## A REVIEW OF SPORTS,

Weighty Opinions About the Baseball Ontlook.

Something About Cranks and the National Game.

A TALK WITH MR. BRUNELL

THE LUCK OF PITTSBURG PHIL

[CORNESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.] NEW YORK, May 31.-Certainly it will not be expected that my weekly contributions when written a week before publication will entirely deal with the current topics in sporting matters. My comment must necessarily be about things in general and doubtless the change will be as agreeable to my readers as to myself. We have had many confabs together for nearly two years on things that just happened. We have never disagreed very much as to what results should be and what they have been. From now on until probably a few weeks elapse readers of this weekly review will read more of my general opinions resulting from general observations than probably a bonafice tip as to the results of immediate events. No apology is needed for anything like this and I think I can prove this before I am through. For a long time past Pittsburg has been in the background as far as the actual occurrence of sporting events took place. Nothing has been al-lowed in the city, and all doors have been very well closed. But comp., sons show that the rigid method of exterminating an evil in its ontward appearance is one, and killing it body and soul is another. Certainly I do not mean to even insinuate that any city tolerates anything that Pittsburg ignores. What I claim is, and my claim means everything it savs: Pittsburg will not be numbered among the cities of the plains if its moral es-timate is to be founded on what we can ordinarily see within its borders.

#### Sanguine Branell.

While in New York I met Secretary Brunell, of the new League, and certainly he is the most sanguine man I have ever met when the luture of the Players' League is talked about. Of course Mr. Brunell has many reasons why he should be sanguine; that is why he should very strongly express his sanguinity whether it be true or false. To use Mr. Brunell's own words: "The Players' League will be flying its flag when the ruins of the old organization are crumbling in the dust." Now, here is a plain opin I don't think that Secretary Brunell is half as sanguine as he says he is. By this I don't mean to say he is telling us an untruth. I think he is really exaggerating own feelings or estimate regard-the reasonable probability of the I had many talks with ballpinyers and others interested in the matter and everyone of them could only base what they had to say on hope. This is the honest conclusion that all of us must come to. Hope in almost every case prompts the opinion that we express concerning the end of the present baseball conflict. I am authoritatively informed that Captain Auson, of the Chicago club, has letters in his possession from players in the new League which in very plain terms states their entire dissatis action about the present arrangements of the outlook of the new But what I claim is this: That if the new League turns out to be just as suc-cessful as either Mr. Brunell or anybody expects baseball will just be carried on as it has been by the National League. The leading features of management will be and must be just the same as in the success ul past of baseball. I have failed to come this generation. across anybody who has any reasonable claim to baseball prominence who can rea-

sonably contend otherwise.

Well, then, the great question we must ask ourselves is, will the new League be the one to carry on baseball? This is the question at issue, no matter how we may try to avoid it. We can only judge of this by examing how the new League stands, and let me say that on this point some very prominent authorities in New York think its present standing very uncertain. I am told rom a very reliable source that many New York enthusiasts are very, very weary of the business. I mean the P. L. business. The Brooklyn team has been losing lots of money right along, and so has the New York team. That the supporters of these clubs will not continue to lork out the cash is not to be expected. They state that they are satisfied to do so, but it is not human for a man to keep putting up the money for a new and losing venture. New York is a city in which one can hear very well defined statements re-garding the opinions of ball players on the matter. These opinions go toward convineing me that the new League will not be the one left to take in hand the perpetuation of the national game.

### About the Schedule.

Mr. Brunell assured me that under no circumstances will the schedule of the Players' League be changed. When he stated this he was supported by President Love, of the Philadelphia club. They both declared that the new League was in the conflict to kill or be killed. Of course, they dwelt very little on the "killed" part of it. Secretary Brunell, however, was extremely emphatic on the question and he argued that the new League had nothing to complain of. I asked him ing to complain on I was, and he if aff the clubs were making money, and he if aff the clubs were making I say that I said no. Well, to be plain, I say that I money have nothing to complain of. He stated further that in every city the published returns of the new League attendance were much less than the actual returns. He then went on to say that the National League were falsifying the returns of their attendance. It is worthy of note that a charge of this kind has only become prominent since the National League has begun to hold the new League equal in attendance. This feature is significant.

The Pennant Race. During the conversation I had with "Hank" O'Day, he expressed the opinion that the Chicago P. L. club will not win the pennant, and that it would not be higher than fi th place at the finish. O'Day has, indeed, a very poor estimate of the star aggregation from Chicago. My readers will remember that I have always con-tended that Comiskey's lot are not pennant winners. I they turn out to be such, I will be greatly disappointed; indeed, I made a small wager with Secretary Brunell that our own unfortunates at Exposition Park will best Chicago out. This wager may not look worth much at present, but the chances are that it soon will be. I haven't much faith in the Chicago team's winning hope. There is no doubt in my mind that prevents the absolute belief that our own team has been in what we may call very hard luck since the season opened. Every reasonable man to whom I have talked agreed with me on this, and John Tener gives an explana-tion of the deteats that fully bear out my contention. That the Pittsburg team can play better than they have been doing is certain, and I predict they will do so. At present the favorites seem to be New York, Boston and Brooklyn. The last named won't last; that is, their playing ability won't hold out, even if the purse of its backer does. However, I can't at this stage help remarking that these conjectures about pennast winners may all be knocked on the head by an entire break up. Baseball is in a bad condition, and we can all learn more of this fact by leaving home.

