# The Dispatch.

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PITTSBURG, THURSDAY, APR. 11, 1889.


## THE RIGHTS OF THE SMALLER.

The point brought out in an interview with George Shiras, Esq., on the necessity of using the right of eminent domain, in favor of smaller corporations, as against the larger, is interesting and important at present.

The case which he cites is a typical one; but a more prominent example is afforded by the experience of the Junction road in trying to cross the Allegheny Valley Railroad yards. For the purpose of preventing the competing lines from reaching the manufacturing establishments above Forty-third street, new tracks were laid by the insolvent corporation. When it came to getting the Junction road across that yard, it was found that the law which permits one railroad to cross the main tracks of another, would not, as construed by the courts, permit it to cross the other's freight yards.

Such incongruities should be remedied by law; and if Mr. Shiras' bill will afford the adequate cure, it is to be hoped that it will not remain shelved in committee.

## TAKE THE BEST INVESTMENT.

Mr. Wherry's resolution providing for the investment of the State sinking funds, in United States bonds, was reported favorably yesterday. Of the general purpose of the resolution, to prevent the sinking funds from lying idle in the treasury, there can be no criticism. But the telegraphic abstracts of the resolution create the impression that it is defective in failing to give authority to invest the funds in State bonds, also. Possibly this point is provided for, in which case the resolution is unexceptional; but if not the amendment should be made. It is a cogent principle that for a State's funds there can be no better investment than its own bonds. At the present quotations the State fives yield, we believe, about a 3½ per cent investment, while Government bonds yield but little over 2 per cent interest. So long as these prices retain this relative position all the State bonds offering should be purchased. It is right to say that the funds must be put into some interest-bearing security; but to put them into the one yielding the least on the investment would be a mistake only less in degree than to keep them idle altogether.

## SINNERS AT WHOLESALE.

The petition presented in the License Court yesterday, before the hearing of the application for license to sell liquor at wholesale, contains matter which deserves, and will be sure to receive, attention from His Honor, Judge White. In the course of the hearing of the retail cases a week or two ago a well-known attorney asserted that there was more liquor being sold by men without license than by the licensed saloonkeepers in this county. This was a grave statement; and it appears to be corroborated, in a great degree, by the Department of Public Safety in its petition.

The charges against some of the brewers, distillers and wholesale dealers, as presented by the city authorities, are that liquor has freely been sold by them to men without license; that liquor has been delivered to suspicious places, such as unoccupied houses, river craft, cigar stores and disorderly houses; that the packages have been marked deceptively, and that liquor has been sold in small quantities to any applicant without question. As the city officials point out, these infractions of the law are fruitful of a general disregard of its provisions among the people. They must be stopped.

It must be made plain that any wholesale liquor merchant who indulges in such practises will be liable to have his license revoked, and to be made ineligible to hold license again. Doubtless the License Court will make this very clear to the parties concerned.

## A TRANSITION PERIOD.

The published report to the English admiralty showing that the English vessels of the class which has been copied in several of our new vessels, possess serious defects, corroborates an argument that THE DISPATCH has frequently presented in regard to naval construction. That is that, in dealing with vessels that are evidently in a transition stage, it will be wisdom and economy to build, at the most, one of a class until the most effective form of war vessels is fully settled. It will serve the purposes of this nation if we supply ourselves with swift, unarmored cruisers, and adequate means of harbor defense, until the enduring type of heavy fighting ships is fully fixed. The success which seems to attend on the experiments with dynamite cruisers, suggests also that it may well to give American ingenuity some scope in developing the new ideas of naval warfare.

## LEGISLATION AND LOVERS.

The Legislature of the State of Delaware has tackled a subject which might tax the statesmanlike powers of the law-givers of much larger States. It has under consideration a law to forbid runaway marriages, and indicates its intention to stop the elopements to which the lovers of that small Commonwealth have been prone.

We do not wish to discourage laudable ambition to accomplish a task in legislation which has hitherto proved impossible; but the Delaware statesmen should remember, in treating of a force that has for ages laughed at locksmiths, they will be likely to turn their own law into a subject for the derision of love and the eloping couples. If the propensity to brave the anger of the proverbial stern parent is irresistible, what an added zest there will be to the fact that lovers can snap their fingers at the law as well, and seek safety from its penalties in the placid seclusion of Philadelphia. Pennsylvania and New York could not prohibit elopements unless they adopted some legislative project for infusing leed milk or some such cold liquid into the veins of the youth of the land. How much less could legislation of that sort be effective in a State where an evening's drive or a half hour's ride on the cars will carry the fugitive lovers beyond the border.

The Delaware Legislature should tackle something simple and easy. It might try to persuade the Delaware river to flow toward the sea with a rapidity that would be perceptible, or even put a restraint upon the wild imagination of the peach crop liar; but it will not be able to prevent lads and lasses from eloping, when the disturbed course of true love indicates that path to marriage, while youthful human nature retains its present impulses.

