THIS IS A SETTLER.

Judge Wallace Says That Ewing is a Free Man.

LAW DOWNS THE LEAGUE.

Mr. Brunell Has a Few Words to Say About Affairs.

THE SPORTING NEWS OF THE DAY

The case of the New York Baseball Club against William Ewing was decided. Ewing cannot be restrained from playing with any club. The law is directly against the League proprietors. Secretary Brunell writes a letter about deserters. John Kennedy is appointed scorer for the local League club.

NEW YORK, March 26.—In the case of the Metropolitan Exhibition Company against Buck Ewing, asking for an injunction to restrain the latter from playing with any other club, Judge Wallace this morning sitting in the United States Circuit Court denied the motion.

Judge Wallace in his decision says:

"The case turns on the meaning of the clause, which gives the club the right to reserve the defendant. As a coercive condition which places the player practically in a situation where he must contract with the club that has reserved him, or face the probability of losing any engagement for the ensuing season, it is operative and valuable to the club.

A BAD BASIS.

"But as the basis for an action for damages if the player fails to contract for an action to enforce specific performance, it is wholly nugatory. In a legal sense it is merely to make a contract if the parties can agree. It may be that heretofore the clubs have generally insisted upon treating the option to reserve as a contract by which they were entitled to have the services of the player for the next season upon the terms and conditions of the first season, and even requiring him to enter into a new contract containing the option by reservation, and it may be that the players have generally acquiesced in the claims of the clubs.

THE PLAYERS' PART.

"However, this may be, the players were not in a position to act independently, and if they had refused to consent to the terms proposed by the clubs, they would have done so at the peril of losing any engagement. The facts, therefore, are not such as to permit any weight to be given to the acts of the parties as evincing their own construction of the contract.

"It follows that the act of the defendant in refusing to negotiate with the club for an engagement for the season of 1890, while a breach of contract, is not the breach of one which the plaintiff can enforce."

The motion for an injunction is denied.

CHICAGO VS. CLEVELAND.

The Latter Play Ball From the Start and Win a Victory.

MEMPHIS, March 26.—About 1,500 people witnessed to-day's game between the Chicago and Cleveland Brotherhood teams. The Cleveland men played ball from the start, while the Chicagos were lazy and indifferent. Radford and Hemming did good work with the stick, and Latham carried off the fielding honors. The clubs will play here to-morrow and possibly Friday. The score:

Chicagos	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	—3
Clevelands	1	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	*	—8

Earned runs—Chicago, 3; Cleveland, 3.
Three-base hits—Radford, Farrell.
Home runs—Boyle.
Struck out—By Hemming, 1.
Double plays—Tebeau, Sutcliffe and Larkins; Radford, Stricker and Larkins; Latham, Pfeffer and Comiskey.
First base on balls—Clevelands, 4; Chicagos, 2.
Hit by pitched ball—Sutcliffe.
Stolen bases—Cleveland, 2; Chicago, 2.
Batteries—Cleveland, Hemming and Sutcliffe; Chicago, Baldwin, Barston and Boyle.
Base hits—Chicago, 4; Cleveland, 13.
Errors—Chicago, 5; Cleveland 2.
Time—One hour and 45 minutes.
Umpire—Dwyer and Snyder.

KELLY MAKES A FEW REMARKS.

He Wants the Profits of the Clubs Published as Well as the Players' Salaries.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA., March 26.—"I would give a month's salary," said Captain Kelly to-day, "to show that we can beat the Boston League nine. I see that they are up to their old tricks. Now they are figuring out averages, putting men with minor league averages on a basis with those of the big leagues. Well, that's the only way they'll ever beat us. Why, I don't know of an acknowledged hitter they've got on the nine. Surely not one who has made a reputation in the League. They have signed several phenomenons, but just let them play a few games in the League and they'll see the difference. They talk about respectability in baseball. I would not play in the same club with four men of the Boston League nine for any money. They print our salaries in 'Spalding's Guide,' but they forget that our work brought in to the Boston club alone $100,000 last season and $300,000 in the last four years. The rate of salary in 1889 was none too high for that club, and I understand that the real estate of the club is valued at $200,000. Mr. Soden refused $150,000 for his share last season, while six shares of stock brought $22,500. When our salaries were mentioned and made public why were not the profits of the club given for the period? We don't want a single deserter back. All we want is fair play, and we will have it."

About the Hoosiers.

TORONTO, ONT., March 26.—The Saginaw and Bay City joint club and the Buffalo club were admitted to the International Baseball League at a meeting held here last night. It is understood that Indianapolis will apply for admission. Should it do so, and be accepted, the League will be raised to an eight-club League, as Montreal's application is already in and is acceptable. The schedule will not be completed till this afternoon.

OXFORD WON.

The Dark Blues Win the Great English Rowing Race.

LONDON, March 26.—The great annual race between the boat crews of Oxford and Cambridge universities took place on the Thames this afternoon. The weather in the forenoon was brilliant, but at the time of the race the wind was changeable, causing the water to be quite choppy. An unprecedented crowd gathered along both banks of the river, and the interest displayed was without parallel in the annals of the race. The Cambridge crew was the decided favorite in the betting. It won the toss for position, and chose the Surrey side of the river. At 4:44½ the word was given, and the crews started.

Oxford was first away. The Cambridge crew pulled the faster stroke, and overtook Oxford and passed them, and led at Claspers. By the time Craven Steps, six furlongs from the start, was reached Oxford had gone to the front again. Hammersmith Bridge, a mile further on, was reached at 4:55. When passing this point Cambridge had a lead of half a length. At 4:58 Cambridge passed the Thorneycroft yard, leading by six feet. When the Devonshire meadows, three miles from the starting point, were reached at 4:59, both crews were pulling on even terms. Oxford led at Barnes' Bridge, four furlongs further on, by half a length. She passed that point at 5:02. Oxford then forged ahead, and won the race by a length. Her time was 22 minutes and 3 seconds.

The course was the usual one from Putney to Mortlake, a distance of four miles and two furlongs.

THE KENTUCKY ASSOCIATION.

An Unprecedented Spring Meeting Looked for in Lexington.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LEXINGTON, March 26.—The following dispatch was received to-day by General James F. Robinson, President of the Kentucky Association:

NASHVILLE, TENN., March 26, 1890.

It is rumored here that you will have no racing this spring on account of the condition of your track, grounds, etc. Is it correct?

(Signed) C. H. GILLOCK,
Secretary Westside Driving Park.

