

proposition to limit the continuance of the act to ten years. Mr. Aldrich next addressed the Senate He recognized the disastrous effects that had resulted from a contraction of the currency, department plans. Secretary Tracy said to-day that the mat-ter will be settled in a tew days, but de-clined to commit himself jurther. Naval but said that an abnormal inflation of the currency would be equally injurious. There was no substantial difference between Senators as to the evil effects resulting from the

as to the remedy that would be found effect-A complete remedy could only be found, he believed, in such action as would open the mints of all nations to the free coinage of silver. By that means silver would b added to the permanent fund of the world's money.

INTERNATIONAL ACTION NECESSARY.

Mr. Aldrich went on to state and defend the amendments reported by the Finance Committee to the House silver bill, and asserted that, instead of demonstizing silver, the system proposed by the Finance Committee would more effectually monetize it

Congressman Butter worth Introduces a Bill With That End in View, WASHINGTON, June 13 .- Representative Butterworth, of Ohio, to-day introduced a bill to provide for fixing a uniform standard classification and grading of wheat, corn and other cereals. The bill authorizes and directs the Secretary of Agriculture to fix, according to such standards as he may

and each is working hard to secure the con-tract. The Union Iron Works made the lowest bid on the plans prepared by the Navy Department, while the Cramps made the lowest bid for the ship under modified

officers who are conversant with the matter are inclined to the belief that the chances outlawry of silver. The only question was of securing the contract are in favor of the Union Iron Works.

TO CLASSIFY THE CEREALS.

prescribe, the classification of cereals as in his judgment the usages of trade warrant and permit, having reference to the standard and grades now recognized by the Chambers of Commerce and Boards of Trade When such standard is fixed it shall be a matter of record in the Agricultural Department, and notice given that such grades shall be known as the United States Standard.

especially the Thirteenth; the Eighteenth, the Twentieth, and other wards where licenses are few and far between, are the If you sell liquor we will tax you so much lor it, but the Government by that act, does not undertake to regulate its sale. It gives him the right to sell in a general way, listricts most likely to develop original backage houses.

Sounding the Refused Applicants,

out the State also has the right for its own protection to impose reasonable restraints. The police powers of the State have been Yesterday afternoon two gentlemen who failed to secure licenses visited a number of recognized by the Government. "I can't see how the Armstrong jury could persons who were in the same box, and will visit others to-day, to sound them on the have acted otherwise under the original package decision. It simply gives more license, and makes the issue a national one. I think the Senate bill, excluding liquor question. It is proposed to hold a confer-ence, if enough people express a willingness to go into the combination, to make ar-rangements for the simultaneous opening of a large number of houses in the city. A. from articles of inter-State commerce, will be passed, and it will be constitutional. A. Milligan, who was refused a license for be passed, and it will be constitutional. Certainly the same principle will apply to the sale of oleomargarine. Why should a distinction be made between liquor and had butter? The latter is surely ten times less harmless. The truth is that the law will apply to all objects of inter-State traffic, and all State regulations are removed thereby." E. Y. Breck said: "This decision, of course will apply to allowargaring. A few A. Milligan, who was refused a license for his house at No. 1 East Carson street, is said to be the prime mover in this project. Mr. Milligan could not be found last night. It is reported that attorneys for some of the rejected license applicants have advised them to go ahead, but that they must be ex-

ceedingly careful as to minors and topers. One of the Lawrenceville individuals course, will apply to oleomargarine. A few weeks ago the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, most anxious to essay the experiment is John House, who was refused a license for acting on the principle involved in the his house near the Forks of the Road. Others on the Hill, notably one man on original package case, decided that the State law prohibiting the sale of dressed Chatham street, are said to be ready for the

beef except certain conditions were complied move. law had been Woolf, the city agent of the Cin passed that no beef should be sold in Wis-consin unless it had been inspected 24 hours cinnati Brewing Company, was in town last evening with Mr. Silverman. Mr. before it was killed. It was a mere subtersaid that he had just ordered two more carfuge to do up the dressed beet men, for the loads of beer for Silverman, and that the beer would be sold, in the kegs, in Armframers of the law knew well enough that inspectors would not be sent to Chicago to

strong county.

Mr. Jackel contends this is one of the class of highways that should be termed a "State road," and should be entirely maintained by State money and State supervision. So also should "county roads," which lead from one county to

A NEW OFFICER NEEDED.

