

CREATED A BREEZE.

Senator Delamater Boldly Takes the Revenue Bill by the Horns.

A REVENUE COMMISSION PROPOSED

The Grangers Pleased at the Prospect, but it is Also Opposed.

KEEPING CLOSE TO THE CALENDAR.

The Manual Training Bill Reconsidered and Then Recommitted.

Something of a breeze was caused in the Senate to-day by a resolution introduced by Mr. Delamater, providing for the appointment of a Revenue Commission to prepare an equitable revenue bill. Another blow was dealt to syndicate schools. The Governor signed the bill making the 30th of September a holiday, Labor Day. The manual training bill was reconsidered.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, April 26.—Senator Delamater took the revenue bill by the horns this morning. Recognizing the fact that in spite of many good features, many interests remain dissatisfied with the revenue measure now the subject of a conference between the two Houses, he to-day introduced a resolution in the Senate for a revenue commission which is the main object will differ materially from that which has thus far dealt with the subject in Pennsylvania. The resolution, which is as follows, created quite a breeze in the upper House:

WHEREAS, It is recognized that the present system of taxation, whereby real estate is exempted from taxation for special purposes, and taxation is levied on property, both local and personal, belonging to corporations, and

and whereas, There is no need of an increased revenue for State purposes, and there is an urgent demand for the reduction of taxation for local purposes, and

and whereas, There are at present no trustworthiness statistics as to amount of real and personal property owned by citizens of this Commonwealth, owing to the inequality of assessments in the various counties; therefore, be Resolved, If the House of Representatives concur, that there be constituted a commission to prepare a

UNIFORM REVENUE LAW covering both State and local taxation, and to report the same to the next Legislature, said commission to be composed as follows: First, the Auditor General; second, one person to be elected by the Association of County Commissioners; third, one person to represent the manufacturing interests, to be appointed by the Governor; fourth, one person, who has given special study to the subject of taxation, and who may be considered an authority on the subject, to be elected by the House; seventh, one person to represent the agricultural interests, to be appointed by the Governor.

An appropriation to pay the expenses of this commission shall be provided for by subsequent legislation.

Senator Gobin opposed the resolution very strongly. He objected to the paying of the expenses of the commission, and he also objected to the commission being composed of the persons named, and he also objected to the commission being composed of the persons named, and he also objected to the commission being composed of the persons named.

THE GRANGERS PLEASSED. The resolution pleased the granger Senator from York, Mr. Brown, who saw in it some chance for the principles of the granger tax equalization bill, now buried in the State Finance Committee.

Twenty-six to eight was the vote by which the resolution passed the Senate. The House did not divide on the question. The majority of the House is in favor of the bill, in spite of Mr. Wherry's objections. That gentleman declared that 200 years of hard work had failed to produce a state of things which would justify the abolition of the tax, "impossible," he declared, "to combine local and State taxation in one. In 25 years there have been six tax commissions, and the result has been a total failure to accomplish anything. Our present tax system is now 40 or 50 years old, and has never been changed in its fundamental principles."

Mr. Wherry's opposition, however, was of no avail. The House was with Senator Delamater, and after the labor men had succeeded in getting a labor representative provided for on the commission, it was nearly unanimous. Mr. Caffery, a Democrat, moved the amendment, and wanted the labor man to be chosen by the Legislature, and the assembly of the Knights of Labor, Mr. Jones, of Allegheny, thought this would be unfair to the other labor organizations of the State, and the gentlemen agreed to have the labor representative appointed by the Secretary of Internal Affairs, who has charge of the State Labor Bureau.

WANTS TO BE BUSINESSLIKE. Mr. Wherry Objects to the Calendar Being Knocked Out of Joint.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—Mr. Wherry had the majority of the House members in a white heat to-day. He has persistently objected for some days to the consideration of legislation out of its regular order, and refused to recede to-day on the police matron bill, though a lady who came here from Philadelphia pleaded earnestly with him to refrain from objecting to its advance on the calendar. To-night, before adjournment, Mr. Wherry permitted the matter to be called up, remaining silent while it passed second reading. The anger aroused by his persistent course was thereby effectually silenced.