A Rent Crank. There has been much written and said about baseball cranks. Many of us, no

doubt, have refused to believe in the stories told about this or that particular baseball crank. I have, I confess, at various times looked upon these stories with about the same amount of credence that I used to bestow in the stories relating to the alleged discovery of the missing link. However, I am no longer in doubt, because in Edward Everett Bell I have found all the symptoms and all the characteristics of a real and unadulterated baseball crank. I doubt i possible to find a citizen that comes within eyesight of Mr. Bell as a crank. It is matterless what the theme of conversation in a company may be or who the talker may be, if Mr. Bell is present it is safe to invest one's last dollar on the fact that he will interrupt with a remark about some ball player or feature of some particular game. I am in earnest when I have some kind of arrangement by which Mr. Bell can be appointed commander in chief of the baseball cranks of the United States. He is a fine gentleman, irrespective of his baseball insanity. One thing I regret is that his good knowledge of the game is somewhat compromised by his rabid parti-sanship in favor of the new League. He is so rabid in this respect that his opinious are too one-sided to be forcible.

Pittsburg Phil, There has been much written lately abou George Smith, better known in sporting cir-cles as "Pittsburg Phil." Every new and again we are told about his proverbial win-nings, and the stories regarding him have become so numerous that much which is not true has been told. However, the "luck," if I may term it, of "Phil" cannot well be exaggerated. He is a remarkable man, and probably the most remarkable on the American turf to-day. I was talking to him the other day just after he had backed 12 straight winners. Twelve straight winners! Just imagine that, ye unfortunates, who get about one winner in a year. On the Thursday Mr. Smith had backed every winner on the course, and also the first three seconds. He duplicated this on the Friday. As a result his winnings were tremendous, because he does not hesitate to put up the capital. Well, now the question is: Is it luck or judgment that pours wealth so easily into this young man's possession? I believe it is both. He has good judgment, no doubt, but he also has reposed in him many of the important confidences of owners. This often is worth all the luck we can imagine. Mr. Smith, however, is a remarkable personage, but while he is an example of success on the turi, there are thousands who have been ruined by its speculations.

. The Pugillate. The general public has been led to believe that pugilism in America is on the wane; that there are not so many bona fide prize fights as there used to be, and that before long we will have no fights at all. There is not much that is true in this belief. There are prize fights that the outside world hears nothing at all about. In this city, New York, there are encounters nightly that in many respects resemble the old-time battles. There is a portion of the sporting fraternity here that will never allow prize fighting to die out as long as two combatants can be found. This is developing a new class of exponents of the manly art—
a class, I fear, that in artistic
boxing is not the equal of the exponents
whom the world has admired during late years. The class I reier to seem to be "hangers on" at saloons of questionable repute. For instance, an idol of the fistic traternity like Ike Weir can be found at all hours in the lowest haunts. There was a time when even prize fighters had much respect for their social conduct, but that was when brave, manly men were the principals.

Prize fighters as a class nowadays do much toward demoralizing everybody whom they meet, and I wouldn't be sorry were fighting to be entirely prohibited. The leading sporting authorities of New York think that Sullivan and Jackson will never fight and I am somewhat inclined toward that opinion now. There is not the enthusiasm about the great John L. that there used to be. One thing is sure, however, and that is if ever be is defeated he will fall lower in public estimation than any leading pugilist of this generation. PRINGLE. The officer must be the judge of the necessity of his order, and the subaltern may,

FREEDOM OF LONDON.

by the City Corporation London Illustrated News.1 The golden casket presented with the

freedom of the City of London to Mr. H. M. Stanley, at Guildhall, on Tuesday May 13, is arabesque in design. It stands on a base of Algerine onyx, surmounted by a dient, the seaman is apt to be querulous plinth of ebony, the corners of which project and are rounded. At each angle stands recognized as a sailor's rights. Open reject and are rounded. At each angle stands an ostrich carved in ivory, over which projects an elephant's tusk, looped to three spears. The pillars are of crocodilite, resting in sockets of



gold and surmounted by gold capitals. The panels and the roof are of ivory richly overof various colors. The back panel bears the city arms embiazoned in proper heraldic colors. One of the end panels bears the tricolored monogram "H. M. S." surrounded by a wreath, an emblem of victory; the other bears the monogram of the Lord Mayor of London. The front panel, which is also the door of the casket, displays a miniature map of Africa, over the tablet bearing the inscription. On the roof are the standards of America and Great Brit-Surmounting the whole, on an oval orm, is an allegorical figure of the platform, is an allegorical figure of the Congo Free State, seated by the source of the river, and holding the horn of plenty.

