Bar.

Referring to the possibility of prohibition passing, Judge White yesterday said, in open court: "As I hope it will." That ended the hopes of the applicant before him. His Honor found several applicants ready to admit, when cornered, that they had lied a little, hoping to get license. He said that there was to be no increase in saloons, but a decrease; that many mill men had petitioned for a local drought, and that applicants who owned or operated billiard tables might as well quit. He told the fellow with a nice chain and pin that glittering diamonds and gold didn't catch on in that court. Many mill men, His Honor said, wanted to be left high and dry.

It is astonishing the amount of false swearing that is done before the License Court. Applicants will gravely inform Judge White they have lived up to every requirement of the law. He will ask a simple question, and their carefully-erected castle of misstatements will tumble down about their ears with a result that is apt to be fatal to their own hopes, and is disgusting to any lover of truth and honor.

It is also amusing, though, to witness the mistakes they make when not telling the truth. Applicants have heard volumes of questions and answers. They appear before His Honor, however, and seem to forget everything that they proposed to say, making the most foolish blunders. Judge White has observed the behavior of the applicants, and during the examination of one of the applicants yesterday remarked: "I see the witnesses are getting on to the questions, and I shall have to vary them." This was called out by the fact that the last few witnesses had said their receipts on Saturday are no bigger than on any other day.

One thing is settled; there will be no rehearings, Judge White has said so. "I will not hold Court to-morrow," said he, "but will take the day to examine papers in the cases already heard. I can hardly say about when the licenses will be granted. Most probably none will be granted till after we get entirely through the list."

THREE MORE WARDS.

Ex-Councilman McKee was in court yesterday and gave some damaging testimony against three of the applicants. The examinations included the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards. The list is as follows:

Fifteenth ward—Albin Farley, 3627 Butler street; Albert Garnier, 3404 Smallman street James H. Gillespie, 3235 Penn avenue; George Gruber, 3322 Smallman street; William Grosse, 3333 Penn avenue; John House, 3401 Butler street; Henry Hammerly, 3617 Penn avenue; George Kretzler, 3026 Butler street; Kate Louis, 3548 and 3550 Butler street; George Morris, 3351 Penn avenue; Joseph Muench, 3009 Butler street; Mrs. Mary Messner, 3825 Penn avenue; Patrick H. Moran, 3500 Charlotte street; Martin Neckermann, corner Thirty-fourth and Smallman streets; Owen McCuster, 3223 Penn avenue; John McCarthy, 3257 Penn avenue; August Pieper, 3324 Butler street; Ignatius Pium, 3561 Penn avenue; Gotlieb Pfeil, 3815 Penn avenue; August Rob, 3345 Penn avenue; Mathias Schenot, 3624 Smallman street; Charles Supert, 3548 Butler street; M. A. Snyder, 3523 Penn avenue; Andrew Scholm, 3349 Butler street; Chris Schenot, 3429 Butler street; Jacob Stein, 3519 Butler street; Chris Stubinger, 3329 Penn avenue; Henry Wirth, 3525 Butler street; Elias H. Waidler, 3720 Butler street; James Ward, 3321 Penn avenue; E. Waidler, 3808 Butler street; Albert Zacharias and R. J. Richardson, 3229 Penn avenue.

Sixteenth ward—Phillip Adler, 4406 Liberty street; G. H. Blum, 4760 and 4762 Liberty avenue; Margaret Clinton, 4552 Penn avenue; John Conway, 3351 Ligonier street; Charles Coll, 4616 Penn avenue; Patrick Flood, 3315 Liberty street; Mrs. Barbara Frauenholz, 3824 Penn avenue; Lorenze Hoffmann, 4754 Laurel avenue; James S. Jiles, 4502 Penn avenue; Leo Joss, 4624 Penn avenue; John Kleist, 4050 Penn avenue; Joseph W. Kennedy, 347 Cedar avenue; Joseph Litchge, 4001 Friendship avenue; Henry Mayer, 4722 Liberty street; August F. Mueller, 4116 Penn avenue; J. J. McCabe, 3309 Liberty street; Thos. McCabe, 361 Cedar street; James Slattery, 3406 Penn avenue; Valentine Schafer, corner Main and Liberty avenue; Edward Scanlin, 3307 Liberty avenue; Frederick Schaal, 3440 Penn avenue; John Thomas, 4500 Liberty avenue.

HARD INTERPRET SOME OF THEM.

Seventeenth ward—Patrick Allen, 4307 Butler street; Erwin J. Berninger, 4741 Butler street; E. Brannon, corner Fiftieth and Harrison streets; Bernard Campbell, 4920 Hatfield street; Joseph A. Carlin, 73 Forty-third street; William Clifferty, 4753 Butler street; John Dunn, corner Forty-eighth and Carlton streets; Henry Fuchs, 4635 and 4637 Butler street; John D. Hughes, corner Forty-fifth and Butler streets; Joseph Hufnagel, 4517 Butler street; Joseph H. Jackson, corner Forty-eighth and Harrison streets; Henrick P. Jung, 48 Forty-ninth street; Gottlieben Koehler, 186 Forty-third street; John Lanahan, 4313 and 4315 Butler street; P. F. Maher, corner Forty-ninth and Harrison streets; Charles P. Naser, Butler and Forty-first streets; Patrick O'Maher, 4601 Butler street; Thomas Perry, corner Forty-fifth street and Penn avenue; Daniel Reardon, 121 Forty-sixth street; Samuel W. Reynolds, 4929 Butler street; Kilian Soell, 129 Forty-fifth street; Mrs. Kate Sohl, 136 Forty-eighth street; Charles E. Smith, 4018 Butler street; Joseph Walters, 4709 Butler street.

MILL MEN MUST GO DRY.

Albert Garnier was the first applicant at the morning session who came in for a lecture from the Court. He got a severe one for selling liquor to mill men. His Honor is looking after their interests, and is removing temptations.

George Morris invited Judge White to come out to Lawrenceville to show him how much liquor he had remaining from last year's stock. It was only a quart.

"Well, did you sell any soft drinks?" asked Judge White.

"Yes, yes, I confess I did," said Morris,