## THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

A Pen Portrait of the Rural Politician and a Brief Analysis of

HIS WAY OF CAMPAIGNING.

Talks With Farmers on Decreased Land Values and

LOW PRICE OF FIELD PRODUCTS.

No Cause for Discouragement at the Present Outlook.

BIG REVENUES FROM COAL AND LUMBER

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH
COUNTRY ROAD EXPEDITION.
CREEKSIDE POSTOFFICE, PA., May 7.

We meet him everywhere. He is the same in each of the 17 counties which THE DIS-PATCH wagon has thus far traversed. At this particular season he is remarkably abundant all over Western Pennsylvania. He lives along the country roads. He smilingly node to us at every cross roads, is particularly obliging in telling us whether to take the left fork or the right fork, and he never fails to state some "advanced ideas" about macadamizing the highways.

We have met him at the dinner tables of many farm houses. He invariably compliments the quality of the fried ham, and declares the eggs are "just done to suit him." He likes ham and eggs three times a day he says. We know he lies.

A Very Agreeable Fellow.

He talks glibly about fertilizer, and makes wise predictions of crops. And when it comes to settling the dinner fee he offers a bill of such large denomination as to inspire awe for his financial resources, and yet dely the ability of the household purse to change it. So he gets away without paying for his meal.

We have driven slowly behind his road cart, or "one-hos' shay," in order to study his habits. He calls pleasantly to every schoolboy or girl "How is your papa?" Then he tells them to give "this little card" to papa. He invites each and every schoolmarm to ride with him to the township schoolhouse. But his great triumphal act is to tie his horse at every cornfield fence where a farmer and his boys are plowing, manfully wade through the mud, and then engage the plowmen in conversation. He comes back presently, smiling and rubbing his hands. He has secured three or four promises.

Liberal With His Toffy.

He drives on. He meets Farmer Jones going to the mill with a wagon load of grain. He says: "Ah, I was just bound for your house. That is a beautiful litter of little pigs you have. Don't do it, James. Bethat the pigs have a pasture." Then he comes down to be

down to business. a candidate. He is runing for the nomination for County Treasurer, County Commissioner or Prothonotary. More generally he wants to go to the Legislature. He is to-day setting up delegates all over Western Pennsylvania. Seen against the background of a rail fence, a newly plowed field. or studied in the twilight of a barnyard, I am impressed with what a wonder ul creature an American politician is. the county roads in April and May more than a man in any other trade or profess He ought to be interested in this macadamizing scheme. It would make canvassing Has the State commission thought of that phase of the matter?

No Agricultural Depression.

Before leaving Indiana county I pause to add a little more to the testimony aiready given that there is no actual agricultural depression in Western Pennsylvania. The ore I delve into this subject the more I find how widely divergent may be the views There are pessimists and there are optimists. The latter class is made up largely of the younger farmers and younger business men who have dealings with the farmer. Where you find an old farmer who re-

members the good prices of "the days befo" the wah" you will generally find him with gloomy ideas about the present outlook of agriculture. But, again, when you find a still older farmer who can recall the ex-tremely low prices of products in the panic which succeeded President Polk's election, you will find him not altogether discouraged at things as they exist to-day. "They might be worse," is the philosophy of these old-

Reduced Land Values.

In Clarion, County Commissioner Joshua McCall said to me: "People do not want to farm any longer. Cheap grain and cheap dressed beef from the West have reduced profits. And, on the other hand, oil developments in this county taught farmers that there was more money in that than in farming. Rather than increase their debts by operating their farms many will just let the land lie or try to sell it. This has resulted in the past 10 and 20 years in a depreciation of the prices of farm lands. Property that was worth \$40 an acre 20 years ago will now bring only \$20. Even ten years ago some land in this county would have brought \$50 and \$60 an acre. amount of machinery required by farmers these days and the high price of labor are among the causes for this condition of things. Yet there is no increase of mortgages on Clarion county farms."

Here is the rosy view of the situation, as me by A. S. McComb, a real estate agent in Clarion county. He operates on an extensive scale among farmers.

Reason for Eucouragement. He said: "There has been a decided im provement in Clarion county within the last ten months. Farms to my knowledge have sold at \$42 an acre this year which would have only brought \$30 last year. Last Friday I sold a farm at Monterey for \$38 an acre and it had no improvements whatever There were plenty or bids and much in quiry. Of course most of this would have sold ten years ago at \$50 an acre, but still think there is every reason for encourage ment now. The arming situation in Clarior had reached as low a point as it could, and now it is rebounding o its own force Times are already cetting better. I know of an offer of \$18,000 made a few years ago for a farm o 250 acres in this county. owner held off, but prices declined and he

finally needing money offered it for \$800. Now that tarm is about selling for \$10,000. "There is a promising tuture be ore the Clarion county farmers. Sneep at \$6.50 per head is a better price for Clarion stock than some time. There is no increase of mortgages here. Farmers actually don't want to borrow money. My firm has \$15,000 at this moment to put into mortgages, but none are offered to us."

A Reviving Industry.

In Jefferson county farming is practically venience. a new industry in some sections. The for circular, forests have been cleared, and, with the ex-

haustion of timber, there is nothing left to do but till the soil. In the north and northwest of Jefferson county vast belds of tree stumps are being cleaned off. The most popular agricultural machine there at pres-cut is the "stump-puller." The first money that ever came into Jefferson county in goodsized quantities was that which came from grown up in Jefferson from the marketing

of timber.

John DuBois was a specimen of the successful lumber dealer. The Jefferson county larmers of to-day are starting well. Most of them have money to start with. And I found several, too, who propose to try live stock raising. They are evidently not afraid of Western competition, especially if they manage their interests scientifically.