Mr. Wherry was not so lenient when Mr. Baker, of Delaware, tried to call up his ballot reform bill. He did not object himself, but Mr. Flad, of Northumberland, objected for him.

RECONSIDERED AND RECOMMENDED. The Manual Training Bill Secures Another and Better Show.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—Representative Bean to-day secured the reconsideration of the manual training bill and its recommitment to the Education Committee. He proposes to strike out the provisions of the bill making appropriations for manual training purposes, and will leave the bill in a shape simply providing for the Secretary of Education to make manual training in the public schools.

The exception to this will be in the last section of the bill, which appropriates \$5,000 to each normal school for the plant necessary for the introduction of manual training will be provided. If this is stricken out it will not affect the bill.

THE Ship Canal Scheme Proving. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, April 26.—A joint resolution appropriating \$10,000 to be expended by a commission for the survey of a route for a ship canal to connect the Ohio river with Lake Erie was favorably reported to the Senate to-night.

THE Mortgage Won't be Lifted. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. HARRISBURG, April 26.—A bill was re-

CONFESSED HIS CRIME.

A Young Politician and Old-time Friend of the People.

A BLOW AT SYNDICATE SCHOOLS.

But it is Made in Such a Manner That It Can't Harm Them.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—The bill appointing a commission to take charge of the soldiers' orphan came up again in the Senate to-day, and the motion of Senator Alexander, of Fulton, the proviso to section 5, "that no contract shall be made for the care and maintenance of such soldiers' children with any institution or home controlled by the Soldiers' Orphan Society," was stricken out. Instead of it Senator Alexander offered another proviso, which was adopted. It is to the effect that the commission shall not contract with the principal, superintendent or manager of any institution which is interested financially in another institution for the care of soldiers' orphans.

What is in it words a blow at the syndicate, it does not prevent the members dividing the schools among themselves and contracting individually with the commission, if the latter is so minded. Senator Alexander wanted the bill further amended to-day, to provide for two Senators on the commission, but Senator Gobin opposed it. He said the matter in charge was to have no one on the commission who had been in any manner connected with the schools.

HE HAD A LITTLE PLAN. No other amendments were adopted, but Senator Bates wanted to amend section 5 to provide for a revenue commission to contract with managers of schools and to give them, instead, the right to rent schools and appoint managers, teachers, etc., the rental of schools not to exceed 6 per cent of their value.

Senator Sloan offered a substitute for section 5, providing for the removal of soldiers' orphans from the school at Chester Springs, Pa., and the placing of them in other soldiers' orphan schools, homes, normal schools and other institutions. It provided that children under 12 years of age should be removed to the State Normal Schools of their respective districts; children under the age of 12 should be transferred from the schools mentioned to other normal schools until they are 12 years of age, when they should be placed in the normal schools and the State college. Children under the age of 12 years might, under the substitute, be placed in the normal schools, and when they reached the age of 12 years, when they might be disposed of as previously provided. The parents in such cases were given by the substitute the same compensation, etc., and subject to the same conditions.

TWO COMMITTEES COLLIDE. The Senate Committee on Appropriations has amended the bill appropriating \$450,000 for the maintenance of the soldiers' orphans' schools the next two years, at variance with the action of the Senate on the bill, which provided that no money of the State should go to "soldiers' orphan schools controlled by any syndicate or social syndicate or under any contract system."

The committee is opposed to the further extension of the system which has enabled the syndicate to exploit the children at the expense of the proper treatment of the children in its schools. The committee wants the children to receive the full benefit of the appropriation, and the expenses shall have been deducted for conducting the schools of which they are inmates. The bill, as it passed the second reading in the Senate to-day, does not harmonize with the action of the appropriation committee, and one or the other will have to be changed to insure legislative consistency. Senator Bates believes that his amendment, which provides for the incorporation of the tract system, will finally be incorporated in the commission bill.

