FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Major Brown Says Citizens Can Import and Sell in Original Packages.

THE BROOKS LAW NOWHERE

And the Only Remedy Left is Amending the Constitution of the United States.

SUSTAINED BY OTHER LAWYERS

Local Liquor Men Will Fight Such Houses and They Are Not Afraid the Trade Will be Injured.

A LIVELY SQUABBLE IN THE SENATE.

Leading Statesmen Indulge in an Acrimonio Debate Over the Matter, and Call Each Other Barsh Names,

TALK OF STARTING PACKAGE HOUSES HERB

The general opinion of local lawvers is that the law as laid down in the original package case applies to residents as well as non-residents. Major Brown even holds that the liquor can be drank on the premises by the buyer. An attempt was made yesterday to bring up the matter in the Senate, but it failed. Some harsh language was indulged

Various rumors were affoat yesterday of men who had been refused a license who intended to open "original package" houses under the decision of the United States Supreme Court, but invariably when run down the people were not ready to say what they would do. It was stated that Finchs' intended to open branch houses in Washington and Findleyville, both towns being in prohibition districts. The firm, it was stated, would then ship their liquor to Ohio, and send it back, under the decision. Lawyers say it could be done by changing the stamp on the packages. Mr. W. E. Lippincott, the Smithfield street distiller, is authority for the above statements. He says Mr. Finch told him that he was thinking of starting the branch houses, but Mr. Lippincott was afraid it

J. K. Durr, when asked whether the re-

think of opening up here. I believe a person could sell as agent from another State in the original package with entire safety. I have rented my house here for another business and do not care to make any other arrangement in this city."

A report was current vesterday that Bert. ram Strier, of the Southside, intended starting an "original package" house at No. 56 South Twelfth street. He applied for license, but was refused, and is now a bartender for Jacob Rhode, The report was declared to be groundless last night, and that there had been no thoughts of such a move on the part of Mr. Strier.

#### OPINIONS OF LAWYERS. THEY AGREE THAT THE OPINION IS A SWEEPING ONE.

Mejor Brown Says Auy Citizen Can Impor Liquer and Sell It at Once in the Original Package-Can Only be Stopped by Amending the National Constitution.

"What do you think of that United States Supreme Court decision," said the big policeman at the corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue yesterday to Frank Woog, the hotel man. "Oh, it doesn't amount to much," the lat-

ter carelessly replied. "It doesn't, eh," ejaculated the copper. "Well, I think it amounts to a good deal. It has torn up the city."

This is only a slight incident of the interest taken in the discussion by everybody. The liquor men were early on the alert, and the lawyers' offices were flooded with them asking for opinions. The attorneys were all at sea, and some of them could scarcely realize that the Supreme Court had take such extreme views on the importation of liquor. Judge Fetterman smiled up his sleeve waen he remembered that he had stolen a march of a few days on his legal brethren.

Twitted the Judge. A number of his colleagues had good-naturedly twitted the Judge when he declared the Brooks law and all prohibitory enactments had been knocked skyward by the "original package" decision

Surely you were not quoted correctly. said John S. Lambie to the Judge "Yes, I was," the latter replied.
"Oh, bosh! Why, your position is ridicu-That is not in the opinion. "But read it, Mr. Lambie," insisted the Judge, and thereupon Mr. Lambie sat down, and taking up a Disparce, he be-

gap to wade through the decision.

As the force of the Chief Justice's language commenced to dawn upon him, his eyes opened wider, and when he had fin ished, he said: "Well, Fetterman, you are right; but it is bad law," and Judge Fetterman laughed heartily as he remembered the

The Legal Side Many of the lawyers hadn't read the opinion, and were not prepared to talk at first when seen yesterday. Some had glanced over it carelessly, and had come to the conclusion that there was nothing in it to get excited over. Others held that the law only applied to non-residents, and it would be an exceedingly risky thing for a citizen of this State to import liquors and sell them once in the original packages. Without doubt from his experience and recognized ability the opinion of no other man at the bar would carry greater weight than Major A. M. Brown's. The Major had read the decision in THE DISPATCH in

the mothing, and when questioned by a re-porter was prepared to answer clearly and explicitly. Said he: "If this opinion of the Chief Justice is correctly reported, and I haven't any doubt that it is, then it simply means that any man in any State can import liquora, open up a place and sell them in the orig-inal packages once with perfect impunity in

It is a constitutional question, and nothing but a change in the Constitution can correct it. Not even Congress can pass laws to stop the importation and the first sale, for such laws would be unconstitutional. The only way that the sale of liquor in this manner can be prevented is by an amendment to the National Constitution."

"But," interrupted the interviewer, "in this case it was a non-resident of the State who did the selling. Can any citizen of Pennsylvania import and sell once in the original packages?"
"Certainly, that is exactly the right that

the opinion gives to every man. It makes no distinctions between persons, and whether a man is a resident or non-resident that doesn't make any difference. Why should the Supreme Court give a citizen of West Virginia a privilege that is denied to a citizen of Pennsylvania?"

Local Laws No Good.

The local laws in such a case will not apply, and prohibition whether by the Brooks law or in any other form is a dead letter as long as this decision stands. And it is well that it is so. What is the use of prohibiting traffic in one State when liquor can be obtained in another. How ridicu-lous it was in the days of local option. I remember in this vory ward where we are now the local option law prevailed, but not in the next one, and all a man had to do to get a drink was to cross the street. Well, he easily got it, but the law made him walk

a short distance to get it."
"Can the buyer from these original package houses drink the liquor on the premises?" "Yes, if a man has the right to buy, he

can drink it wherever he pleases, either in the house or out on the pavement.