Wenlth From the Eurth. In the southern section of the county the farming industry is older. And the coal in and around Punxsutawney has made many of the farmers there wealthy. Only two weeks ago a vast tract of coal land surroundweeks ago a vast tract of coal land surrounding "Punxy," which has been held for years by Philadelphia parties, was sold to Bell, Lewis & Yates, of Buffalo. The transaction involved the enormous sum of \$14,000,000.

Theophilus Pantall is a rich Jefferson county farmer, who can east up his profits to lumber, coal and cattle dealing as well as to jarming. And yet he also takes years en to farming. And yet he also takes a very encouraging view of agriculture as a distinct and profitable calling, independent of the other interests named. "Why," said he,



He is a Candidate

make a living in these piping days of peace The farmer used to get 6 cents a pound for his butter. Now he gets 15, 18 and 20 cents for \$7 50 per head. Now I can get \$30 to

"Would not the 6 cents you once got for your butter buy more than it does now? Was not 6 cents worth more then than it is now?" I asked.
"I don't think so," replied Mr. Pantall.
"You can buy a yard of calico now for 43/4

cents per yard. Then it cost more. Now, you can buy a yard of calico and have some of your 6 cents left over. Western beef has no doubt led to competition, but this spring a half dollar better prices are being offered for cattle in these counties than ever before. cause pork is low now do not sell all the Oleomargarine did hurt butter some, but See to it as soon as the grass starts | the law has restricted that. A tarmer who pays strict attention to his business, keeps up with the times in the matter of machinery and scientific farming will be able to live comfortably and lay up something besides." In Armstrong county the farmers are gen-erally of the well-to-do class. Land is valuable and there has been no increase at all in mortgages. Farmer Thomas Montgomery, of Manor township, tells me land there is worth from \$200 to \$250 per acre.

Presperous Agriculturists Farmer Graff, a neighbor, said the people many pay their road taxes instead of working them out. Land is unencumbe there is no disposition, so far as he knows, to borrow money. The great plate glass works at Ford City was built on a portion of the larms of Messrs, Graff and gomery, and that undoubtedly made land more valuable, as well as turnishing an in-creased market for farm products. The farms on the west side of the Allegheny river are also in thrifty hands generally.

John Armor is a 72-year-old farmer who lives at Smicksburg, Iudiana county, I heard him tell how the panic of 1847 found himself and partner with 3,000 bushels of eats on hand in a storehouse in Saltsburg. He rode horseback for a week through all the old Pennsylvania canal towns from Freeport to Johnstown, but he could not

The Good Old Times Free trade had closed the mills at Johns town, and banks and stores were failing on all sides. The highest price offered for his onts was 1234 cents. Wheat only brought 40 cents, and corn was a drug on the market, "Can't you raise oats now, even against Western competition, and get more for them

now than that?" I asked. "Yes, indeed," he replied honestly. John McGuire, a well-known resident of Cherry Hill township, Indiana county, who has farmed off and on for 60 years, says there is no doubt that farming profits have decreased in the last 20 years, but he says the situation is not one to be hopeless over. Indiana county larmers are decreasing mort-

gages if anything.

Many other Indiana county farmers took a rosy view of the situation. There are some pretty farms up here, and tilling the soil is done on scientific principles. We are now investigating country roads in Indiana county, which will be described in my next letter. L. E. STOFIEL.

Phenomenal Growth in Popularity of th Everett Pinne-Pactory Capacity to be

Doubled.

One would think that a piane factory which turned out 80 finished pianos per week, would be almost enough to supply all America. Yet this has been the pr of the Everett factory, and now we are notified that the company are at work on the oundations for another factory of equal capacity, and by the first of October will be making 160 pianos per week. Think of it and ask why it is, that while other mak ers are struggling for existence, this company cannot supply the demand for their planes. The reasons are simple. The fact is that the Everett Company are a rare com-bination of money and brains. The present actory, while not the largest, is probably the best equipped and most systematically conducted one in the world, consequently they are able to make a first-class piano to less money than other makers. This being the case, it naturally follows that the wideawake dealers in the business all want the agency for the Everett piano. They are the remost pianos of the day, and ample proo of this can be found at the agency in this city, where you can get pianos of almost every other make, which have been taken in exchange for the Everett. Alex. Ross, of 137 Federal street, Allegheny, has contracted for 350 of these pianos, and while these last, has reduced the price \$75 on all styles, so that you can now get one of the finest pianos in the world at \$350, in a rose-wood case, or at \$375 and \$400 in any of the

COUNTRY ARCHITECTURE. Styles of Suburban Homes-Diversity

American Tustes. It was but natural that the people in this country should imitate the Old World in most things, but it is to their credit that Pittsburg 40 years ago for logs floated down Redbank creek to the Allegheny river. Since then good sized bank accounts have for their dwelling houses. In this country, said Mr. Charles J. Stevens to a DISPATCH reporter, the wealthy classes of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, this and other cities, have lately turned their attention to beautifying their country residences. Probably more taste and more money are devoted to this purpose around Boston than elsewhere in the country. In keeping with the genius of the people, the architects have developed what may be called an American style, which means infinite va-riety. The ambition of the householder is

to get a house like no one's else.
In no place has the improvement in archi tectural taste been more marked than in and around Pittsburg during the past five years, and the reduction in the cost of material and the good supply of labor makes it possi-ble for very artistic houses to be erected at a moderate cost. The fathers were satisfied to build a box-like affair, with doors for coming in and going out, and windows to let in light, and fireplaces to give warmth. There was no desire for taste of design or ornamentation. Their sons have improved in this respect. They see that comfort and beauty can be combined. They have traveled and seen the artistic houses of Newport, Saratoga, and around Boston and New York, and their taste is improved for some-thing finer and more beauti ul. There is the wealth in this city for erecting costly houses at a bundred thousand dollars and over, and many private incomes capa-ble of putting up those that cost ten or fif-teen thousand dollars.