Here he would have a county roadmaster George S. Martin said that the original employed by the State Road Department package meant "oleo" as well as liquor, and the trade would brighten up again. A test case may be brought, but there is doubt of such an action, as the decision of the Sumerely to superintend the disposition of the State appropriation, and he to appoint supervisors to superintend the work in each township, such supervisors to be paid by the preme Court does not quote liquor, but any article of merchandise between States, in day for only such duty as they actually perform. For trivial townshi lanes Mr. Jackel suggests that schoo boards be authorized to levy small additional tax and expend it o sion merchants on Liberty street, did not think the decision would affect the trade in those lanes.

"oleo" much, as people would rather have The gentleman concludes that there are too many of such lanes which stand upon court records as public highways, and thus have to be kept up by public taxes. He believes the first work of the proposed State real butter and that article was sold at such a figure that there would be no profit in handling the bogus article. However, he was of the opinion that it could be sold if improvement should be to appoint a board It was no secret on Liberty street that or engineers to survey the road system of oleo was now sold, and has been sold, regard-less of the law, since it went into effect. decide on the vacation of all unnecessary decide on the vacation of all unnecessary lanes and roads. It would make the reeen in th country towns, within a radius of 100 miles. The stuff is sold by traveling agents, who carry the "oleo" in jelly glasses. In the maining ones all the better. As his crowniug argument for financial aid from the State Treasury, Mr. Jackel declares that small mining towns up the Monongahela river it has been sold to people who could four-fifths of the taxable persons in Pennsylvania never pay taxes for roads.

aid.

the car and it was a wonder he was not killed. The engineer of the Canton loco-motive dragged Dr. Muller through the window and helped him to the street car, whence he came to Dr. Biggar's office for Wrecking trains were sent out, but it was several hours before the tracks were cleared and traffic on both roads was suspended, the ckade being co and Pittsburg train was in charge of Con-ductor George Rudolph and Engineer much damage to buildings, fences and coops in that portion of the country. A George Klarsgye. The engineer says that the target was set for him, and when close barn on the farm of Dick Dawson (co was struck by lightning and burned. Mr. Tom Williams' dwelling was struck by to the crossing it was changed to give the Cleveland, Canton and Southern the right lightning and burned to the ground, his of way. The passenger engineer and he both believed they had the signal to go ahead, and both pulled out for the crossing. family barely escaping. Some half dozen persons on Bull creek arestill missing, but it is believed they will

and, with over 100 big logs, darled violency against the railroad stone culvert. This is probably what caused it to give way. Huge stones, weighing several tons, were carried by the creek long distances. The creek rose two feet higher than it has been in 40 years. FLED TO THE HILLS. The fury of the storm caused many peras on Bull creek to abandon their ho

A RAPID RISE.

and take to the hills, else the loss of life

Mr. W. Carver, retired, of Kent, O., was taken in an ambulance to the house of a sister, at No. 871 Case avenue. He was sefatal culvert, when the loss of life would riously injured about the head and hips. have been appalling. Mrs. Joseph Nash, of Kent, was injured in the spine and also internally. She was taken in a carriage to the Cataract House. Mrs. W. West'all, of Bedford, O., was It seems incredible that so many cars could be jammed into so small a hole as Mrs. W. Westhin, or Bellord, O. was caught between the seats and her back in-jured. She was also cut with flying glass. She was taken to the house of a triend. Mrs. Stephen Parker, of Bedford, was cut on the head and her back wrenched. Miss Ada the culvert. Two wrecking trains have been busy all day removing the debris. The workmen have just found two mangled bodies. James Irwin had a portable saw-mill located several hundred yards up Bull

mill located several hundred yards up Bull creek, above the railroad. The clouds, sud-Fisher, of Miles avenue, was seriously denly bursting, caused a rapid rise in the creek, aiready badly swollen by the storm. shaken up, the shock rendering her temporarily blind. She was taken home in a Farmers say the creek rose two feet per minute, and the water looked like a wall 25 carriage. Rev. Dr. D. H. Muller, of Canton, was injured painfully but not seriously. His head and face were deeply cut and his nervous system greatly shocked. His seat was near where the locomotive came into feet high when it got to the railroad fill. The sawmill was lifted from its fastenings and, with over 100 big logs, hurled violently

ould have been greater. The storm did

turn up all right.

than the system now in force, under the law of 1878. Gold was to-day a universal, international money. Silver was not. Congress could not make it an international money. That had to be done by the concurrent ac tion of all the great countries. Until that action took place there could be no equality between the two metals. That was the fact of all facts, and it was useless for Senators to endeavor to persuade themselves or others to the contrary. The legislation proposed by the silver extremists would, he said, be disastrous to the business interests of the country.