## INVENTIONS OF THE ENEMY.

That Mr. Carnegie has been very successful in stirring up the Pennsylvania Railroad, is amply proved by the cross-fire of attacks on him. These appear to come from various sources, but bear the mark of railroad influence in being mainly insinuations against Mr. Carnegie's motives. Such attacks are very evidently foreign to the vital issue, which is the question whether Pittsburg's industries are discriminated against, as Mr. Carnegie asserts, and as no one yet has disputed.

It is rather interesting, though, that the idea which suggested itself to THE DISPATCH at the opening of the discussion, has just struck some person in New York whose elaboration of the thought was telegraphed to a city cotemporary yesterday. The idea was with reference to the difference between Mr. Carnegie's attitude in this fight and the stories concerning his course in the South Penn fiasco. At the time THE DISPATCH referred to this point, it had some cogency as bearing on the sincerity and permanence of Mr. Carnegie as a fighting factor. Now Mr. Carnegie has met that point in a general denial over his own signature, as all his allegations in this matter are made, against which anonymous repetitions of the old story can have no standing with the public. Beyond that Mr. Carnegie has shown that he is in the fight for the public interest, to stay there till he wins. On that basis old issues are not pertinent. The question is whether we shall do what is possible to secure Pittsburg and Western Pennsylvania their rights; and the public answer to it has been practically unanimous.

The only reply to the real issue, which we have seen from the railroad side, is an editorial in the Philadelphia *Telegraph*. That journal being a semi-official organ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it might be expected to put the railroad side in its best form; and with that expectation the actual reply is amusing. It is comprised in the following extract:

> If the great iron and steel master had but gone to the fountain-head of railroad statistics in this country, to wit—*Poor's Manual*—he would have seen that for the years 1885, 1886 and 1887—there being no official figures since presented—the tables of earnings, expenses and profits per mile very clearly set forth that the average rates of the Pennsylvania Company, instead of being so much greater than its alien rivals, as stated by him, were for all those years, with the single exception of those of the Erie for 1886, really less.

Bless your soul, dear Philadelphia cotemporary, that is what the industrial interests are complaining of. The figures for 1888 have been published, by the way—in the last report of the company—and the contrast between the low average rate and the high rates charged the local industries, and especially the iron industries, is the very meat of the indictment. The average rate per ton per mile on the Pennsylvania Railroad, in 1888, was 63-100c, on which there was a profit of 24-100c. The coke, iron ore and pig iron, which constitute chief items of Pittsburg freights, are among the cheapest freights hauled. They are loaded by shippers and unloaded by receivers, hauled in the cheapest cars, and are the least subject to loss. Under all rules of classification, such a traffic counted by hundreds of millions of ton-miles, should be rated one-third below the average rate, and would still be among the most profitable freight that a railroad can get. Is it strange that shippers should complain at being taxed from ⅞@1¼c per ton-mile on such freights, in order to enable the railroad company to carry through freights at such a figure as to reduce the average to half the charge on the freights of the principal supporters of the Pennsylvania Railroad?

It is this sort of thing that Pittsburg and the manufacturers, workingmen and farmers of the State are fighting; and it is this sort of thing that the railroad managers will, sooner, or later, have to abandon.

## NOT FOUNDED ON FACT.

It is an interesting example of the average free trade argument that is afforded by a recent article in the Chicago *Herald* on reduction of wages in the coal mines of this section. It drifts into the allegation that "the miner earns 1½ cents for digging a bushel of coal on which the owner reaps 3 cents of protection," and asks the question: "Will Carnegie be poorer in 1889 than his miner?" It should be instructive to the esteemed *Herald* to have some miner give it the rather pertinent information in connection with such allegations; first, that the miners of the Monongahela Valley resumed work this week at the old rate of 3 cents a bushel for digging; second, that Mr. Carnegie does not, so far as any one in this section knows, own any mines in which the miners are paid by the bushel; and, third, that the coke works in which he is interested have for the past year been paying 6 per cent higher wages than their competitors. The reduction which has just taken place simply equalized the difference. The free trade logic might be more forcible if it would preserve some sort of distant relationship with the facts.

## DONNELLY'S MIND FOUND.

It ought to be comforting to the American nation to know that the Hon. Ignatius Donnelly has found somebody besides himself to believe in. To be sure, the man whom he has chosen to treasure his confidence is not of much account, namely, Bishop, the mind reader. But even half a man is better than none at all. Nor is it wonderful that Mr. Donnelly should do all in his power for Bishop, seeing that the latter has definitely declared that Ignatius has a mind. For some time we have been under the impression that the gall of the would-be annihilator of Shakespeare had squeezed everything else, especially his reasoning powers, out of Mr. Donnelly.

