MESSAGES BY WIRE.

Dr. Green, of the Western Union, on the Progress of Telegraphy.

EZRA CORNELL'S ONE MEAL A DAY.

The First Telegraph Line to be Laid Was

Placed Under Ground.

FURNISHING NEWS FOR THE PRESS

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, February 15.



Western Union Telegraph Company, has been for 36 years eration of telehim for the follow-

the United States. The first telegraphic dispatch was sent in

Of course Clay has been nominated," graph trick is too thin. Nobody believed that transmission by

telegraph was an accomplished fact. Pretty soon another dispatch was received saying "Frelinghuysen was nominated for Vice

FRELINGHUYSEN CONVINCED THEM. "Who is Frelinghuysen?" everybody saked. Nobody seemed to know him. When the train reached Washington, the doubters found out that the telegraph had announced the ticket correctly. It was that incident which first gave faith in the telegraph. The first, dispatch that passed be-tween Baltimore and Washington was sent by Prof. Morse from the former city to the President of the United States. It read: Glory to God in the highest. Peace on earth; good will to all men.

When lines were first opened from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., it cost \$16 to send a ten-word message between the two points. The rate is now \$1. In fact, that is the maximum rate between any points in the country. When Ezra Cornell opened the first telegraph office in New York, he lived on one meal a day and slept in the office to save expenses. To add to his meager income, he charged everybody who wanted to look at the instrument 10 cents. Those were precarious days for the telegraph, From 1844 to 1854 no company made money. Rates were low and patrons were scarce. I N. Y., had to remit to the Chicago office to make up the deficiency there. Now the Chicago office turns in \$60,000 a month. Its gross receipts are \$75,000. It was Ezra Cornell who built the first telegraph line. He was the founder of Cornell University. Ex-Governor Alonzo B. Cornell is his son.

The first wires that were tried were copper, I think. But it was found that while they were a better conductor than the iron wires they were not strong enough. When Now, however, hard copper wires are produced which will bear the strain. Copper wire about one-fifth the weight of iron will give the same conductivity. In other words a copper wire, weighing 180 pounds to the mile, is as good a conductor as a No. 4 iron wire weighing 750 pounds to the mile. It is only within the last six years that copper wire could be produced that was strong enough for telegraph purposes.

FIRST LINE WAS UNDERGROUND. It was a rather curious fact that when the building of the first telegraph line was begun, the wire was laid underground. Con-struction was begun at Washington, and when the line reached Bladensburg, a distance of 12 miles from the Capital, the insulation failed. Prof. Morse saw that the plan which had been adopted was a failure. Mr. Cornell had dug the trench in which the wire was laid, by means of a sharp plow drawn by four or five voke of oxen. He purposely steered the plow against a rock nd broke it. Then a new plan was adopted. Insulators were procured, and the wires were strung on poles. Bladensburg, where the plow was broken, is, by the way, historic ground. It was a great dueling place. It was there that Henry Clay and John Randolph fought. It was there also that Jonathan Cillery, of Connecticut, tell be ore the rifle of W. J. Graves, of Ken-

SERVICE OF THE PRESS. The New York Herald was the first newspaper to patronize the telegraph largely. On one occasion an important event occurred at Buffalo which the Herald wished to report fully. There was only one wire working through betwern Buffalo and New York. The Herald correspondent filed the Bible as a message, and told the operator to start in at Genesis and send until other matter was furnished to take its place. The Herald man, of course, wanted to monopolize the wire. The operator was in doubt if he ought to countenance this proceeding, He telegraphed to the superintendent for instructions. The superintendent replied that there was evidently no intention to publish the Bible, and the operator must take dispatches in good faith as they were handed in, and transmit them in their order. The trick of the Herald was a clever one, but the telegraph company could not be a

In those days the rates to newspapers were about one-half the rates for commercial mesgages. They are now about one-third by day and one-fourth by night for specials on account of the immense business done by the press. The messages of the several press aspress.

sociations are dropped at a great number of places, and for such drops the charges are one-fourth the commercial rates for day and one-eighth for night reports.

Warren street, New York, who will send you free, by mail, a bottle of Floraplexion, which is a sure cure. Send to-day.

The first organization for supplying news to the newspapers was conducted by D. H. Craig. His messages giving direction the sending of news were sent free and won for him the title among the operators o "Dead Head Craig." The term "dead head" did not, however, originate with Mr. Craig. Mr. Craig was the first to make a specialty of foreign news. He had reporters who boarded vessels off Newfoundland and sent their news thus obtained by carrier pigeons. The messages reached New York some four

days in advance of the steamers.