Mr. Stewart was on the floor replying to some of Mr. Aldrich's statements when the presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) called attention to the agreement that general debate was to close at 3 o'clock. It was now ten minutes after that time.

THE DEBATE EXTENDED.

Various propositions were made, and finally it was agreed, by unanimous con that the Senate bills should be laid on the table, the House bill as amended by the Finance Committee substituted for it, and coneral debate be extended till 3 o'clock op Monday, the session to-morrow being for the consideration of bills on the calendar. Mr. Stewart resuming the floor, said: the Secretary of the Treasury had bought \$4,000,000 of silver a month instead of \$2,000,000 we not only would have had a double standard, but silver would be on a parity with gold. The present law is good enough for me if its spirit was carried out. Mr. Binir-Would the present law, if erecuted to its maximum, be better than any of the pending measures? Mr. Stewart-Yes, better than any of

them. Mr. Blair-Then why not as a substitute for the pending bill offer a proposition

making it compulsory to execute, to its maximum, the existing law? Mr. Stewart-I would be satisfied with that, at present.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Mr. Platt-Does the Senator from Nevada believe that if the maximum amount of silver anthorized by law to be coined were coined, the result would be to restore the equivalency between gold and silver dol-lars? If that be the Senator's beliet, and if it be correct, then it seems to me that that is a ground on which we might all meet to-

gether. Mr. Stewart replied that that was his beliel, and concluded by saying that Congress should either take a step in advance or else do nothing.

Mr. Reagan addressed the Senate in advocacy of the unlimited coinage of silver, and ompared the pretensions of its enemies (who now claimed to be in its favor) to the Irishman who was hunting for employment, but was praying to God that he would not find it. That was the position of the Presi-dent of the United States, the Secretary of the Treasury and of the Senator from Rhode Island (Mr. Aldrich).

A FALSE PRETENSE.

They pretended to be hunting for fre coinage of silver, but they hoped never to it, and were devising all sorts of schemes and plans to avoid it. Mr. Daniel next addressed the Senate. He stated that in his judgment the absolute free and unlimited coinage of silver was the ouly solution of the question. If that was not to be the final solution of the question it would seem to be an essential and indispensable step toward its solution. It could not be anticipated, he said, that anything less than free coinage of silver would bring silver to

par. Without concluding his speech Mr. Daniel yielded for a motion to go into exec-utive session, and after a brief secret session the Senate adjourned.

THREE MORE CONTESTS

To be Decided by the House D.

GREAT FRAUD CHARGED IN A SCHEME TO DISPOSE OF MILLIONS

would not hold.

Applies to All Articles.

"Did you ever see the man that made it?"

examine the cattle.

have much weight.

would decide that way."

will yet modify it.

"No.

of cons

Silverman

supposed they would.

Rather an Expensive Experiment

all stock, then we had dozens of people

under the sun to prevent it. I do not think

WORTH OF PROPERTY.

A Receiver Asked for the Union Stock Yards Company and an Injunction to Prevent the Transfer to an English Syndicate. CHICAGO, June 13 .- The anticipated suit to prevent the consummation of the proposed

\$20,000,000 sale of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, of Chicago, to an English syndicate, was commenced before Judge Tuley this afternoon. Decidedly sen-

sational charges are made in the bill, and the court is asked to remove the present offi-cers of the big corporation, appoint a receiver and issue an injunction restraining the proposed issue of bonds of the sale of the plant and stock. The complaidant in the bill is Frank A Baker, a shareholder. He makes defendants the officers of the company and some of

the best known railroad magnates in the United States - John Newell, Marvin Hughitt, J. M. McCullough, J. C. McMillen, H. B. Stone, R. R. Cable, Stuyvesant Fish, the London Contract Company, to whom the proposed sale was to be made, the Central Trust Company, to which a mortgage was to be given, and William K. Van-derbilt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, John R.