Such rumors having frequently come to the ears of members of the Kentucky Association, the following authorized statement is sent out:

The report that the Kentucky Association will have no racing this spring is utterly untrue. Our track is now in good condition. In a few days both our inside and outside tracks will be equal to any in America. We have 150 horses on the grounds doing well, and have stalls engaged for 60 more horses to arrive. We have completed 60 new stalls. Our clubhouse and betting shed will be completed by the races, May 6. We expect an unprecedented meeting.

(Signed) J. F. ROBINSON, President.

SENATOR STANFORD'S STOCK.

The High Priced Horses Sold Yesterday and Their Purchasers.

NEW YORK, March 26.—This, the second day of the sale of Senator Stanford's Palo Alto stock, was marked by a large attendance, among the spectators being F. B. Tracey, son of the Secretary; S. A. Brown, of Kalamazoo, Mich.; C. J. Hanlin, Colonel Stroder, of Kentucky; R. Roe, of Meadville, Pa., and Robert Steele, of Philadelphia. Among the higher priced animals sold were the following:

Brown filly, 1888, by Electioneer-Lilly B., Robert Steele, Philadelphia, $2,500.
Bay colt, 1887, by Electioneer-Lina K., Dr. F. C. Fowler, Moodus, Conn., $2,550.
Bay colt, 1887, by Electioneer-Lizzie, Dr. Fowler, $3,200.
Bay colt, 1888, by Electioneer-Lizzie, R. Roe, $2,000.
Bay filly, 1888, by Electioneer-Lova, J. Morehead, North East, Pa., $4,000.
Monteith bay stallion, 1885, by Electioneer-Mamie C., Robert Steele, $4,600.
Bay colt, 1886, by Electioneer-Maria, R. Roe, $4,500.
Bay colt, 1887, by Electioneer-Maria, R. Roe, $3,100.
Brown filly, by Electioneer-Barbara Maid, J. Malcomb Forbes, $2,600.
Brown filly, by Electioneer-May, S. A. Brown, Kalamazoo, Mich., $2,500.
Brown filly, by Electioneer-Minx, B. M. Bamcock, $3,500.
Brown filly, by Electioneer-Minx, William Marks, Philadelphia, $2,700.
Nemo, brown stallion, by Clay-Nettie Brown, P. Copper, Scranton, Pa., $1,600.
Brown mare, by Eros-Nettie, Walker R. Rae, Meadville, Pa., $3,295.
Brown filly, by Electioneer-Patti, J. W. Daly, Mt. Kisco, $2,600.
Pomona, brown stallion, by Electioneer-Pearl, Andy Welch, Hartford, Conn., $3,000.
Rucenole, brown filly, by Electioneer-Rebecca, G. H. Hinks, $1,575.
Brown filly, by Electioneer-Sarah, F. C. Eastman, $3,000.
Brown colt, by Electioneer-Sarah, Miller & Sibley, $2,000.
Brown colt, by Electioneer-Victoria, Miller & Sibley, Franklin, Pa., $1,500.
Brown filly, by Piedmont-Violet, T. C. Eastman, city, $3,500.

Racing at Clifton.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CLIFTON RACE TRACK, N. J., March 26.—The Passaic County Agricultural Society celebrated the eighty-fourth day of its meeting at Clifton to-day, with fine weather and a large attendance. The track was none too good, but the racing was very interesting.

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Cheney first, 7 to 2 and even; Teddington second, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1; Thad Rowe third, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5. Time, 1:06¾.

Second race, seven and a half furlongs—Capulin first, 1 to 5 and out; Falcon second, 5 to 1 and even; St. Mary third, 20 to 1 and 4 to 1. Time, 1:41½.

Third race, mile and a sixteenth—Sparling first, 2 to 5 and out; Wild Cherry second, 5 to 1 and even; John Arkins third, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1. Time, 1:56¾.

Fourth race, seven and a half furlongs—Monsoon first, 1 to 10 and out; Silleck second and last, 5 to 1 and out. Time, 1:43.

Fifth race, five-eighths of a mile—Chapman first, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1; Golden Rod second, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5; Lakewood third, 25 to 1 and 7 to 1. Time, 1:07¼.

Sixth race, six furlongs—Fordham first, 2 to 5; Carnegie second, 5 to 2; Mulligan third, 50 to 1. Time, 1:20.

Entries at Guttenburg.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HUDSON COUNTY DRIVING PARK, GUTTENBURG, March 26.—The entries for Thursday, March 27, are as follows:

First race, selling, six furlongs—James Norris, Benedict 114, Winfield 111, Hayti gelding, 109, Schnorer, Border Minstrel 108, Phil Thompson 105, J. O. C. 103, Counterfeit 102, Warsaw 97, Periwinkle, Unadaga 95, Sierra Nevada 94, Jerry 91, Nvallis 89.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Long Shot, Harry Faustus 116, Oarsman 110, Carlow 108, Aftermath Dalesman 103, Harwood 96, Kink, Ben Thompson 94, Zulu 91, Big Brown Jug, Biscuit 90, Lilly Kinney 86.

Third race, seven furlongs—Crispin, John Jay S 100, Top Sawyer 106, Little Barefoot 104, King Idler 103, Mamie Hay, Anomaly 101, Dynamite 100, Wanderment, Peril, Festus, Ban Hope 97.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Bradford Fitzroy 109, Moung Duke 106, Weasel 106, Autumn Leaf 104, Re-Echo 100, Lady Pulsifer 100, Flambeau 93.

Fifth race, selling, one mile—The Bourbon 115, Lotion 108, Wahoo 104, Frederick First, Landseer 102, Carrie G 100, Hot Scotch 95.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Melodrama, Alva, Ralph Black 106, Blessed 104, Troy 100, Julia Miller 98, Tiburon, Duff, Seatick 97, Alveda 95.

The Winners at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 26.—New Louisiana Jockey Club; winter meeting; sixtieth day. Track heavy.

First race, six furlongs, selling—Morris won easy by a length, Pritchett second, half length ahead of Sheridan, third; Rosa Pearl, Cartoon, Mollie Hardy, Moore and Miss Frances, as named. Time, 1:20½.

Second race, five furlongs—Forever first, Clicquot second, two lengths ahead of Volci, third; Fremont, Story Teller, Revival, McHenry, Sam Jones and Guilford, as named. Time, 1:05¼.

Third race, selling, one-half mile—Hollywood first, Solid Silver second, Eclipse, Jr., third; Lexington S and Superior, as named. Time, :53½.