Cannot Prevent It. There is no law in the State to prevent it. and I doubt if one could be legally passed It the buyer pulls the cork out of the bottle and drinks it in the package house, he can do it without any danger. This opinion of the Supreme Court is based on the principle that inter-State commerce cannot be interfered with by the States. It is possible that a State could pass laws to regulate and control traffic between its own people. For instance, the State could place a reasonable tax on these imported liquors, but it must not be higher than the tax im-posed on its citizens. It couldn't either be so high as to act as a bar to the importation. People after a remedy must amend the Constitution of the United States."

What Mr. Christy Says. B. C. Christy was the next lawyer approached, and at first he held the opinion proached, and at first he held the opinion that only non-residents could import and sell. He then began to suggest various plans how this feature of the law could be easily evaded by any citizens, if he were so inclined or cared to put himself and his family to some inconvenience. But Mr. Christy concluded to go over the decision again, and when he had he said the language was so pains and direct that he no runge was so plain and direct that he no

ger had any doubt about the question of esidence. Any citizen of the United States ald import and sell once in the original ackages under the decision. What will be the effect of this decision? Well, that is bard to tell. It is broad and far reaching in its acope, but I think in the end it will react against the liquor men. It only illustrates to what degree of lawlessness the liquor men will descend in the pursuit of their business. The people will stand a little of this sort of

thing, but not too much of it. The Majority Must Rule. J. K. Durr, when asked whether the report that he intended to open a liquor store and sell in original packages under the decision replied:

"Having been refused a retail license, I expect to go to Onio and open a wholesale house. Having about 500 barrels of whisky their products, will only result in time in

a national prohibitory law."
When William S. Pier, Esq., was asked for his opinion of the decision, he said: "I am not inclined to go as far as some people do in their interpretation of it. I don't think it is so sweeping. There are several phases of the question that have been over oked, and I should consider it a risky business for a citizen to embark in the riginal package trade without a license. Mr. Pier then carefully reread the pinion, and he had to admit that it was a good deal stronger than he thought it was, still he was inclined to lean toward the

authority of the State laws, High License Set Back. "It really does look to me," be continued, "as if high license had received a severe blow. The decision impliedly gives a citizen the right to import and make one sale before the liquor becomes subject to the State laws. Following out the decision to its logical sequence it discriminates against the home manufacturer. That is, the benville or Youngstown brewer could sell his beer to agents here, while the local brewer would not be allowed to do so. This is a case where a national and State law are tagonistic, not in principle, but in effect, "But the liquor could not be drunk of the premises. The Brooks law would pre-vent that. At this point the State laws would apply with full force. But here is another point that might make some dif-ference. According to the facts in the case

this was not a criminal prosecution. It was a suit brought to recover the value of property that had been confiscated. No attempt had been made to sell it, and under such circumstances the Court might have acted otherwise. I would advise peo-

people thinking of entering the original

package business to go slow." Major Brown Correct. Cyrus C. Brock said that Major Brown was probably correct in the position he had taken, but the decision did not go that far, and it is better to abide by just what it says. When you attempt to add to or take from a law, you are liable to get into trouble. Mr. Brock insists that the law only applies to non-residents at present, though he left the impression that if a test case were made the

sourt would extend it to citizens. There is also considerable discussion among the liquor men as to what an original puckage is, Mr. Brock says that it is the oox or package that is delivered to the common carrier; that if it contains beer in bot-tles and the package is broken and one bot-le is taken out and sold that the sale comes under the State law, and is illegal, but if the peer is delivered to the carrier by the bottle for transportation that then it can be sold in

Mr. Brock suggests that if the original package business becomes profitable that the railroads could easily make cars to carry

liquor in small packages. The Law Plain Enough. F. C. McGirr, also thinks that the law is plain enough, and it does not apply to citi-zens. A foreigner, brewer or distiller can ship his product to his agent in a State, and

hat agent can sell it. Mr. McGirr says that there is nothing new in the decis and that foreign liquor men have always done this. "If the decision means what Judge Fetter-

man says it does," said W. R. Errett, Esq., "then all I have to say is that the opinion is based on filmsy reasoning."

W. D. Moore said: "I have not seen the

decision, but what is meant by 'original package' in this instance is the package as it comes into the State, no matter whether it be a quart or a barrel." Judge Slagle said he did not feel like expressing an opinion on the matter unless it came before him in the regular way.

Judge White said he had nothing to say, and hurried as fast as comported with ju-dicial dignity to the classic shades of Sewickley.

Judge Collier said he might have had an opinion if he had seen the decision, but did not care to talk regarding it in the absence of information.

Judge Magee said he hadn't seen the

spite of the Brooks law or any other form of prohibition that the State may contrive.

Must Change the Constitution.

It is a constitutional question, and nothing but a change in the Constitution can corinformation on the subject.

> WHAT LIQUOR MEN SAY. THE MAJORITY OF THEM NOT PLEASED WITH THE LAW.

Some Think the Local Trade Will Not Isjured-They Will Make It Hot for Original Package Houses-Chief Brown Will Enforce the State Laws.

The liquor men as a rule don't like the decision. They could be found in groups in each other's store discussing the situation Some had consulted their lawyers, but the attorneys couldn't give them much satisfac-tion. The language seemed plain enough, but still they were not quite sure that the law gave citizens a right to exercise it.

"This law won't hurt us much," said W. J. Friday. "The "original package men, even if they do open branch houses in Pittsburg, wouldn't be able to compete with the man who pays a high license. The question turns on what a package is. It is the box in which the goods are shipped. Legal and Illegal Sales.