Baby! Baby!! Baby!!! Take the dear little thing to Pearson. He will eatch a shadow of it that will be so near the original that you can hardly tell them apart. He is surely a success with children. Galleries 96 Fifth ave. and 43 Federal st., Allegheny.

THE place to get all the new dress trimmings is Reining & Wilds, 710 Penn ave.

GREAT sacrifice sale Monday. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

MUBANO awnings are much admired. MAMAUX & SON, 539 Penn ave., Pittsburg.

DARBS says while it is the photographer's brains that makes the likeness and position, the light and atmosphere during the month of June gives the best and most brilliant

FAST black cotton, lisle and silk hosiery, for ladies, gents and children, cheapest at Rosen saum & Co.'s.

MOHAIR skirt, silk stripe, new, \$1 89. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

TUXEDO awnings. A favorite style. MAMAUX & Son, 539 Penn ave., Pittsburg.

A nice wood or siste mantel. Our line embraces the newest designs, and we are confident that the prices will suit you. JAMES C. THOMPSON,

MONDAY another great day for bargains KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

### RULES ON THE SEA

Rights and Duties of Jolly Tars on Uncle Sam's Men-of-War.

DISCIPLING NECESSARILY RIGID.

Effect of the Discontinuance of Liquor

Rations on Desertions.

PUNISHBERT THAT IS PERMITTED

WRITTEN POR THE DISPATOR 1

Recent events have called attention to the discipline of our army and navy, and there is reason to think that many erroneous ideas are held with regard to these matters. As regards the army, more is known of its life than of naval matters, and many persons are sufficiently well informed to know that occasional instances of tyranny and oppression do not make the rule; but there is an idea that the old knock-down tactics of the merchant skipper are not unknown in the

The discipline of a man-of-war must necessarily be rigid and strict. Centralized authority is there an absolute requirement. Whatever personal rights the sailor may have should be preserved to him, but unquestioning and instant obedience should be exacted. The Regulations of the Navy are a guide to its officers in the preservation of discipline and order. They are enacted by Congress, or are in part orders from the Secretary of the Navy, issued in accordance with law, and of full binding force. One of the first principles of the regulations is thus enunciated: "Authority is to be exercised

enunciated: "Authority is to be exercised with firmness, but with kindness and justice to interiors." "Authority to punish offenses is strictly defined by law; no deviation therefrom will be tolerated."

This should be the rule by which all military authority is regulated. At sea more power, or the authority to exercise greater discretion, necessarily is given to the commanding and other officers than in a milimanding and other officers than in a mili-tary force ashore. The exigencies are greater, the consequences of dilatory action upon so restricted a theater are so obvious, that instant obedience and swift punishment should be the rule—but this involves no

cruelty.

REDRESS OF GRIEVANCES. The laws and regulations, as well as the usages of the service, prescribe methods by which the men can and may at all suitable times make any reasonable complaints, and the regulations are explicit in providing that such complaints shall at once be invessignated, so that the men may not only be protected in their rights, but may be kept contented and satisfied. This is the end and aim of every commanding officers' action toward his men. The community on board ship is restricted to a narrow space, and discontent spreads with great rapidity. Every means available is usually made use of, not only to secure the men their rights, but to divert and amuse them in their leisure hours. Officers have become attached to the men under immediate command; after some months of service, and the latter came to

feel that their rights may safely be trusted to the watchful care of their immediate commanding officers. It is a custom of the service that any man, or any reasonable number of representatives of the crew, may at any time "come to the mast," that is stand where they will attract the attention of the officer always on duty or deck, and then and there request to see the executive or commanding officer, or lay be-fore the officer of the watch such complaints as they may have to make. If these complaints are not querulous, they are tolerably certain of receiving immediate attention. Combinations either of officers or men against those in authority over them are strictly for bidden, while a way is prescribed in which anyone may protest or remonstrate with a superior against the execution of an illegal or unnecessary order, but he must obey it, if repeated. It could not well be otherwise.

after all, report the matter to higher author TROUBLES OF THE SAILOR.