Hoxie, of Texas, and James H. Ashley, who, with, President Thayer and Manager erman, own a majority of the stock. The bill charges that it is with no legitimate and lawful motive that the defendants are seeking to carry out the scheme of sell-

ing the property, but that on the contrary they are inspired with the sole intention of selling it in for a little over half its actual value; that they then propose to depreciate the value of the stock and run the property

down in value until it reaches minimum. Then when the small stockholders are frozen out, it is said, the manipulators will buy the plant and good will in it for a song. The bill concludes with the declaration that on their attempt to wreck the company President and directors and officers

should be removed, and the gigantic inter ests in their hands placed in charge of a receiver appointed by the court. Judge Tuley sent the bill to Master in

Chancery, and to-night a copy was served on such of the defendants as present with notice to attend a hearing to-morrow morning.

BY A SECRET PROCESS.

An Allegheny Man Invents a Cooling Light

At last night's meeting of the Allegheny Street Committee Hastings & Dunn were swarded the contract for the street for the str awarded the contract for grading California svenue. They made the lowest bid, \$46,-820. An ordinance was presented asking for the right of way over streets, lanes and alleys for the laying of pipes by the Pennsylvania Cooling Company, who propose to furnish houses, manufacturing establish-ments, breweries, etc., with a liquid cooling fluid as a substitute for ice. The ordinance was referred to a special committee ing of Messrs. Muchibronner, Neeb, Lowe,

Knox and Smith. The cooling process of the Pennsylvania The cooling process of the Pennsylvania Company is a secret, and letters patent by Edward Armstrong, of Allegheny, are now pending in Washington. Mr. Armstrong says it is founded on an old principle. Brine is cooled and passed through insu-lated pipes that are exposed in the houses.

Committee on Election Cases has decided to nall up in the House the Mississippi conbusiness. If I wanted a glass of beer I cer-tainly would not buy an eighth, but would go to some place where it was sold by the glass. This could not be the case in an

Reluctant to Attempt It.

P. C. Duffy, who was refused a ligense for his hotel and restaurant at the corner of Grant street and Webster avenue, said: "The law will in a general way apply to all the articles of inter-State commerce that are now shut out by State regulations. "But I think the State has a right to Several persons who thought of opening have been to see me and get my opinion. make reasonable police regulations. The State does control the sale of poisons, and I can't see why it would not be allowed to prohibit the sale of liquor to minors and inam reluctant to go into the thing, because I do not want to become a violator of the law in any way. I have always tried to obey the law. All my interests are here and I am permanently identified with the city. I temperate people." In conclusion Mr. Breck stated that would rather see somebody else start the Judge Reyburn was a good lawyer, and the case for the Commonwealth had been hanmatter. I have no doubt that if one man would open there would be a great many to follow. The trouble is that every one is afraid to make the break." dled by the ex-Judge, so that it could not be claimed that the acquittal would not

George Arnold, proprietor of Arnold's When one lawyer was asked what he he thought of the decision, he remarked: Hotel, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Grant street, said that he had not considered the matter seriously. It would be a great help to him in his hotel if he could "Well, say no more about it until you do. sell liquors, but he said he thought there I don't believe other courts in the State would be no money in the original package business down town, because there are so many wholesale and retail houses. If he would open he would prefor to see somebody However, the fact remains that many of the lawyers here know Judge Reyburn, and he is recognized by most of them as a man else begin the thing.

No Disposition to Try It.

f considerable ability. S. U. Trent thought that the original decision was too sweeping and all at fault to begin with. He thinks the Supreme Court John K. Durr, of Market street, another man who was refused license, has no dispo-sition to open. He has leased his barroom for a shoe store. Purely a Police Regulation. John Newell said of the general subject: Attorney William Brennen takes excep-"There are enough licensed houses now. A good many people got licenses who don't tions to Judge Fetterman's declaration, and says the law does specify to whom liquor

want them. A number of them are selling out and other fellows would be glad to do hall be sold. In a conversation with a representative of THE DISPATCH last evenso if they could get purchasers. There little money in it." ing, Mr. Brennen said: "The conviction of Mr. Silverman does not in the least affect

little money in it." Four applications for the transfer of license are to come before Judge Ewing to-Charles Friebertshauser, at No. 546 the original ruling of the United States Supreme Court. Silverman was acquitted day. Charles Eriebertshauser, at No. 546 Smithfield street, desires to sell to his barof selling liquor without a license, but convicted for selling to minors. The latter is keeper for \$9,000. Colonel A. S. Scribner wishes to sell out the American House with purely a police regulation, and is part of the The latter expressly says that persons its bar license, on Liberty avenue, to a man named Smith, for \$12,000. The Colonel inwho sell liquors must not do so to minors, nsane people and intemperate persons. Silverman can sell all the liquor he wants tends to return to Brookville, Jefferson to provided he sells it to persons within the limit of the law. I do not think the decicounty.