"For example, I import wine from Europe by the case containing so many bottles. If I break it and take out a If I break it and take out a bottle I become an illegal liquor seller and am liable to the State laws. But if the liquor is shipped in smaller packages the expense would be so great that they couldn't begin to sell at the prices offered by the local retail men, unless the quality is very inferior. Besides that, a buyer would not be allowed to drink the buyer would not be allowed to drink the liquor on the premises, and if it were a case of wine, no man could get away with that much snyhow.

"Of course we have the same privilege in other States that the foreigner has in Pennsylvania. No, I have no intention of opening any branch houses, or of going into the original package business." Can't Understand It.

Mr. T. D. Casey was found in rather a confused state of mind. He confessed frankly that he didn't understand the decision, though he had read it several times, and he was anxious to get any light he could. He had always understood that the original package was the form in which the liquor was put up by the producer, but the dissenting judges in their opinion stated that the original package could be of any size, and this is what floored Mr. Casey.

"If," continued Mr. Casey, "this decision means that any citizen can import and sell important selfliquor once in the original package then our business is revolutionized, and if it is con-

fined to non-residents, then it is a very strong eneroachment. I suppose that the result will be that all the small retail dealers next year will not take out license." Would Hurt the Business. Would flurt the Besiness.

Mr. Casey was looking ahead and could see any number of people engaged in his business, and realizing that with the competion came less trade and profit. This, in fact, was the view taken by many of the local liquor men, and all such held that the decision would injure their business. Mr. U. E. Lippencott, the Smithfield distiller, was of this opinion, and he had already heard of several whisky men who intended to go into the original package trade. He to go into the original package trade. He couldn't see that his business would be helped much by going into other States and working for trade.

Mr. Bennett, of Bennett Bros., said the

greatest injustice would be done the licensed trader who has paid his \$500 for the privilege to sell, which the Supreme Court nullifies by allowing a man who pays noth-ing to compete with him.

Surprise to Prohibitionists. A. Guckenheimer & Bros. did not think the trade would be affected by the decision. They thought it would upset the calculaprohibitionists, for law they could now sell in prohibitory dis-tricts. Mr. Guckenheimer doubted that a foreign liquor man could ship his product

nto licensed territory and sell it.

Joseph Wainwright said he didn't believe any attempt would be made to sell under the law in Pittsburg. He thought it was a dangerous matter, and any man who did it would be sued. He expressed the opinion that there enough saloons now in Pittsburg, and the business would be fairly onducte Other liquor dealers seen spoke in a sim-

Chief Brown said last evening: "If a man attempts to act under this decision and opens a wholesale house in this city without paying license I will order his arrest. I do not hold my position for the purpose of dis-criminating in Federal decisions. A man trying to violate our State laws in that manner will be arrested. We will let the courts

TROUBLE IN THE SENATE. CAUSED BY THE RECENT ORIGINAL PACK.

AGE DECISION. by Effort to Pass a Bill Covering the Matter Falls-A Passage at Arms Between Honr and Plumb-Other Articles that Will be Affected.

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- Among the measures reported to-day in the Senate was the bill subjecting imported liquors to the provisions of the laws of the several States. In connection with the latter bill, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, who reported it from the Judiciary Committee, said that he would ask the Senate to take it up for consideration at an early day. Mr. Hoar, a member of the Judiciary Committee, explained that the bill had been rendered necessary by the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States holding that intoxicating liquors manufactured in one State and conmanufacturer or his agent, cannot be inter-fered with by States. The Court had inti-mated that States could not pass such prohibitory or regulating statutes without the

permission of Congress.

He fully concurred in the purpose of the bill, but he supposed that the principle of the Court's opinion extended to other things than distilled spirits (to opium, for instance), and he should have preferred that the bill should have applied to all ar-ticles which States might adesire to prohibit the sale of. However, in order not to delay action in the matter he had assented to the

Mr. Edmunds, also a member of the Judiciary Committee, expressed the same idea. He was of the opinion that, philosophically, the bill ought to be a comprehensive one and to cover all the things that the States should have a right to forbid as relating to health and safety, but for the reasons stated by Mr. Hoar he had assented to the report of the bill limited to intoxicating liquors. After further discussion by Mr. Vest, Mr. Edmunds and Mr. Wilson, of Iown, Mr. Plumb desired to know what question was before the Senate and was informed by the Vice President that there was no question pending.

He then amended the regular order, and

when Mr. Hoar desired to make some fur-ther remarks, Mr. Plumb objected and insisted on the regular order. Mr. Hoar re-marked that he had never seen such an ex-hibition of boorishness before. "Then it is because you never look into a glass," was the retort of Mr. Plumb.

Original Package Case in Maine. BANGOR, May 14.-The first "original package" case in Bangor was before the package" case in Bangor was before the Municipal Court yesterday. Officers had seized a 16-gallon and 8-gallon keg of ale in James McGuire's storehouse. McGuire testified that he was an agent, receiving liquor from Massachusetts, and he intended to sell in the original packages. Judge Brett announced that he would deliver his decision in a two days. ACCUSED OF PERJURY

That is the Charge Two Democratic Congressmen Make Against

JAMES CAMPBELL, OF PITTSBURG.

A Tariff Affidavit That is Alleged to Be Entirely False.

THE GLASS WORKER IS NOT DISMAYED. He Comes Back at Ria Opponents in a Decidedly

In the House yesterday Bynum, of Indiana, accused Glass Worker James Campbell of perjury. Wilson, of West Virginia, su pported the charge. Colonel Bayne said that he would as soon believe Campbell as either of his colleagues. The labor leader himself talks in a vigorous style.

Vigorous Manner.