Mr. Donnelly says that Bishop's discovery of his mind is a proof to him of the immortality of the soul. He reasons that if he possesses something that nobody but Bishop and he can at this stage in the game locate, to wit, a mind, therefore, to quote an intelligent writer in the Minnespolis *Tribune*, "it is evidence direct to him that man has a soul which is bound to exist, even when the body that holds it dies." We confess we fail to see the conclusiveness of Mr. Donnelly's logic; but we congratulate him all the same on Mr. Bishop's discovery. If he has been brought to believe in the immortality of the soul as well, so much the better for him and so much the bigger advertisement for Mr. Bishop.

Perhaps, now that Mr. Bishop has located Mr. Donnelly's mind, he will oblige the public by letting them know what that peculiar machine thinks about the business aspect of writing hocus-pocus books to prove that Shakespeare's plays were written by Bacon. It is generally believed that it is not as profitable as body-snatching.

THE fact that the Methodist ministers of Chicago recently addressed a petition to the President of the United States with the superscription, "Hon. W. H. Harrison," inspires a sinful paper of that city to express the fear that William Henry Harrison can do nothing for them at Washington. With Fred Grant, Walker Blaine and Robert Lincoln before their eyes the ministers may think otherwise. And they are very confident that whatever the grandfather's address may be, he is in a position to see the necessity of indorsing the ministers.

IT may presently dawn upon the offensively partisan Democratic papers that are indulging in jeers because four of the American war vessels have recently been castaway, that they are jumping on the navy as Whitney left it.

AN interesting event appears to be promised by the offer of the owner of a live gorilla, in France, to back the animal to fight any pugilist in the world; but it will never come off. The pugilist will of course at once file the objection that if he were put face to face with the animals he would be compelled to violate scientific rules by fighting. The gorilla, on the other hand, would be entitled to object to such a match on the ground that evil associations corrupt good manners.

THE oil and wheat booms still continue to linger in the impenetrable shades of the future. In fact there is reason to suspect that the day of speculative booms is over, pending the rise of a new generation of lambs.

IT is rather amusing to hear that a trust or combine has been formed to put up the price of livers from the old rate of 10 cents to the much more remunerative figure of 25 cents per pound. We can hardly credit this story from the fact that the esteemed Chicago *News*, which gives an editorial statement of the fact, fails to denounce this as one of the depraved results of a protective tariff.

IT is understood that a movement is on foot among the Chinese to expel all Americans from that empire. That is an insult which would call for screams from the American eagle—that is if the eagle had a navy.

GENERAL ALGER'S presence, at a White House dinner the other night, occasions some comment. Nevertheless, it must have been very satisfactory to the President to have Alger there. It he could compromise with all the aspirants to Cabinet positions and other high places at the rate of a dinner apiece, he might count himself in great luck and start an eating house.

MR. RUSSELL HARRISON appears to be improving on Falstaff's position. He is understood to say that if apologies were as thick as office seekers he would not give one upon compulsion—unless he has to.

THE remark of an applicant for wholesale license yesterday that "Mr. Brown (of the Department of Public Safety) is meddling too much in other people's business," may also voice the internal conviction of the wholesale liquor dealers that the law is meddling too much with their business. But that is a way the law has, sometimes.

THE powers interested in Samoa seem to have taken the advice of THE DISPATCH and come to the conclusion that one vessel apiece is enough to keep at Samoa for the sport of the Pacific hurricanes.

THE work of killing by railroad accidents goes on, if not by wholesale, at least in jobbing lots. Four deaths was the total from the accident in Illinois yesterday, which most of the papers consider too commonplace to call for a display head.

IT seems to be stretching a point when the St. Louis *Republic* calls Boulanger a "tragedian." If that is what he is, where shall we find our burlesque comedians?

THE railroad coal interests appear to be coming to the wise conclusion that compromise is better than conflict. This promises fewer empty flour barrels in the miners' houses and more full coal trains going West, than the other policy.

## PEOPLE OF PROMINENCE.

MRS. FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT will sail for England on May 11. She dearly loves the Britons.

RUSSELL HARRISON is the only member of the President's family who has not been sick since they became tenants of the White House.

MISS KATE FIELD is lecturing against prohibition in Boston, and the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. has hired a hall for Mrs. Mary T. Lathrop, of Michigan, to offset her efforts.

JOHN BRIGHT'S fine collection of pipes is to be preserved. Tobacco lovers may justly say of the eminent statesman that he smoked nearly all his life and died without a cancer.

MRS. ANN LANE, wife of Hiram Lane of Bath county, Kentucky, died recently, aged 84 years. She was a cousin of Robert Burns, and occasionally touched the magic string herself.