Among the Wholesale Dealers,

Among the wholesale dealers, Mr. Adler, of Mayer & Adler, on Sixth street, said sion will have any effect on persons who contemplated going into the 'original package' business. "I do not think there will be a great "This original package business, even if confirmed by the whole State, will not effect many people go into the business of selling liquor without a license for the reason that us wholesalers in the least degree. You see packages will pay the seller in a prohibitio town, but here in Pittsburg, where there are loads of saloons and wholesale houses, those who have a license are not making any noney to speak of. The large increase in the number of drinking places has cut the and where folks can buy all the liquor they profits of saloonists to such an extent that they are not making half the money they want, there is no use for package agents. am convinced that these men will confine themselves to prohibition towns, and not worry about setting up in cities where there

is lots of liquor." Owen McCarthy, of Sixth street, a re-tailer, did not think that the original package shop would hurt his branch of the busi-ness at all. "When man a wants a drink," ple timid, and every man , who had any intention of opening a shop, is waiting to see if the cat does not make an unexpected jump. If the decision from the Supreme Court had been handed down a year ago, he said, "he would scarcely go to the trouble of purchasing a package of beer when he could get a glassful. It might hurt whole salers and bottlers, but not saloon keepers." when we only had 93 saloons and the liquor business was financially better than baseball stock, then Mr. J. Dimling, of the Diamond, agree with Mr. McCarthy, as did several othe well-known liquor men. have had dozens of people who would open 'package' houses. To do so now would hardly pay, but there is nothing

READY TO MAKE A TEST CASE.

the saloon business would suffer any by it. Inspector McAleeso Will Arrest the Fit If a man kept an 'original package' house, and carried on his business in strict con-Original Package Operator. Inspector McAlcese said last night: formity to the law, he would be like a man in the eigar business, who could only sell tobies er eigars by the box. A man passing an original package establishment is opened in this city we shall promptly arrest along a street, and wanting a smoke, would not think of going into a story and buying a box of 100 tobies. So it is with the liquor the proprietor, as the keeper of a disorderly house, under the police regulations which define a disorderly house as a place where persons congregate in idleness, or where

liquor is illegally sold. This offense is spe cified in a city ordinance based on an the decision.

Some further abstracts from the remark. ably able paper of S. R. Downing, of Chester county, on "State Aid for Public Roads," are as follows:

SCHOOLS AND ROADS.

Section first article tenth of the Constitution of 1873, reads: "The General Assembly shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough system of public schools, and shall appropriate at least \$1.000,000 each year for that purpose." Since the adoption of the new Con-stitution in 1873, the appropriation for schools has increased to the sum of \$2,000,000. And yet in the years 1834 and 1835 when the

And yet in the years 1834 and 1835 when the question of accepting the common school system was submitted to the delegates repre-senting the school districts of intelligent Ches-ter county, a considerable majority in both years voted not to accept. When the office of County Superintencient was established, it also encountered oppositon virtually based upon the same argument used to day against com-petent county supervision of raaks, one class said it would multiply public offices, another class deemed the office useless and the money paid to the officer would be better expended by adding it to the school fund. So that between the years 1834 and 1890 a vast revolution has oc-curred in the public mind as to schools. State appropriations have passed from thousands to millions, the offices of State and county super-intendent being created and county institutes millions, the offices of State and county super-intendent being oreated and county institutes encouraged by bounties, all primarily in the teeth of popular dissent and by the gradual yielding of popular opinion. Should we can-vass the matter, I believe we will readily con-clude that if a State can appropriate money for schools, it can with the same ease and upon the same lasts of right and demand approprithe same basis of right and demand approp

the same basis of right and demand appropri-ate monoy for roads. Land is condemned by authority of the State for roads, as for school sites. But there is an inequality between the two. The State takes our land for roads, but unjustly goes no further. The State, on behalf of schools, grafts a seizure of lands, but considerately goes farther than in the case of roads. First, by giving the schools authority to borrow capital. Second, by instituting and paying for State and county supervision. Third, by assisting directly in the maintenance of schools by ap-propriations of money. The people are satis-fied with all school legislation, but road legisla-tion seems to be inoperative, ineffectual, un-satisfactory. EQ UAL JUSTICE FOR ALL. each.