WARDEN WRIGHT SUCCESSFUL. The Penitentiary Appropriation Provided For—Other Friday Evening Legislation.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—As a result of the action of the Senate to-day, the Western Penitentiary, to-day, the appropriation for the improvement of the Western Penitentiary was favorably reported from the Appropriation Committee to-night.

Captain Brown's canal commission bill was also reported favorably in the Senate from committee, and the Senate resolved to report the bill to the Senate to-day.

The Senate disposed of a large amount of business to-night. In the House Representative White's bill to increase the salaries of County Commissioners and other officials was passed, and the second reading of President Pro Tem Grady's bill was made happy. Lieutenant Governor Davies was suddenly called to New York on important business, and the bill was passed.

President Pro Tem Grady has been made happy. Lieutenant Governor Davies was suddenly called to New York on important business, and the bill was passed.

THE GENERAL SIGNS THE BILL Making September 30 Labor Day.

HARRISBURG, April 26.—Among the bills signed by the Governor to-day was one making the 30th of September a legal holiday, to be called Labor Day.

STILL LEAVING THE LAND. One Thousand More of the Beavers Flee From Oklahoma.

ARKANSAS CITY, April 26.—Afternoon from the south brought in about 1,000 passengers from Guthrie and other points in the Territory. Every facility is provided by the Santa Fe Railway Company for the rapid transit of passengers and freight, notwithstanding reports to the contrary. Superintendent Turner and his assistants have worked unceasingly for the comfort and convenience of the public ever since the great increase in travel. To-morrow an extra train will be run, and an appropriation of time from there. All is quiet at Kingfisher and Oklahoma City.

A dispatch from Guthrie says: The gamblers are here in force and are paying tribute to the provisions of the government. They realize that they must go sooner or later, and they are accordingly making hay while the sun shines. The exodus is toward the Territory. The exodus is toward the Territory. The exodus is toward the Territory.

THE New York Police Will Raid Coney Island on Sunday Night.

NEW YORK, April 26.—It is said that there has been a conference of the police officials and the District Attorney about the prevention of criminal thieving, and as a result it has been determined to raid Coney Island hotels and dives kept by well-known ex-thieves and burglars. There are crowded with out of town manufacturers waiting for the annual fair, and the police are busy with the annual fair, and the police are busy with the annual fair.

ROLLING ROOMS.—Mary Gay Zimmerman's DISPATCH tells of the cozy and luxurious retreats provided for themselves by New York society women.

JACKSON IS A HITTER

The Colored Australian Pugilist Knocks Out Patsy Cardiff.

JUST TEN ROUNDS OF FIGHTING.

Large Crowds Gather to Witness the Battle for the Handsome Purse Given by the Athletic Club.

The Winner Forced the Contest From the Start to the Finish.

The sporting fraternity was eagerly waiting for the result of the fight between Patsy Cardiff and Peter Jackson. It was speedily settled at San Francisco last night. Jackson pushed the fighting from the start. The white pugilist was obliged to lay down his arms in the tenth round.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The long expected prize fight between Peter Jackson, the colored heavy-weight champion of Australia and the Pacific coast, and Patsy Cardiff, of Minneapolis, drew large crowds to the California Athletic Club rooms to-night. The fight was graced by the presence of two classes of English nobility in the persons of Lord Lonsdale, the Arctic hero, and the Earl of Chester. The fight was for a purse of \$3,000, \$500 to go to the loser.

The many game battles they have been fought in the rooms of this club have always aroused the interest of the lovers of the fist, and probably no event of the kind has created such a general interest in this city since the battle between Jackson and the Pacific coast champion, Joe McAuliffe, his December 20th, 1895, when the club at an early hour were crowded to the utmost capacity. Jackson's reputation was made on this coast, when he defeated McAuliffe, and he has since been known as the doughy Australian. He was apparently more evenly matched than was McAuliffe and Jackson, betting had been brisk during the fight, the odds generally 2 to 1 in the latter's favor.