A sailor is very much more difficult to govern than a soldier. He must be allowed certain privileges not compatible with military ideas of discipline. Usually obenonstrance against orders cannot, of course, be tolerated. There is an old custom, grow ing rapidly out of favor, perhaps, by which the disconted sailor or junior officer airs his grievances without formally complaining. This custom is called "bulkheading." The superior is talked at through the thin bulknead or partition that divides the quarters from each other or through a skylight. Arbitrary punishment is no longer tolerated by law. The punishments which the

commander may inflict by his own order are few and not of a serious character. Extra watch, "toeing a seam" on deck, deprivation of liberty on shore, reduction of a "rat-ing" or office bestowed by himself, confinement with or without irons for a less period than ten days, unless for sa'e keeping, and solitary confinement not exceeding five days. For offenses meriting greater punishment courts are established by law. The sum-mary court, composed of the officers of the ship to which the person accused is attached, is for the punishment of lesser offenses, while the General Court, convened by the admiral or by the Secretary of the Navy, tries the graver cases that come up before it. Three officers and a recorder compose the summary court, which may adjudge only three punishments-discharge with a "bad conduct" discharge, solitary confinement irons on bread and water or on diminished rations, confinement not exceeding three months, reduction to next lower office or "rating," and it may add extra police duties and loss of pay not exceeding three months to any one of these. Loss of pay is, however, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

MEASURES OF RELIEF. The officer convening the court approves or disapproves of the rest or the senter he may remit a part of it, and must do so if the surgeon shall certify that the punishment allotted would produce serious injury to the health of the person convicted. A general court consists of from 5 to 13 officers. It is its duty to adjudge a punishment adequate to the offense, and its proceedings are sub-ject to revisal by the Secretary or the President. There are many offenses for which, in time of war, death may be adjudged, such as these: Mutiny or attempted mutiny, or suppression of knowledge of projected mutiny; disobedience of orders; assault sgainst superior officer; giving information to the enemy; desertion; betrayal of trust; sleeping upon water; leaving station with-out relie; suffering or aiding vessel to be lost or stranded, or injuring any part of her tackle or armament; firing public property; cowardly yielding, striking flag or sur-rendering to the enemy; displaying cow-ardice, negligence, etc.; deserting station in battle; neglecting orders to prepare for bat-

in person; failure to seek encounter; failure to relieve other vessels in battle; serving as spy, and murder. Imprisonment for life or for a term of years is substituted for the death penalty esis anostituted for the death penalty especially in time of peace. This is usually carried out in some State penal institution, there being no naval penitentiary. Flogging or branding are forbidden in our navy. It is rarely that a general court adjudges a life imprisonment. Not unfrequently the convening authority remits all or a part of the sentence, and frequent reor a part of the sentence, and frequent re-mitances of sentences tend to greatly weaken

tle, to clear for action, or to join battle when ordered; failure to encourage bravery

discipline. DIFFERENT FROM CIVIL COURTS. Contrary to the ideas usually heid upon this subject, the court is almost always in sympathy with, and well disposed toward

## the accused. The proceedings of such a court are in strong contrast to the conduct of a trial by the civil court. Everything is Detective Cook Placed Where He Can

of a trial by the civil court. Everything is written. No browbeating of witnesses, no eloquent appeals to the jury, no appeals to popular sentiment are heard. All is formal, precise and regular. The acoused must, by law, be furnished sometime beforehand with a copy of the charges against him. He may object to any member of the court, and if his objections be valid, such member or members may be withdrawn. He may selector employ anyone to defend He may select or employ anyone to defend him. It is usual to select some officer, but in case no one is chosen the Judge Advocate in case no one is chosen the Juge Advocate or Recorder acts as prosecutor and counsel for the accused. This feature in court is specially objected to by lawyers, but there is nothing to prevent a trained officer from performing both these duties, although it would be better to separate them.

All evidence must be taken in the presence

of the accused and of the whole court. In deliberating upon a verdict, the junior of-ficer votes first, and the ballots are written, and secret, being opened and read by the Judge Advocate. In spite of the prejudice against military tribunals, it is not at all certain that justice is obtained more fre-quently in our civil courts. I question if he choice of trial by court martial or by civil process were given to seamen, they would, as a rule, choose any other than the

A STRICT SHIP THE BEST.

As a rule the necessity of these courts is rare in a well-ordered ship. "A strict ship is the best ship," is frequently asserted. Men find little complaint with rigid discipline, if it be just, firm and kind, and if heir little personal rights are respected. It s usually other than the older seamen that give trouble. In nine cases out of ten it is the disaffected landsman or novice whose onduct is reprehensible.

Certain offenses, dangerous on shore, are not looked at so severely on board ship, while others, not serious on shore, must be regarded as such on board ship. Drunkenness, when not on duty, is not a serious of-tense, while disrespect to a superior may be attended with disastrous consequences. Combinations to resist authority, or even to remonstrate, must be forbidden to the seaen, while they may be a part of a citizen's rights. A great mistake is sometimes made in regarding the enlisted man or officer as a citizen merely, entitled to all the rights and privileges of a citizen. Such is not the case. He voluntarily surrenders many rights and privileges, and acquires others, when he enters the Government service. Hence, his conduct may not be judged by the same rules as that of the citizen.

There are usually enough marines on board ships to preserve order among the men. Officers are forbidden by the regulations to interfere with the arrest of men per-sonally, unless absolutely compelled to paricipate. In all respects such offices should be left to subalterns, officers or men.