EQ UAL JUSTICE FOR ALL. Should a shoal gather across the bed of the

Delaware river, checking trade between Boston or Baltimore and Philadelphia, the merchant of Philadelphia are relieved by the Govern ment from paying toward lifting the shoal

GAME IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

Court Decision.

-at least, so say some commission mer-

Mr. Henry, of Aiken & Henry, commission merchants, brought to notice this feature of the late decision yesterday, and said he did not see why it would not work as well on game and fish as on liquor, if the former were sent in from outside the State. During the senson that the sale of some game and fish is prohibited in this State there is quite a demand for the same regard-

and talked strongly of taking advantage of

A SENATOR GETS HIS FOOT IN IT.

SUED HIS WIFE FOR PERJURY. The Boston Gentleman Finds Himself Un able to Deliver the Goods.

Bouthside Alderman's Case Slightly Out of the Ordinary Run. A case that is probably without a parallel

of this that he prosecuted her for perjury. The hearing showed that Mrs. Ebeling is

EACH VOTED THREE TIMES.

Big Majorities.

and "Mike" Corcoran, politician, under in-

dictment for corruption in connection with

the late Aldermanic election in the Twenty-

fourth ward, were on trial in the Criminal

Court to-day. Steve Collins, a political "hustler," testined that, in accordance with

marched to a saloon and there Corcoran paid them 50 cents each. The witness testified that he saw McAbee give Captain White

some money and White gave the repeaters names under which they were to vote.

TRIED TO POISON HIMSELF.

A First Avenue Teamster's Vain Attempt to

Shaffle Off.

George Rusenburg, 40 years of age, a

teamster, living with his wife and family at

the corner of First avenue and Try street,

made an attempt at self-destruction about 10

o'clock last night by swallowing an onnea

of laudanum. His wife worked with him

for some time, and then notified the police.

when he was sent to the Homeopathie Hospital about 12 o'clock.

After an examination there it was thought he would recover. His wite alleges that he

has been drinking considerably lately and has threatened to poison himself.

TWO HEIRS GET IT ALL.

After

voting each time the gang was

BOSTON, June 13 .- The hearing before the Senate Committee investigating charges of corruption in the election with among Aldermen was heard yesterday eventhe passage of the West End Elevated ing before Alderman Beinhauer. Mrs. Railroad bill was resumed this forenoon, Louisa Ebeling was charged by her husand the room was crowded. Mr. Hagar band, Charles, with perjury. Charles alleged continued his testimony, reiterating posithat his wife was of intemperate habits, and tively his denial of baying had the interhinted that her character is not so unassail-

view testified to by Sanderson. F. J. Hutchinson, the attorney for Dr. J. able as that of Cæsar's wife, and in order to C. Moore, of the Manchester, N. H., Union, testified that on the day of the alleged indraw her away from evil associations in-duced her to sign an affidavit in which she terview he saw at the office in Washington agreed to stay away from a certain house street, Dr. Moore, Mr. Hagar and a gentleand certain persons. It was for a violation man who has since been pointed out to him as Senator Fassett. Witness had remarked to a much-abused woman, and did not know what the affidavit contained. A host of Sanderson during Hagar's testimony that he

(Hagar) was lying. Colonel Sanderson was recalled and testi-fied that when Senator Fassett proposed to reputable persons testified to her good haracter, and she was discharged. deliver the votes of ten Senators for 000 (witness) referred him to Dr. Moore Witness had no money to buy Senators and no intention to buy any of them. Senator Fassett declared to him (witness) that the How Patriotic Chicago Hustlers Roll Up Senators could be purchased for \$10,000 CHICAGO, June 13 .- Alderman McAbee

Senator Fassett testified he had never had any conversation with Colonel Sanderson with regard to elevated roads; never had any conversation with him at all at Dr. Moore's office, and the alleged \$100,000 interview never took place.

CUTTING FREIGHT BATES AGAIN.

an arrangement with Coreoran, he got together a band of 25 repeaters to vote for McAbee. They voted three times each at The Lake Shore Will Carry Dressed Beet the Seventeenth precinct and several times at Still Lower Prices. at other precincts.