It was not believed possible to use a telegraph wire for sending messages in two ctions simultaneously until 1872. Now, by the use of quadruplex instruments, four messages can be sent at once-two in each direction. Two multiplex devices have been arranged, but they are not successful. One will send eight messages each way across a room, but it will not work in sending messages between New York and Boston. The Wheatstone instrument punches messages through a sheet of paper, which is subsequently ground through the machine. The messages are written out at the point where received The V heatstone works with a very light current. Our lines have been working with Wheatstone instruments to San Francisco through 20 miles of snow pited up ten feet above the tops of the poles. This could not be done with the Morse instruments

OPERATORS DELIVERED THE MESSAGES. In the old days the operators delivered here, at Groetsinger's, Penn avenue.

the messages themselves. There was not so much business but that they could attend to the deliveries. When the business became sufficiently great to require them, messengers were employed. The average tolls per message in 1868 were \$104 07. Now they are 31.2 cents. At first all dispatches were registered on a tape, and had to be deciphered and written out afterward. Several claim to have been the first to re-ceive messages by sound. Certainly several discovered about the same time that mes-sages could be taken by sound, and all are

undoubtedly honest in their claim. Ex-Governor Cornell thinks he was the first to take dispatches by sound. He was an operator at Utics, N. Y., and made the discovery while talking over the wire with his uncle, O. S. Wood, the Superintendent of the Montreal Telegraph Company, who was at an instrument in Montreal. James F. Leonard, an operator at Louisville, Ky., now dead, used to think he was the first to receive by sound. He was the first that I knew of to do it.

When the first cable was laid it came Cape Race, near St. Johns, Newioundland. The Newfoundland Telegraph Company identified with the | had a cable across the Bay of Newfoundland enstruction and and the telegraph line was extended to meet it. The ice in the Bay of Newfoundland graph lines. Your the cable company was obliged to buy out correspondent is un- the telegraph company, whose wires conder obligations to nected with its line, and tear down the wires. The Atlantic cable was then brought down to Cape Breton, between the Gulf of ing account of the | Canso and the Gult of St. Lawrence, where development of the a connection was made with land lines.

telegraph system of REVENUE GREATER WITH LOW RATES. The development of the cable business has been very great. The gross revenues from 1844. It announced the result of the Whig | the cables are now much larger than they convention at Baltimore, which nominated
Henry Clay for President and Theodore
Frelinghuysen for Vice President of the
United States. The only telegraph line then
When the Atlantic cable was laid in existence extended from Washington in 1866, it was a surprise to everyto Annapolis Junction. A number of people body that it worked. The first cable laid who had attended the convention were on in 1861 did not work. New means had to their way back to Washington, and when they stopped at Annapolis Junction, they Wheatstone, the inventor of the Wheatstone sent a dispatch to the Capital, saying: "Clay telegraph instrument, devised the needle instrument for the cable. This instrument has since been improved, and is now called asid the people in Washington, "we knew beforehand that he would be. Your tele- ator read the message as it was received and ator read the message as it was received and another copied it. Now one operator can receive and copy a message. At first no cable could work a greater distance than 600 miles. Now a cable will work 1,400 or 1,500

At first \$100 was charged for sending a message of ten words or less by cable. The rate dropped first to \$50, then to \$25 and then to \$5. Then \$1 a word was the rate for a long time. There are at present too many cables between America and Europe. Five could do the work as well as the ten that are in existence, for all may be worked duplex. H. I. S.

TEACHERS AND PUPILS AMUSED.

An Entertaining Programme Given at the Institute Yesterday.

An overflowing attendance and the most entertaining programme of the year were the features of the Pittsburg Teachers' Institute held yesterday morning at the Ralston School, Miss Fundenberg, of the Osceola School, had a bright class of pupils from steps 1 and 2. Singing, memory gems enunciated with pure and clear expression, were the first exercises. Then came story telling from the pictures on the chart, which, for child-like originality and language, were very amusing. They were their own stories, too; for who but a boy could use such expressions as "It's a goner." "If I had an air-gun I'd shoot that for, "etc.? Spellhad an air-gun I'd shoot that for, "etc.? Spelling words by sound followed, and then pronouncing words from diactrical marks. In the last the efforts of the children were remarkable, and such words as century, ribald, Proudfit, Logan, handed in by some of the teachers in the audience and written by Miss Fundenberg on the blackboard, were pronounced quite readily by her pupils. The class drill throughout achieved great praise for Miss Fundenberg.

berg.