Fourth race, handicap, seven furlongs—King first, Pell Mell second, Ward third; Pritchett, Cocks and Panama, as named. Time, 1:33½.

Fifth race, selling, one-half mile—Viscountess first, Beth second, McCullough third; Van Rensselaer and Pack Horse, as named. Time, :54.

English Racing.

LONDON, March 26.—The great event at the Lincoln spring meeting to-day was the race for the Lincolnshire handicap, for 3-year-olds and upward, one mile, 48 subs, 14 of whom declared forfeit. It was won by Mr. J. O'Neill's 6-year-old chestnut horse, The Rejected. General Owen Williams' 6-year-old gray mare, Shimmer, was second, and Prince Soltykoff's 4-year-old chestnut colt, Lord George third. There were nine starters.

A Good Scorer Appointed.

The directors of the old League club yesterday held a meeting. It was "private," but one interesting fact was the result. John Kennedy, probably one of the best informed baseball authorities in Western Pennsylvania, was elected official scorer. Mr. Kennedy is certainly a well-informed young man in base ball affairs and his selection is a good one. It shows at least that one good authority is still with the old League.

Rochester Won't be Dropped.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 26.—Regarding the story sent out from Columbus stating that the Rochester club would be dropped from the American Association, Secretary Bohachek, of the Rochester Association, to-day said: "Rochester has an absolute and unconditional franchise in the American Association. There is absolutely no truth in it."

Gallagher and McCarthy Matched.

CLEVELAND, March 26.—Reddy Gallagher, of this city, and Billy McCarthy, the Australian, have been matched for a purse of $1,500, $300 to go to the loser, before the California Athletic Club. The club will pay Reddy's fare to California and back. The fight will take place the latter part of May.

The Colored Man Knocked Out.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Billy Wilson, colored heavy weight of St. Paul and Joe Choyinski, of San Francisco, fought at the Golden Gate Athletic Club to-night for a purse of $2,500, of which $250 went to the loser. The white man won in the second round.

Louisville Franchise Not to be Sold.

LOUISVILLE, March 26.—President Phelps, of the Association, and President Parsons, of the Louisville club, deny that the Louisville franchise will be sold to Detroit.

Sporting Notes.

"THESE recent suits at law will do baseball lots of good," says A. G. Spalding. "They have not only shown that the construction of contracts has been faulty, but a number of very nice points have been presented, which the League will certainly take cognizance of in an official way. We must have something in our business dealings that will stand the scrutiny of the law, and I am pleased with this fact, if for no other, that the courts have laid out a plan for our guidance in the future."

GUS LAMBERT, the Canadian heavyweight of Cohoes, arrived in this city yesterday looking the picture of health and strength. Gus has been somewhat elated ever since he gave Peter Jackson, the Australian champion, such a fight for four rounds in Troy. When seen by a reporter of the *Sun* he said: "I will try to arrange a match with Jack Fallon, either to a finish or a limited number of rounds. Why, when I got the decision over Jackson every one in Troy wanted to back me against any one of the heavyweight boxers. I received letters from all parts of the country, each of which offered me a big inducement if I would sign contracts to show with some traveling company. Of course I accepted one or two."—*New York Sun.*

Germany Reassures Austria.

VIENNA, March 26.—The Emperor gave an audience yesterday to Prince Reuss, the German Ambassador, who assured His Majesty that Emperor William's friendly sentiments toward Austria remain unchanged.

BEECHAM'S Pills cure bilious and nervous ills
PEARS' Soap secures a beautiful complexion

INGALLS IS IRONICAL.

Opposition to His Amendment to the Anti-Trust Bill Leads Him to

SCORE THE SOUTHERN SENATORS

For Their New-Found Reverence for the Constitution Which

THEY HAD ENDEAVORED TO DESTROY.

The License for Dealers in Options Increased From $1,000 to $10,000.

The anti-trust bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole in the Senate. During the debate Mr. Ingalls made one of his characteristic speeches, in which he rebuked several Southern Senators for raising the point of unconstitutionality.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The anti-trust bill was taken up in the Senate to-day. Mr. Spooner offered an amendment to the first section, giving the courts authority (in addition to other remedies) to issue writs of injunction prohibiting and restraining combinations from proceeding any further in the business except to wind up their affairs.

After some remarks in reply to something said by Mr. Reagan yesterday, Mr. Vest said that he would not say another word about the Constitution. He was prepared to "join the procession." It reminded him of the hunting party that made an agreement that the first man who complained of a dish set before him in camp should cook for a week. One of them happened to kill an old crow, and cooked it for the mess, and every one praised it as a most delicious morsel.

SUITS THE SENATORIAL PALATE.

"The Farmers' Alliance" was cooking now, and no dish could be placed on the Senatorial table that would not be taken with a gusto that would delight a Parisian gourmand. He would like the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) to say whether he considered the clause incorporated in the bill by Mr. Ingalls' amendment (imposing a tax on dealings in options) constitutional or not. He characterized the bill as a "remarkable act of legislative legerdemain." It said to the persons engaged in dealing in futures and options that they were a lot of criminals, thieves and robbers, but that if they would pay $1,000 into the Treasury they might go on robbing.

Mr. Eustis said that he asked himself, in looking over the bill, whether the Senate was seriously engaged in the attempt to impair and destroy "trusts," or whether it was engaged in a sham battle, playing the role of Don Quixote. What (he asked) had the Congress of the United States to do with the Cotton Exchange of Louisiana, or with the dealings in futures of manufactured cotton and woolen goods in Boston, Philadelphia or New York?

USURPATION OF POWER.

If the States, he said, had become so debilitated and emasculated as to surrender the whole question of police, of policy, of public morality, to Congress, it would not be done by his vote. He regarded that part of the bill as the grossest usurpation ever attempted in the history of the Government.

Mr. Ingalls said that his amendment was not intended in any manner whatever to interfere with the bargains, purchases, sales or exchange of any products of which the parties might be possessed, or of which they might be the producers, or which they intended actually to deliver. It was directed against that gigantic modern invention known as "dealing in futures," which was just as nefarious and just as disreputable as the poker table or the faro bank. In these dealings in futures there were agreements to sell often 50 times more than the amount of product in the market—the sole purpose being to enable those who neither toiled nor spun, but who were clad in purple and fared sumptuously every day, to settle up, on the 1st of October or 1st of November the differences between the price on which they had bid and the market price of an article on that day.

BLOCKED BY ETIQUETTE.