The usual administration of discipline in our navy is harmonious, as might be shown

by the in requent punishments. Mutiny is almost unknown in our service, only one flagrant instance being publicly known. THE QUESTION OF DESERTION.

Desertion is no criterion of the state of discipline on board of a ship. Men desert for reasons altogether unconnected with discipline. Many are not even discontented. Sometimes they yield to the voice of the sirens so numerous in seaport towns; some times an unusual or unexpected chance of bettering their condition offers, and sometimes the passion for drink leads men astray. Since the liquor ration was abolished, the men have no opportunities for quenching their thirst for some form of intoxicant, except when they have "liberty" or leave on shore. Frequently, a long abstinence only inflames the desire for liquor, and more is taken than intended. Better pay and better allowances would, it is certain, give us a better class of men, and remove many of these chronic offenders that infest It is the custom to classify men on board

of our men of war according to the record kept of their conduct, and every inducement s held out to them to avoid offenses of every kind. Certain privileges accrue from this ruling in classes, such as more leave in port, good conduct discharge, more spending money, etc., etc. This system has been found to work well, and tends to preserve discipline and keep down crime on board. Good conduct is encouraged in other ways. In all cases, when rumors of disaffection, f cruelty, of injustice, etc., are reported in the army or navy, public judgment should be suspended until the facts are thoroughly ascertained, for the effect upon enlisted me undeserved sympathy with fancied wrongs is very hurtful to them and to the service. It is difficult to arrive at the truth concerning such things quickly on board Good men and innocent men will not talk, and worthless, inefficient ones will. so that a one-sided story is apt to obtain currency, which, after investigation, usually by comments made on the false hypothesis or premises first promulgated. F. S. BASSETT.

another Elegant Upright Grand Pinno De livered to Everett Club, Member No. 228. Mrs. William Michaels, 2134 Carson street, Pittsburg, received a superb Upright Grand Everett Piano this week on payments o \$1 per week. By being a member of the Everett Club, Mrs. Michaels secures one of the finest pianos manufactured, \$75 less than it could be purchased from a retail dealer. She is not obliged to pay more than \$1 per week. We understand the ship has about reached its limit, 350, and would advise anyone wanting a fine piane to apply for membership at once. Call or send for circular to the manager, Alex. Ross, 137 Federal street, Allegheny.

In our cloak department we are showing a nice line of blazer jackets, plain and em-broidered fichus, lustre dusters; also lot of shoulder capes at great reduction HUGUS & HACKE.

100 PIECES 20c sateens to go at 111/c. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave. NEAPOLITAN awnings, which are guar

anteed entirely sun-first.

MAMAUX & SON, 539 Penn ave., Pittsburg. ELECTRIC Portrait Copying Company, 10

and 12 Sixth st., copy and enlarge photos in crayon, water colors, etc.; best work; Can You Name the Next Congressman ? Well, then, name the most popular make f beer? Wainwright's, of course. All

dealers, or telephone 5525. THE majority of the physicians who will attend the convention will not hesitate to recommend "Prince Regent" for medicinal purposes. Found only at the Old Reliable, 523 Liberty street, foot of Fifth avenue,

YARD-WIDE batiste cloth, 8 cts. KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

SEE the new styles of Paris Exposition awnings at Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn avenue, Pittsburg.

HEADQUARTERS FOR TENTS-Pittsburg Water Proof Co., 426 Liberty street.

Look Better, Wear Better.

No hats are better; in fact, there is no straw hat equals the mackinaw. They are platted and sewed by Indian squaws right out in the field and bleached in the sun; they are bright and beautitul, and cost but little money, and the shapes are just right; they suit everybody, old and young, rich and poor.

We are the only parties who sell the genuine squaw mackinaw hats.

G. BENNETT & Co.,

J. G. BENNETT & Co., Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue. Price of squaw hats

Squaw hats for boys, \$1 to \$1 50.
Squaw hats for youths, \$1 to \$2.
Squaw hats for young men, \$1 50 to \$2.
Squaw hats for men, \$2 to \$3.
Squaw hats for large men, \$2 50 to \$3.

Scarcely Miss Any More Trains. ANOTHER TRACTION FIGHT IS ON.

is After the Duquesne. OTHER NEWS GLEANED IN THE COURTS

This Time the Central Transit Company

Detective Cook, of McKeesport, was committed to jail by Judge Collier yesterday afternoon to appear before the grand jury as a witness in the murder case of Miss Douglass. At the hearing last Saturday, Cook, who made the arrest of Mrs. Beck as an accessory before the fact, failed to appear in court. Yesterday he was brought in on an attachment and was asked to explain why he had not been present when required. He stated that he missed the train, and while waiting for another took a drink. He said that after drinking he was assaulted by several men and knocked unconscious. When he recovered his senses he found himself in a boxcar at Cleveland. Judge Collier, after hearing his story, concluded it best to keep him in jail so that he would be saie.