WASHINGTON, May 14.-During the progress of the tariff debate to-day Mr. Mc-Millen, of Tennessee, alluded to Mr. Campbell, of Pittsburg, a glassworker, asking for protection from foreign labor, while he was charged with importing foreign labor in violation of the contract labor law. Mr. Bergen, of New Jersey, ventured to say that Mr. Campbell was a Democrat.

Mr. Byrum, of Indiana, said that on the contrary Mr. Campbell was an ardent supporter of Harrison. Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylbania, testified to the good reputation enjoyed by Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Bynum denounced Campbell as a perjurer. Campbell had come before the Ways and Means Committee and had held a consultation with the gentleman from West Virginia (Mr. Wilson) and himself, and then had gone away and made an affi-dayit which was false from beginning to end, and had Campbell ever come into his (Mr. Bynum's) district, he would be in a prison cell to-day.

A QUESTION OF VERACITY. Mr. Bayne said that he would take Mr. Mr. Bayne said that he would take Mr. Campbell's word as soon as he would take that of the gentleman from Indiana, and he knew them both. Campbell was the chosen representative of a large organization of reputable workingmen, and any insult or indignity offered to him was offered to them. Though they were in the House of Representatives there was no authority under the Constitution for was no authority under the Constitution for any member to assail the character and rep-

any member to assail the character and rep-utation of a citizen.

Mr. Wilson, of West Virginia, confirmed what the gentleman from Indiana had said. Campbell had had an interview with the gentleman and himself. He had then gone away and made an absolutely false affidavit. Afterward, to bolster up the statement, he made an affidavit, 10,000 copies of which were scattered over his CMr.

peeped out to see who was there. The very entrance to the Capitol was closed in order to keep anybody from ing in but those the majority would allow. They admitted the manufacturers, but if honest labor came and knocked at the door it was not admitted.

Mr. Candler, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment fixing the rate of duty on lamp chimneys at 45 per cent ad valorem. Most 55 to 70. Having considered 16 of the 156 pages of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

CAMPBELL STRIKES BACK. HE SAYS THAT HIS AFFIDAVIT WAS STRICTLY TRUE. The Interesting Interview Which Lad

the Dispute-A Challenge to Bynum and Wilson to Make Good Their Accusations by Sworn Testimony.

Mr. Campbell was seen last night in regard to the charges made by Messra, Bynum and Wilson. He did not seem in the least disturbed about the matter, and said that nothing else could be expected from them He said that when they stood up on the floor and made such a statement of the case it was a lie, and, as for catching him in Bynum's district, he had nothing to fear, and if Mr. Bynum was around next fall he would probably see him right there. He had made affidavit to his statements, which are the bone of contention, and had again and sgain challenged Messrs. Bynum and Wilson to make a counter affidavit, but they have not

done so.

Mr. Campbell then went on to explain ne was in Washington, as a member of the legislative committee of the Glassworkers' Association. The committee was working earnestly to defeat the Mills bill. He had letters by which he hoped to gain an audience with the President, and it was while seeking this audience that he was introduced to Messrs. Bynum and Wilson, in the rooms of the Ways and Means Committee. In his argument with them he compared the relative wages of glassworkers in Eu-rope and the United States and said that in England the workmen only received \$15 per month. Messrs. Bynum and Wilson said that was good wages. Mr. Campbell asked how a man could keep a family on that amount, and the reply was that if the man had a little home he could get along comfortably enough.

The statement was published in the Pitts-

arg papers, and copied by the Wheeling atelligencer, the editor of which wrote him asking if he would make affidavit to the statement. This he did. If Mr. Wilson or anyone else's district had been flooded wit circulars Mr. Campbell did not do it.

# STRIKES ADD DIGNITY.

An Important Question to be Reised in the Railway Conductors' Convention. PRPECIAL TREEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

ROCHESTER, May 14.—The 320 delegates to the order of Railway Conductors met in business session this atternoon at the City Hall and devoted five hours to a discussion of the annual reports. No information con cerning the proceedings was made public.
In the lobbies of the hotels the discussion of the question of strikes has been rather lively at times. The constitution of the order contains a provision against strikes, and many of the members believe that this prohibition causes the order to be less highly esteemed and its utterances to be more lightly regarded by the railways. No test, however, of the relative strength of the strike and anti-strike fac-tions has yet been made. There is a consid-erable sprinkling of railway officers of a higher grade than conductors present. These officials give force and dignity to the anti-strike party.

THE MEN VICTORIOUS. A BIG VICTORY FOR THE RAILROAD EM-

After Patient Waiting They Have a Hear-

THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1890--TWELVE

ing, and Their Case is Favorably Considered by the Employers Advancing Their Wages.

TERRE HAUTE, IND., May 14.-For several days there have been quiet rumors of trouble on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad between the engineers and firemen and the company. When Grand Chief Sargen of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen arrived home to-night he was met by reporter to whom he gave the particulars. Thirty days ago a local grievance committee of engineers and firemen on the road waited on President Barnard, at Cincinnati, and asked for more wages, besides changes in several rules.

President Barnard asked for time. On May 3 he offered some concessions to the engineers, who declined them unless the

engineers, who declined them unless the firemen were recognized.

On May 5 Grand Chief Arthur, of the engineers, and Grand Chief Sargent called on President Barnard, who received them courteously as individuals, but recused to treat with them as official representatives of their Brotherhood. The local committee then recused to have further consultation with President Barnard.