A typical one of these houses, not costing

over \$10,000, had two stories and an attic.
It is constructed of stone the first story and of wood the remainder, with shingled instead of weather-boarded walls. It had stead of weather-boarded walls. It had porches around two sides, and small porticoes at other places, and a bay window ending in turret at one of the corners. Inside, on the first floor, are parlor, dining room and reception rooms, and on the second floor are five rooms, all opening into a central hall. The servants' rooms are in the attic. It is supplied with bath rooms, and hot and cold water pipes go over the whole house.

It is now customary to build country It is now customary to build country houses near the city of stone and wood-

stone the first story and wood the remainder. In this way variety is obtained, and ivy can be trained over the stone. With the modern methods of felting and tiling the inside of the roots and walls, the frame house can be kept cool in the hottest weather.

But the variety of the styles is the most striking thing in the architecture of these style of architecture of these shouses. There is hardly any pronounced style of architecture in any house. Many of them come nearer the Queen Anne style, but the tendency of all might be described as toward the Romanesque. This is slowly becoming popular, and is probably more pleasing, with its broad, round arches, than the Queen Anne with its documents. the Queen Anne, with its sharp-pointed ga-bles predominating. The inside must har-monize with the outside, and in consequence one obtains infinite variety there also. The

THE WILT CASE DISPOSED OF.

One Defendant Convicted, the Other Ser Free-Judge Acheson Gives the Boy Some Good Advice-How Counterfeit Money is Made.

tendency in many homes is toward the colo-nial and French renaissance.

Jeremiah Wilt, one of the Somerset county counter eiters, was placed on trial in the United States Court yesterday morning. Secret Service Agents McSweeney and O'Dwyer said they had bought the spurious coin from him at different times, once getting \$19 for \$5. The defense was made by Charles Sullivan, Esq., who put but one witness on the stand, J. H. Kite, who testified to knowing the defendant for many years and as to his good general reputation. The jury was out but a tew minutes when they returned a verdict of guilty. The de-fendant is the father-in-law of Edward Brisbin, who was convicted for a like offense on Tuesday.

James H. Wilt, his son, was put on trial in the afternoon. Mary Stanger, of Mc-Keesport, with whom Wilt boarded in December, 1888, testified to seeing him make three counterfeit dollars and seven nickels in her kitchen with a plaster of paris mold. He gave one of the dollars to her son, and she threw it in the stove. Hugh Miller, also a boarder at the house, saw the coin. Wilt told him he made it, but he would not make any more. Lizzie Black, a daughter of Mrs. Stanger by a former marriage, also saw Wilt making the money in the kitchen, but said it was in October.

John Sipes, one of the gang, was then put on the stand. He said Wilt had gone to Barnhart's coal bank, in Somerset county, to hunt, and, meeting him there, Wilt gave him \$3. He did not know whether it was counter eit or not. District Attorney Alcounterfeit money, to which Judge Acheson objected and said he was not trying Sipes.

The defense was opened by Mr. Sullivan, who brought tears to the eyes of the defendant and he wept copiously. Wilt himself was put on the stand. He said he was 21 years old last March. Mrs. Stanger, with whom he boarded, was his aunt. She wanted to see him make the money and sert her daughter Lizzie to buy the plaster of paris. He made three dollars and seven nickels in the one mold. He never passed any or made any more. He gave one of the dollars to Mrs. Stanger's son, which was thrown in the stove, and he threw the other two away. He intended to destroy the nickels, but they laid about the house until being ound in his room, they were also burned. Five witnesses were called then to prove Wilt's previous good reputation and the case was given to the jury. Judge Acheson said their duty was to discover if any intent to defraud was the purpose of the defendant, and, if not, their verdict should be for acquittal. His charge was in favor of the boy, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty. The de-fendant was then called before the Court and given a lecture on his behavior. Judge Acheson told him that he had made a narrow escape that ought to be a lesson and a warning to him. The jury had taken a merci ul view of his case and had set him

free, and he hoped he would have the proper respect for his liberty. Blakely to Arrive To-Day. Mr. D. Blakely, the General Manager in the United States for the Strauss Vienna Orchestra will arrive in Pittsburg this morning. In a telegram to Mr. Ed. C. 'Boston's anvance subscription for the first day is 2,500 tickets. The public sale is not yet open." In this connection it may be said that several hundred tickets have already been purchased by mail for the Pittsburg engagement.

From silk Department. We are showing this week new patterns in printed ladis silks, in both light and black grounds, the richest goods in JOS. HORNE & Co.'s

Remeatts of Glagbam. Remunts of dress goods Remnants of white goods. Remnants of ribbon. Friday and Saturday, KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave. TITLES WITH FLAWS

That Allow a Large Loophole of Escape for Many Kickers.

JUDGMENTS YET ON THE BOOKS.

Never Having Been Wiped Off, and Which

Blot Property Titles. YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS IN COURTS

There is a judgment on record in this county that has been quite troublesome to a good many people, and many lawyers have stumbled over it in their examination of titles, and yet it is really of as little account as the bull against a certain comet of an-

When Silas M. Bailey was State Treasurer, he gave, as all such officials must do, a bond of \$500,000, on which were Messrs. Henry Clay Frick, the extensive coke manufacturer; E. M. Ferguson, President of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, and other worthy citizens. During his incumbency Mr. Bailey deposited some \$90,000 in a bank, which went to the wall. Suit was brought to recover from Bailey, and he defended on the ground that he was not responsible for the loss, the State not having any designated depository, and the burst bank being considered solvent, and that, all things considered, he could not be held for its failure. The Supreme Court held, however, that he was, and cited rulings of the Supreme Courts of other States. The court held that the Treasurer was an insurer of the safety of the funds of the State, and not even exempt from the consequences of "an act of God," on account of which ordinary insur rs claim exemption.