Prof. Logan, of the Peebles School, with a class of very intelligent pupils who knew what they were talking about then gave an exhibition of how arithmetic could be taught in all the steps of school work from the same principles. Principal Logan is considered the best authority on arithmetic in the city, and can teach it with such light to all seekers that he has long ago carped the soubriquet of the has long ago earned the soubriquet of the "Arithmetic Man." The principles of arithmetic which he explained yesterday were listened to with the greatest attention, and he received the high compliment of a request on the part of the teachers to repeat the exhibition of his method of teaching arithmetic, which he will do at an institute called for March 8. will do at an institute called for March 8.

A yery important meeting of the principals
was held in the office of the Raiston school
yesterday morning previous to the general session of the Teachers "Institute. Superintendent Luckey stated the object of the meeting
and offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That we approve the method of promoting from class to class (in the primary and grammar grades) from class standing and not from the result of a written examination. The resolution was discussed at some length, but owing to the small attendance of principals no action was taken, but the matter was postponed till a further meeting, which has been called for on March 18.

This idea of the pupil's class standing to be taken as a test of promotion instead of a writ-ten examination has long been agitating edu-cational minds all over the country. Indian-apolis has done away with all examination tests even for admission to High School.

If the principals be as a unit in their action If the principals be as a unit in their action on the resolution introduced at yesterday's meeting by Superintendent Luckey the time will not be far distant when the principals will make an effort to have the examination for admission to the High School abolished also. The Central Board would have to act in this matter. The trouble in this respect would arise from the difficulty to judge of a pupil's capability from class standing coming from 37 different school districts.

Educational Items. AT the last meeting of the Liberty School

Board Miss Elizabeth C. Neeper was elected SUPERINTENDENT LUCKEY received a letter

from Hon, J. Dalzell, at Washington, that he was one of the committee to examine the appli-cants for the West Point vacancy that exists in THE members of the permanent class, who

are now being examined for permanent certificates, are jubilant that their petition to have general information eliminated from the list of studies has been granted by the Permanent Cortificate Committee.

A TELEGRAM was received at educational quarters resterday containing the information that the Rev. D. J. Waller, principal of the Bioomeburg Normal School, and the newly-appointed State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will assume the duties of his new position to-marraw.

Do you suffer from dyspepsis, indigestion, sour stomach, liver complaint, nervousness, lost appetite, biliousness, exhaustion or tired feeling, pains in chest or lungs, dry

NEW tapestry brussels earpets at Groet-zinger's, Penn avenue.

The B. & O. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., good to visit Baltimore, for trains leaving Pittsburg on Thursday, February 20, at 8 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. for \$9 round trip, good for 10 days, to enable persons to visit the Congress of the United States, now in session, and the pub-lic buildings. Pullman cars on both trains. Call early at city office and secure accom-

CALL and see the new agra carpets at Groetzinger's, Penn avenue.

The Talk of the Town.

Hendricks & Co.'s photographs, come and see them; only \$1 a dozen. Bring the children. 68 Federal st., Allegheny.

GROETZINGER'S Penn avenue store packed full of new carpets and curtains for the spring trade.

Z. WAINWRIGHT & Co. are the old reliable favorite makers of ale and beer. Any of their brews you may safely buy. Kept by all dealers. Families supplied direct. Telephone 5525 WFSU

FINEST line of velvet carpets ever shown

THE LOTTERY SCARE.

Bessie Bramble Draws Comparisons Apropos of Dakota's Idea.

HER OPINION OF WASHINGTON.

Ridiculous Features of the Social Part of Life at the Capital.

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, February 14.-There seems to be considerable agitation among the good Sunday school politicians and others here as to the proposed lottery business in Dakota to lessen taxation for the discouraged farmers of that great agricultural region and to raise money for publie purposes. But the people there are surely not wicked beyond their fellows. caused so much trouble with the cable that Their plan as set forth is only history repeating itself.

When the country was in its infancy publie works and enterprises of all sorts were managed upon the lottery scheme. Even the churches and schools were built with money raised in that way, and that fact does not appear to have interfered in any perceptible manner with their prosperity and usefulness. If the subject were closely investigated, and the details carefully gone over, it might be found that lottery schemes for raising money were not now considered as dreadfully wicked as some people suppose since they have become known under other names. Churches are even in these days built in part and furnished, hospitals are supported, benevolent and philanthropic schemes of all sorts are benefited by lotteries, known under the titles of taking chances, making guesses and voting on all sorts of uncertainties and matters in which luck only is supposed to be the controlling factor. Even some of the churches in orthodox Pittsburg were built and sustained by lotteries, and yet they have prospered and

and piety. The fairs and enterprises in behalf of some of the churches and hospitals with their votes and chances succeed better in drawing dollars from close pockets than any that are managed on the plan of legitimate contributions, or the regular sale of merchandise, as everybody is well aware. Knowing this, it is not wonderful that the poor Dakotans who see in the system of taxation for the expenses of their new and am-bitious State a bugbear that will strain their financial ability to the breaking point have bethought themselves of the money-drawing power of a lottery that was so successful in building up new enterprises in the early part of the century with the least burden upon the people at large.
In this great city of Washington the first

hotel built was a prize in a lottery, and lot-teries were used to encourage settlement in the Distret of Columbia which, while then so poor, now teem wit' wealth, and has becom, the favorite home of millionaires during the season, and the Mecca of politi-cal pilgrim in their pursuit of an "offis."