THE WHITE PUZZLE NEARBY. Cardiff, while not under-rating in the least the powers of his colored antagonist, has all along maintained his ability to give a good account of himself, and the opening round of the contest was accordingly awaited. Jackson weighed in at 200 pounds and Cardiff at 183. Jackson was seconded by Sam Fitzpatrick and Jack Haines, and Cardiff by Tom Condon and Tommy Warren. At 9 p. m. the event of the evening was announced. Jackson was the first to enter the ring at 9:15, dressed in white tights with red stripes on the lower leg, and wearing a pair of blue gloves. They were greeted with tremendous applause. Both men appeared to be in prime condition. Jackson's complexion was a healthy red, and his broad chest and robust build of the Minneapolis man. The latter had undergone a vigorous course of training, and his flesh seemed firm and white as alabaster. Jackson's complexion was a healthy red, and his broad chest and robust build of the Minneapolis man. The latter had undergone a vigorous course of training, and his flesh seemed firm and white as alabaster.

THE FIGHT BEGINS. The men sparred cautiously for an opening. Jackson led for the first round, Cardiff for the second, and the two fought a close and exciting battle. Jackson was the victor in the first round, and Cardiff in the second. The fight continued in this manner until the tenth round, when Jackson knocked out Cardiff.

SOME NEAT RAPS. Fifth round—Jackson caught Cardiff's right hand in his mouth followed by one on the nose. Cardiff pushed him over the ropes, and another on the cheek. Cardiff followed by one on the nose. Cardiff pushed him over the ropes, and another on the cheek. Cardiff followed by one on the nose. Cardiff pushed him over the ropes, and another on the cheek.

SIXTH ROUND—Jackson led with an easy one on the nose. Cardiff followed by one on the nose. Cardiff pushed him over the ropes, and another on the cheek. Cardiff followed by one on the nose. Cardiff pushed him over the ropes, and another on the cheek.

EIGHTH ROUND—Jackson led with an easy one on the nose. Cardiff followed by one on the nose. Cardiff pushed him over the ropes, and another on the cheek. Cardiff followed by one on the nose. Cardiff pushed him over the ropes, and another on the cheek.

TENTH ROUND—Jackson led with an easy one on the nose. Cardiff followed by one on the nose. Cardiff pushed him over the ropes, and another on the cheek. Cardiff followed by one on the nose. Cardiff pushed him over the ropes, and another on the cheek.

THE CLOSING ROUNDS. Ninth round—Jackson started in to do his man up. Cardiff seemed real and gritty, while Jackson was as fresh as ever, and declined to be saving. He chased his man around the ring, apparently trying to get in a knockout blow. Cardiff allowed him to play with his head, merely tapping him feebly. Jackson pushed him to the ropes, striking him severely on the cheek and neck with his right, while Cardiff, in his customary rapid cast, landed a heavy blow on Jackson's right side, which he caught on his right arm. Cardiff tried hard to get himself, and put up his hands feebly. Jackson again got his man up, and standing over him struck him blow after blow, while Cardiff took merely evasive measures. He was finished and spectators urged him to knock him out. He finally staggered to his chair and was unable to give it up. The Minneapolis man nodded and feebly waved his hands, and the crowd gave a long and loud cheer.

THE FIGHT BEGINS. Cardiff, though a clever boxer and hard hitter, had no show against the Australian, whose length of reach and coolness undoubtedly won him the fight. The hardest blows must also be placed to his credit, and Cardiff's efforts in the main were confined to guard and counter-counter. The disappointment of the spectators was evidently looked for at least 20 rounds, was great.

BEVERLY CRUMP in an interesting letter published in the DISPATCH, describes his cruise among the West Indian Islands, touching at St. Kitts and Martinique.

SUPERIOR TO PUGILISTS.

