# IN JUDICIAL ROBES.

## The Supreme Court Begins Its Work in Pittsburg.

## OPINIONS IN MANY CASES.

### A Plea Made for Taylor, One of the McCausland Murderers.

### SOME OTHER LOCAL CASES ARGUED

### Another Chance Was Refused to a Luzerne County Parricide.

### THE SESSION TO CONTINUE A MONTH.

For the first time during their sessions in this city the Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on their assembling in banc yesterday, wore their silk robes. Upon the entrance of the Justices, just as they appeared at the doorway opening from the private room, the crier called, "The Honorable, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania." The seven wise men of the Keystone State then walked to their seats. Chief Justice Paxson occupied the center chair. At his right, in order, sat Justices Sterrett, Clark and McCollum; at his left Justices Green, Williams and Mitchell. Upon the entrance of the Court the large number of attorneys in attendance arose to their feet until the crier formally declared the court opened.

ROBES ADDED DIGNITY.

The new robes of the justices contribute to the dignity and solemnity of the high tribunal. They become the venerable and noble countenances of the learned justices, and meet with the favor of nearly all the members of the bar. The robes are of heavy black silk, hanging from the neck, where they fit high, almost to the feet. In front and behind, from the upper part of the breast, they are gathered and hang in folds. A pleated cape depends from the shoulders upon the sides of the arms. The gown is buttoned at the throat by the Chief Justice and a majority of the members of the court, but Justices Sterrett and Green allow their robes to hang open. The sleeves are of ordinary length and slightly loose.

NO PER CURIAM DECISIONS.

The first proceeding was the handing down of a number of opinions. No per curiam decisions were given, all the decisions being accompanied by opinions. Next in order the cases for argument from Beaver, Clarion, Forest, Greene, Jefferson, Venango and Westmoreland counties were taken up. The cases from these counties will occupy all of this week. Commencing October 14, Armstrong, Cambria, Lawrence, Mercer and Somerset counties will be taken up. On October 21, Indiana, Washington and Butler counties will come, and on October 28 Allegheny county will finish the counties of the Western District.

ENTIRE PROPERTY AN ASSET.

**No Favored Interests in the Payment of Debts of a Decedent.**

In the appeal of J. H. Nichols, Orphans' Court, Warren county, Justice Sterrett handed down an opinion of great interest to administrators, guardians, etc. J. H. Bartlett, of Warren county, died intestate, March, 1886, seized of an equitable interest in a house and lot, held under articles of agreement. He left four daughters, two of whom were widows. The house was insured for $1,000 payable to himself or executors and was destroyed by fire a month after Bartlett died.

The question was whether the insurance was to be paid to the administrator or to the natural heirs. Then an agreement was made by which the administrator received the money and if Court should decide that the money was due to the natural heirs, it should be accordingly paid and the administrator filed an account charging himself with the money and referring to the agreement made. An auditor was appointed to review the question and he found that, including the insurance money as an asset, the estate was insolvent. He therefore held that the natural heirs were entitled to the money, and an appeal was taken. Justice Sterrett ruled that the creditors have a claim on the insurance money on the ground that as this State the entire property of a decedent is an asset for the payment of a debt. Judgment reversed.

ABOUT AN EXPLOSION.

**The Citizens' Gas Company Appeal from a Decision from Beaver.**

The appeal of the Citizens' Natural Gas Company in the suit brought against it by Charles Richards on an error to the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county was argued. In the fall of 1887 Charles Richards lived in a small-one-story frame house on Block House Run street, in the borough of New Brighton. On the 7th day of November of that year an explosion of natural gas wrecked his house and its contents. The defendant's four-inch gas main was located 100 feet from the house, and a leak in the pipe was alleged to have caused the gas to enter his house and cause the explosion. Suit was brought, and a verdict was given for Richards in the sum of $406 62.

The defendants in error allege the verdict has been paid; that the award of arbitrators in the sum of $469 80 was refused, and that this action is to recover for household goods, clothing, etc., as well as interest on the total loss dating from the explosion. The plaintiff argues an error in the charge to the jury to the effect that interest should be allowed, especially as no loss was sustained by personal injury or loss of business.

NEW TRIAL ORDERED.