Chief Sargent, as President of the Supreme Council of Federation of Railway employes, which consists of three grand officers of each of the orders of Firemen, Brakemen, Brotherhood Conductors and Switchmen, called a meeting of the council, which was held yesterday. A communicawhich was held yesterday. A communica-tion in the name of the council was sent to President Barnard asking for an

interview which was granted at 2 o'clock. At 5 o'clock an agreement was reached by which the labor organizations reached by which the labor organizations were recognized for the first time on this road, an increase in wages obtained and changes in the rules to the benefit of the men. The engineers' pay was increased to 3 2-11 cents a mile for passenger engineers, 4 cents for freight engineers, four cents for for and six wheelers, and 4½ cents for consolidated engines. Heretofore freezen consolidated engines. Heretofore firemen have received 50 per cent of the pay of engineers. Hereafter they will receive 54

One of the important changes in the rules One of the important changes in the rules is that seniority is to prevail in promotions on divisions. One of the interesting features of the settlement is that the Federated Council, which the engineers have so far abstained from membership, secured benefits for the engineers. The new scale of wages is now in harmony with that in force on competing lines.

## CELEBRATED THEIR FIRE.

The Tenth Anniversary of Milton's Con

Sugration the Occasion of a Fete. MILTON, PA., May 14 .- The tenth anniversary of the Milton fire was celebrated today. Special trains began to arrive in the of which were scattered over his (Mr. Wilson's) district. In the public press and on every stump he had felt it his duty to denounce Campbell as a perjurer and to declare that his affidavit was, from top to bottom, a lie.

BAYNE'S REJOINDER.

Mr. Bayne said that he knew nothing about the affidavit, but never would believe a charge of this kind until the man had been convicted in a court of justice. In the course of some further remarks Mr. Bynum said that the Committee on Ways and Means, in the formation of its bill, had closed the doors of the Capitol against the labor of the country, but admitted the manufacturers. The majerity of the committee raised the curtain and peeped out to see who was there.

curred on May 14, 1880. It broke out at the car factory in the upper part of the town. There was a high wind, and the flames spread until nearly the entire town was reduced to ashes, destroying over 400 houses and making 600 families homeless. Some of the wealthiest men lost their all, but to-day Milton is as beautiful as before the unrelenting flames visited her, and fully as rich. Among the oldest buildings destroyed was the historic stone mansion of ex-Governo

### A YOUTHFUL MISANTHROPE Fails to Write the Prize Essay and There-

fore Commits Suicide. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

DENVER, May 14 .- Once a year the Attic Debating Society, whose members belong to the High School, offer prizes for the best essay. Among those that competed at last night's meeting was James 1. Mosier, a lad of 17 years, who at the last moment failed in what he had hoped to make the finest effort of his life. Humiliated at the outcome of the debate the young man declined to accept the invitation of a party of friends to join them at an ice cream party, but repaired to his home, where he secured a revolver and put an end to his life by shooting himself through the heart. The following letter was found on his person:

To ALL-I have long thought life upon this earth was worth little to me, but I have now earth was worth little to me, but I have now become thoroughly convinced of the fact. Hope that you will all forgive me for my last rash act, but remember death comes to us all sconer or later. I send my parting love to all my old schoolmates, and wish them the best possible success throughout their long path of trial. To you, my dear relatives, I bid you all a sad farewell and hope you will not take this to heart, as it is all for the best, and God grant I may see you all in the hereafter. With the best wishes for you all I bid you an everlasting farewell. Steve and Essie, try and live honorable and upright lives, and remember me silways as your affectionate brother, I name Harry James as one. The rest may be any of my other friends. Farewell.

J. S. HIRSH,

# A TEXT BOOK COMBINE.

Four Great School Publications Companie Organized Into One. Sr. Louis, May 14.—The new America

School Book Company, recently organized by the four great school book publishing firms of the country, Antwerp, Bragg & Co., of Cincinnati, and D. Appleton & Co., A. S. Barnes & Co., and Ivison, Phinney & Co., of New York, have acquired the controlling interest in the Standard School Book Company, of St. Louis. The Standard is the most extensive school book con-cern outside of the combination. It owns the copyrights of the books supplied under the new Indiana law, but the Indiana contractors announce that the deal will not prevent them from carrying out their contract with the State, which will be fulfilled just the same as if the Standard Company had not gone into the combination.

HITTING THE LOTTERY SCHEMERS. Governor Buckner Signs a Bill Repealing

Charter. FRANKFORT, KY., May 14.-Governor Buckner to-day signed a bill repealing the charter of the Paducah Woodenware Company, dealing a fatal blow to a famous lotery scheme.
"Policy Bill" Smith, of Cincinnati, owns the franchise, and operates policy shops in Covington under it. This bill will compel

Granted on Injunction. NEW YORK, May 14 .- Judge O'Brien his afternoon granted an injunction restraining Frederick P. Olcott, C. P. Huntington and others from taking any action under the organisation scheme of the Hous-ton and Texas Central Railway Company. A RAILROAD MISTAKE.

Pittsburg Coal Absolutely Barred Out of Chicago Markets.

A PROBIBITIVE ALL-RAIL RATE

Trying to Save Money by Shipping to Cincinnati by River.

WHY THE LAKE ROUTE IS UNPROPITABLE A Reduction of 50 Cents a Ton Would Bring Back : Lost Trade.