A Compliment to the Firmness of the Pittsburgh Police.

Since the old poolroom adjoining the Central station has been transformed into a billiard hall the police gymnasium has been changed to other quarters. At first it was intended to locate the gymnasium in one of the unoccupied rooms on the top floor of City Hall, but there were several objections raised against this, and a location was finally found at No. 3 engine house on Seventh street. For several days past workmen have been busily engaged in fixing up the large room on the third floor of that building for a drillroom and gymnasium, and in a short time it will be supplied with all the necessary paraphernalia for a first-class gymnastic organization.

Mr. Storch, who has been training the police in gymnastics and the art of self defense for the past nine months, said last night that in the police force of the city there is no man who is more versatile in point of skill, to any of the professional pugilists in the city. Some of the men, he said, were unusually quick and skillful in the use of the glove, and others were well advanced in the other branches of gymnastics. He has been giving his attention lately to the East End and Southside districts exclusively, and says that each district has several excellent secret men. Taking the force as a whole, he says they are superior to that of any city in the country. Pat Farrell, who is now a regular member of the force, was seen at the gymnasium as the best boxer in the country.

THE PRODUCERS AHEAD. They Have Successfully Blocked the Standard in the Lima Field.

Mr. John F. Riday, manager of the Oil and Point Reporter, was at the Duquesne yesterday.

Mr. Riday says that the independent producers still hold the key to the situation in the Lima oil field. The producers have known for a long time as well as the Standard that the oil could be refined, and they have been chary about selling.

The Free Press and Eagle Oil Companies, of Cleveland, own 20,000 acres in the simple in the Lima oil field, and recently they secured a lease on 3,000 acres. They are not slow to leave the land where they can't buy it. Mr. Riday reports that these companies are preparing to sink a number of wells this summer, and the evidence shows that claimant had his leg broken above the ankle by a soldier coming up behind him and throwing his whole weight upon his leg, crushing the bone. About six months later he accidentally fell while carrying a barrel of water from a stream, and broke his leg again. The claim was rejected by the Pension Office on the ground that the first injury was not received in line of duty, and that the second injury was attributable to the first. Assistant Secretary Bussey reverses this decision, and directs that the soldier be given a pension.

There was an aggregate of 580 pension certificates issued by the certificate division of the Pension Office to-day. The list includes certificates for original pensions, renewals, increases, etc. It is the largest issue that has been made in any one day since Commissioner Tanner assumed charge of the Pension Office.

IDAHO RAPPING LOUDLY. She Wants to Join the Sisterhood of States Right Away.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Delegate Fred T. Dubois believes that Idaho Territory, which he represents in Congress, will be admitted to the Union during the coming session. Mr. Dubois says that the leading citizens of the Territory united some time ago in calling upon the Governor to issue a proclamation for a Constitutional convention to be held at Boise City on the 4th day of July. The Governor has issued the proclamation, and the people enthusiastically responded to the call.

THE FIGHT BEGINS. The first operatic concert given at the Pittsburgh Club last night by Signor Gilla's school of voice culture, was a success, viewed from the amateur standpoint; and of course his promising pupils do not pose as professionals. Under the competent direction of Mr. H. P. Ecker, and with the excellent accompaniment furnished by the orchestra, there was some really entertaining vocalism for the audience of 300 to enjoy.

More noticeable, perhaps, in the generous programme were the soprano solo of Miss Schick, who sang the "Ave Maria" of Rattigan's especially dramatic soprano solo from "Norma," and Miss Keane's singing and acting in the title role of Lucia, soprano. About six months later he accidentally fell while carrying a barrel of water from a stream, and broke his leg again. The claim was rejected by the Pension Office on the ground that the first injury was not received in line of duty, and that the second injury was attributable to the first. Assistant Secretary Bussey reverses this decision, and directs that the soldier be given a pension.

He Gets a Very Nice Takeoff Copy of the Matrimonial Hook.