**A Meadville Lady May Yet Show a Release Was Fraudulent.**

Justice Sterrett handed down an opinion in the case of Abigail M. Brooks against the First Presbyterian Church and congregation of Meadville. The plaintiff's father, by a second codicil to his will, executed eight days prior to his death, bequeathed a part of his estate, valued at about $20,000, to the defendant for charitable purposes. It is conceded that the bequest made less than one month prior to death is void, and the plaintiff was entitled to one-third the residuary estate. In due time she would have received the money, but three weeks after the death of her father she was induced to execute a paper releasing all claim and requesting the executor to pay the money over. In six months this was done.

Later the plaintiff discovered that the release had been fraudulently secured and brought suit, and a verdict was found for the defendant, the Judge directing the jury to render such a verdict, on the ground that the evidence was insufficient to have warranted any other. The judgment is reversed, and a new trial ordered.

SQUABBLE OVER LAND.

**Did the Court Err in Not Granting a New Trial.**

The appeal of Elizabeth Lemon et al on an error in the case brought against her by Elizabeth Jane Graham in the Court of Common Pleas of Jefferson county was on an action in ejectment. The parties to the suit were Elizabeth Lemon, nee Ramsey, Thomas Lemon, her husband, and Susanna Ramsey versus Elizabeth Jane Graham. The plaintiffs aver that they were bequeathed certain lands in Porter township, afterward sold to Allen Ramsey, but not paid for, and this suit was brought. Before this, however, the original owner, James Ramsey, sold the land to two sons, one of whom went to the army and never returned. The other died, leaving the land to his widow and children, but the latter not pleasing the father, he transferred it to his other daughter, Elizabeth Jane Graham.

The Court granted a compulsory non-suit. Motion for new trial was refused, and the plaintiff alleges an error in the Court thus refusing.

AGAINST A NEWSPAPER.

**Hayes is Awarded Another Whack at the Philadelphia Press.**

Justice Sterrett reversed the decision of the Philadelphia Courts in the libel suit of J. F. Hayes against the Philadelphia *Press*, which in 1886 said the First National Bank had obtained a judgment of $1,600 against Hayes. He sued for damages, claiming that the publication tended to the injury of his business. The verdict was in favor of the paper, but Justice Sterrett awarded a new trial, stating that plaintiff was entitled to recover, as "written or printed words, which are injurious to a person in his office, profession or calling, or which impeach the credit of any merchant or trader by imputing to him insolvency, or even embarrassing, are libelous."

### THE WHOLESALE WRANGLE ON.

**The Supreme Court Will Decide on Its Alternative Mandamus.**

During the present session of the Supreme Court in this city the battle between the applicants for wholesale licenses and the President Judges of Quarter Sessions Courts, who do not see fit to grant licenses under the provisions of the Brooks law, will be fought upon new ground and finally settled. Should the applicant who figures in the forthcoming struggle win his case his opponent states that the Supreme Court will be compelled to issue wholesale licenses via the mandamus route. It can be conceived, therefore, that the legal battle will be of absorbing interest to the liquor interest of the State.

President Judge Theophilus S. Wilson, of Jefferson county, refused a wholesale license to Obed H. Nordstrum in the February term of Jefferson county Quarter Sessions Court. Nordstrum thereupon filed a writ in the Supreme Court praying for alternative mandamus to issue upon Judge Wilson, the effect desired being the argument upon the question. Now comes Judge Wilson with his paper book as the return to the alternative mandamus. The points made by the honorable Judge are as follows:

In reciting the application and its refusal, the Court states that in considering the application he found it a necessary qualification for an applicant for a distiller's or manufacturer's license that the applicant should either be a distiller at the time the application was heard, or that he should have been within a reasonable time before the hearing. Whereas Nordstrum's distillery was burned on February 24, 1888, and that he had a distiller's license for a long enough time to dispose of his stock, whether large or small. Judge Wilson also alleges an irregularity in the bond filed. The return reviews exhaustively the Supreme Court opinions which grant discretion to the courts in the granting of licenses, and emphasizes the parts of the opinions which are "to exercised according to the intent of the several laws to restrain such sales of liquor as were certainly known by the Court to be pernicious to the public morals or destructive to the public peace."