Chicago hungers for Pittsburg coal, but cannot afford to buy it because of the prohibitive railroad freight rates. It has been found impracticable to ship by railroad and lake or river and railroad. A reduction of 50 cents per ton by the railroads would bring back a profitable business to Pittsburg.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCIL1 CHICAGO, May 14.-An impending strike of coal miners in the coal region of Northern Illinois, if it occurs, will give Pittsburg coal men an admirable opportunity for regaining the local Chicago trade which they have lost, if only they can secure cheap enough railroad rates from Pittsburg to enable them to take advantage of it. The miners here are dissatisfied, even more so than the workers in the Monongahela pools, and are on the verge of revolt against the terms which their employers offer them. Efforts are being made to patch up a peace, but thus far they have been unsuccessful and the chances are that within a few weeks the war between miner and capitalist will be fairly on, and, with 20,000 men idle, the output of the local field for Chicago consumption will be greatly re-

To overcome the disadvantage of the railroad freight rate of \$2 25 per ton from Pittsburg to Chicago two well-known coal firms -The Marmet Coal Company and Lyle, Crow & Co., have adopted the expedient of floating their coal from Pittsburg to Cincinnati and there loading on the cars and bringing it to Chicago. The impression prevails among other Pittsburg coal dealers here that they thus far succeeded in greatly lowering the cost of transportation and they are even credited with getting a special rate.

NOT MUCH GAINED. The Chicago manager of the Marmet Company said to-day that the railroad rate from Cincinnati to Chicago was \$1 25 per ton just \$1 less than they would have to pay for an all H rail carriage from Pittsburg. Of this about 25 cents per ton was absorbed by the cost of screening and unloading, leaving about 75 cents per ton to pay for the cost of river transportation and the maintenance of docks. The Cincinnati rate, he thought, was little, if any, cheaper than the all-rail rate from Pittsburg, and it had the great disadvantage that the river could not be depended upon, but the Marmet Company managed to come out even by coking their screenings at Cincinnati and doing business on a pretty

large scale.
"I am glad to see THE PITTSBURG DIS-PATCH talking of this matter," said another Pittsburg coal man who is doing business in Chicago. "The railroads between Pittsburg and Chicago are acting very unwisely.
They charge \$2 25 per ton for bringing coal from Pittsburg to Chicago. The average coal car holds 20 tons. That means \$45 per car for a haul of about 450 miles. If the would give us a rate of \$1 75 per fon they would receive \$35 per car of 20 tons, and they would still be making good money, for it is a well-known fact that you can charter a car from Pittsburg to Chicago for less money than \$35. Just now Brazil (Indiana) block coal is sold at \$2 25 wholesale and \$2 75 retail, and Pittaburg coal can't be sold at wholesale when brought by the all-rail route for less than \$3 30 per ton, and it is retailed for steam trade at \$3 75

THE REDUCTION NECESSARY. "If the freight rate were reduced 50 cents per ton it could be sold in Chicago for \$2 80 wholesale and \$3 re-tail, and Chicago local trade would take all that could be delivered of it in preference to the inferior coals which are mined in this part of the country. The purchasing agent of the Illinois Steel Company, which consume anyhow a 1,000,000 tons of coal per year, said the other day: 'We'd like to have your Pittsburg coal, we know it is a very superior article but it is too expensive, we can't pay for it.' That is where the railways make a great mistake. They carry a small quantity at an exorbitant freight rate rather than great quantities at a reasonable rate, and the result of it is that Pittsburg coal is virtually shut out from Chicago coal trade. They not only injure themselves, but Pittsburg, and cut Chicago as well and divert trade from both places to the lake ports,'

"What are you going to do about it?" this dealer was asked when he had proceeded thus far in the recital of his grievances.
"Nothing," said he. "We can't do any thing. We have remonstrated to the rail-road men, and their invariable reply is: 'Gentlemen, we can't do anything for you. If we reduce the rate from Pittsburg to Chicago we shall have to make a corresponding reduction to every point between Pittsburg and Chicago, and our local rates are worth too much to permit us to do that,' and that is the end of it."

"Why don't you bring Pittsburg coal to Chicago by the lakes?" "Because there is no terminal facilities, no means of distributing it cheaply and no means of distributing it cheaply and promptly to the consumers. The railroads leading out of Pittsburg will put coal on board vessel at Toledo at \$1 10 per ton, and the lake rate—from Toledo to Chicago is 50 ents per ton, making

THE TOTAL COST of bringing Pittsburg coal to the Chicago

of bringing Pittsburg coal to the Chicago fiver \$1 60 per ton, against \$2 25 per ton which the railroad companies charge. And yet it is cheaper to bring it by rail. The reason is that the people to whom Pittsburg coal is to be sold are nearly all large consumers. They take by carload lots and have their private tracks by which it is delivered over the Belt Line road in their words. Line road in their yards. If you sell to them you must deliver the coal as they want it, a few cars at a time, and if you propose to do business by way of the lakes, you must first build great docks—and dock property is extremely expensive in Chicago—and pay the cost of unloading your vessels on to the docks and reloading the coal into cars and pay the cost of transportation over the local railroads to your purchasers the local railroads to your purchasers or else deliver by wagon, which is still more expensive. And then you must carry a stock sufficient to supply your trade during the winter months when navigation is closed. That transportation by lake is impracticable is proved by the fact that only one firm in Chicago is engaged in it—O. S. Richardson & Co.—and they supply only river tugs and a wagon trade, and do not attempt to supply the large manufacturing establishments. The dealers here have gone over the whole field and considered every possible remedy and have come to the conclusion that the only quarter from which they can obtain relief is a very great reduction in the all-rail rate of transportation of coal from Pittsburg to Chicago."

NOW AGAINST HARRISON.

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICIAN WHO HAS A GRIEVANCE.

He Seconded the Indiana Man's Nomination in 1888, but Will Never Do it Again-The President Endeavoring to Pincate Him-A Question of Spoils. LPROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, May 14 .- Nearly everyone who recollects anything at all of the Chicago Convention of 1888 will recall the fact that ex-Congressman Gallinger, then representing one of the New Hampshire districts, seconded the nomination of Benjamin Harrison. This, together with the fact that Mr. Gallinger had worked hard, late and early, for months before, led many to suppose that he would be a power in New Hampshire politics when the time came for the distribution of Federal patronage of the State. But like many others who had borne the brunt of Har-

rison's ante-convention fight, Mr. Gallinger was "turned down," and William E. Chandler was recognized as the only man whose views were worthy of consideration.