SOME CASES CITED. A case was cited in which a Treasurer was held responsible, though the building in which the State funds were kept was struck by lightning, and burned with all its contents. And the case was cited in which the estate of a State Treasurer was held responsible for loss, though his house was attacked by burglars and he lost his life in defense of his trust.
Judgment was entered against Bailey and

his bondsmen, and the bondsmen made up a purse and paid it within a week o the decision, contributing some \$7,000 or \$8,000 apiece. The judgment being for \$500,000, makes it look important.

Now this would ordinarily be supposed to

settle the matter, and the bondsmen thought it did. They may have heaved a sigh or two as they drew their checks for their respective shares, but they entered it to the account of profit and loss, and soon ceased to think o it. But some of these gentlemen, notably Messrs. Ferguson and Frick, do a land office business and make many deeds in the course of a year, and each purchaser's lawyer finds an unsatisfied judgment against them—that is, unsatisfied, though paid. Purchasers of realty do not want any shadows on titles, no matter how unsubstantial they may be. They demand that they extend not only to heaven and down to China, but that they be like the ideal wife of Cæsar, above suspicion of any kind. Now though these judgments have been satisfied they are still on record, and owing to a legislative omission, there is no way provided to take them off.

REMEDIES SUGGESTED. Various suggestions of remedy have been made, and the court may be asked to strike the judgments off, but so far nothing has been done. Some people can be made to understand that they are of no importance but not all, and the fact that they cannot be expunged gives any one who wishes thick on a technicality at any stage of deal a chance to do so. expire in two or three years, if regarded as ordinary judgments, but a question as to whether time runs against the Commonwealth. It is the general opinion that the Bar As-

sociation has begun an excellent movement to get rid of legal rubbish, but the fear is that the accumulation is too great to allow of removal by peaceful means. If a time ever arrives when titles to property become so insecure as to be commercially valueless, socialism will get its books in and demand a new deal of cards. Legal matters in this State, it is claimed, are getting too subli-mated entirely, and there ought to be some sort of legislative or legal supolio with power to wipe any judgment off the record

ONLY ONE CASE TAKEN UP.

The United States Grand Jury Will be Discharged This Morning. The grand jury of the United States Court

finished business by noon yesterday and were relieved for the day by Judge Acheson. They were told to report when court opens at 10 o'clock this morning when they will be discharged finally.

They passed on but one case vesterday. that of Thomas Carmody, of Lackawanna county, against whom a true bill for perjury was found. He was a witness before United States Commissioner in the case of Wm. Casterline and others, charged with robbing the Nicholson postoffice. It is al-leged his testimony was false.

Brison Recommended for Mercy

The case of James E. Brison was concluded in the United States Court vesterday. It was begun on Tuesday, and witnesses testified to the defendant sending an obscene letter through t e mail to Mrs. Sarah C. Barr, Est Liberty, and to hearing Brison admitting the offense. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty with a recommendation for mercy.

Judge Acheson Thinks It is Not. An opinion was handed down by Judge Acheson yesterday denying the motion to dismiss the suit of Charles Jutte against John M. Davis, owner of the Bengal Tiger,

on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The plea was made that the vessel was a domestic one, which the court differs from. Counterfeiters' Case Laid Over. A continuance was granted by Judge Acheson yesterday in the case of John Sipes, one of the Somerset county counterfesters, on affidavits to the effect that wit

October. Taken to the Supreme Court. A. V. D. Watterson, Esq., yesterday obtained a writ of certiorari taking to the Supreme Court the record in the case of Henry L. McCaffrey, who was retused a wholesal

iquor license in the Thirteenth ward, Pitts-

nesses could not be secured on account of

short notice. The case was put over until

To-Day's Trial Lists. Common Pleas No. 1-Wittmer vs Allegheny City: Dufford vs Frederick: DuBois, executor Echois et al; same vs Luther et ux; McAllister vs Munhall & Co.; McNeil vs McNeil; Smith & Co

OPERA HOUSE COMPANY APPEALS.

of the Board of Viewers, Thomas N. Miller, Secretary of the Pittsburg Opera House Company, yesterday filed in court the company's appeal from the award of the Board of Viewers in the widening of Diamond street. The petition states that the company has owned the property in question for 18 years. It fronts 130 feet on Diamond street, running through to Fifth avenue, where the front is 84 feet 6 inches. The Opera House is erected on Diamond street. The proposed widening will take 25 feet of their property and destroy the Opera House. The Board of Viewers has fixed the

excess of the damages. of the damages, in justice, they are entitled to receive \$200,000 in excess of the damages. A jury trial of the case is asked for. The Court directed that the Clerk of Councils be ordered to remit to Court all records and proceedings in relation to the widening of Diamond street.

THE DEPOSIT COMPANY INVESTIGATED. What the Probe of the Orphans' Court Re

venled-It is Solid. Safe Deposit Company and report to the Court the manner of investments and the affairs. All trust estates were kept separate from the general business and from each other, so that any estate could be immedi-

auditor's conclusion from the investigation was that the affairs of the corporation are in good condition and are looked after carefully and efficiently, and the corporation is worthy of the confidence of the Court. The assets of the company, including real estate, bonds, mortgages, etc., are \$3,345,497 21. The liabilities are: Capital stock, \$500,000; estates and trusts, \$2,806,105 38; unclaimed valuables, \$50; assets over liabilities, \$39,441 83.

Alexander From Operating the Well.