HON. ELLIS H. ROBERTS, of Utica, N. Y., who has just been appointed Assistant Treasurer at New York, bears the distinction of being the only Welshman ever elected to Congress.

THE new military post near Denver, Col., which has heretofore been known merely as the "post near Denver," has been designated "Fort Logan," in honor of the memory of the late General John A. Logan.

A COMIC opera by an American composer, Mr. Robert Goldbeck, will soon be produced in the grand drawing room of Devonshire House, on Piccadilly, through the kindness of the Duke. The piece is called "New York."

MRS. LOUISE CHANDLER MOULTON sails for England on June 1, and will remain in London until the close of "the season." She has fallen into the way of summering in Europe of late years, and the Bostonians feel grieved thereat.

A ST. LOUIS paper has been interviewing 500 Missouri women on politics. Miss Elizabeth Harrison, of Rolla, says: "Notwithstanding the present prominence of the family in the Republican party, and despite the fact that I call President Harrison Cousin Ben, I have never strayed from the paths of righteousness. I am a staunch Democrat."

### Enough to Anger Him.

From the Harrisburg Call.]

If George Washington should by any means accidentally learn of some of the aristocratic things they intend to do at his centennial over in New York, he would likely appear in full uniform, sword in hand, and forbid the whole business.

## THE TOPICAL TALKER.

### The League of Advance Agents—Theatrical Gossip—Warner Miller's Health—He Had to Have a Pass—The Loud Talker.

FOR startling audacity Mr. Falk, advance agent for that pleasing child actress Lydia Thompson, is entitled, in the classic phrase, to take the biscuit.

Said he yesterday: "When I get back to New York next month I intend to start a union, a league, or branch of the K. of L., to contain nobody but theatrical advance agents. It will be a beneficial order of course, but especially planned to protect the advance agent from tyrannical newspaper men. When all the advance agents in America are leagued together they will get their rights. Any dramatic editor or critic who declines to give every advance agent who calls upon him the best chair in the office, a good cigar and an invitation to dine at the swell restaurant of the town, will be boycotted by all members of the A. A. L., that is, the Advance Agents' League."

The poor advance agents have been in need of some such protection for a long time.

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IT is a doubtful question which are the most unsightly the glaring circus posters of "Jim the Penman," or the libelous lithographs of Miss Minnie Maddern.

From the former one would gather that "Jim the Penman" is a companion play to "The Dark Secret" or some such tank atrocity, and because of the latter it will be no wonder if a good many people stay away from the Grand Opera House under the impression that Miss Maddern is a song and dance artist with scarlet hair and a nose of excruciating redness.

The lithograph craze surely ought to abate soon.

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TALKING of Miss Maddern, in the review of "Caprice" in this paper on Tuesday morning, an injustice was unintentionally done to Mr. John Jennings. He was so very admirable in the character of *Jethro Baxter*, an old farmer of the type that Mr. Couldock has made so familiar and so famous, that he deserved more than a passing word of praise. It is unfortunate that he is the only actor of ability Miss Maddern has to support her.

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A GENTLEMAN who saw ex-Senator Warner Miller last week in New York says that he is looking very much aged and broken in health. It is unhealthy for a man to be for any length of time outside the breastworks, picturesque as the position may appear to be.

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HE HAD TO HAVE A PASS.

A legislator lay one day.
As sick as others were of him,
When Death came riding by that way,
And shouted hoarsely: "Jim!"
That was the sick man's name, you see.
Said Death: "Jim, come along with me!"

The legislator looked aghast
And muttered: "Mr. Speaker, I
My vote 'gainst this proposal cast
If I weren't growing weaker I
Would tell you 20 reasons why
It is not right for me to die."

The white horse tramped upon the floor,
And Death repeated: "Jim, I can't
Afford with you to parley more,
My time is growing scant—
You'll travel on a pass, you know."
Jim smiled and whispered: "Then, I'll go."

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WHY is it that this man will persist in discussing with aggravating minuteness the symptoms of his liver complaint in such a tone that the mixed audience of a railroad car cannot but catch his every word, and that man will in an equally generous voice proclaim the malign traits of his mother-in-law in a popular restaurant?

This habit of loud talking is sufficiently common in these parts to be a downright nuisance. Some day a faithful reporter will take down one of these private speeches delivered in public and print it. What a howl there would be from the loud talker! but it would be just his deserts. As the rhymester might express it:

Some men who nothing have to say,
Think to impress the crowd.
By shouting nothings all the day,
In accents harsh and loud.

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## SHE HUGGED THE BEAR.

### A Lady's Nervy Performance at the Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—At the Smithsonian Institution recently, while Captain Weeden, the keeper, was standing in front of the bear pit, an elegantly-dressed woman, of apparent refinement, approached, and, after looking through the bars a few moments, exclaimed impulsively: "How I would like to hug that bear."