Thomas J. Shober was a printer working in Pittsburgh a few years ago, says the Cincinnati Enquirer of yesterday. Clara D. Shober was then, so to speak, on the hook, holding the matrimonial market reports. When he went to that hook for copy she was "hooked" on him. He seems to have found that instead of being a fat "take" she was a very lean one. At all events, shortly after he had set her up in his nuptial jags, she was "hooked" on him. He was "hooked" on her, and she was "hooked" on him. He was "hooked" on her, and she was "hooked" on him.

QUICK TIME FROM NEW ORLEANS. A Centennial Train to Make the Trip in Just Two Days.

NEW ORLEANS, April 26.—Two companies of the famous Central Artillery left to-night by the Cannon Ball special over the Queen and Crescent route for New York, to participate in the Washington Centennial. They will reach Cincinnati to-morrow evening, and arrive at New York on Sunday evening, making the fastest time on record between New Orleans and New York.

A MURDERER CAPTURED IN ITALY. One of Paymaster McClure's Assassins Arrested and Held.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26.—Captain Linden, Superintendent of the Pinkerton Detective Agency in this city, was notified by telegraph to-day, of the arrest at Madrid, Spain, on April 18, of Giuseppe Beverino, one of the three assassins of Paymaster J. B. McClure, of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and Stable Boss Hugh Flanagan, near Wilkes-Barre, on October 2, 1895. Beverino was the arch-conspirator of the assassinations.

A REWARD FOR KING MATAFAA. A Sort of a Souvenir to Be Presented to Him by the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Officials of the State and Navy Departments are considering what can be done in the matter of a reward for the Samoan King, Matafaa, for his timely efforts to rescue the American sailors and property wrecked at Samoa. Admiral Kimerly's report contained a strong recommendation upon this point, which cannot be neglected.

Wreck at Johnston. Both the limited and main train were derailed last evening by a freight wreck at Johnston. A broken axle manured, as usual, to smash six freight cars. Fortunately no one was injured.

DIED. GALLAGHER—Friday, April 26, 1896, at 1144 Mr. SARAH GALLAGHER, wife of Wm. Gallagher, in 52nd year of her age, at her residence, 1144 N. 10th St., Philadelphia. Burial at St. Paul's Cathedral at 8:30 a. m. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

THE SURPLUS FADES.

Commissioner Tanner Issues 580 Pension Certificates in a Day.

MR. BUSSEY ASSISTS HIM NOBLY.

A Number of Decisions Showing It's Easy Nowadays to Get a Pension.

NINE MEN WANT JUDGE JENKS' PLACE.

A Suitable Reward Would Give to the Samoan King, Matafaa.

Yesterday was a great day for the old soldier. Commissioner Tanner issued 580 pensions, his largest day's work, and Assistant Secretary Bussey granted a number of pensions to applicants who had previously been refused. There are now nine applications on file for the position of Solicitor General, now held by Judge Jenks, of Pennsylvania. A suitable reward is proposed to be given to the Samoan King, Matafaa.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Assistant Secretary Bussey to-day rendered a number of pension decisions, of which four are of general importance. In the case of William Evans, late of Company H, Fifty-fourth Ohio Volunteers, the former action of the Commission of the Pension Office, and claimant allowed a pension. It appears from the testimony in the case that one of Evans' comrades, while playing, threw a piece of iron which struck him on the leg, causing a compound fracture which has remained a running sore ever since. The former action was taken on the ground that the injury was not received while in line of duty.

In the case of William Jones, late of Company G, Ninth Ohio Volunteers, similar action was taken. Jones, while in Camp Chase, Ohio, in 1865, was precipitated over a balustrade by some comrades who were taunting, receiving an injury which resulted in scrotal hernia. Alexander Mann, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, was similarly injured by a comrade jumping upon his back. Mann is granted a pension.