Oil Company against Thomas Alexander and others, to obtain possession of oil territory in Franklin township, the plaintiff yesterday applied for a writ to prevent the defendants from producing any more pe-troleum from the land.

The perition was granted and the de-fendants allowed ten days to give a bond in the sum of \$20,000 to idemnify the plaintiffs from any injury resulting from the disso-lution of the writ. It was also directed that a person be appointed to take charge of the well and the petroleum produced, pending

The Wheat From the Chaff. In the suit of W. Kraus against C. L. Kreps, an action on a mortgage, a verdict was given yesterday for \$5,985 33.

THE case of John Penman against Matthew Henderson, a suit resulting from the sale of a horse, is on trial before Judge White. CHARLES S. CRAWFORD was appointed Commissioner in the divorce case of Mrs. Eliz-beth Upperman against George Upperman. THE suit of Frank Schiffelbein and wife to property caused by blasting, is on trial be-fore Judge Collier.

JOSEPH SADJUVSKY, a Pole, and Charles Colverly, an Englishman, received naturaliza-tion papers from Judge Acheson in the United THE jury is out in the suit of W. G. Hunte

ers, an action in ejectment to obtain pos of oil territory in Franklin township. A VERDICT for the defendant was given ye man against Allegheny City to recover dam-ages for injury to property caused by the open-ing of Ualifornia avenue.

In the suit of Anna M. Jones, Margaret Banman and others against the Jefferson Gas Company to recover damages for injury to property caused by the laying of a pipe line a verdict was given for \$435 for the plaintiffs. DEPUTY MARSHAL D. N. POMEROY, of New York, received an order of removal yesterday

CLARKSON WANTS A REST.

He Says His Successor Will Not Com

From Pennsylvania. First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson was a west-bound passenger yesterday. He says he will resign about July 1, and that his successor will not come from Pennsylvania. This State is supposed to have its tutl quota of officers. He also said that Mr. Wanamaker was not a candidate for

He has sold his interest in the Des Moines Register, and when he retires will take a long rest.

Keep Them in the Nursery. Hamburg figs should be kept in the nursery, where they are particularly useful in case of constipation or indigestion, as they are liked by children, and are prompt and efficacious in action. 25 cents. Dose one fig. At all druggists. Mack Drug Co., N. Y.

Children's and Misses' Gingham Dresses In Gretchen, Greensway and blouse styles, sizes, 2 to 16 years. Large and choice stock. Jos. HORNE & Co.'s Penn Avenue Stores.

desirable for summer wear, at 75c a yd., regular \$1 quality. HUGUS & HACKE. CHILDREN'S and misses' reefers - all

choice colors and combinations-in right-weight English cloth. JOS. HORNE & Co.'s Penn Avenue Stores.

ANOTHER big remnant sale, Friday and

Saturday, 9th and 10th; one-third off wool

REMNANTS of table linens at about price on Friday and Saturday, May 9 and 10. HUGUS & HACKE.

KNABLE & SHUSTER,

39 Cents. 39 Cents. Surah silks, all colors, including blacks, just marked down. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

powders, waters, elixirs, etc.

AT \$6, worth \$8 to \$14—a bargain—a lot of fine broadcloth shoulder capes, broken assortments, choice colorings—tans, navy, green and grays. In cloak room to-day. ters' office, yesterday arrested Andrew Juharz, a young man o' Duquesne, who is charged by Anna Kosteluk, a young woman JOS. HORNE & Co.'s of the same place, with larceny. The prose-cutrix alleges that Andrew took \$75 from KRAUSE'S HEADACHE CAPSULES are

HOW IT'S DONE HERE THE BILL TAKEN UP DESPITE REPUBLI-

Pittsburg's Excellent Mode of Conducting Her Hospitals.

NOTHING LIKE KING'S COUNTY. Patients Given Plenty of Good Food and

INFECTIOUS DISEASES ARE NO BAR

A few days ago a New York paper

taken the scarlatina. Only two hospitals in Brooklyn admit contagious cases. One of these—St. Catherines—is not large; and was filled to overflowing. The only other place of re uge was King's County Hospital. Thither the gentleman with the scarlatina was forced to go. Although willing to pay for better quarters, he was forced to become an ordinary ward patient. His experiences in the lever ward are highly interesting. Breakfast was so disgustingly bad that none of the patients could eat it. Lunch, as served at 10:30 A. M., consisted of rice gruel and plenty of dry bread. Dinner was the principal meal. For dinner he had dry bread, a little weak soup, and potatoes. At supper came buttered bread, in thick slices, with as little butter as possible, and tea. At night a cup of wretched milk was placed by each hed. An egg was given about four each bed. An egg was given about four times a week. It was broken into a tin pitcher of milk, which was passed around, in a disgusting manner to all the patients in the ward. On Fridays a scrap of fish, very far from fresh, was served, but seldom eaten. This is the patient's account of the treatment accorded to patients in the lever ward of a big Brooklyn hospital.

HOW IT IS DONE HERE. How do the Pittsburg provincials treat the ward patients in the hospitals? Are the methods metropolitan? An attempt was made yesterday by a DISPATCH reporter to find out.

The matron of the West Penn Hospital

and an ex-patient of that institution testi-fied as to the tood supplied in the wards. Both accounts agreed in every respect.