The Captain was astonished, but managed to say: "Well, there's nothing to prevent it."

"But how shall I get in?" the visitor asked.

"Come with me."

Together they went to the door at the side, and without a moment's hesitation or even a loss of perfect composure, the lady followed her guide into the pit. Going boldly up to the largest bear she patted him on the head, to the intense astonishment and admiration of the Captain, who remarked: "Madam, you're the nerviest woman in Washington."

Thinking to test her further, Captain Weeden began to edge off toward the door, but his guest had evidently read about the traits of wild animals in captivity, and kept close to the keeper's side, making her exit safely in his company, and departing without making herself known.

## NO PROCLAMATION NECESSARY.

### Governor Beaver Says the President Has Declared April 30 a Public Holiday.

Special Telegram to The Dispatch.

HARRISBURG, April 10.—Governor Beaver has received numerous letters suggesting a proclamation by him declaring the 30th of April, the date of the New York centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington, a legal holiday. The Governor is of the opinion that no proclamation by him is necessary, as by proclamation, under date of April 5, the President recites that the day has been declared a general holiday by act of Congress, and by proclamation recommends that the people of the United States do assemble in their respective places of divine worship, to "implore the favor of God that the blessings of liberty, prosperity and peace may abide with us as a people, and that His hand may lead us in the paths of righteousness and good deeds." And the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania of April 2, 1873, enacts that any day appointed or recommended by the Governor of this State or the President of the United States as a day of fasting or thanksgiving, or for the general cessation of business, shall be regarded as a legal holiday.

## GIVE HIM A REST.

### Editor Halstead Thinks Harrison Needs a Bulldog and a Vacation.

From the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.]

The President is about to enjoy a few days' recreation. He should not be followed by an army of place-seekers, as the farmer with a basket of corn is followed by a drove of hungry and squealing swine. It is furthermore said that a movement is on foot at Atlantic City to build a handsome cottage to be reserved for the use of the President and his family. If the cottage is built and its use accepted, a high fence should surround it and a bulldog be posted at the front gate to receive the cards of visitors.

### A Model Legislature.

From the St. Paul Globe.]

Three of the most important measures passed by the Indiana Legislature have proved invalid through defects and clerical blunders. One of these was the adoption of high license to the extent of $250 in the cities and $150 in towns.

### Sad, but Doubtless True.

From the New York Sun.]

We are pained to learn by the latest advices from Madrid that His Majesty the King of Spain has taken to the bottle to express his displeasure at the course of General Boulanger.

## DEATHS OF A DAY.

### Rear Admiral T. H. Patterson.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Rear Admiral Thomas H. Patterson, U. S. N., retired, died this morning at his residence in this city from exhaustion, consequent upon a long illness. His funeral will take place to-morrow, and will be strictly private. He was 69 years of age.

### Etta Gerst.

Little Etta, the bright young daughter of Mrs. Kate Gerst, of Allegheny, died at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. She had only been ill for a few days, and the death was unexpected. The child was 8 years of age and had been suffering with measles for about a week.

## A PATRIOTIC UTTERANCE.

### The Letter of Cardinal Gibbons Concerning the Washington Centennial Celebration.

BALTIMORE, April 10.—Cardinal Gibbons today issued a circular letter to the clergy of Baltimore in relation to the approaching centennial celebration of the inauguration of George Washington. The letter reads as follows:

REV. DEAR SIR:—On Tuesday, April 30 next, as you are doubtless aware, the citizens of the Republic will unite in celebrating the centenary of the inauguration of George Washington, the Father of his Country and first President of the United States.

To Washington will remain the imperishable glory of leading this people out of the house of bondage and oppression into the clear light of freedom and national prosperity. The history of these United States is the history of the gradual rising from the foundations of liberty and order by him so deeply and so bravely laid, of that stately fabric of our National institutions, which has become the admiration of the world. Therefore do we testify our love for him and endeavor to repay a small fraction of the inestimable debt we owe to his memory by giving his name to fair and thriving cities from our great Capital westward to lofty mountain peaks, and majestic ships, and to our sons of thousands. His name, too, with wider range and deeper import is cherished in the hearts of all.

Most just and fitting it is that this nation, so founded, rising so magnificently upon the lines which he laid down, should honor with especial and grateful commemoration the hundredth anniversary of the taking by the great captain in war of the chair of office in peace, as the Chief Magistrate of the land he had fought for with such effective valor. To all it should be a matter of profound satisfaction that the citizens of the United States, without regard to race or creed or previous allegiance to any flag sover, are about to recognize the life and achievements of the greatest man this western world has nurtured, as a gift of Almighty God to his own age, and as an exemplar to all the ages to be.