CHICAGO, June 13 .- A special meeting of the Chicago Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association was called today by the Lake Shore people, who gave notice that they would further reduce the rate on dressed beef to 39 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, taking effect June 20. This is done to meet the action of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, which has filed a new tariff with the Inter-State Com-

merce Commission, making a date of 39 cents to preserve its 3-cent differential. The Lake Shore is still determined to abolish the differential, and will continue to

seet the Grand Trunk's rate. Cattle rates

will also be reduced to 2214 cents. A FINE PRESENT FROM ALGER.

a Officer Who Stopped a Runsway Team

Handsomely Rewarded. NEW YORK, June 13-On Memorial Day Officer Seymour V. Parker, of the Broadway squad, gallantly stopped a runaway team attached to a carriage in which were

Ex-Governor Russell A. Alger, of Michi-gan, Congressman J. P. Dolivar and Judge Tan Hoesen. To-day Officer Parker received, through

A Pittsburger Drowned In Chicago

Frank A. Allen, of Chicago, writes to

brave action.

Superintendent Murray, a silver bowel, gold-lined, together with an autograph let-ter from General Alger as a reminder of his The Jerome Estate of \$250,000 to be Dis posed Of.

CHICAGO, June 13 .- After a sensational trial, extending over several weeks, the purported will of Mrs. Louisa Jerome, who left fortune of \$250,000, was refused probate

THE DISPATCH that he has in his possesto-day by Judge Kohlsaat. Two heirs, Eli Hough and Clarissa Philsion the personal effects of Paul P. Miller, lips, are, as a result of the decision, to re-ceive all the money, whereas the will be-queathed \$2,000 apiece to ten charitable in-stitutions and \$10,000 each to John C. Coswho formerty lived at or near Pittaburg Miller, with a companion from Gincinnati, was drowned by the capsizing of a skilf on the lake. Mr. Allen would like to hear from Miller's friends, grove's three infant children,

Probable Result of the Late Suprem At the present time it would seem strange for a man to say he was going down to market to buy an original package of quail, pheasants or other game out of season according to law. Nevertheless, such an action may be just the thing in the not distant future, if the present interpretation of the original package decision is not changed

less of the law. Several other dealers held the same views,

houses, it is said, got rid of about five or six carloads each week, and made a good profit VIEWS OF ALLEGHENIANS.

HOW THEY LOOK AT THE SILVERMAN CASE DECISION. me of Them Think the Law Should be

Amended-The Principles of Prohibition Defeated by the Decision-Fine Lega Points Involved.

not afford to pay for butter. The Pittshure

shall sell oleomargarine in original pack-

ages to the retail trade, or to anyone who

we sold before we got our goods in Chicago. Fo doubt all of the old sellers will start up

May be a Test Case.

briginal packages. L. H. Voight, one of the largest commis-

When

wants to buy it, so far as that goes.

again.'

dealers so desired.

out of it.

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"In the light of recent events I will say unhesitatingly that the Supreme Court will most likely speedily reverse its decree in the original package matter," said Mr. George Shiras. "The decision does not enforce the law exactly as the Court intended, and it should be modified in order to adapt it to existing circumstances."

Mayor Wyman, of Allegheny, was in the midst of his daily work and said that press of business prevented him from giving close attention to the original package de

cision. Captain Gerwick, member of Council, "As cil, gave his views on the matter. "As it stands now," he said, "the law can be so construed that in a neighboring State man can load a wagon with bottles of beer and transport it to some other commonwealth.

A wagon is a carrying vehicle, and if the man delivers the bottles separately to customers he is complying with the require ments of the law, but at the same time, the principles of prohibition are defeated. The time is not far distant when the original package decision will be altered to cover such cases.

Colonel Stone was toiling away like a beaver when a reporter approached him, but the Colonel had nothing to say on the original package question. Councilman C. C. Scaife said: "It is a

Allegheny Council, expressed the following opinion: "Under the circumstances I be-

very peculiar business, and will involve some fine legal points hefore the Supreme Court reverses its decision." Mr. Stockman, another member of the

ieve the original package decree ought to be so changed as to comply with the liquor laws of the different States. When a pack-age of spirits is taken to a Prohibition tate and opened, I think the original package is broken and the goods are no

inger under the jurisdiction of the pack-

age law."