#### TAKEN ANOTHER TURN.

The Central Transit Company Now Tackles the Duquesue People. Bills in equity were filed by the Central Transit Company and the Pittsburg Traction Company against the Duquesne Street Railway Company, the East End Street Railway Company and the Duquesne Trac-tion Company and against the Wilkinsburg Street Railway Company, the Duquesne Traction Company, and the City of Pittaburg. The bills recite that the Central Transit Company was chartered on November 12, 1886, and the ordinances of Councils granting them the right of way were passed in 1886. The defendant companies were chartered subsequently, and the special ordinances granting them right of way were passed February 28, 1890. In the case of the Du-quesne and East End Street Railway Companies, they are about to lay their tracks on Center avenue and Ellsworth avenue, between Penn and Highland avenues, which is part of the Central Transit Company's route. In the case of the Wilkinsburg company, they say it is about to enter on avenues, also part of the Central Transit

Company's route.

In both instances they ask for injunctions to restrain the defendant companies from laying their tracks and to prevent the city from any interference with the plain-

#### MUST BE TRIED OVER.

Inspector McKelvey Not Satisfied With Grand Jury's Action.

Clarence Burleigh, Esq., yesterday pro sented to Judge Collier a petition asking that the case of John Clark, of the Thirtysixth ward, be returned to the grand jury. Clark had been charged by Inspector Mo-Kelvey with selling liquor without a license and on Sunday. Friday the case was before the grand jury, and Inspector McKelvey was present with six witnesses. Four were examined and testified, it was alleged, that they had bought and drank beer and whisky in Clark's house. After hearing these witnesses word was sent out that they had heard enough, and the other two witnesses were sent home. A few minutes later the bill was ignored. Assistant District Attorney Haymaker

corroborated the statements in the petition, and Judge Collier directed the case recommitted to the grand jury. SPEAK-RASY KEEPERS SENT UP.

Number of Them Go to the Workhouse for The following sentences were imposed in Criminal Court yesterday: William Burke, charged with larceny, was sent nine months to the workhouse. C. Demanilli, pointing firearms, sent nine months to the work house. John Williams, criminal assault, was sent to the Huntington Reformatory. Mike Leydan, selling liquor on Sunday and without license, was fined \$550 and sent to the workhouse for three months and 20 days. M. McNally, burglary, was sentenced three years to the penitentiary. M. Hackney, nine cases of larceny, was sent three years and two months to the workhouse. R. J. Bonheyo, for larceny, was sent to the workhouse for nine months. Charles Loeffler, selling liquor without license and

#### the workhouse for eight months. TIRED OF THEIR BONDS,

on Sunday, was sent to the workhouse for

en months. Samuel Collins, selling liquor

without license and on Sunday, was sent to

Couples Who Wish to be Once More in Fancy and Fact Free.

Mrs. Kate E. Sterritt yesterday sued for a divorce from Richard B. Sterritt, She alleged that he had been untaithful to her at various times and places. Emma J. Wright sued for a divorce from Edward Wright, alleging brutal indignities

In the divorce case of Mrs. Mary Boden against John Boden a rule was issued diecting Boden to pay his wife money for her support pending the suit.

W. W. Wishart was appointed commisstoner in the divorce case of Hannah K. Fry against George B. Fry; W. M. Hall was appointed in the case of B. F. Byers against Eliza Byers, and G. R. Cochran in the case of Annetta J. Snyder against John

#### CHARGES NOT SUSTAINED As to a Couple of the Defendants in a

Creamery Case. N. S. Williams yesterday filed his report

as master in the case of W. M. Scaife and others against the Charfiers Creamery Company, in which it was charged that Frank C. Reed, the President, was wasting the assets. The other defendants in the suit were debted to the company for unpaid stock.

The master finds that the evidence did not sustain the charges against Frank C. Reed, and recommends the dismissal of the bill against Sarah A. Reed. As to the stockholders, he holds that the creditors of the company are entitled to a decree against them, for the amount they owe on unpaid

### WOULDN'T LET HIM STARVE.

Judge Collier Keeps a Prisoner Where the Board is Very Fine. Judge Collier yesterday heard the application of Frank Morris to be released from

jail, where he had been committed upon refusal to pay his wife \$3 50 per week upon the order of Court made in the desertion case against him. He claimed to be unable to pay so much, because he was sick and unable to work, and wanted to be released. Judge Collier said if that was the case it would be sending Mr. Morris out to starva-tion to release him from jail, where the board is now pronounced very fine. The application was refused.