His amendment had been met at every stage of the proceeding by the interposition of some question of order, or some question of etiquette, or some question of constitutionality. The Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Eustis) and other Senators had questioned the sincerity, the good faith, the intelligence of those who offered or adhered to the amendment, and had desired to know if it was a sham battle, or if those in favor of it were playing the part of Don Quixote; and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) had intimated that the amendment was offered at the dictation of the Farmers' Alliance as if "the isle was to be frightened from its propriety," and if Senators trembling and in a state of trepidation had endeavored to do that great act of justice.

The people of the United States, Mr. Ingalls continued, had a reasonable degree of respect for the Constitution; but they were not afraid of it. The Constitution was a growth and not a manufacture; and the Constitution of 1890 (by reason of the operation of the will of the people who made it) was a vastly different instrument from the Constitution of 1789.

ITS AUTHORS WOULD NOT KNOW IT.

They had made it for a specific purpose—not for the object of enabling country lawyers to devise definitions or to put obstacles and barriers to the will of the people. But the Constitution was perpetually invoked by narrow and rigid and illiberal constructionists as an insuperable barrier against every effort to benefit the condition of the people. Senators supporting this bill had been taunted with bad faith, with false chivalry, with fighting sham battles, because they attempted to carry into effect a provision which was entirely within the limits and purview of the Constitution. He could not conceive of anything more humorous, more grotesque, more qualified to make the sides of the nation shake with derisive laughter than to have the Senator from Louisiana (Mr. Eustis) and the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. George) and the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) and their associates rise on every occasion and plead the Constitution, with a simulation of terror, as if the minutest aberration of that sacred instrument would, like the death of Kosciusko, make "freedom shriek."

SCORING SOUTHERN SENATORS.

Those gentlemen had spent a considerable portion of time in endeavoring to destroy that Constitution. What, he asked, was the secret of their new-found reverence for the Constitution? Had they borne it away in the ark of the covenant for four years and then brought it back as its chosen guardians? And did that permit them to taunt those who endeavored to carry out the idea of national growth and progress without being violators of the Constitution? It seemed to him that it would be a little more becoming to those Senators who were scourging and holding them up to public castigation to remember that their view of the Constitution had not been maintained by the people of the United States. There had been no step in National progress in the last 35 years against which the Senator from Louisiana and the Senator from Mississippi and the Senator from Missouri had not risen and declared that it was against the Constitution. He recollected that there was once a great demonstration to prove that there was no power in the Constitution to coerce a State which saw fit to go out of the Union; but yet the people had found it. They had found it somewhere in its latent resources—"public welfare," "blessings of liberty," or somewhere else.

SWORD MIGHTIER THAN THE PEN.

They had been told that the abolition of slavery was without warrant in the Constitution; but it had been found and it could not be found in the letter. It was amended by the sword, and that was a fair warning to those who attempted to establish verbal and lingual interpretations against the will of the people, that whenever the elasticity, the capacity to carry out the wish and will of the people, was not sufficient in the Constitution, there would always be found a way to amend it. They had been told when the reconstruction measures were up that there was no Constitutional power to reconstruct; they had been told that there was no Constitutional power to make paper a legal tender, and they had been told that there was no Constitutional power to resume specie payment. Recently, when a resolution was offered in the Senate to inquire into some violation of law in Mississippi "the whole organization" had risen up and declare it to be a violation of the Constitution.

The Government had a right to go to England, to Germany, to Austria, to Spain, wherever the right of American citizens had been violated, but it had no power under the Constitution to take care of the rights of American citizens that had been assailed and

OVERTHROWN IN MISSISSIPPI.

And still more recently, on a little petty question of convenience in the Senate, when there was an order proposed to elect a President pro tem, who should hold office during the pleasure of the Senate, "the guardians of the constitution," had risen up and said that there was no such power in the Senate. He commended to those construers of the Constitution the Contemplation of the results of their criticisms during the last 30 years, and suggested to them whether it was not barely possible for them to be mistaken in invoking the Constitution against the effort to remove the burden of the monstrous and crying evil against which the bill and amendment were aimed.

Mr. Vest replied to Mr. Ingalls: If the results of the war, he said, were to put the entire Southern people under a ban, and outside the pale of constitutional obligation, then that Senator's conclusions were correct, and Southern Senators were amenable to his criticism. Since the arbitrament of battle had been against the Southern people, there had been but one question among honorable men: and that was, whether the South had accepted the result honestly and intended to abide by it.

VEST ACCEPTS THE SITUATION.

Mr. Ingalls asked Mr. Vest whether he believed that the constitutional position taken by the South during the war was right or wrong.

Mr. Vest replied that he had believed then that it was right, and that he accepted the result, and meant honestly to abide by the construction put upon the Constitution by the Supreme Being; but he did not accept as the result of that struggle all the constructions put upon the Constitution by the Republican party or by the Senator from Kansas. If Senators representing the Southern States were to be under the proscription announced by that Senator, they might as well be out of the Union. He was under an obligation to obey the Constitution, but not to take the constructions put upon it by the Senator from Kansas. Coming down to details, he said that he would move to amend the amendment of the Senator from Kansas by making the license to deal in futures $10,000 instead of $1,000.

Mr. Eustis also replied to the remarks of Mr. Ingalls. That Senator had intimated that Southern Senators knew nothing about the Constitution.

VIEWED IT FROM BOTH SIDES.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Ingalls; "you have been on both sides, and you ought to understand it."

Mr. Eustis—Supposing to-day that I contract to sell 1,000 bales of cotton on the 1st of May, and that I do deliver them then, although I have not them when I make the contract would I be obnoxious to the provisions of this bill?

Mr. Ingalls—You ought not to be.

Mr. Eustis—I assume that the Senator knows what amendment he has offered, and I say that it does apply to just that case. This amendment does prohibit and suppress the making of a contract for future delivery, unless the party making the contract is the actual owner of the thing sold and to be delivered. If the Senator sought to correct the morals of the people of Illinois; if he was to assume the role of censor Morum, the archangel, who looked down upon and wept over the depravity of his fellows, he (Mr. Eustis) asked the Senator to leave out Louisiana.

THREATENING THE LOTTERY.

Mr. Ingalls—We want to take hold of your lottery by and by.

Mr. Butler offered an amendment extending the provisions of the bill to stocks and bonds. Adopted.

Mr. Eustis offered an amendment extending its powers to cotton prints, steel rails, boots and shoes, lead and lumber. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Blair an amendment was adopted including woolen goods and whisky and all kinds of intoxicating drinks within the provisions of the bill.