In order, therefore, to give expression to our heartfelt thanks for the civil and religious blessings thus far vouchsafed to us by the Giver of every perfect gift, and to pray that the spirit of patriotism which burned in the heart of Washington may continue to animate those to whom the destinies of our beloved country may be intrusted, you are invited, reverend dear sir, to announce at a seasonable time beforehand a special service for the morning of April 30, at 9 o'clock, or at any other hour most suitable for the congregation.

You are further requested at such service to make an address suggested by the occasion, closing with the "Prayer for the Authorities."

As an additional expression of joy and thanksgiving the church bells will be rung from 10 to 10:30 the same morning.

JAMES, CARDINAL GIBBONS.

## A PLEASANT PRECEDENT.

### An Old Soldier Receives a Pension for Injuries Received at a Circus.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Assistant Secretary Bussey to-day rendered a decision on the claim of Zenas Hamilton, late private, Company D, Twelfth Michigan Volunteers, for an original invalid pension. It appears from the testimony in the case that the claimant was injured while seated among an audience witnessing a circus performance by a fall of seats, but it also appears that he was at the place where the performance was in progress as a member of a detail, ordered to protect and guard the circus, and was within the tent by permission of his superior officer.

The decision holds that his being in the circus tent looking at the performance was merely incidental to his being on duty at the place as a member of a guard, and that he was simply awaiting there the proper time to arrive when he would be again required to walk his post as sentinel, and was in a place where he had permission to be near his post of duty, in a position where he was ready to respond in a moment to any call that might be made upon him, and in the judgment of the Assistant Secretary was in the line of his duty as a soldier and a member of said guard at the time the accident occurred; "nor do I think," continues the decision, "it is just or reasonable to hold that his pensionable status should be in any way affected by the circumstance that he was a spectator of a circus performance which happened to be transpiring at the time."

This decision overrules that of March 15, 1888, and directs that the name of the claimant be placed on the pension rolls.

## A NOVEL BANK WAR.

### Checks Are Summarily Cashed With Silver by the Wheelbarrow Load.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The refusal of the City National Bank of Salem, N. J., to accept certain terms of exchange offered by the Woodstown, N. J., National Bank, has involved those institutions in a war which has assumed a comical aspect. As the Salem bank receives on deposit daily a large number of the Woodstown Bank checks, a messenger is dispatched to the latter place, eight miles distant, twice a week to receive the money for the same. In order to punish the Salem people, Cashier Flitcraft imported from Philadelphia thousands of dollars in silver coin, counted out in bags, to meet these checks semi-weekly.

Messenger Powell, whom the Salem bank sent down last week, protested, whereupon Cashier Flitcraft yesterday, when Powell appeared with $4,800 in checks, wheeled out the money in a wheelbarrow to the middle of the bank and dumped the whole amount loose on the floor, compelling Powell to count the entire amount. When bags were asked for in which to carry the money to Salem, Cashier Flitcraft politely responded that banks were not in the habit of furnishing their patrons with purses. Powell sent back for a team and armed guard to assist him in the transportation of his burden. The war continues, and is the topic of conversation of the citizens of the two counties.

## A SISTER'S DEVOTION.

### Though Exerted to the Utmost, Fails to Save Her Brother's Life.

HARTFORD, CONN., April 10.—After one of the most bitter legislative struggles in the history of the State, it has been decided that John H. Swift must hang April 18 for the murder of his wife.

In 1885 Swift married Kate McCann, the former being 19 years of age and the latter 20. They frequently met, but never lived together, and why they were married was a mystery. July 1, 1887, as Katie was returning from her work, she was shot dead by her husband after refusing to live with him. Swift pleaded insanity caused by drink, but he was condemned to death, and the higher court upheld the decision. This was the state of the case when the General Assembly convened in January.

Swift's sister, a handsome, intelligent young woman, introduced a petition to commute the sentence, and lobbied so successfully that it passed both Houses. On Friday last, however, the day Swift was sentenced to hang, Governor Bulkely reprieved the condemned man until the 18th and vetoed the resolution. The Senate again passed the resolution over the Governor's veto, and yesterday the House voted on it. After a long and bitter discussion a vote was taken and the resolution lost by 24 votes. Swift's sister is at home heartbroken, and his mother does nothing but weep.

## ODD ITEMS FROM ABROAD.

THE fastest of British cruisers, the Sheldrake, 21 knots, just launched, is a steel twin screw.

ALL devices for French playing cards must now be submitted to the officials, since the face of General Boulanger has appeared among the court cards.

A DR. RICHARDSON has achieved some instructive experiments in the use of the graphophone for recording physical symptoms, such as coughs and pulses. A cough of to-day can always be recorded and compared readily with one of days before.