Judge Wilson states that Nordstrum's place of business was near three large collieries where 2,000 miners are employed, and that breaches of the peace and several instances of homicides were traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors. The conscience of the court demanded the refusal of license, as also the following reasons: Nordstrum's distillery was not assessed nor classified; his bond was irregular, the term of court at which final judgment of refusal was entered had expired, and lawlessness and immorality would have been promoted. For these reasons Judge Wilson refuses to reconsider unless otherwise ordered, etc. Associate Judges J. W. Foust and Henry Truman join Judge Wilson in the return to the alternative mandamus.

MUST SETTLE IT AT HOME.

**Husband and Wife Can't Sue Each Other for Past Favors Extended.**

Justice Mitchell in the case of Small vs Small, error to the Common Pleas of Franklin county, in which a husband was sued by the wife to recover money given him in 1856, reversed the judgment and gave a long opinion.

The single question at issue is whether act of June 3, 1887, known as "the married persons' property act" authorizes a wife to sue her husband directly and in her own name for money received by him from her separate estate.

Section 4 of the act reads: "Husband and wife shall have the same civil remedies upon contracts in their own name and right against all persons, for the protection and recovery of their separate property as an unmarried person." The language is the same with respect to both husband and wife and both or neither are authorized to sue the other. The Judge admits that there is plausibility in the argument that in such case the Legislature has merely authorized a married man to sue strangers as well as a single man. After asking, "What is a husband's separate property," Justice Mitchell calls attention to the effect of striking out of the act, as originally introduced, "including each other." Reference is made to the hardships and injustice that might arise as to past matters by the grant of a universal and unrestricted right to sue upon a claim which the defendant may have had no reason to expect or foresee.

In the case in point there was nothing to show that the money was not given freely by the wife, nor that it was not used for their material benefit in the support of the family, and spent in that way with her consent, nor did it appear there was any promise to pay, the plaintiff resting in a presumption that her husband received it as a trustee for her, and the burden is on him to prove to the contrary. Yet the very same Legislature that is claimed to have put this action and its consequent burden upon him, in a statute on the competency of witnesses expressly denies him the right of testifying that the money was given to him by her, or that he spent it at her direction. So great a change in the policy of the law upon a subject that may come home to every household should not rest on an inference or implication, but should be explicit, etc.

HIS LAST RESORT.

**Zach Taylor Making a Game Fight for His Life.**

Among the cases argued yesterday was the appeal of Zach Taylor on an error to the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Greene county. Taylor had been tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged for the murder of William McCausland, an Allegheny stock drover. On the morning of September 10, 1887, McCausland was found lying unconscious on the McCann's Ferry road, about a mile from the Monongahela river, in Cumberland township, Greene county. He had a bullet wound in the head and died shortly afterward, never recovering consciousnes. It was shown that he had a considerable sum of money with him when he left home, which was gone when the body was found. John T. Clark, Frank Clark, Jr., James Neff and Zachary Taylor were arrested and charged with having committed the murder for robbery. Neff was tried and convicted, but a new trial was granted him, and the Clarks are still to be tried.

Taylor is the only one under sentence for the crime. The evidence against the men was purely circumstantial, their presence in the vicinity of the murder and other criminating evidence being produced.

THE COMPANY WORSTED.

**The Lehigh Road Must Whack Up on Tax Bonds.**

Justice Clark handed down an opinion reversing the Court of Dauphin county in the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against the Lehigh Valley Railway Company. The case was an appeal by the company from an account settled by the Auditor General on January 21, 1887, for tax bonds. The company borrowed money, securing the same on bonds to the amount of $25,458. The Treasurer made a return of the indebtedness of the company, but failed to assess or collect the tax of 3 mills thereon. The Auditor General and State Treasurer settled an account against the company for taxes upon all the bonds numerated.

Prior to the act of 1885, corporate bonds and securities, of whatever character, were taxable upon their actual value, and as there was no means of assessment or valuation it was held that it was the duty of the local assessors in making the general assessment of subjects liable to taxation for State purposes to value and assess corporate bonds, however found in the hands of resident owners, and that it was not to be presumed that the assessors failed in the discharge of their duty.

HIS OWN FAULT.