Motions to recommit the bill to the Finance and Judiciary Committees were rejected.

Mr. Vest moved to increase the license for dealers in options from $1,000 to $10,000. Adopted on a rising vote.

The bill, which had been considered all the time as in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate, where all the amendments have to be acted upon again and where other amendments may be offered.

SKINNER FOR WALLACE.

How the Democratic and Prohibitionist Cats Are Jumping in the State.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Representative George W. Skinner, of Fulton county, who was in the city to-day, before leaving for Washington, to which place he journeyed this evening, in speaking of the Gubernatorial situation said: "In Fulton county, judging by what I have seen and heard, the Democrats seem to be of one mind regarding the nominaton of the Democratic candidate for Governor, and that is in favor of the naming of ex-United States Senator William A. Wallace for the leading place on the ticket. I desire to say that there is also a great deal of talk in favor of naming ex-Speaker John E. Faunce as the candidate for Lieutenant Governor. With Wallace as our candidate," continued Captain Skinner, "we would have an organizer and a fighter against whom all the political skill and strategy of Senator Quay would avail but little. He would make his fight a most aggressive one, and I feel satisfied that every township and district in the State would receive his personal attention. With him as the candidate we would have a State organization well worthy of the name."

Henry W. Palmer, of Wilkesbarre, Chairman of the Prohibition State Committee who managed the June canvass for the Prohibitionists when the prohibitory amendment was voted upon, to-day said: "Since the introduction of the high license system so many 'speak-easies' have been started that the people of the State who desire to seek relief from its evils will naturally vote with the Prohibitionists, who favor the wiping out of all license systems and the enactment of prohibitory laws. As I have not yet had the opportunity of conferring with the Prohibition leaders of this State, I can't say what will be done this year, but you will find that the Prohibitionists will continue their work and grow stronger as the years roll by."

HE DID NOT WANT TO MARRY.

A Musician Chased by an Irate Father With a Revolver and Marriage License.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 26.—A sensational scene occurred here to-day. Henry Weissel, an influential German citizen, chased Moses Foreman, leader of the band and orchestra of the same name, through the streets, revolver in hand. Foreman had got into the good graces of the irate man's daughter, and the separation of the couple was ineffectually tried. The twain had clandestine meetings, and last night Weissel caught the two in company on the street. Foreman ran and Weissel took his daughter home.

After this morning's meeting Weissel, in a rage of passion, went to the Probate Judge's office and got a license for his daughter and Foreman. Going to Foreman's place of business, he thrust a revolver into his face and swore he should marry his daughter. Foreman dropped on his knees and begged for mercy. Friends interfered, and Foreman took a short cut to a hiding place. So the matter stands.

CRAWFORD'S CHOICE.

Hon. G. W. Delamater Commended as a Capable and Honorable Man.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MEADVILLE, PA., March 26.—The convention of Republican return judges who assembled in this city to-day to canvass yesterday's vote for delegates to the State Convention, unanimously adopted a resolution presenting Hon. G. W. Delamater as their candidate for nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania at the ensuing State Convention, and commending him as a capable and honorable man, also instructing the delegates, whose election was to-day officially announced, to support his candidacy, and use every honorable means to secure his nomination.

The following delegates were chosen: Colonel John J. Carter, Hon. John C. Sturtevant and Oliver Saeger.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN OHIO.

Twenty-One Buildings Burned in the Village of Pioneer.

TOLEDO, March 26.—Fire this morning destroyed nearly all of Pioneer, a town of about 1,000 inhabitants, in Williams county, 14 miles from Bryan, the county seat. The flames first broke out in a blacksmith shop, and fanned by a strong wind destroyed 21 buildings, including the postoffice, *Alliance* newspaper office, blacksmith shop, wagon shop, livery stable, agricultural implement store, boot and shoe store, hardware store, two millinery stores, meat market, photograph gallery, drug store, twelve dwellings, and the bridge over the St. Joseph river.

The loss is estimated at $25,000. Pioneer is one of the oldest villages in Northwestern Ohio, but without railroad communication.

A VERITABLE AMAZON

Margaret Thorne, Weighing 300 Pounds, Defies the Officers, and

FIGHTS A POSSE SINGLE-HANDED.

She is at Last Captured by a Clever Strategic Movement

AFTER QUITE A DESPERATE BATTLE.

Her Connection With the Charleston Tigers Gives Her Much Fame.

Margaret Thorne, a Virginia terror of Herculean build, has been arrested at last, after numerous failures on the part of the officers to carry out that purpose.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

TASLEY, VA., March 26.—After many unsuccessful attempts the authorities of Accomack have finally succeeded in capturing Margaret Thorne, who for many years has evaded arrest, though convicted by the court. She is about 60 years of age, of immense size, weighing nearly 300 pounds, and as strong as any man. Her influence is great, especially among the "Charleston Tigers," an organization of young fellows who have no respect for law. Mrs. Thorne has been again and again convicted of selling liquor without a license, but has always kept out of jail. On one occasion when they came unexpectedly into her house she defiantly dared the officers to take her to jail.

Not caring to take her through the country in the condition she was in the officers withdrew, nor was she again molested until Judge Gillett, recently elected, took his seat on the bench. He determined to enforce the law, and issued a bench warrant for Margaret's arrest and ordered that she be placed in jail to serve out a six months' sentence imposed by the last court. Knowing the woman's desperate character Constable Guenther assembled a posse and proceeded after midnight to arrest her.

On reaching her house they broke down the door. Margaret was in bed and refused to get up. Some of the men attempted to pull her out, but the woman fought like a tiger and for a time kept the officers at bay. Her daughters, who, like their mother, are of Herculean build, came to Margaret's assistance and a pitched battle ensued.

After a fight, during which some pretty hard knocks were received on both sides, the old Amazon was bundled in blankets, hustled into a carriage and driven off.

Her captors had only time to withdraw when a detachment of the Charleston Tigers reached the cottage to help the old woman. Margaret is now in jail cursing the Judge, and swearing to get even when she gets out.

WIFE BEATER PUNISHED.

Thrashed, Tarred and Feathered by a Band of White Caps.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SYRACUSE, March 26.—A case of shameful brutality almost unknown in this part of the country occurred near Hartford last night, when Newman Matthewson, a prominent and wealthy farmer, was taken from his house, whipped and given a coat of tar and feathers by a band of masked men who called themselves "white caps."