Says He Paid Ble Fare. Attorney Mark Schmidt entered suit yes terday in behalf of George Lang against the Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company to recover \$2,000 damages. It is alleged that on March 9 the plaintiff was on one of the company's cars and paid his fare, but when the car reached the Smithfield street bridge the conductor put him off the car and assaulted him, alleging that he had

Monday's Trial Lists. Common Pleas Court No. 1-Argument list Criminal Court-Commonwealth vs J. M. Carroll, John Freeman, Margaret Murphy, Walter Boyce, Ignati Kavelfeski, C. A. Miller, Alexander Stanford, Mary Brinkley, Frank Lauer. Joseph Bradley, J. Grier, Jeremiah Mc-Donough (4), Frank Kueker, Louis Schmidt, George Miller, Ambrose Betz, Michael Oskey, H. Hoffelt, Frank Ott, George Mooney, Arnold Zimmerman, William Seibert, Stewart Run-dles, Elmore Dalzell.

A CHARTER was granted vesterday to the Westminster Presbyterian Church of Alle

In the suit of W. A. Herron & Son against Elizabeth Herst, to recover a commission for the sale of property, a verdict was given yester-day for the defendant. THE Court yesterday ordered to be adver-

tised the petition of the Pennsylvania Female College to have its name changed to the Penn-sylvania College for Women. JOHN HERSHET, yesterday, filed a bill in equity against the Philadelphia Company ask-ing for an injunction to restrain the company from laying a gas main through his land in Penn township.

EMMA COLE, of McKean county, who was in dicted for counterfeiting and failed to appear for trial, was brought into the United States District Court yesterday, having been arrested on a bench warrant June 3. She preferred trial at Williamsport, and she was remanded to jail until Court meets there.

In the United States Court yesterday an nswer was filed in the case of J. M. Childs against J. A. Magee, a suit for the alleged inagainsts. A large, a suit for the alleged in-fringement of a patent on a spring tooth har-row. The infringement was denied; also the validity of the patent, and a former suit was pleaded as a bar to the proceedings. A motion was made to compel the plaintiffs in the case to give security for costs, but it was re-fused by Judge Acheson.

#### GOSSIP OF THE GUARDS.

THE members of the Washington Infantry ill picnic at Silver Lake Grove on June 25. ENSIGN JOSEPH H. ROHRBACKER, of the United States Navy, is home on a ten days' leave of absence. He is staying with his parents in Sewickley.

JAMES E. SHANNON, for many years Quar-termaster Sergeant of the Eighteenth Regi-ment, was reappointed to that position by Colonel Smith last week.

THE commission of General Gobin, com pandant of the Third Brigade, expired on the ist instant. Governor Beaver issued a new commission to him last Wednesday. THE Eighteenth Regiment is ordered to reort at the Armory next Saturday afternoon at o'clock sharp. The regiment will then pro-eed to the Exposition grounds in light march-

JOSEPH JACKSON, First Lieutenant in com mand of Company G. Fourteenth Regiment, bas issued an order for the return of all State property in the hands of members or ex-mem-bers of the company to the company's room, Central Armory.

COLONEL PERCHMENT has ordered the com

anies and field music of the Fourteenth Regiment to assemble at the Central Armory, Pitts burg, Saturday, June 14, at 1:30 P. M., to par ticipate in the ceremonies for the benefit of the West Penn Hospital. The field and staff will report mounted. LIEUTENANT JOHN K. CREE, of the Third

War as military instructor at the Allegheny College, Meadville, Lieutenant John F. Kreppa, who has been there for the past three years, will shortly join his regiment in the West. Both gentlemen were formerly resi-dents of this city. THE election for Captain in Company G, Fourteenth Regiment, which was to have taken place last Tuesday evening, was held over by Colonel Perchment after one ballot

had been taken. The names presented before the company were R. C. Patterson and Lieu-tenant George McClain. The former received 20 votes and the latter 19. Lieutenant Jackson, who is in command of the company at present, has ordered all State property belonging to the company to be turned in at once. H and put them through some very nicely ex-ecuted movements on Fifth avenue. Colonel Smith has issued an order for battalion drills on the evenings of June 12, 19, 28 and July 10. The regular company drills in most of the com-panies will be done away with for the present, and more attention given to battalion maneu-

THE inspections in the Fourteenth Regimen by Major Patterson were closed up last week with Company G Tuesday evening, and Company E Wednesday evening. The former com pany presented a very poor appearance as muster, and Major Patterson has decided t muster, and Major Patterson has decided to recommend a reinspection or the disbandment of the organization. But 35 officers and men went in line and their movements were away below those of any company the Inspector has had presented to him thus far. The inspection of Company E on Wednesday was fully up to the expectations of Colonel Perchment, 55 officers and men being in line and the appearance and maneuvers of the men being good. EIGHTEEN thousand counds of blank amm nition will be sent out from the State Arsena this week for the use of the Fourteenth and Eighteenth Regiments at the Exposition Eighteenth Regiments at the Exposition grounds next Saturday. Generals Hastings and Wylie will be present on the occasion, and it is expected a number of visiting efficers from this end of the State will be on hand. As the space for the movements is so small, the regiments and Battery B will be maneuvered separately, and a brigade review and dress parade held afterward. The greatest care will be exercised in the firings, as experience has taught the boys that there is danger even in a blank cartridge. At the flag presentation in the evening at the Exposition Building, officers of the local organizations are requested to appear in unitorm.