**Mr. I. N. Dean Cannot Recover Damages From the Penney.**

Justice Clark affirmed the decision of the Common Pleas Court of Allegheny county in the case of I. N. Dean against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, lessees. The plaintiff was injured at a crossing in Fayette county on November 25, 1882. He brought a suit for damages, claiming negligence on the part of the company, alleging that although the train that struck him was running at the rate of 40 miles an hour, there was no signal given either by whistling or ringing the bell. The defendants claimed that the driver of the wagon contributed to the injury. It was his duty to anticipate the probable passage of trains on the railroad, and before attempting to cross the tracks he should have stopped, looked and listened. This the driver admitted he did not do.

The question was, can the negligence of the driver be imputed to Dean? Dean knew the locality well, and was responsible for his own negligence. The decision of the lower court is affirmed.

AGAINST FOREPAUGH.

**He Can't Recover From the Lackawanna Road Under a Contract.**

Justice Mitchell handed down an opinion in the case of Adam Forepaugh vs the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company. Mr. Forepaugh made a special contract with the railroad company for the transportation of his own cars, upon certain terms and conditions. Among the stipulations was one that the service was to be performed for much less than the ordinary, usual and legal rates charged other parties for a like amount of transportation. The plaintiff released the company from all liability for or on account of loss, danger or injury to any of the animals, property or things thus transported, even though they occurred through the negligence of the defendant.

An accident occurred resulting in a big loss to Mr. Forepaugh. He sued the company. The contract having been made in New York the majority of the court decided that there was no reason why it should not be enforced in this State. Justices Williams and Sterrett dissented.

### MINOR DECISIONS.

**A Batch Handed Down on a Variety of Legal Questions.**

So many decisions were handed down by the Judges that it is impossible to give them all. In the list of decisions that follow, unimportant cases from Eastern Pennsylvania are omitted. The following is almost a complete list of the decisions:

By Justice Sterrett as follows:

Logan vs Nell, error to the Common Pleas Warren county; judgment reversed. Judgment entered in favor defendant.

Nicholl's appeal, Orphans' Court, Warren county. Decree reversed.

Lancaster county vs Fulton; error to Common Pleas of Chester county. Judgment reversed. Mitchell dissents.

Justice Green handed down decisions in the following cases:

Stoddard vs Emery; Common Pleas of McKean county. Judgment affirmed.

Commonwealth appeal from Orphans' Court, Northumberland county. Decree reversed.

Alberts' appeal from the decree of the Orphans' Court of Northumberland county. Decree reversed.

Ferguson vs Rafferty; error to Common Pleas of Clearfield county. Judgment affirmed.

The Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children vs the Independence Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, etc.; error to Common Pleas No. 2 of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Warriner vs Mitchell; error Common Pleas, Bradford county. Judgment reversed.

The Schuylkill River East Side Railroad Company vs Stocker et al, Common Pleas No. 4 Philadelphia. Reversed.

Commonwealth vs Loomis et al; from Common Pleas, Bedford county, Affirmed.

Justice Clark handed down the following decisions:

Stark's appeal from Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Decree reversed.

Reed vs Snoulter, Jr.; error to Common Pleas of Luzerne county. Order reversed and order entered for plaintiff.

Dunbar Furnace Company vs Fairchild et al; error to Common Pleas of Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Fairbanks vs. Dunbar Furnace Company; error to Common Pleas of Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

Brownfield vs. Johnston & Co.; error to Common Pleas of Philadelphia county, No. 3. Judgment affirmed.

William C. Daisz; appeal from Orphans' Court of Lancaster county. Decree affirmed.

John Bitner, executor, vs. Boone; error to Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Judgment reversed.

John Kistin vs. The Lebanon Mutual Insurance Company; error to Common Pleas of York county. Judgment reversed.

Slewine et al vs George and Albert Messnor; error to Common Pleas of Fayette county. Judgment affirmed.

In re assessment of damages of Mariah L. Clark for opening of Broad street, city of Lancaster; cert. to quarter sessions of Lancaster county.

County of Lancaster vs Keneig; error to Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Judgment affirmed.

In re assessment of damages of Jacob L. Frye, Affirmed and certified to the quarter sessions of Lancaster county.

The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company vs Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; error to Common Pleas of Dauphin county. Judgment affirmed.

Appeal of Clearfield Coal Company from Common Pleas of Dauphin county. Affirmed.