The ward patients at the West Penn are divided into two classes, namely; the convalescents and the non-convalescents. The convalescents are those who have sufficiently recovered to leave their beds, and eat in the dining room. There are three meals sup-plied each day; but additional refreshment s given to all that need it. For the convalescents there is nutritious food, and lots valescents there is nutritious food, and lots of it. At breakfast they get beefsteak, vegetables, bread, butter and coffee, together with porridge for all who ask for it. For dinner there is beef, or mutton, fruit, vegetables, bread and butter, porridge, and ca or milk. On Mondays meat-pie is supplied, and on Fridays, a plentiful help-

supplied, and on Fridays, a plentiful helping of good fish. Soup is given on three days in the week. Chops, or steaks, with tea, coffee or milk, fruit, vegetables, bread and butter, are given for supper. During the night the patient can have a glass replenished with milk, as often as he wishes. And then the milk is excellent. About 18 cows are kept by the hospital, so that they are always sure of their milk supply. It is given perfectly pure to the patients. Stimulants are allowed to such of the convalescents as the physicians think require them.

HOW NON-CONVALESCENTS FARE. Now, as to the non-convalescent or light diet patients. The doctors forbid them too much nourishment. They get soup, cornstarch, milk toast and as much milk as they can drink. The moment they are well cnough to get up they are allowed to join the convalescent patients.

"No charge can be brought against the character of the lood supplied at the West Penn," said the ex-patient before alluded "I never heard any complaints during the two months I spent in the house.

noms in the West Penn have a somewhat better diet than ward patients. But the non-convalescent room patients are treated in much the same manner as their companions in misfortune The exqusite neatness of everything served up to both classes of patients, is in striking scribed as existing in the big Brooklyn

No infectious cases are admitted into the should break out in the house, the patients would be well cared for. A Pitts stricken with fever, scarlating, or any such to him. He will discover that Pittsburg is

INFECTIOUS DISEASES TAKEN. At the Mercy, the Homeonathic and the Allegheny General Hospitals, certain classes of infectious diseases are taken. But o orders the pest house is the only retreat. There are no cases in the house at present, but it is kept thoroughly clean and weil ventilated for the reception of patients. The food given to ward patients in the Mercy and Homecpathic Hospitals is similar to difficulty in most city hospitals is the water. the water supply and its purity become serious considerations. The Mercy and Homeopathic use hydrant water, but

authorities have this supplied to all parts of the institution The King's Hospital patient, although sick so near the great center of literary work, complained bitterly of the want of books and papers in the wards where he was imprisoned. This cannot be said of the Pittsturg hospita.s. The putients are sent lots of literature, but, of course, they would be very happy if they got more. Hours are very leaden-footed in a sick ward, and even the big supply of reading matter our hospitals get is insufficient. However, Pitts-

The Brooklyn patient complains of the hospitals, where the visitor at any hour of the day will find nothing but cleanliness in the bedding.

Brooklyn night watchmen slumber and

neglect their charges. In the Mercy several of the Sisters watch all night, to see that the nurses attend to their duties. In the West

Churches hollow. Arrested for Lurceny. Constable Heiner, of Alderman McMas-

her trunk. He will have a hearing on Saturday.

SILVER IN THE SENATE.

CAN PROTESTS. West Refuses to Assent to a Longer Delay-A Number of Amendments Offered-Two

Substitutes to be Presented. WASHINGTON, May 7 .- In the Senate to-day at 2 o'clock the presiding officer an-nounced that under last Friday's agreement the Senate would proceed to the considera-The Annual Tinkering of the Present Systion of the Senate hill authorizing the issue of Treasury notes on deposit of silver bullion. The bill having been read in extenso, Mr. Stewart rose and said: "I ask unani-

be the 'unfinished business' at 2 o'clock." Mr. Vest objected. He did not know (he said) what arrangements had been made outside of the chamber, nor did he care. His judgment was that the silver bill was the most important bill on the calendar; that it ought to be disposed o; and that it had been unreasonably delayed. He should object to its being put aside for any purpose whatever.

mous consent that the bill just read shall be

postponed until Tuesday next, and shall then

THE REPUBLICAN POSITION. Mr. Plumb agreed with Mr. Veat in regard to the importance of the bill and to its unreasonable delay. He proposed, however, to consent that it should go over till Tuesday on the request of the Senator from Nevads. (Mr. Jones) who had it in charge, and who proposed to open the debate. Mr. Morrill remarked that Senators Jones, who reported the bill, was absent, and desired a few days to prepare for opening the debate upon it. He hoped, therefore, that general onsent would be given to its going over un-

til next Tuesday.

Mr. Vest hoped he would not be considered as capable of intentional discourtesy to any Senator. He knew that the Senator from Nevada had gone to New York. He did not care to state publicly what Mr. Jones had said to him last night in relation to the bill and why it was to be postponed.

There were other considerations besides the personal convenience of anybody, when arrangements were made without consultation with the whole Senate. The bill had been fixed for to-day on Jones' own motion, and now, by an exparte proceeding (it was nothing else) in which the majority of the Senate was not consulted, the bill thrust aside for another week. The Senate might as well meet the issue now. For one, he would not agree to anything except that the bill be taken up and considered now until it should be disposed of.

A FORCIBLE ARGUMENT. Mr. Teller admitted the great force of Mr. Vest's remark as to the unreasonable delay in taking up the bill. He understood, howhas requested that it should be set down for next Tuesday. For himselt, he was ready to go on with the bill now. He was not particularly wedded to it, but he thought that something better would be evolved out of it before it got through. He would not like to seem discourteous to the Senator who had the one in charge and who (by a sort of unwritten law) was entitled to call it up. But for that reason he should have called it up himself long since, and he would not insist now on its being taken up up and discussed in the absence of the Senator rom Nevada.

The presiding officer said: "The Senator from Nevada (Mr. Stewart) asks unanimous consent that the further consideration of this bill be postponed till Tuesday next.

Is there objection?

Mr. Vest—I object.

The consideration of the bill was then proceeded with. Mr. Sherman moved to amend the bill by inserting as a new section a provision repealing all laws that require money deposited in the Treasury under section 5, 522, of the revised statutes to be held as a special fund or the redemption of national bank notes, and covering such money into he Treasury; also covering into ury sums deposited under section 4 of the act of June 20, 1874, "fixing the amount of

United States notes" (being section 6 of the Conger bill).