ADJUTANT GENERAL HASTINGS has issue his order for the division encampment at Mt. Gretna in July. It will be held from the 19th to the 26th inclusive, but pay for the last five days' service only will be allowed. Quarters and subsistence will be turnished, however, for and subsistence will be turnished, however, for all the time the troops are on the grounds. Where an entire command is provided with white helmets, they will be permitted to wear them on all duties except at the regular inspection. The five days' pay question has been pretty thoroughly discussed for some time, and no surprise was occasioned by the order to that effect. Several company commanders in this city have asserted they will not take their commands to Mt. Gretna before the 21st of July, the day on which the pay starts. While it is rather a shabby manner for the State to treat its National Guard, yet if regimental commanders are wise they will get on the grounds as early as possible and refuse to do any military duty until the 21st, thus allowing their men to have three days for pleasure before the hard work of camp routine commences.

hard work of camp routine commences. Another Great Scoop.

C. A. Smiley & Co. have again scooped the other hatters. At this time last year we introduced the blue and black yacht straw hats. The other dealers are showing them for the latest things now. This year we bring out the manilla sailor in all colors, and it is the lightest and nattiest hat in the market to-day. If you wait about six weeks the other dealers may have them, but you had better get into the swim

and come right away to C. A. SMILEY & Co.'s, Fifth Avenue Hatters. HEADQUARTERS FOR TENTS-Pittsburg Water Proof Co., 426 Liberty street.

Monday morning KNABLE & SHUSTER, 35 Fifth ave.

LUCERNE awnings, one of the best styles. MAMAUX & SON, 539 Penn ave., Pittsburg. CABINET photos \$1 per dozen, prompt delivery. Crayons, etc., at low prices.
Lies' Gallery,

SICK HEADACHE\_Carter's Little Lyler Pills SICE HEADACHE\_Carter's Little Liver Pills SICK HEADACHE\_Carter's Little Liver Pills.

SICK HEADACHE\_Carter's Little Liver Pills

# DOWN WENT THE WALLS!

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Notes From the Courts.

A DECREE was made yesterday incorporating the borough of Brushton out of Wilkins township.

-AND-

## KEECH'S

## Famous Building and Extension Sale

Have you heard the drop? Have you heard the fall of the walls? Have you heard the tumble of the prices? Of course you have. Who has not? Keech is building-building to extend his already largest Housefurnishing Emporium of Pittsburg to still greater and more magnificent proportions. The steadily and rapidly increasing trade of this well-known house demands more room. Hence the additional building now in course of erection. But about this later on. The present concerns us (and you) far more than the future. It is hardly necessary to tell you that the dust and dirt occasioned by the tearing down of old walls find their way through every corner and crevice, and, settling on carpets and furniture, work great damage to these goods. This fact, coupled with the present crowded condition of Keech's store, have caused the inauguration, last week, of this already celebrated Building and Extension Sale. Keech would rather sell the goods at greatly reduced prices now than to run the risk of having them spoiled and ruined and sell them for almost nothing later on. The finer and more delicate the goods, the more they are liable to be damaged-hence the greater reductions will be found on the best and most desirable qualities: Thus, for instance,

# Owing to the rain last Thursday evening the regular battalion drill announced by Colonel Smith for the companies of the Eighteenth Regiment was postponed. Later in the evening Captain Simmons took Companies A, D and H and put them through some very nicely executed movements on Fifth where the country of the control of the companies of the control of

Will be given during the next 10 days on 20 styles of FINB PARLOR SUITES, ranging in prices from \$175 to \$225. But this is only one of a number of proportionately great and equally desirable bargains. The entire stock of Furniture, Carpets, Rugs, Housefurnishing Goods, Baby Carriages, Wraps, Capes, Jackets, Drygoods and Men's Clothing has undergone a most decided price cutting. There is nothing about this sale, remember, that smacks of sensationalism or exaggeration. Keech's advertisements invariably are plain statements of truth and fact, and this one is no exception to the rule. The present sale may be and undoubtedly is an extraordinary affair, but it is based and built on fair, square methods nevertheless. Now then,

## PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE HOUSEKEEPERS

This is your chance to buy. Careful and economical people will not allow this golden opportunity to pass unnoticed. Come, see and convince yourselves of the big saving you will effect by taking advantage of this sale, and though the prices have been considerable reduced, the

## System of Easy Payments

Will be in force as usual. You can buy for

CASH OR CREDIT, AS YOU LIKE IT.

# KEECH'S,

923 AND 925

PENNAVENUE

Near Ninth Street.

Open Saturday nights till 10 o'clock.