CARRIED INTO COURT

The Lincoln School Trouble to Be Set-

tled in a Judicial Way.

PETITION FILED BY THE PARENTS.

Judge White Winds Up a Little Case That

Has Made Big Costs.

TESTERDAY IN THE COUNTY COURTS

A petition signed by George W. Mo-Cutcheon and other residents of the Lincoln

sub-school district, Twenty-first ward, ask-

ing for the removal of the school directors of

avenue. It will accommodate from 950 to

and J. H. Cook.

Sentences in the Criminal Court.

Judge Stowe imposed the following sentences in Criminal Court yesterday: W. J. McDon-ough, aggravated assault and battery, \$25 fine and 10 days in jail; H. C. Starr, larceny, \$10 fine and 24 hours to the workhouse; Robert Brown unlawful wounding, 60 days to the workbouse; Henry Oberhelman, filegal liquor selling, \$175 Henry Oberbelman, illegal inquor selling, \$475 fine and 48 hours to jail; Curtis Hessner, assault and battery, \$10 fine and costs; James Porter, forzery and larceny, two sentences of one year and three mouths concurrent to the penitentiary; Mary Burke, illegal liquor selling, \$550 fine and three mouths to the workhouse, and Mary Cregan, aggrayated assault and battery, \$500 and costs.

Grinding of the Divorce Mill. Divorces were granted vesterday to Hannal K. Fry from George B. Fry; Fannie V. Hall from John S. Hall, and Anna M. Hermes from Peter Hermes. A subpona was awarded in the case of Fannie Jacob against. Philip Jacob, in which the wife alleges desertion. In the suit of Anna Kohler against Jacob Kohler, William Hunter, Esq., was appointed commissioner.

Notes From the Courts.

J. SNOWDEN BELL, E. J. Kent and E. E.

Cramper were admitted to practice yesterday. . THE report of Register Conner for the mont of December shows that 64 letters of administration and 40 letters testamentary were issued.

EXECUTIONS were issued against the Sewickley Dairy Company yesterday in the fol-lowing amounts: James M. Bell, \$2,331 69; Lewis Irwin, \$638 77; George Woods, \$935 53, and \$320 40 each by A. M. Brown, S. A. Duncan; John I. Shaw, Worth West and W. J. Sawyer, in all amounting to \$5,507 99; total, \$9,414 35. UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY LYON; yesterday, on behalf of the Government, entered suit before United States Com missioner Gamble against Anton and George Augianbough and S. H. Bonds, to recover \$1.670. The money, it is stated, was overpaid Anton Augianbough, who was a mail contractor in the eastern part of the State.

IRON CITY beer is a very popular brew. Unexcelled for purity and nourishment. Physicians recommend it. Dealers keep it.

READ Groetzinger's advertisement. Spe-cial sale of tapestry brussels carpets.

RACK ale is preferred by many. Try Iron City Brewery's make. At best bars.

SICK HEADACHE_Carter's Little Liver Pills

SICK HEADACHE_Carter's Little Liver Pills. SICK HEADACHE_Carter's Little Liver Pills.

AMUSEMENT ADVERTISE-MENTS usually appearing on Rose et al.; Simpson, Hail, Miller & Co. vs same; William Rogers Manufacturing Company vs same: Falkman, Oppenheimer & Co. vs same; Jenning' administrator vs People's Mut. Acc, Ins. Co.; Jutte vs Keystone Bridge Company; Fearnley vs McEldowney; Letzus

LACES! **EMBROIDERIES!**

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FINE LACES AND EMBROIDERIES have always had a charm for the gentler sex. In fact, through them 'tis said a woman's heart can be reached quicker than any other way. And no wonder, for any person with a taste for the beautiful cannot help admiring these exquisite goods. Our display of Fine Laces and Embroideries should be seen by every

lady in Pittsburg. It's really the most artistic shown hereabouts for a long time. But the all-important point to intending buyers is the fact that we stand ready to save them fully 25 per cent on all purchases. "How is that?" you ask. Simply this: Our buyers were fortunate enough to place large orders with manufacturers before the tariff bill became law. We are willing to share our good luck with patrons There's the secret of our low prices on these goods.