PLUMB'S AMENDMENT. Mr. Plumb moved to amend the amend ment by inserting a provision that hereafter no funds available for the payment of the public debt (including such as are kept for the redemption of Treasury notes), shall be retained in the Treasury in excess of \$110,-000,000, and made a statement in explana-

tion in advocacy of it. Mr. Snerman opposed Mr. Plumb's amendment. Mr. Allison suggested that, in the absence of Mr. Jones, the silver bill be allowed to go over till Tuesday next. Mr. Vest said that, i'he were the only Senator to object, he would not stand in the way; but several other Senators said that they also ob-

Finally the difficulty was got over, for the day, by the suggestion on the part of Mr. Sherman that the Senate proceed to executive business. No vote was taken on either of the pending amendments, and Mr. Vest and Mr. Teller gave notice of substitutes, which they would offer for the whole bill.

LARRABEE IS A FREE MAN. After Fourteon Years' Imprisonment He is

Released. Charles Larrabee, an inmate of the Riverside Penitentiary, whose story was published in Monday's DISPATCH, was released yesterday from that institution. He had been in the penitentiary tor 14 years, and for several years since was head baker. He was sentenced in Venango county on a

His pardon was recommended by the Board of Pardons at Harrisburg a few days ago and granted. Larrabee did not in orm the officials when he was released where he intended to go, or what trade he would pur-sue. Since his confinement he has learned several trades, and has educated himself thoroughly.

FOR BEATING THEIR FATHER. Two Woods' Run Gentlemen Who Will h

Given a Hearing To-Day. John Spoehr and Andrew Spoehr, Jr. will have a hearing before Alderman Foley, of Woods' Run, to-day, on a charge of assault and battery. The prosecutor is Andrew Spoehr, Sr., father of the defend-

firm. He alleges that his two sons had frequently threatened to beat him, and c rried out their threat in a vigorous manner last Saturday. A Meeting to Raise Funds. Mayor Gourley has accepted the position

of honorary chairman of the Scotch-Irish

congress to be held here, and will issue a

call for a citizens' meeting to be held in

He is over 60 years of age and very in

Old City Hall on Saturday afternoon, to make arrangements to defray the expenses of the occusion.

A Fine Showing. Secretary D. P. Corwin returned vester day from the annual meeting of the P., V & C. road at Philadelphia. The old officers and board of directors were se-elected. There was an increase in earnings of \$282, 854 79 over last year.

A Freight Meeting.

The Pittsburg Committee of Freight Agents will meet in the Lake Shore office this morning to get rid of a lot of unim-portant business that has accumulated. The agents say that nothing special is to be con-

Henry Fowhl will have a hearing before Alderman Foley to-day to answer a charge of keeping a ferocious dog. William Gin-ness made the information.

## **AMERICAN ROADWAYS**

The Highway Question Surely Approaching Its Crisis.

PATHMASTERS A RURAL NUISANCE

tem a Prodigal Waste. PLEASURE AND PROSPERITY INVOLVED

Acqually we have the Yankee privilege saying something about the wretchedness of American roads, as also annually we have the privilege of working under our ignorant pathmasters. It is not much of a franchise, but as it is for the present the best we have, I propose to cast in my lot with the growl-

ers. But really there is some prospect of better times. On general principles I should say the probabilities are that the road question is very near its crisis. Something will soon be done to put an end to the saying, "American roads are the worst in the world." Our highways are the worst, and our iron roads are the best in the world. This shows that when the people get really to face the subject they will make a thorough matter of the study, and we shall have as good a system of road making as science can

teach us. The trouble has been heretofore the vastness of the demand. It has never seemed possible to do anything more than a local mending of our ways, and that could only be "a drop in the bucket." Our population has spread over the continent a good deal faster than it could pave the way. Pioneers have been compelled to content themselves with cordurey through swamps, and hogback dirt roads elsewhere.

ROAD COMPANIES MUST GO.

The turnpikes which were laid out through New England and New York, but more particularly through the Southern States, were never popular. A farmer would drive three or four miles to get around a tollgate; and really he had good reason for doing so, for the turnpike and its successor, the plank road, were not run for the people, but for the advantage of a few corporators. As little work was done as possible, and as high toll as possible collected. Gradually the roads became impassable, and the system dropped out. One State after another refused to continue the companies. You will find here and there about the Atlantic States the relies and ruins of the plank roads, adding

to the discom ort of a country drive.

What the turnpikes did for the advance of civilization I do not care to discuss. We are through with the plan of getting, or trying to get, decent highways by means of chartered companies. The American people like to do things themselves, and to feel that they are doing it; and they like very much the town meeting, in which to dis-That is the only reason why the pathmaster system has so long been tolerated. It is eminently a self-reliant system. The town meeting discusses and settles a few of the main points, concerning bridges and special

improvements, and then gives over the di-rection of the path care to pathmasters. That these masters of the path can know nearly nothing of the principles of road making stands to reason. Most of them do not even know that there are any such

principles. They have no opportunity reading on the subject, and not one in a ousand has given the matter any

THE PATHMASTER EVIL. It may not be advisable and popular to say that the average American citizen, with all his assumed knowledge of affairs, does very little thorough thinking about even very common affairs, but it is nevertheless true. We tackle too many topics to be precise with any. Certainly our notions of road-making are very crude. There is not merely a pathmaster to every town, but one for every district, and he is appointed newly each year. Generally the office goes from one to another through the whole district, not excepting our very newly imported citizen, whose papers are just made out, and who at 50 casts the first vote of his lie. It is not scandalizing the average American citizen to say that under such a system he is the model of incompetency. is some dignity in the office of master of the roads, and for a time it gives a little power. The official, instead of studying the best methods of roadmaking, summons his neighbors to obey his orders. Not any vast amount of obedience, however, for the work-ers systematically do as near nothing as Americans can, "Working out the road tax" has become proverbially descriptive of shirking. When any work really is done a quarrel ensues. Some one is aggrieved or compelled to work a day or half a day more than he considers legal. Every possible service in the street is expected to

the tax, and if not "allowed," a fend HOW WE UNMAKE ROADS.