A short time ago Mr. Gallinger resigned his position as Chairman of the NewHampshire Republican State Central Committee and started South to look after some min-ing interests in Tennessee, in which be is interested. On his way he stopped off in Washington, and as soon as the local papers announced his arrival he was invited to the White House. The President had a great deal to say to Mr. Gallinger, and tried hard to explain the fact that he was com-pelled to ignore the suggestion submitted by the New Hampshire man in the way of recommendations for appointments. He in-sidentally remarked that he would be pleased to do something for Mr. Gallinger now and asked what he wanted. Mr. Gallinger named a place in the army to which he desired that a personal friend should be

The President said that places of this character were filled by promotions, which were made solely upon the record of the men themselves, and he told Mr. Gallinger very plainly that it was out of the question to comply with this particular request. The conversation which followed was pointed with picturesque English idioms uttered by Mr. Gallinger, and ended by that gentleman leaving the White House in a very unensiable forms of mind. Mr. Gallinger leaving the White House in a very unen-viable frame of mind. Mr. Gallinger may be a delegate to the next Republican Na-tional Convention, and notwithstanding the fact that he failed to defeat Chandler for the senate he is still a power in Now Hampshire politics.

The President knows this, and, as he is an

avowed candidate for re-election, he could not afford to lose so powerful a supporter, especially when he knows that 7 out of the 15 members of the State Committee of his own State are against him. He therefore decided to make another attempt decided to make another attempt to placate his late friend and on Tuesday sent for him again to dine at the White House. Mr. Gallinger accepted, and it is understood that an amicable settlement of existing differences was reached, and that for the present at least a truce has been declared. But Mr. Gallinger has expressed his utter contempt for the President, and he has been so expressed. for the President, and he has been so em-phatic in his expression that it is not with-in the bounds of probability that he can ever again lend his influence and service to the furtherance of Ben Harrison.

A REVISIONIST MODERATOR SURE TO BE SELECTED BY THE PRESBY. TERIAN ASSEMBLY.

The Prespect for a Lively Struggle During lude to the Battle-Only the Preliminary

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. I SARATOGA, May 14 .- The annual meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church begins here to-morrow. Most of the delegates are already here and nearly every portion of the United States is represented. The usual time allotted for these assemblies is 12 days, but the revision of the creed is a topic of such absorbing interest that it is probable that much more time will be occupied. The battle over the revision promises to be hotly contested, but on this ceasion will only be the preliminary skirmish, as it will not be possible for this assembly to take any final action upon the subject, but only to propose some action that will have to pass the ordeal of dis-cussion in the various presbyteries during the coming year and then come back for a

renewal of the contest in the assembly next Many of the very best men of the church have been preparing to engage in this dis-cussion and the fact that seven ex-moderators of the assembly are among the commis tors of the assembly are among the commis-sioners is an indication of the talent that is waiting to display itself. The assembly will consist of 530 commissioners, of whom about 270 are clergymen and 260 ruling elders. There will be present also 15 corresponding members and five representatives from corresponding bodies, making a total of 550 who will be entitled to seats in the assembly. It is impossible to-night to say who will be chosen moderator, but it is safe to say that the man who is chosen will be a revisionist.

l'amphlets are in general circulation be strongly antagonizing the opinions of Dr. Buggs. The pamphlets are unsigned, but it known that the writer of the attacks is a Presbyterian clergyman of unblemished reputation and an attendant at this session of the assembly. To-night a general prayer meeting was held in the audience room of the church, which was very largely at-tended and participated in by several of the leading men of the denomination. It is deore a storm-of a truce before a stubborn

WALLACE WRITES A LETTER.

He Says He is Neither for Nor Against Citizen Grover Cleveland.

INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. WILKESBARRE, May 14.—Some time ago he editor of the evening Leader of this city, addressed a letter to ex-Senator Wallace, sking him whether or not he was opposed o Mr. Cleveland. A reply has been reseived which is printed this evening in the

Leader. The ex-Senator says: How could I, as a Democrat, be opp Mr. Cleveland, and what has Mr. Cleveland, now a private citizen, got to do with the coming campaign in Pennsylvania? I am not aware of any Cleveland or anti-Cleveland faction in any Cleveland or anti-Cleveland faction the Democratic party of this State, believe we are all Democrats a as such will support the nominee of the Der cratic State Convention. The Democrats the State have an important duty to perfect the state of the State have an important duty to perfect the state of the State have an important duty to perfect the state of the State have an important duty to perfect the state of the State have an important duty to perfect the state of the State have a state have a state of the State have a state of the State have a state have a state have a state of the State have a sta

On the strength of the letter the Leader gives Pattison a cold shoulder, and says: "An old-fashioned Democrat, like Wallnee, s the man who can lead the party to victory.'

OPPOSING HOSTILE LEGISLATION unual Meeting of the American Ticket

Brokers' Association. INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.—The twelfth annual meeting of the American Ticket Brokers' Association convened in this city to-day. The sum of \$1,628 24 was spent last year in opposing hostile legislation. It is probable that the association will require members to give a \$1,000 guaranty bond. Successful efforts in opposing hostile leg-islation in Georgia was reported. There are about 150 members in attendance, and the session is very harmonious. THREE CENTS

MAYOR'S MAD ACTS.

Thief of a Florida City's Govment in a Lawless Humor.