LACES.

Real Hand-made Medici and Torchon Laces, our own importation, from ½ inch to 6 inches, 23/c to 25c per yard-old tariff prices, mark you, and 25 per cent lower than at other houses.

We offer exceptional values in Seville or Machine-made Linen Laces. All put up in pieces of 12 yards, ranging in price from 10c to 75c per dozen yards.

In narrow Italian and Normandy Valen-cienne we have ome surprises. Prices, 4c to 50c ayard.

Beautiful Oriental Laces, latest patterns, 8c to 75c a yard.

Point de Gene and other Trimming Laces ar-riving daily. All novelties received as fast as produced.

Fine, narrow Baby Edgings, 5c, 5c, 5c, 10c and up.
Cambric and Nainsook, medium width and showy goods, 10c to 25c. Insertings every width to match these edgings.
Cambric and Swiss Flouncings, 22 and 27 inches, for misses, and children's drasses, 25d to \$2 50 per yard.
Ladies' Skirtings, 62%c to \$3 yer yard.
All over embroiderings to match.
Beadings, 15c, 20c, 25c apiece.

VEILINGS.

The latest things in Fall Veilings—Tuxedo Chenille, Spot, Malines and Striped Grenadine Do not fail to see this complete line of vallings

EMBROIDERIES.

Our entire stock of Fine Embroideries direct from St. Gaul manufacturers is offered at old prices—one-fourth less than the goods can be bought elsewhere. Fine, narrow Baby Edgings, 5c, 8c, 8c, 9c, 19c

CLOAKS FOR ALL

In our Cloak Department unprecedented bargains are offered. There's no excuse for shivering in the cold so long as winter garments can be bought here for less than actual cost. Hundreds to select from; all new, stylish and perfect fitting. Prices in many cases have been cut in two. It will pay you to at least examine goods and prices before

1905enbaum&@

YOURSELF AND COMPANY

Are cordially invited to call at once and examine our massive display of Holiday Gifts. We can show you gifts suitable for the old and young, and at the very lowest prices. Our line of watches is unexcelled by any house in this city. Diamonds in enormous quantities, and Rings, Eardrops, Lace Pins, Chains, Bracelets, Charms, Silvetware of every description, Clocks and Bronzes, at unheard-of low figures. Remember the name and numbers.

932 and 934 Liberty St. and 703, 705 and 707 Smithfield.

A REVIEW OF SPORTS

Some Pointed Remarks About the Coming Battle Between Dempsey and Fitzsimmons.

WHO WILL LIKELY BE THE WINNER

The American's Best Chance of Victory Lies in Making the Encounter a Very Long One.

ABOUT THE SUSPENDED AMATEURS.

The Week's Doings in Baseball-Spalding's Chicago Deal Consummated.

The absorbing topic in sporting circles at present is the coming fight between Jack Demosey and Bob Fitzsimmons. There will be but one more opportunity to discuss the probabilities of the proposed encounter sefore it takes place, as it is down for the 14th inst., and I propose to deal with it now at some length. It is a long time since there was such general interest in a middleweight fight as there is in the one in question. It is not unsafe to say that "all sorts and conditions of men" are more or less interested in the battle, not only, I presume, because it is of an international kind, but because of the exceptionally bright career of each contestant. I expect to see the national interest in the fight at an exciting point a few days before the contest takes place, and if it is not one of the best kind of battles that we have had thousands of people will be disappointed. Well, the great question is: Who is going to win? I have already been asked that question scores of times and I am get, that is, an answer that one can with some amount of safety rely upon. At first sight it would seem that Fitzsimmons could not very well lose the battle, but if we bestow a little thought and reflection on the matter we will soon find that his task is not so easy as we would at first think it to be. It is quite true that everything is in favor of the Australian and should Dempsey deteat him he, Dempsey, will certainly prove himself a very remarkable pugilist or Fitzsimmons will turn out to be very much in-ferior to what he has been held up to be At this juncture it may be interesting to say a few words about the antecedents of Firzsimmons.