To hear the doleful words of condemnation and witness the shocked expressions of som and witness the snocked expressions of som of the "truly good" of the present ad-ministration, it would appear that President Harmon and Secretary Wanamaker, and Senator Quay and Brother Halford and the

most of them wer: greatly grieved and DISQUIETED IN THEIR SOULS over this lottery business as proposed in Dakota, though surely they must know that either the Constitution nor the Ten Commandments, however carefully lived up to, nor any legislation, however restrictive can prevent men or women from making fools of themselves. Moreover, as lotteries consti-tute a great part of what is deemed legitimate business, it is hard to see how the line can be drawn to avoid the crime and sin of betting upon chances or taking risks in luck. If \$1 is risked for a chance on a silk quilt or a set of silver at a fair for the benefit of a church or the support of a missionary, in what does the sin of the Dakotans consist, who, in order to promote the prosperity of their State, institute a system of chances for people to secure town lots and

farms by a similar plan? If lotteries are so dreadfully sinful and criminal, why does not the country rise up and howl over the speculations and the daily inculcation of the doctrines of chances and plind luck as exhibited in the oil business. the transactions in stocks; the bulling and bearing of markets, by which credulous men are fleeced of their money by the "smart business men" and money sharks and sharpers to be found in every community. The greatest lottery of the world is admitted to be marriage, and as marriages we are told were ordained in heaven it may be that the great shock to Brother Wanamaker in the Dakota lottery is a little overdrawn if heaven sanctions chances in the most important matter of life, and that his scruples are a little far fetched if what is business in New York and Philadelphia is esteemed shocking sin in Dakota.

WASHINGTON IN MOURNING.

Nobody would ever dream that Washington was a city in mourning, judging by the brilliant sunlight and spring-like appearance of the beautiful city. The parks and lawns are in a glow of splendor with crocuses and early flowers. The japonicas are flaming in scarlet and with the shining green of the magnolias and evergreens. All nature is gay without, and, for that matter, there is plenty of gayety within the hospit-able homes, but the administration circle has decreed that society as far as it is concerned must go into afleged sackcloth and ashes until after Lent. This, it is claimed, is only showing proper respect and sympa-thy for the Tracy family, whose home has en darkened by the dire tragedy of a few weeks ago, but there are plenty to say that this reason has been gladly sezzed upon by many as an excuse to get out of the ounden rules as to receptions and entertainments that make the lives of official women a martyrdom to the giddy whirl in which society moves as in a tiresome treadanybody desires to know how little things may be made to seem great, and small doings wax into affairs of mighty moment, some of the homes of those whose names fill the sounding trump of fame as the great men of the republic, and then read the

should attend a tea or a reception in glowing accounts of the same in the news-papers, where by skillfulness of pen and brilliance of imagination the most homely of women can be transformed, and represented to the reading millions as so beautiful in person, so gracious in manners, and so elegant as to gowns and graces that if half was believed, it might be imagined that a high office had about it such spiritualizing essence and exalting effect that with a slice of paradise annexed, those liv-ing under its shadows and draped by its in-

fluence became

LIKE UNTO THE ANGELS in person, and were straightway endowed with the virtues of the gods. Gaunt, scraw-ny, raw-boned women-dressed in such style as would drive a tasteful dressmaker stark staring mad, and overflowing with small talk in such English as would make Lindley Murray or any other strictly regular grammarian turn in his grave if packed away under the dust of centuries, or walk the golden streets of the spirit land with ghostly anguish, if there they are, and can know how even those in high places fail to observe the rules they spent their lives in inculcating and elaborating—are by power of imagination and facility of pen—possibly of imagination and facility of pen—possibly aided by some potent quid pro quo—pub-lished to the world as beautiful with all the charms of nature and graces of culture while their reception gowns are recorded as mira-

But while to the observant eye a vast deal of sham is perceptible, yet there is much that is pleasurable and interesting in a round of the gaieties of Washington to the outsider. While their husbands are doing Telephone 1186.