Less than a year ago Matthewson married his brother's widow, and recently they have not agreed on account of the disparity in their ages. The stalwart men of Hartford learned of alleged brutal whippings administered to the young wife, and concluded to give the husband a lesson. There were about 20 of the men, who took matters into their own hands. Matthewson was seized when he came to his door, stripped, and in the presence of Mrs. Matthewson, who stood in the door, a whip was vigorously applied. This was followed by a liberal coat of warm tar, which was finished off with feathers in wasteful extravagance.

Mrs. Matthewson is said to have offered no remonstrance, but seemed to think that her husband was getting only what he deserved. Matthewson was more dead than alive when his tormentors left him. He says that he will prosecute the men who abused him if he can learn their names.

PELTED WITH ROTTEN EGGS.

Cowardly Attack of Hoodlums on a New Jersey Belle.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONG BRANCH, March 26.—Miss Lizzie Van Note, the 20-year-old daughter of Blacksmith C. C. Van Note, is called one of the belles of North Long Branch. Last evening while she was near her home a number of young men, concealed behind fences and trees, threw rotten eggs at her. With cries of alarm and with her dress ruined she ran to her home. A sharp search was made for her assailants, the names of many of whom have been learned. The affair created much excitement in the streets, for it occurred at an early hour and the assailants could be seen, but many of them escaped.

This afternoon Constable Woolley, armed with warrants, arrested William White, colored, Sol White, his white half brother, John Hennessey and George Robbins, Jr., the latter two having parents of good repute. They were arraigned before a magistrate to whom they denied that they had thrown eggs at Miss Van Note. They said they had thrown them at her pet dog that was with her. One cause alleged for the assault is that it was an attempt inspired by some families in the neighborhood to "take down Miss Van Note's pride."

UNPOPULAR WITH HOME RULERS.

The Balfour Bill Said to Favor the Interests of Landlords.

LONDON, March 26.—A number of members of the House of Commons were interviewed in the lobby to-day with reference to the land purchase bill. The bulk of the Conservatives and Unionists approve the measure. Dr. Tanner, Home ruler, says the bill is clearly drafted in the interests of the landlords. All the other Parnellite members hold similar views.

Sir Charles Russell said he would approve no large purchase scheme, unless accompanied by a home rule measure. The ex-Ministers withhold their opinions. The bulk of the Gladstonians disapprove the bill, the Radicals objecting on the ground, that the guarantees are worse than those in Mr. Gladstone's scheme.

STARS AND STRIPES DISPLAYED.

A Meeting to Protest Against the Anglo-French Modus Vivendi.

ST. JOHNS, March 26.—A meeting, called by the High Sheriff to protest against the Anglo-French modus vivendi regarding the lobster fisheries, was held in Bannerman Park to-day. Strong resolutions were proposed by leading citizens, censuring and denouncing the French encroachments on the territorial and maritime rights of Newfoundland.

The Stars and Stripes were displayed prominently at the demonstration, and the speakers advocated an appeal to the United States in case England would not protect the rights of her colony. Similar meetings have been held at Harbor Grace, Little Bay Burin and other principal places on the island. Great excitement prevails.

Pickthall on His Way Home.

WOODSTOCK, ONT., March 26.—Neville H. Pickthall is coming home. It is expected he will be able to make a full explanation of his apparently strange conduct and prove his innocence of any connection with the Benwell tragedy.

A LEVEE BREAKS.

The Crevasse 400 Feet Wide and Cutting Rapidly—People Swimming for Their Lives—Telephone Wires Washed Away.

VICKSBURG, March 26.—The levee in front of Skipwith, Isaquena county, Miss., about 70 miles above Vicksburg, broke at 1 o'clock this morning, and at 6 o'clock this evening the crevasse is said to be 400 feet wide and cutting rapidly. The water in the town is up to the eaves of the houses, and the people are reported as swimming for their lives. The telephone line was washed down by the crevasse, but is being repaired. The water from the crevasse will flood an immense tract of country south and east of it.

Superintendent Sharp, of the Mississippi Valley Railroad, was seen this morning, and said he believed the Riverside division of the road would be flooded six miles west of Rolling Fork, thus cutting Greenville off entirely, but that by raising the track at Katzemaier, he thought the main line would be safe. Other eminent authorities say the main line, which is only 10 or 12 miles from the crevasse will be flooded and trains stopped in less than 48 hours, though the water may not cross Deer creek, where the banks are very high. A great number of fine plantations will be flooded, in fact, none but the highest lands on Deer creek and the river front can escape south of a line drawn from Skipwith to Rolling Fork.

SHE FINDS HER LOST HUSBAND.

A Poor Woman Learns That Her Missing Lord is a Wealthy Man.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—Mrs. James McCauly, who is living in poverty with her son at 209 Chester street, this city, has just learned that her husband, who went West 14 years ago, and whom she believed was dead, is a wealthy miner at Burke, Shoshone county, Idaho. Mrs. McCauly called at the home of Arthur Chambers, a well-known sporting man, a few days ago, when she found that the ex-lightweight champion had received a letter from McCauly last November, which showed that McCauly was a half owner in a $200,000 mine.

Chambers and McCauly were old friends in England and this country, and McCauly asked Chambers to hunt up the wife and son, whom he believed were living in Philadelphia. Chambers tried to trace them, but failed until Mrs. McCauly came to his house a few days ago. McCauly has been communicated with, and Mrs. McCauly and her son expect to soon join him in Idaho.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY

Adduced in the Pettit Poisoning Case in Lafayette.

LAFAYETTE, March 26.—Damaging testimony was adduced in the Pettit poisoning case to-day. Dr. D. R. Black testified that he agreed with Dr. J. A. Yeager in diagnosing Mrs. Pettit's trouble as malarial poisoning. Mrs. Elmira C. Whitehead, jointly indicted with Pettit, declined to testify on the ground that her evidence might tend to criminate her.

John F. Acheson, a storekeeper at Odell, testified that Pettit came to his store on July 1, 1889, to buy some strychnine, but that he didn't have any. U. A. Stewart testified that Pettit rode with him in September on his way home from Conference. He appeared to be under the influence of liquor. He heard Pittit address his wife in a harsh manner once about the care of their daughter.

IT MAY END IN SMOKE.

Chicago Cigar Makers Considering the Advisability of a Strike.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Cigar Makers' Union No. 14, one of the three organizations of the craft in Chicago, has started the machinery for a general strike of cigar makers here. There are 1,700 union cigar makers in the city and 400 non-unionists. A lockout exists in the Phœnix factory, and charges of unfairness are preferred against the proprietors of six other union shops.