North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, appeal from Common Pleas of Dauphin county. Affirmed.

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania vs North Pennsylvania Railroad Company; error to Common Pleas of Dauphin county. Decree reversed and judgment of $22,244 in favor of Commonwealth.

Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railway Company vs Commonwealth. Affirmed.

New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company, appeal from Common Pleas of Dauphin county. Affirmed.

James Brisner vs Anderson et al, error to Common Pleas of Dauphin county. Affirmed.

Justice Williams:

New Erie Life Association, for use, vs Mary Weigle; error to Common Pleas of York county. Judgment affirmed.

Davis et al. vs Davis; error to Common Pleas Montour county. Judgment affirmed.

Bloom vs Ferguson; error to Common Pleas Clearfield county Judgmen reversed.

Grier et al. vs Pennsylvania Coal Company; error Common Pleas, Lackawanna county. Judgment affirmed.

Mintz; appeal from Common Pleas, Sullivan county. Judgment reversed.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs Dien et al; error to Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Decision reversed.

Marshall vs Macrum; error to Common Pleas of Allen county. Judgment reversed.

Lehigh Avenue Railroad Company; appeal from Common Pleas of Dauphin county. Affirmed.

Commonwealth's appeal from Common Pleas of Dauphin county. Affirmed.

Justice McCullum:

Baltimore and Cumberland Railroad Extension Company vs Seepel and wife; error to Common Pleas of Franklin county. Affirmed.

Same vs Duke; Common Pleas of Franklin county. Judgment affirmed.

Springfield Fire Insurance Company vs Brown; Common Pleas of Crawford. Affirmed.

Allcright vs Allcright; Common Pleas of Cumberland county. Affirmed.

Commonwealth vs Shaffer; Common Pleas of York county. Reversed.

Boyd vs Smith; Common Pleas No 3, Philadelphia. Reversed.

Boyd vs Smith; Common Pleas No 3, Philadelphia. Reversed.

Same vs Phalen; Common Pleas, Burks county. Affirmed.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad vs Albard; Common Pleas of Chester county. Reversed.

Reninger vs Spatz; error to Common Pleas of Lancaster county. Reversed.

National Fire Insurance Company vs Brown; Common Pleas of Crawford county. Reversed.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

**The Luzerne County Parricide Must Go to the Gallows.**

Justice Sterrett refuses to interfere in the celebrated John W. Rudy (Luzerne county) murder case, in which Rudy was convicted of parricide almost entirely upon circumstantial evidence, in the first degree.

A new trial was asked for on the gronuds that the Judge of the lower court was in error in not allowing Rudy's counsel to prove an alibi; that a partial charge was delivered, and that jurors were stood aside. Justice Sterrett held that the practice of standing aside jurors is fortified by inheritance, constant custom and ordinary usage until it has become positive law, and become susceptible of no sufficient revocation. The only possible error was in the finding of the jury, and the Lower Court, familiar with the case, seemed satisfied. "There is nothing on the record to justify the setting aside of the verdict," says the eminent jurist in conclusion.

**Suit on a Contract.**

The case of Keller & Bush against Peter McCauley, an error to the Common Pleas Court of Jefferson county, was argued. The suit is on a contract for the construction of the Clearfield and Jefferson Railroad, Keller & Bush sub-letting the contract for the masonry work on a portion of the road to McCauley. There was a dispute as to the price agreed upon, and McCauley brought suit, receiving a verdict in the lower Court, from which Keller & Bush appealed.

**Superior Court Notes.**

An argument was heard on the appeal of M. M. Dick, administrator of James A. Dick, on an error to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county. The suit was that of Dick against D. H. Williams, an action on a note, a verdict having been given for Williams in the court below.

In the case of Edward Jones vs the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, tried in Luzerne county, Justice Sterrett refused to set aside a verdict for the plaintiff. Jones lost his wife by an accident, and secured a verdict for damages. Justice Sterrett held that the evidence warranted the verdict.

An argument was heard on the case of Sarah and George Kramer against B. E. Wellendorf and H. Lewis, appealed by Wellendorf on an error of the Common Pleas of Jefferson county. The suit was for damages for an engine and boiler levied upon and purchased by Mrs. Kramer at the constable's sale, but afterward sold by Wellendorf to Lewis.