up the affairs of the nation within the halls of the Capitol the wives and daughters are, with even more assiduity and industry, keeping up the social end by the observance of the conventional code of etiquette which prescribes receptions, calls, teas, luncheons and all the other methods by which time is killed and the flying hours are gilded. Al-though the administration set is supposed to

day, and the Senators on Thursday, and dis-pensed the usual hospitalities arrayed in full dress, and assisted by bevies of fair maidens in all stages of

be in mourning most of the wives of the Representatives held open house on Tues-

BEAUTY AND UGLINESS DOINGS OF THE WEEK IN CONGRESS in Directoire and Empire gowns, which in many cases were as decollete and short waisted as are seen in the famous pictures of Madam Recamier and the Empress Jose-phine. Women, who in the good old days we read about were wont to sit in the fire-side corner and that stockings for their grandchildren and meditate on memories of the long-gone past, are nowadays heading the rows at receptions, and in low-cut gowns are giving exhibitions of spinal columns and bare bosoms that would have shocked their grandmothers into fits. What fools we mortals are beneath the sway of fashion. Old ladies, who would look lovely and sweet in soft silks and snowy laces, are arranged in full dress—which, as somebody says, is "fool dress"—that but emphasizes and shows in bold proclivity the crowsteet and worn wrinkles and all the marks of age and the defacing stamp of time. No dress is more becoming to the good old girls than the Quaker garb of rich simplicity, but the gods of tashion have never found it out, and so in due observance to the powers that be, we see women in their sixties and seventies arrayed in V cut gowns and square bodices, and diamonds without end, whose appearance wakes the soul to pity, or gives point to shafts of satire, or ring to the world's

dread laugh. "I know nothing about politics, I never read about them, I take no interest in them," was the remark made by a Representative's wife at a reception given by Mrs. Snyder, of Minneapolis. "My husband told me not to make calls or go out during his campaign for fear I should put my foot into it, by saying something that might cause

A STRICT NON-PARTISAN. This lady talked as if ignorance as to politics was a credit to her, and something that might perchance place laurels upon her brow, and was possibly a non-partisan of the new school, but by her own confession she gave the measure of her mind. It may be said, however, that others who are one with the Representatives take an equal in-terest in political affairs and are well posted in everything that concerns the Government

and the country and amazingly well read in history and politics. The biography of Mr. Quay, as given in the New York World, has created a great sensation here and is talked of on all sides. Whether he will bring a libel suit is not known, but a prominent politician said he could not afford to do that any more than could Dudley, who has been dared over and over again to sue for damages.

The House of Representatives has been engaged during the week with the "new rules." Mr. Reed makes a fine figure in the chair, and has tamed down the opposi-tion into reasonable submission, but the growl is deep determined and threatening under the rose. Much praise has been awarded to Mr. Carlisle by Republicans as "one of the fairest, squarest Speakers that ever occupied the chair of the House," but while Mr. Reed excites much admiration and high appreciation from his own party, the Democrats have no words of praise or notes of joy in which to

JOIN WITH SWEET accord to do him honor. His rulings excite, and ruffle, and enrage them to almost the point of violence and if there is not a break out some of these days the future cannot be predicated upon the past.

The Senate has been quiet and decor-

ously dull this week. Some speeches were made upon the Indian question by Farwell, Ingalls and others, but not of sufficient in-terest to thrill the soul or rouse to partisan rapture the eager listeners in the galleries Mr. Ingalls is as much an object of interest as ever, and his bangs-now that William Walter Phelps is out of the country-are held to be the most distinguished in Con-gress. His speech would have given the "red brethren" much pleasure, since he was on their side, and seems not to adhere closely and firmly to the article of faith as formulated by the dwellers upon the frontier, that all the good Indians are dead Indians. BESSIE BRAMBLE.

HAND CUT OFF AT THE WRIST.

diraculous Escape From Denth of a Pitteburger in Greensburg.

IMPRCIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH. GREENSBURG, February 16 .- Thomas Eckman, of the Southside, Pittsburg, and a glass worker here, made a most miraculous escape from death at the passenger station here this evening. He attempted to board a moving train, when he missed his footing and fell under the train. Fortunately h fell between the ties, but in attempting to catch the axle of the hind car, a wheel passed over one of his hands at the wrist, cutting it

She Wants Her Grandson.

In the Orphans' Court yesterday Mrs. Glassburner, formerly Mrs. John Wagner, filed objections to the appointment of Mrs. Elizabeth Myers as guardian for her 13-yearold grandson, the son of Mrs. Glassburner. legal right to the boy. When she left him with Mrs. Myers she was in straightened circumstances, but is now able to care for

Wants \$8,000 Damages. Attorney Mark Schmid entered a suit for damages on behalf of J. M. Lend, yesterday, against the Southside Passenger Railway Company. Lend was an employe of the company and was caught in an elevator at their stables, receiving severe injuries. He asks for \$8,000 damages.