GREEK drapery is driving out the Empire style for dresses. The dress is allowed to fall from the neck to the instep with only the interference of a loose girdle, and it is caught up at the side to show a silk petticoat with the regular Greek pattern.

THE French Chamber has decided upon 2,000,000 francs for a monument in commemoration of the first revolution, to be erected on the site of the Tuileries, instead of the 12,000,000 desired. They have also appropriated 50,000 francs for a design.

THE fashionable dog for 1889 is to be the schippetke, or little skipper. He comes from the Low countries and is the old-time companion of the Flemish bargee. He is black, with next to no tail, and a hard coat inclined to be rough, and does not weigh over 12 pounds.

EMILE ZOLA'S new novel is expected to have five murders in it. It will deal with railroading, and the author has been for a long while studying railroads to learn exactly the labor performed by all the functionaries of every grade. It will be a psychological study of crime.

THE fun that the English press has had over the appearance of our baseball catchers in action must sober down in the face of a rising agitation for a better protection for the wicket keepers. Sherwin, the best wicket keeper of the day, acknowledges that the post is more dangerous than he likes. After his first appearance in a professional match he came out fit for a hospital. One ball had cut a frightful gash over his eye, which had to be stitched. At the next match his mouth was cut and several teeth knocked out, and since then he has received various minor injuries too numerous to mention.

## LEGISLATIVE GOSSIP.

### Amendments to the General Revenue Bills—The School Syndicate Objects—To Investigate the Penitentiary—Matrons for Police Stations.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, April 10.—Auditor General McCamant and Corporation Clerk Glenn, of the Auditor General's department, appeared before the Finance Committee of the Senate to-day and proposed a number of amendments to the general revenue bill. These were adopted and at the request of the committee the gentlemen to-night put the bill in shape to be reported to the Senate in the morning. One amendment provides that natural gas companies, which pay a portion of their gross receipts to other companies which supply them with gas, shall not be required to pay the gross receipts tax on such portion. This is to avoid double taxation. The amendment that Dr. Neff had inserted in the House, providing that indebtedness on which a man pays interest shall be deducted from the amount of his money at interest in making assessments is stricken out. Sections 20 and 21 of the act of 1879 are substituted for the same sections of the present bill. The exemption of manufacturing corporations is only slightly altered. It is made to exclude from taxation corporations "exclusively for manufacturing purposes, except such as enjoy or are permitted to exercise the right of eminent domain and brewing, distilling, packing and canning companies." The section taxing private bankers and brokers 2 per cent on their gross receipts is stricken out, and the tax thereby left as at present, viz: Three per cent on their net receipts. Water companies are subjected to the tax on gross receipts as well as the tax on capital stock.

Section 29 is so amended that two-fifths of the taxes imposed by section 21 (the capital stock tax) shall go into the sinking fund until the first of November, 1890, instead of one-half until the same date in 1893. The other three-fifths shall go into the general fund. After 1890 one-half of this, the capital stock tax, instead of the whole, shall go into the sinking fund, and the other half into the general fund. The effect of the amendment is to give the general fund $550,000 for the next two years more than the bill originally provided.

The soldiers' orphan school syndicate has sustained a number of serious reverses at this session of the Legislature, but it has not abandoned the fight against adverse legislation. The amendment of Representative Kauffman, of Lancaster, prohibiting the commission to be appointed under the proposed bill from applying any portion of the $450,000 to be used in taking care of the wards of the State the next two years to the maintenance of any children in the schools at McAllisterville, Mount Joy, Mercer and Chester Springs was a blow between the eyes of the syndicate. It staggered ex-Senator Wright and the men associated with him in the management of the schools, and he complained bitterly of the injustice done him. A final effort to neutralize the work which has been done against them is being made by delegations who are here from Lancaster, Juniata, Mercer and Chester, in which the syndicate schools are located, for the purpose of having the objectionable features of the pending legislation eliminated. It is generally admitted that the House will not allow it to be thus amended, but the effort for amendment is a determined one. The gentlemen who are here claim to come of their own motion. There are Grand Army men among them, and more good words are being said for the syndicate schools than have been heard about the Legislature for a long time.

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The members of the Senate Appropriations Committee leave here in a body for the West to-morrow. They will arrive in Pittsburg tomorrow night, and will visit the Western Penitentiary at 10 A. M. Friday. Senator Robbins will accompany them there. He is the author of the resolution to investigate the institution. Senator Reyburn says the regular and ordinary investigation that it is customary for the Appropriations Committee to make is all that will be attempted, unless that investigation develops something more than the sub-committee of the House Appropriations Committee found. The committee will go from Pittsburg to Erie, from there to Warren, thence to Lock Haven, to the State College and to the Danville Asylum. If they have time they will visit Wilkesbarre, where a hospital is being built. The latter part of next week will be devoted to Philadelphia and other Eastern institutions.