In the case of John W. Jones, late of Company A, Fifth West Virginia Volunteers, the evidence shows that claimant had his leg broken above the ankle by a soldier coming up behind him and throwing his whole weight upon his leg, crushing the bone. About six months later he accidentally fell while carrying a barrel of water from a stream, and broke his leg again. The claim was rejected by the Pension Office on the ground that the first injury was not received in line of duty, and that the second injury was attributable to the first. Assistant Secretary Bussey reverses this decision, and directs that the soldier be given a pension.

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IT IS NOT OUT OF PLUMB.

The New Government Building Only a Trifle Out of Plumb—No Ready for the Roof by Next Autumn.

It was rumored yesterday afternoon that the work on the new Government building had been suspended because Mr. Malone, the newly-appointed Superintendent, had found the building was out of plumb.

A DISPATCH reporter, who called at the residence of Mr. Malone last night asking that gentleman for a verification of the report, obtained the following information from him on the subject: "The building is not out of plumb at all. Whoever got that report abroad was wrongly informed. What I have to say in regard to the present condition of the building is simply this: The upper cornice course of the building is somewhat out of level, in fact to the extent of 1 1/2 inches.

"The workmen did not stop operations on account of that, though. We received 10,000 cubic feet of new granite yesterday, and as it is to be used to replace the old, I cut all the men on that work. It will take about two weeks to unload that material in the yard. I have reported the fact of the building being out of level, in fact to the extent of 1 1/2 inches.

"Now as regards the work on the building, I would like to say that there will not be a delay at all. The work will be pushed forward as usual. I am most anxious to see the building for the first time by my capitol, in order to refute the charges of cowardice which are made against the ex-rebel. The officer who effected his capture is Captain H. O. Dudley, of this city. To-day General Pryor's son, Roger A. Pryor, Jr., came to Manchester for the purpose of clearing his father's name from disgrace.

THE CAPTURE OF BURRIDGE. The story of the capture of General Pryor, as told by Captain Dudley, is prefaced by the following explanation of the circumstances which led to the capture. In November, 1864, a Captain Burridge, of the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, had been captured by two Confederate officers while between the lines engaged in a sort of contraband trade which was going on between the pickets lines of the opposing armies, by which newspapers were exchanged for tobacco, etc., and each side thus became informed of the other's movements. Captain Burridge had gone out alone to make the exchange, and when he was captured he was taken to a rebel officer's headquarters. He was held there for some time, and then he was released. He was then captured again, and he was held there for some time, and then he was released. He was then captured again, and he was held there for some time, and then he was released.

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THE EX-CONFEDERATE GENERAL ACQUITTED OF THE CHARGE OF COWARDICE.

DEFENDED BY HIS BOLD CAPTOR. He Was Trapped Into an Unsafe Position by a Union Colonel, Who Retaliated for a Somewhat Similar Act of the Rebel's Former Self.

THE CAPTURE OF BURRIDGE. The story of the capture of General Pryor, as told by Captain Dudley, is prefaced by the following explanation of the circumstances which led to the capture. In November, 1864, a Captain Burridge, of the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Regiment, had been captured by two Confederate officers while between the lines engaged in a sort of contraband trade which was going on between the pickets lines of the opposing armies, by which newspapers were exchanged for tobacco, etc., and each side thus became informed of the other's movements. Captain Burridge had gone out alone to make the exchange, and when he was captured he was taken to a rebel officer's headquarters. He was held there for some time, and then he was released. He was then captured again, and he was held there for some time, and then he was released. He was then captured again, and he was held there for some time, and then he was released.

REVENUE COMMISSION PROPOSED. The Grangers Pleased at the Prospect, but it is Also Opposed.

KEEPING CLOSE TO THE CALENDAR. The Manual Training Bill Reconsidered and Then Recommitted.

CONFESSED HIS CRIME. A Young Politician and Old-time Friend of the People.

JACKSON IS A HITTER. The Colored Australian Pugilist Knocks Out Patsy Cardiff.

SUPERIOR TO PUGILISTS. A Compl