Five New Citizens Daily. The United States Court naturalized a number of citizens yesterday, the only business transacted. There have been five a day given papers in the last month, all Europe

Fortunate Western Pennsylvanians. Higdon & Higdon, American and foreign patents, 95 Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, and St. Cloud building, opp. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., report the following patents granted this week: Pittsburg-H. H. Garrett, gas furnace for melting metals; Joseph Quest, rolling metals; Sansom Taylor, man ufacture of hook mails; D. J. Thayer, wrench for oil well tools. Allegheny—A. J. Dar-ragh, leather-stuffing wheel; C. P. Maiser, jar lid fastener; Al. Schmid and E. C. Means, collecting contact for electric ma-

Fine Watches a Specialty. Call this week for special bargains at Hauch's Jewelry Store, No. 295 Fifth ave.

AGRA carpet—best covering ever made for office floor; can be found only at Groetzinger's, Penn avenue. New Spring Hoslery,

Lisle, silk and cotton, best goods, lowest prices, at Rosenbaum & Co.'s. New body brussels carpets-spring styles -at Groetzinger's, Penn avenue.

Fashionable trouserings and overcoatings. 434 Wood street. New body brussels carpets—apring styles—at Groetzinger's, Penn avenue.

MATCHED, NOT MATED

A Number of Married Couples Trying Hard to Get Unhitched.

ONE WIFE'S RELATIVES BLAMED For the Estrangement of Herself and Her

Wealthy Husband. OTHER NEWS PROM THE COURT HOUSE

Jordan S. Neel, of Neel station, Beaver ounty, filed his answer yesterday to the rule obtained by his wife, Catharine Neel, to show cause why he should not allow her money for support and counsel fees pending their divorce suit. Mrs. Neel sued for a divorce, alleging unfaithfulness on the part

of her husband. In his answer to the rule, Mr. Neel denies that he avoided the service of the notice by the Sheriff for seven months after she had filed her suit. She separated from him in December, 1888, but, he alleges, it was without cause or reason, and he is anxious to support her. His home is on his farm at Neel station, and is in charge of her mother. Elizabeth Mehaffey, and they are willing to receive her back. He denies that he is im mensely wealthy or worth \$300,000, as stated, being worth not over \$65,000, and having debts amounting to \$62,000. Last year he lost \$8,000.

NOT HIS WIFE'S FAULT. Continuing, he said he did not believe that his wife commenced the divorce proeedings of her own free will, but was induced to do so by her three sons and two sons-in-law. They deceived and misled her as to his wealth, and persuaded her that he had been unfaithful. Whenever he saw her since the suit was entered-which was seldom, and, excepting once, but for a few min-utes—she treated him kindly and affectionately, and in such a way as to conclusively show she was not acting of her own free will

in prosecuting the action for a divorce. Once, Mr. Neel says, his wife threw her arms around his neck and kissed him and said she would go home to him the follow-ing Monday. He went to the station to meet her, but she did not come, being prevented by her sons and sons-in-law by their influence over her. Three years ago one of the sons-in-law wanted to draw on Neel's credit in New York, in payment of bills he had contracted, but Neel refused to pay. They then attempted to force the money out of him through his wife, through whom a demand was made for \$100,000, else pro ceedings in divorce would be commenced on the grounds alleged. The attempt to pro-cure the action of his wife in this case failed and they lived together until December, 1888, when she left him.

OTHER DIVORCE MATTERS.

Mrs. Maria Tobias yesterday sued for a divorce from George Tobias. She states that they were married in Hungary in 1880. He abused her and finally deserted he She made her own living in Hungary for six years, coming to this country in 1887. C. Weyman sued for a divorce from Anna Weyman alleging indignities to his person. He states that she assaulted him and was cruel to his children to such an extent that he feared for his and their lives, and was compelled to leave her.

John V. Anselm brought suit for a di-vorce from Louiss C. Anselm. He states that they were married in 1871. She deserted him in 1881 and has since been living with Gust Fariey.

Mrs. Clara C. Sunsik sued for a divorce

from Wm. Sunsik, alleging desertion. W. M. Hall, Esq., was appointed com-missioner in the divorce case of Mary A. Hartman against Henry Hartman.

John Robb, Jr., was appointed commissioner in the divorce case of John P. Thorn against Elmira Thorn.

ONLY TEN DAYS IN JAIL.