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The act to prohibit deception in the manufacture, importation and sale of oil passed second reading to-night by a large majority. It is intended to prevent the sale of cottonseed oil under the guise of olive oil, and as such is a blow at the Cotton Oil Trust, an offshoot of the Standard Trust.

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A number of Philadelphians were here to-night to enlighten the Senate Elections Committee on the benefits of the Australian mode of balloting. They were taken in hand by such apostles of reform as ex-Chairman Cooper and Senator Reyburn, and finally left, quite freely admitting that those gentlemen could give them points on practical politics and then beat them clear out of sight.

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The bill providing for a matron at police stations in cities of the first and second classes was favorably considered this afternoon by the Senate Committee on Municipal Affairs.

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The Senatorial election investigation in Philadelphia will be concluded on April 20, according to a decision of the committee. Four thousand witnesses have already been examined.

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Representative Speer is proud of the fact that he has just disposed of an imported French coach horse to Forney Bros., of Coshocton county, Ohio, for $3,000.

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This morning the act for the election of Constable for three years in cities of the third class was made to apply to cities of the second class.

SIMPSON.

## RHODE ISLAND'S CHOICE.

### Nathan F. Dixon Elected United States Senator by the Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, April 10.—In joint assembly at noon to-day, the Legislature began balloting again for United States Senator, and the first three ballots resulted in no choice. The next ballot resulted in the election of Nathan F. Dixon, of Westerly, by the following vote: Dixon, 51; Wetmore, 4; Arnold, 4; Colt 2; Spooner, 1. Total vote, 99; necessary to a choice, 50.

Senator Dixon was born in Westerly, R. I., on August 28, 1847. He graduated from Brown University in the class of '69, and from the Albany Law School in 1871, and is a practicing lawyer. He was United States District Attorney from 1877 to 1885, and was Representative from the Second district in the Forty-eighth Congress to fill a vacancy for a month. He has been a member of the State Senate since May, 1885. His father, Nathan F. Dixon, was a prominent man in the State, representing his district in Congress, and his grandfather was a United States Senator.

### Senator Rutan Seriously Ill.

Senator James S. Rutan, of Allegheny, was brought home from Harrisburg last night. He is suffering from inflammatory rheumatism and his condition is serious. His wife was with him, and although the greatest care was taken he suffered intense pain. Mr. Rutan will not be able to return to the Legislature this session.

### How They Love Each Other!

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

Evangelist Moody declares that "if Gabriel himself should go to Chicago he would lose his character before he had been there six weeks." This is probably an exaggerated estimate of Gabriel's power to resist evil and corrupting influences.

### Not Unless They Go Voluntarily.

From the Catholic News.]

A syndicate is being organized to control the meat markets of the United States. Is there not some way of getting the human hogs into a corner?

### One of the Finest of Ruins.

From the Binghamton Republic.]

A gentleman who has seen Pompeii and Herculaneum recently visited the Capitol, at Albany, and pronounced it the finest ruin in the world.

## IN A BY-WAY.

Thro' the brush and undergrowth
A flower took its place;
A tiny, wondrous little thing,
With sly and pensive face.
Thro' the brush and underwood
The wind swept thro' and thro',
Kissed the flower on neck and breast
And dried its tears of dew.

The flower bloomed and quickly died,
Like a life, perchance, we know.
You and I know just such an one.
That comes and goes like the snow;
Only a flower in a by-way path,
Living and dying in Christ alone—
The world better for examples set,
For wisdom comes with pain and moan.

—*Dr. E. L. Macomb Bristol, in New York Graphic.*

## ONE DAY IN NEW YORK.

### Caught in the Storm.

[NEW YORK BUREAU SPECIALS.]

NEW YORK, April 10.—The crews of incoming coastwise steamships tell of terrible storms along the Southern coast. The Ocean line steamship Chattahooche arrived from Savannah this morning with 120 careworn and badly battered passengers. On last Sunday morning off Cape Hatteras a tremendous sea swept her hurricane deck, carrying away the stanchions and ventilators. At 11 o'clock Sunday night everyone on board was aroused by the crash of timbers and the roar of water pouring into the main saloon. The passengers tumbled out into water waist deep, strapped on life preservers and sat up the rest of the night. Eight passengers were quite seriously injured by flying glass and fragments of furniture. The captain stopped the engines and the vessel was allowed to drift for 48 hours. He used all the oil on board to break the combing of the waves. Monday at 10 o'clock the engines were again started. The Chattahooche had drifted 200 miles out of her course. The vessel has several holes in her bow and part of the bridge is carried away. The port side from stem to stern is splintered and smashed. Five of the state rooms are completely demolished. The Chattahoochee arrived here three days overdue.

The steamer Iroquois, of the Clyde line, came into port