It is asserted by the men that there is a concerted move on the part of the manufacturers to force down wages. Union No. 14 held a secret meeting to-night to consider the situation. It is understood that steps were taken to call a joint conference with the other Chicago unions for the purpose of getting the sanction of the General Executive Board for a strike.

CUT BY A FELLOW COUNTRYMAN.

One Italian Plunges a Knife Into the Side of Another.

PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—While Louis Vassalo, an Italian 33 years old, was standing in front of his home, No. 723 South Seventh street, to-night, Michael Di Mazio, a fellow countryman, rushed up to him and plunged a butcher knife into his right side. A portion of the blade of the weapon broke off inside the wound. Hospital physicians say that Vassalo can only live a few hours.

There was no quarrel between the men and no reason is known why Di Mazio should commit such a crime. The assailant made his escape and has not been arrested.

AN OVATION TO BISMARCK.

The Populace Want to Unharness the Horses and Drag His Carriage.

BERLIN, March 26.—Prince Bismarck held his farewell audience with the Emperor to-day. The interview lasted three-quarters of an hour.

Prince Bismarck's passage through the streets while on his way to visit the Emperor was a veritable triumphal procession. The people wanted to unharness the horses and drag the carriage themselves. Those nearest the carriage thrust in their hands to grasp the hands of Bismarck, and it was with utmost difficulty that a passage could be made through the crowd.

LOCAL OPTION FOR IRELAND

Deferred Until the Government's Measure Has Been More Fully Examined.

LONDON, March 27.—In the House of Commons last night Sir Charles Russell's bill proposing to vest in Irish rate-payers the right of local veto of the sale of intoxicants was rejected by the adoption—131 to 124—of John O'Conner's amendment declaring action in the matter inexpedient until the House becomes acquainted with the scope of the Government's local government bill.

A Superintendent Shot.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., March 26.—A. D. Moulton, General Superintendent of the Steinway and Hunter's Point Railroad, was shot this evening by John Ronan, a former driver. The shooting took place at about 5:30, while Mr. Moulton was standing near a car on Borden avenue, this city. Ronan was arrested.

Moulton doubtless will die of his wound.

Misappropriation of Securities.

ANNAPOLIS, March 26.—The Governor sent a message to the Legislature to-night transmitting a communication from L. Victor a Baughman, State Controller, stating that he has discovered a misappropriation of State securities in the hands of State Treasurer Stevenson Archer, who is lying critically ill at his home in Belair, Harford county.

Herbert Bismarck's Successor.

BERLIN, March 26.—Herr Von Alvensleben will probably become Foreign Secretary, the office formerly held by Count Herbert Bismarck.

THE WEATHER.

For Western Pennsylvania and West Virginia, fair weather, northerly winds, stationary temperature.

PITTSBURG, March 26, 1890.

The United States Signal Service officer in this city furnishes the following:

Time.	Ther.		Ther.
8:00 A. M.	42	Maximum temp.	46
12:00 M.	42	Minimum temp.	39
1:00 P. M.	—	Mean temp.	42
2:00 P. M.	42	Range	07
5:00 P. M.	—	Rainfall	0
8:00 P. M.	40		

River Telegrams.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATCH.]

BROWNSVILLE—River 10 feet 6 inches and falling. Weather clear. Thermometer, 47° at 7 P. M.

MORGANTOWN—River 7 feet 2 inches and falling. Weather clear. Thermometer, 57° at 4 P. M.

WARREN—River 4 1-10 feet and falling. Weather cloudy and cold.

PRINTERS' UNION ELECTION.

Delegates Named for the International Convention in June.

Members of Typographical Union No. 7 held their annual election yesterday. The typos devoted the greatest part of the day to it. The voting began at 12 o'clock noon, and continued until 8 o'clock in the evening. There was a lively contest for delegates to attend the International Typographical Union at Atlanta, Ga., which meets in June.

The vote on these was as follows: John T. McCoy, of the *Leader*, 246; George B. Acklin, of the *Press*, 262; T. T. Lemmon, of THE DISPATCH, 256; W. F. Wetzel, 233; John R. Hoover, 193; Samuel Smith, 91; James A. Clark, 70. The first three are elected.

The vote on the remainder of the ticket had not been counted at 2 o'clock this morning.

The amendment creating the office of Secretary embodies the offices of Recording, Corresponding and Financial Secretaries. The vote on the amendment was very close. Heretofore the work of the secretaries was divided, but no salaries were paid. It is proposed to fix the salary of the Secretary at about $1,100 per year, in case the amendment carries.

Tourist printers will also be saved the trouble under the amendment of procuring working cards for their traveling cards. The Secretary's office will be centrally located and not connected with any newspaper or job office, thus avoiding the inconvenience heretofore experienced.

LOW PRICES FOR FOOD PRODUCTS.

Inter-State Commissioners Taking Testimony in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 26.—Messrs. Bragg and Schoonmaker, of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, to-day took the testimony of a number of members of the Corn and Flour Exchange, relative to the cause of low prices of food products in the West. The examination was by authority of act of the United States Senate on complaint from Western producers, who claim that the rates of transportation were too high.

Ex-President Muller, of the Exchange, said the freight rates had nothing to do with the low prices. The corn crop last year was unusually large, and there had been an advance in ocean rates on account of scarcity of tonnage. In answer to questions concerning elevator charges he said they were uniform. He said that corn raised along the Danube could be bought cheaper than in Baltimore or New York. The present rate, 17 cents per 100 from Chicago, had been the average for ten years. John L. Rodgers said the depression in prices was due to the large crops. When crops are short prices go up, when offerings are too large, prices go down. Similar testimony was given by J. M. Brown, Henry A. Parr, J. C. Vincent, P. H. MacGill, William S. Young, W. G. Atkinson, Joseph R. Ford and others. The drift of the testimony was that freight rates were as low as could be maintained by the railroads, and that the falling off in prices resulted from too much grain.

THE LAST TICKS.

Condensed Telegrams From All Sections of the Globe.

THE Cherokee Strip is now practically deserted by the "Sooners."

ANSON'S Colts were yesterday defeated by a score of 10 to 6 by the Galveston club.

PROF. WOODROW WILSON has formally accepted the chair of jurisprudence and political economy in Princeton College.

ACTING upon the advice of Michael Davit, the dockmen of Liverpool met their employers yesterday and agreed upon terms.