AS ... IED BY HIS TOWN MARSHAL

Shamefully Abuses Men and Women and Terrifles the Community.

DEFYING GOVERNMENT OFFICALS

And Parading the Streets With Pistols Only a Few of His Many Misdoeds,

Cedar Keys, Fla., has a mad Mayor whose many infractions of the law and of the peace have caused a state of terror there. In his acts he was abetted by the City Marshal. The latter is now under arrest, but the Mayor has fled.

CEDAR KEYS, FLA., May 14.—Four deputy United States Marshals arrived here ate last night for the purpose of arresting the Mayor of the city, W. W. Cottrell, and his City Marshal, Mitchell, on the charge of assaulting Custom Collector Pinkerton, and interfering with him in the prosecution of Government business. This action of the Government authorities is the result of a long series of outrages perpetrated by Cottrell, in most of which he had been sided and abetted by Marshal Mitchell. A genuine reign of terror has existed here, the full details of which will probably never be known until Cottrell is safe behind the bars, for the people do not dare to speak against him so long as he is at liberty.

ONE OFFENDER CAUGHT.

The United States officials succeeded in arresting Mitchell this morning, but Cot-trell was apprised of their coming and is now hiding. They are on his trail, however, and hope to take him before morning. The recent condition of affairs here seems hardly possible in a land of liberty, but investigation proves the following story to be strictly true: Cottrell, besides the office of

Mayor, has been Inspector of Customs under the Democratic Collector. He had charges preferred against him at the Treasury De-partment in Washington and was forced to resign his position as Customs Inspector. This was after the appointment of Collector Pinkerton by President Harrison. A FEW OF HIS MISDEEDS One day last week Cottrell met Plakerton in a store and asked the Collector to open in a store and asked the Collector to open the Custom House for him, as he wanted to get some things belonging to him, which were stored in the building. It was after office hours and Pinkerton refused. Then Cottrell "cussed him out" and threatened his life. The Collector went home, but he was given notice that if he appeared on the streets of Cedar Keys he would be sent into eternity or Cottrell's story as welding. His friends

on Cottrell's shot gun schedule. His friends objected to having Pinkerton leave the house. Then Cottrell tried to persuade a negro to go inside and draw the Collector out. The negro refused, and was thereupon beaten most unmercifully by Cottrell. Pinkerton was kept from going to the office by the fact that Cottrell was gunning for him on the streets and the business of the United States Government was thus

seriously interfered with Pinkerton was forced to leave his house secretly and to the Session—A Prayer-Meeting as a Prehis waits in order to avoid meeting Cottrell. A VEHITABLE TERROR. For a year past Cottrell has held this city by the throat. No one has dared to interfere with him. He goes armed constantly. He has compelled a negro to beat a tele graph operator; he has threatened to thrash women whose husbands had incurred his displeasure; has kept men locked up in jail for days at a time for no cause whatever; has paraded the streets with a loaded shotgun threatening to kill anybody who came in his way; has kept men in their house for

whole days under a threat of killing them on sight. Has shot at the light housekeeper in the street; has cut another man with a jackknife, and has actually forced a re-election as Mayor, because it was worth a man's life to vote against him. There is no politics in the affair-simply a reign of terror under

the domination of a brute.

Those who know Cottrell best say he will not be taken alive, and it is rumored tonight that he will come to town and attempt to rescue Marshal Mitchell.

A RESPECTABLE FAILURE. One Bucket Shop Proprietor Who Can Pay

12 Cents on the Dollar. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. NEW YORK, May 14 .- Only those inside the bucket shop circle in Wall street know just how a bucket shop proprietor fails. The usual method has been for him to quietly slip out of the back door with the "bank" in his pocket, leaving the customers whistle. When Doran, of 63 New street, wanted to leave his bucket shop to-day he casually proposed a novel way of settling the trouble. He asked six of the old patrons

to go over his books and announce how much was left in the "bank. For an hour they puzzled over the books, and then the spokesman announced that Doran could pay 12 cents on the dollar. This was received with bilarious cheers. It was so different from the usual method of the bucket shop proprietors in settling with his patrons that Doran was voted to be a good fellow.

FATAL RIVER ACCIDENT

One Man Killed Outright, Several Injured

and a Number Missing. LOUISVILLE, KY., May 14 .- A caisson at the new bridge capsized at 5 o'clock this afternoon killing one man and injuring several others. Ed. McDonald, a corker was inside the caisson and 14 men at work cementing the outside. The caisson began to careen and there was an effort to right it when suddenly the timbers holding it in place snapped and the massive structure slowly turned over and now stands bottomside up. The men clambered up the sides. C. P. Mitchell, Assistant Superintendent of the work, was caught by a falling beam and almost instantly kirled. Charles Saunders, a carpenter; Ed Branham, a corker, and Joseph Wathen, corker, are missing. Ed McDonald, Tom Hennessy, Pat O'Brien, Ed Griffin and Wm. Rhodes are badly injured, but none fatally. The men who es-caped were at once taken from their perilous positions by boats that hurried out from the shore.

AFTER CULBERTSON'S SEAT.

Three Candidates Hustling to Obtain the Nomination in Erle District. [SPECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ERIE, May 14.—The Congressional campaign is on in dead earnest in this district. Hon. Matthew Griswold, who contested Congressman Culbertson's candidacy at the last election, will be announced in the Dispatch in the morning as a candidate for Congress. The other candidates for the nomination are Editor W. C. Plumb, of the Corry Flyer, and Rev. Mr. Lowing, editor of the Linesville Herald.

The Farmers' party were here to-day to

tender the nomination for Congress to Joshua A. Thornton, of Avenia, but he has