Light Sentence for Manslaughter-Other Criminal Court News In the Criminal Court, yesterday, John Jones, who pleaded guilty to involuntary manslaughter, was sentenced ten days to jail. Jones was employed in Carnegie, Phipps & Co.'s mill at Homestead. Some of the workmen were teasing him and he threw a wrench at them. It struck Anthony Now, fracturing his skull and causing his death a few days later. Judge Slagle was satisfied that Jones had intended no harm

and made the sentence light.

Michael Haney, for selling liquor without a license, was fined \$500 and sent six months to the workhouse. S. W. Wilson, for misdemeanor in acting as an insuranagent without a license, was fined \$300 and

AFTER HER THREE CHILDREN.

Mrs. Diroll Thinks She is the Proper Guardian for Her Babes. Mrs. Barbara Diroll filed a petition in the Orphans' Court, yesterday, asking that she be given the custody of her three minor children, Elizabeth, Margaret and Kate. The children, at the suit of Humane Agent O'Brien, who alleged that Mrs. Diroll was not leading a moral life, and was not a fit person to care for them, were placed in the care of the Humane Society. They were placed in an orphan asylum, where they

Mrs. Diroll states that she has been living an upright life and is a fit person to care for them, and asks that they be given back to

NOT CRAZY ANY MORE. Mrs. Saladin Doesn't Wish to be Considered

a Lunatic Anna C. Saladin filed a petition yesterday asking the Court to revoke an order made in 1884 declaring her a lunatic. In that [year she was adjudged insane, and her hus-band, Cassimer Saladin, was appointed a commissioner in the case. He disappeared in July of the same year and has not since been seen. She declares that she is ully restored to her sane mind, if, indeed, she

were ever otherwise, which she denies, and is perfectly able to take care of her own F. F. Bennett was appointed a commissioner to take testimony on the petition of

Had His Name Changed.

William Nickless petitioned the Court yesterday to change his name to William Nickless Baker. He is 24 years of age and has always been known as William Baker,

which is his step-father's name, his own being Nickless.

Estate of Clancy Wilkins, accountant, William Jenkinson; John Haslett, accountant, John Fairfield; Adam Senk, accountant, Mathew Blocher; Sarah Wall, accountant, Stephen Wall; William Beinecke, accountant, Elizabeth

Minor Court Happenings THE case of James Old against Mansfield & Co., to recover royalties on a patent which has

been on trial for several days, was settled yes-terday and the suit withdrawn. An application was made yesterday for the transfer of the wholesale license of W. H. Holmes & Son to W. H. Holmes, and the trans fer of the retail license of the Monongahela House from Florence Miller to Holmes & Ar-

STATEMENTS were filed vesterday in the case of Rosina Dohla and Elizabeth Appel against J. Baldinger, a suit for camages in \$2,000 for alleged publication of an article reflecting on the behavior of the plaintiffs at meetings of a lodge of the O. U. F.

THE Court yesterday granted the petition of the School Directors of the Franklin Sub-School District, Seventh and Eighth wards, for permission to raise \$80,000, by taxation, for the erection of a new schoolhouse. The old one is inadequate and has been condemned by the Building Inspector.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE

MR. E. D. WILT, Lessee and Manager

Week commencing DIXEY AS THE BABY. MONDAY, FEB. 17. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Engagement of America's DIXEY Favorite Comedian,

SCHOOLBOY. HENRY E. DIXE LOVER. Supported by Rice's Company DIXEY

of Players, SOLDIER, In a grand production of Gill and Dixey's KALEIDOSCOPIC REPRESENTATION GEORGE WASHINGTON. Entitled the

7 AGES! DIXEY
AS THE
JOLLY JUSTICE Direct from its successful run of 152 NIGHTS at Standard Theater, New York City. The most successful burlesque since ADONIS.

Music by Edw. E. Rice, Original and Gorgeous Cos-Original and Gorgeous Costumes, Magnificent Scenery, Fine Appointments,
SCALE OF PRICES. PANTALOON.

DIXEY

Parquet and first three rows Parquet Circle, \$1.50, Balance Parquet Circle, \$1.50, First three rows Dress Circle, 75c, Balance Dress Circle, 50c, Gallery 25c, Feb, 24—ANNIE PIXLEY in REPERTOIRE, fel6-120

OLD CITY HALL.

TWO NIGHTS With the World-famed Siberian Traveler,

GEORGE

KENNAN. Tuesday Evening, February 18,

'Tent Life in Eastern Siberia.' Wednesday Evening, February 19, "Russian Political Exiles."

Under the auspices of the Press Club

Usual Popular Prices, 75c and 50c

Reserved Seats now ready at Kleber's. WELFTH ANNUAL BENEFIT. Pittaburg Lodge No. 11, B. P. O. ELKS.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON, February 28, '90, AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

List of Attractions Greater Than Ever Befor MISS ANNIE PIXLEY
and her Magnificent Company.
JOSEPH HAWORTH
and his Splendid Paul Kauvar Company.
The Popular Drama,
A LEGAL WRECK.