THE ex-Confederate soldiers, of New York City, propose to inaugurate a camp of ex-Members of the Confederate Army and Navy.

ARCHBISHOP MICHAEL HEISS, of the Catholic diocese of Milwaukee, died in Lacrosse last night, after a sickness of several months.

J. C. BRAIN, representing an English syndicate, is at Danville, Va., for the purpose of buying the largest tobacco factory in Danville.

A TELEGRAM from Santiago de Cuba says that a house there was destroyed by fire, and that two women and one girl perished in the flames.

Two heavy freight trains collided on the Chicago and Grand Trunk road three miles west of Battle Creek yesterday morning, badly wrecking 18 cars and two engines. The trainmen saved their lives.

E. H. BROOKE, retired officer of the United States Army, died at his residence in Detroit yesterday of heart failure. Colonel Brooke was Chief Clerk of the Pay Division in the War Department during the war.

LYMAN T. WHITE, a prominent druggist and Chairman of the Prohibition Club, of Eaton Rapids, Mich., was convicted, in the United States District Court, yesterday, of selling liquor without paying the special tax.

AT the conference of the New England and Trunk lines yesterday in New York, it was decided to advance all rates on the classified articles from the seaboard to the northwest 10 cents on first-class and 3 cents on sixth-class.

ROGERS' ROYAL
NERVINE
is warranted to be PURE, HEALTHY and unadulterated by poisonous or injurious drugs.
It cures HEADACHE, SLEEPLESSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL DEPRESSION and all diseases consequent upon a loss or weakening of the vital force.
Price One Dollar. For Sale by Druggists.
fe6-Th

Better than Tea and Coffee for the Nerves.
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA
Appetizing--Easily Digested.
Ask your Grocer for it, take no other. [66

BELL'S
Soapona
THE GREAT WASHING POWDER,
Cleans Everything
GRAND PRIZE MEDAL PARIS 1889
A copy of MUNKACSY'S great $100,000.00 painting, "CHRIST BEFORE PILATE," for 10 Coupons BELL'S SOAPONA and 40 Wrappers BELL'S BUFFALO SOAP.
GRAND PRIZE MEDAL PARIS 1889
de21-39-TTS

IS IT A SWINDLE?

A Butler County Woman Who Ordered Large Bills of Goods.

Mrs. Mary Mayer visited Pittsburg yesterday, stating that she came from Butler county, and ordered some $20,000 worth of goods at various stores. Assistant Inspector O'Mara telegraphed to the bank she claimed to have a deposit in, and from the reply he received there appears to be a mistake somewhere. She will probably be arrested to-day.

The firms which she visited and gave her patronage to were among the best in the city, including Joseph Horne & Co., J. D. Bernd & Co., Biber & Easton, Rosenbaum & Co., Laird & Co., and several others.

She registered at the Hamilton House, where she had not shown up at midnight.

A WANT SUPPLIED.
Where bilious diseases prevail there has long been felt the need of a medicine that would act specifically on the liver, be safe from bad after effects, and yet so simple that it might be used by anyone. Dr. Tutt's Pills supply this want. No family should be without them.
A PROCLAMATION.
Dr. I. Guy Lewis, of Fulton, Ark., writes: "One year ago I was taken sick, a friend argued so strongly in favor of Tutt's Pills that I was induced to use them. Never did medicine have a happier effect. After a practice of a quarter of a century, I proclaim them the best anti-bilious medicine ever used. I have prescribed them in my practice ever since, with the best results."
TUTT'S LIVER PILLS
INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS.
TTSSu

Once Tried, Always Used,
None of the Numerous
Whiskies of the present
day have as yet equaled in any respect
THE PURE
EIGHT-YEAR-OLD
Export Whisky.
It is the best of all whiskies and is being appreciated more and more every day.
PUT UP IN FULL QUARTS—PRICE $1 EACH, OR $10 PER DOZ.
SOLD ONLY BY
Jos. Fleming & Son,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
MARKET STREET,
PITTSBURG, PA.
Old Export shipped C. O. D. to all points and to all parties except to those of known intemperate habits and minors.
mh16-TTSSu

ELY'S CREAM BALM
Will cure
CATARRH.
Price 50 cents.
Apply Balm into each nostril.
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.
THE CURE FOR CATARRH COLD IN HEAD HAY FEVER HEAD ACHE DEAFNESS ELY'S CREAM BALM 50c
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WHITE STAR LINE—
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Royal and United States Mail Steamers.
*Majestic, Apr. 16, 3 p m | *Majestic, May 14, 2 p m
Germanic, Apr. 23, 8:30 pm | Germanic, May 21, 7:30am
*Teutonic, Apr. 30, 2 p m | *Teutonic, May 28, 12:30pm
Britannic, May 7, 7:30 a m | Britannic, June 4, 6:30 am
From White Star dock, foot of West Tenth st.
*Second cabin on these steamers. Saloon rates, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location of berth. Excursion tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $20.
White Star drafts payable on demand in all the principal banks throughout Great Britain. Apply to JOHN J. McCORMICK, 639 and 401 Smithfield st., Pittsburg, or J. BRUCE ISMAY, General Agent, 41 Broadway, New York. fe12-D

AMERICAN LINE,
Sailing every Wednesday from Philadelphia and Liverpool. Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Tickets sold to and from Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, etc.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS,
General agents, 305 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
Full information can be had of J. J. McCORMICK, Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.
LOUIS MOESER, 616 Smithfield street.
mh8-44-TTS

ALLAN LINE
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
The only direct line
From GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY and GALWAY
To PHILADELPHIA.
Passenger accommodations unexcelled.
Prepaid Intermediate, $30. Steerage, $19.
Passengers by this route are saved the expense and inconvenience attending transfer to Liverpool or from New York. J. J. McCORMICK, 401 and 639 Smithfield st., A. D. SCORER & SON, 415 Smithfield st., Pittsburg.
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To Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Liverpool.
FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
Cabin passage $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion $65 to $90.
Steerage to and from Europe at Lowest Rates.
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659 and 401 Smithfield St., Pittsburg, Pa.
mh11-80-D

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TIME
From NEW YORK to SOUTHAMPTON, 7½ days. From SOUTHAMPTON to BREMEN, 24 or 30 hours. From SOUTHAMPTON to LONDON, by Southwestern Railway Co., 2½ hours. Trains every hour of the summer season. Railway carriages for London await passengers Southampton Docks on arrival Express steamers from New York. These steamers are well-known for their speed, comfort, and excellent cuisine.
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