Justice Sterrett affirmed the judgment of the Luzerne County Courts in the case of the city of Williamsport against John P. Beck. The case involved a question as to whether the cost of repaving a public street can be charged against property fronting thereon. Beck had been sued for his share of the cost of repaving a street in Williamsport, but he received a verdict.

In the case of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company vs Hayes, error Common Pleas, Luzerne county, Justice Green handed down an opinion reversing the judgment of the lower court on the grounds that the boy killed in the coal chute had sent word to let the coal into the chute; also, that no warning bell was needed upon that chute when no other chutes had bells.

The appeal of the Hartman Steel Company, Limited, from the decree of the Common Pleas Court of Beaver county was argued. The suit was that of William Barker and others against the Hartman Steel Company, to restrain the defendant company from constructing a side track along Beaver street, in Beaver Falls, to the company's works. The injunction was granted and the case appealed.

In the case of an appeal of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs Huber, error to Common Pleas of Schuylkill county, Justice Green handed down an opinion that Huber, a brakeman, was killed by a defective brake while on duty. He was examining the brake to test its reliability. Court thought it would be subjecting him to a too rigid responsibility a brakeman if his duty in examination of defects resulted in death. Judgment was therefore affirmed.

An argument was had on the appeal of Barnet Renner on an error to the Common Pleas of Greene county. The suit was that of David and Lucretia Headley against Renner to recover a legacy left Mrs. Headley by her father, Jacob Renner. In Renner's will it was conditioned that she was to receive $1,800, to be paid by his three sons, they having received the real estate. One of the sons, Barnet Renner, objected to paying his share, claiming that he had owned the property he held before his father's death. Mrs. Headley brought suit to recover under the will, and received a verdict in the lower court.

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### RAILROADS.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD—Schedule in effect May 12, 1889. For Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, *8:00 a. m., and *9:20 p. m. For Cumberland, *8:00 a. m., 11:00, *9:20 p. m. For Connellsville, 10:40 and *9:00 a. m., 11:00, 4:00 and *9:20 p. m. For Uniontown, 10:40, *9:00 a. m., 11:00 and 4:00 p. m. For Mount Pleasant, 10:40 and *9:00 a. m., and 11:00 and 4:00 p. m. For Washington, Pa., *6:45, 10:40 a. m., *2:35, 10:30 and *8:00 p. m. For Wheeling, *6:45, 10:40 a. m., *2:35, *8:30 p. m. For Cincinnati and St. Louis, *6:45 a. m., *8:30 p. m. For Columbus, *6:45 and 9:40 a. m., *8:30 p. m. For Newark, *6:45, 10:40 a. m., *2:35, *8:30 p. m. For Chicago, *6:45, 10:40 a. m., *2:35 and *8:30 p. m. Trains arrive from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, *6:20 a. m. and *3:50 p. m. From Columbus, Cincinnati and Chicago, *7:45 a. m. and *9:00 p. m. From Wheeling, *7:45, *10:55 a. m., 12:00, *9:00 p. m. Through sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington and Cincinnati.

Wheeling accommodation, 8:30 a. m., Sunday only. Connellsville accommodation at 4:30 p. m.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday. §Sunday only.

The Pittsburg Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences upon orders left at B. & O. Ticket Office, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street. CHAS. O. SCULL, Gen. Pass. Agt. J. T. ODELL, Gen. Mgr.

PITTSBURG AND CASTLE SHANNON R. R. Summer Time Table. On and after May 1, 1889, until further notice, trains will run as follows on every day, except Sunday. Eastern standard time: Leaving Pittsburg—6:20 a. m., 7:10 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 9:30 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:40 p. m., 3:40 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 5:50 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 9:30 p. m., 11:30 p. m. Arlington—5:40 a. m., 6:30 a. m., 7:10 a. m., 8:00 a. m., 10:20 a. m., 1:00 p. m., 2:40 p. m., 4:20 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 5:50 p. m., 7:10 p. m., 10:30 p. m. Sunday trains, leaving Pittsburg—10 a. m., 12:50 p. m., 2:30 p. m., 5:10 p. m., 7:10 p. m., 9:30 p. m. Arlington—9:10 a. m., 12 m., 1:50 p. m., 4:30 p. m., 6:30 p. m., 8:00 p. m. JOHN JAHN, Supt.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—Trains leave Union Station (Eastern Standard time): Kittanning Ac., 6:55 a. m.; Niagara Ex., daily, 8:45 a. m., Hulton Ac., 10:10 a. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 12:05 p. m.; Oil City and DuBois Express, 3:00 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 3:00 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 4:00 p. m.; Braeburn Ex., 5:00 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 5:30 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 6:20 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 7:50 p. m.; Buffalo Ex., daily, 8:30 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 9:45 p. m.; Braeburn Ac., 11:30 p. m. Church trains—Braeburn, 12:40 p. m. and 6:35 p. m. Pullman Sleeping Cars between Pittsburg and Buffalo. JAS. P. ANDERSON, G.T. Agt.; DAVID McCARGO, Gen. Supt.