Prof. Shaler, in an article in Scribner last year, gave a hair pen portrait of the way the work is done: "Arriving on the ground long after the usual time of beginning a day's work, the roadmakers proceed to dis cuss the quest on or road making and other matters o public concern until slow-acting conscience convinces them that they should be about their task. Then then, with much side ditches and plaster the same on the center of the road. A plow is brought into requisition which destroys the best part of the roadside, and the soft mass of turf is also heaped upon the central parts of the way. The cradle holes are filled with the same material. An hour or two is consumed at noon by lunch, and a further discussion or public and private affairs. A little work is done in the a ternoon, and at the end of the day the road making is abandoned until the

next year.' The system, in fact, is very bad for the road, but worse for the roadmakers. It teaches them two very bad habits—one, that doing poor, ineffective, thoughtiess work; and the other to cheat about the payment of honest day's work. The average day's service is not three hours of square work. If or no other reason but its demoralizing influence, the system should be abolished. It is the invitation to the meanest trickery

anywhere discoverable in our manners. ROAD-MAKING HINTS. But question the pathmaster as to his

otion of a road-what it should be and how to make it. Should it be broad or narrow? Invariably the dirt is laid up, and in more advanced communities, where gravel s drawn, it also is laid up, in a ridge, a little wider than a wagon. The result is a couple of parallel ruts, which work deeper and more hopeless as the rains increase. The roadbed, if made at all, should be more than wide enough for two wagons to meet and pass, and wide enough to induce teams to travel without ollowing each other in a single line. In fine, the old style narrow road was a great blessing in the pioneer days when teams were lew and carriages node. But wherever travel increases the roudbed should be widened to accommodate

bed low rather than raise it high in the center. The slope from center to side should not be over two or three inches-just enough to shed water. When the center is high no advantage is gained, but every cut or hole works disaster. The main object is not to get rid of water, but to avoid ruts and holes. This position assumes, however, one thing-

vs Lanahau; Penwell vs Howley & Co.; Williams vs Rothemend; Stock vs Firgle et al; Mc Intire vs McClandless; Kuhn vs Russell Manu facturing Company; Barnhart vs McKallip & fancy styles of mahogany, antique oak, French walnut, etc. These are cash prices, 39 Cents. 39 Cents. Co.
Common Pleas No. 2-McFall, Hetzel & Co.
vs McKeesport and Yourbiogheny Ice Company; Rankin vs Hermes: Henry vs Wall: Harraid & McDonald vs Harmes; Hall vs Chizons
Traction Company; Schulz vs Pittsburg, McKeesport and Yaughiogheny Railroad Company; Seavey vs Feilbach; Coursin vs Shrader. ew Importations Opened To-Day at Or Surah silks, all colors, including blacks, but you can arrange to get one of these For Keeping a Ferocious Dog. Hosiery Counter. Marked down. Knable & Shuster, 35 Fifth ave. Black Silk Lace Floundings and Skirtings pianos on payments to suit your own con-venience. De not fail to see them, or send for circular, to Alex. Ross, 137 Federal st., The largest assortment to be seen any \$1 a yard to the very finest, all are extra where in cotton, lisle and silk-ready FOR bargains in handkerchiefs, go JOS. HORNE & Co.'s Penn Avenue Sto Penn Avenue Stores.

PITTSBURG. THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1890. It Asks for a Jury Trial to Settle the Award

Clean Bedclothes.

amounto' damages due to and payable by the company and have ordered them to pay published a sensational article, on the adto the city \$8,000, the amount of benefits in ventures of a Brooklyn gentleman who had They state that the viewers have allowed no damages for the building destroyed, nor for the rent or income from it, and that instead of paying \$5,000 for benefits in excess of the damages.

J. C. McCombs, who was appointed by the Orphans' Court to audit the accounts of the security afforded to those by or for whom its engagements are held, filed his report yesterday. He stated that he had made a horough investigation of the company's

ately settled or passed over to any successor in the trust. The investments are almost exclusively in mortgages on real estate. The company has paid a 6 per cent divi-dend on the stock for five or six years. The

TO PUT THE DAMPERS ON.

The McCalmont Oil Company Will Prevent In the electment suit of the McCalmont

and others against Edward Jennings and oth-

for Mr. Tollmer, alias Reuben Spear, charged with making use of the mail to defraud. He was taken to Lockport, N. Y., last night. in this matter far superior to Brooklyn.

> that supplied in the West Penn. A great During the summer months especially

put it through a very careful filtering proexcellent water, and during the summer the

HEMSTITCHED black nuns' veilings, very burgers are much better off than Brooklyn, and that is something to plume ourselves on CLEAN BED CLOTHING. dirty bed linen and the uncom ortable mattresses and pillows given him. No such accusation can be brought against Pittsburg

> Penn, Homeopathic and Allegheny General ospitats, officials or experience do similar The conclusion to be arrived at from all this is that Pittsburg hospitals are palaces compared to those or Brooklyn. In food, in cleanliness and in attention to the comforts of the sick, Pittsburg can beat the City of

nore plea ant and convenient to take than 20c sateens to go at 1114c Friday and Saturday. KNABLE & SHUSTER,