A splendid Vaudeville Company from the Ca A splendid Vaudeville Company from the Ca-sino and a great company of specialty and sketch artists from the World's Museum. Tickets can be procured from members of the order. Price \$1. Box office open for the exchange of tickets for reserved seats on Tuesday, February 25, at 9 o'clock A. M.

IMPERIAL HALL

(Cor. Seventh avenue and New Grant street.) The Imperial Club's First Grand Masque rade Reception,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

Four Elegant Prizes (Gold and Silver Medals) for the most handsome and comic costumes, '

All persons attending this Reception will be entitled to vote for their most favorite figure caller. Prize Gold Medai to the one receiving the

WORLD'S MUSEUM

ALLEGHENY CITY,

Week WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, FEBRUARY 17. Grand Convention of Curios

For Weak Stomach—Impaired Digestion—Disordered Liver. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FOR UNITED STATES, 365 & 367 CANAL ST., NEW YORK,

Who (if your druggist does not keep them) will mail Beecham's

Pills on receipt of price-but inquire first, (Please mention this paper.)

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. repared only by THOS. BEECHAM, St. Helens, Lancashire, England.
B. F. ALLEN & CO., Sole Agents

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Near Ninth Street.

Open Saturday Nights till 10 o'clook

Under the direction of R. M. GULICK & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ONE WEEK, BEGINNING MONDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

THE AMERICAN TRAGEDIENNE,

MARGARET :: MATHER

J. B. STUDLEY

And her excellent company, under the management of GILMORE & TOMPKINS, managers of Niblo's, the Fifth Avenue Theater and Academy of Music, New York City.

REPERTOIRE.

	REI DICI OLKE.	
Monday Night	GRETCHEN	Miss Mather in the Title Role
Tuesday Night		
Wednesday Matinee	THE HONEYMOON	Miss Mather as Juliana
Wednesday Night	ROMEO AND JULIET	Juliet-Miss Mather
Thursday Night	ROMEO AND JULIET	Juliet-Miss Mather
Friday Night		
Saturday Matinee	ROMEO AND JULIET	
Saturday Night	AS YOU LIKE IT	Rosalind-Miss Mather

Week February 24-"PAUL KAUVAR."

HARRIS' THEATER. HARRY WILLIAMS' ACADEMY

Week Commencing Monday, Feb. 17, Every Afternoon and Evening.

ATKINSON'S COMEDY CO.

PECK'S BAD BOY! The only original and authorized version.

A CONTINUOUS LAUGH. Week February 24-"A Legal Wreck"

DENN INCLINE HALL- ; Popular Receptions every Monday Evening. GREAT EASTERN ITALIANS, Colonel J. J. Phillips, Prompter.

Monday evening, February II, an elegant gold ring will be given to the best lady waitzer, and the gent holding the lucky number will be entitled to free admission to the four following receptions.

fidence of the people.

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 17.

Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, C. W. Williams, The Fisher Bros., Billy Carter, Swift & Chase, GUS HILL'S Mile. Rosina, McBride & Goodricu,

NOVELTIES, And the laughable comedy

THE CYCLONE HOTEL

Feb. 24-Bryant & Richmond's Vaudeville fel6-17 QUENTHER'S ORCHESTRA Furnishes Music for Concerts, Weddings, Receptions, etc., etc.

Lessons on Flute and Plano given by PROF. GUENTHER, 440 Wood st. gel5-41-8u

- AS SQUARE AS A DIE

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What a pleasure and satisfaction in transacting your business with a house that enjoys and is worthy of the implicit con-

Such a house is Keech's, the famous House Furnishing Emporium that graces Penn avenue, near Ninth street. Thither (this is a conceded fact) fully one-third of the people of these great twin cities wend their steps to buy FUR-

NITURE and CARPETS. Some buy for CASH, others BUY ON CREDIT.

ALL BUY with the expectation of getting better value for their money than at any other house in this city, and in this one particular (it will be universally admitted) they are never disappointed.

Who can, in the face of this, wonder at the daily increasing number of friends and patrons this house is winning for itself? Verily, there seems to be no limit to trade where good goods, low prices and courteous treatment are the ruling fea-

ONE POINT that, above all others, we wish to bring to the notice of the people who contemplate moving and are consequently intent on buying Furniture and Carpets, is the ADVANTAGE GAINED by making their purchases now instead of waiting until the general rush sets in. Now the assortment is the largest, and you can select anything at your leisure, and, if desired, we will store it for you until

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Cash and Credit House,