SNAP NO. 3.

For this week we will offer Flobert rifles, side extractor, at $2 00; Flobert rifles, Remington action, chambered for 22-cal. cartridges, at $3 00; Warnant action Flobert's, 22 cal., at $4 00; same make, 6½ lbs, at $5 00; Winchester repeating short guns at $19 00; double-barrel muzzle loaders, bar lock, at $5 00; double-barrel breech loaders, $7 00 and upward; 100 paper shells, 60c; wads, 250 for 10c; loading sets, 25c; belts, 25c.

K. SMIT, 934 Liberty St., Cor. Smithfield.

Send for our mammoth Illustrated Catalogue, free of charge. oc6-TTSSu

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THE BALL IS ROLLING

Had you seen the rush and bustle in our stores last week you would have thought Christmas had arrived. The rush in our

CLOAK ROOMS!

Has been unprecedented. The quality of our stock is such that we cannot help doing the business. New goods coming in by express daily. Another lot of those extra fine

SEAL PLUSH JACKETS!

AT $10, WORTH $15.

Another lot of Tailor-made Beaver Jackets at $5.
200 fine English Sealskin Plush Sacques at $15 and $16 50.
250 extra fine Sealskin Plush Sacques, $19 75, worth $30.
840 new Stockinette Jackets, $2 75, $3 50, $4 50 and $5.
New Irish Peasant Cloaks for Ladies' and Misses'.
New Cloth and Plush Wraps for Middle-aged Ladies.

Everything stylish and desirable to be found right here at a substantial saving in price.

UNDERWEAR

Ladies' Camel's Hair Vests and Pants, 48c, 68c, 75c, $1 20.
Children's Camel's Hair Vests and Pants, 25c, 30c to 95c.
Gents' Camel's Hair Shirts and Drawers, 75c, $1, $1 25, $1 50.
Gents' Gray Shirts and Drawers, satin facings, 50c, worth 75c.
Gents' Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, $1, $1 25.
Gents' Dr. Warner's Health Underwear, pure Camel's Hair.
Ladies' American H. Co. full regular Vests and Pants, $1 25, worth $2.
Ladies' French All-wool Vests, long sleeves, $1, worth $1 50.
Ladies' Ribbed Cotton Vests, long sleeves, 35c and 50c.
Ladies' Fine Merino Vests and Pants, 35c, 48c, 50c, 75c.
Children's White Fine Merino Vests and Pants, 15c to 50c.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.

These departments have doubled their sales during last month. The only reason is, we give better value than our competitors. The experience of over 25 years enables us to compete successfully with any house in this line and give better inducements to our patrons. Space forbids to mention every article in these large departments.

KID GLOVES.

Although we have some much cheaper ones, we would only recommend the following as special good value: 4-Button Soft Kid, 68c, 75c, 89c, 98c, $1 25. 5 Hooks, Bon Marche, 89c; 7 Hooks, $1. Primiere, 5 Hooks, $1; 7 Hooks, $1 50. 8-Button Mosquetaires, 95c a pair. 8-Button Gray Suede Mosquetaires, 98c. Misses' 4-Button Kid, 45c, 65c, 75c, $1. 600 pairs real French Kid, guaranteed, tans, only 89c, fully worth $1 50. Full lines of Cashmere Gloves, our own importation.

Rosenbaum & Co. 510, 512, 514 MARKET ST. AND 27 FIFTH AVENUE. oc6-TTSSu

### RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—ON AND after September 21,