Something About Fitzsimmor

The Australian has been more or less before the public for ten years, and during that time has had quite a busy and victorious time of it. He made his first appearance as an amateur, and won the amateur boxing tournament promoted by Jem Mace in New Zealand. He knocked out five men in one evening, and won knocked out five men in one evening, and won a gold watch. The same evening he had a "setto" with Herbert Slade, and we are told he had the better of the big Maori. But whether he had or not, the fact remains that he proved himself to be a very good man. He then became a professional, and he very soon began to win money and fame as a good middle-weight pugilist under London prize ring rules. In rapid succession he defeated Arthur Cooper, J. Murphy and Jim Crawford, and then he phy and Jim Crawford, and then he left New Zealand and went to Sidney. At the latter place he defeated Brunsmead in two rounds, Brunsmeau being 2 pounds heavier than Fitzsimmons. The lat-22 pounds heavier than Fitzsimmons. The latter continued to add to his list of victories, defeating among others Jim Hall, champion middle-weight of Australia, and Starlight, the colored champion. Hall was knocked out in five rounds and Starlight in nine. Of course we all know how easily Fitzsimmons defeated Billy McCarthy before the Uniformia Athletic Club, and Arthur Upham before the Audobon Club. Altogether Fitzsimmons has an excellent record, and it gues a very long way toward proving that he is a great pugilist in his class. I may here remark that previous to his coming to the United States his fighting weight was 18 pounds. So that when he meets Dempsey he pounds. So that when he meets Dempsey he will likely be six pounds heavier than when he secored his vetories in Australia. There is one very important fact connected with the career of Fitzsimmons, viz, that in all his battles he has defeated his men in very shortime. He has had no prolonged fights.

A Few Words About Dempsey.

It is not necessary for me to say much about Dempsey as his career is very well known to every American patron and admirer of the "manly art." He has a very brilliant record pehind him and it is only tarnished by our deleat. Of course there are many victorious connected with his name that were only four-round glove encounters and a ten-round glove contest with Dominick McCaffrey. Dempsey's victory over McCaffrey, if such it was, goes a very short way with me, and only proves that Dempsey is very active and artful. Were he to do no more fightactive and artial. Were he to do no more lighting against Fitzsimmons than he did against McCaffrey he could not by any means defeat the Australian. Demysey's defeat by La Blanche was not so much of a fluke as many people imagine, because the latter was doing just as much fighting as Dempsey was, right up to the time when the alleged chance blow was delivered. But it was no chance blow was delivered. But it was no chance blow was a lainche had made several attempts to "land" that blow before he succeeded. Altogether then, it is reasonable to say that Dempsey and La Blanche are a very even mar. Personally I hold Dempsey to be slightly the better of the two, but only slightly. Dempsey will likely weigh about 148 pounds when he mests Fursimmons, because that is about his best weight. According to accounts he will be in excellent condition if all goes well when he enters the arena, and most certainly if ever he was auxiliants win a battle he will be when he faces the Australian, because defeat will be a serious loss to him, while victory means a fortune. He will undoubtedly practice all the art and couning that he possesses, and he possesses as much as any man living today. ing against Fitzsimmons than he did against

Who Will Win?

Well, the great question presents itself again who will be the winner? While my sympathies are all for my own countryman, I fear he has too hard a task on hand. I am aware that he only entered into the contest after thinking the motter over very seriously and comprehensively He is an excellent judge and I feel certain that he thinks be can defeat Fitzsimmons, but if the latter is as good as a record makes him, I fall to see how Dempsey can win, Certainly If he is that wonder, then Dempsey, I expect, will not get much chance to prolong the fight. But I venture to say that Dempsey will not be by any means an easy victim. He will keep out of the way, and the Australian will have very much difficulty in histing the American. In short, it may safely be presumed that Dempse will act on the defensive, and that means a long contest. Fitzsimmons is a "rusher," and it may be that if he fails to get his rushing tactics into operation he will lose confidence. Such things have been, and we had a good instance of it when Mitchell and Sullivan mot in France. If Dempsey defeats Fitzsimmons, it can only be by waiting, and that means a long fight, and in a long drawn out battle Fitzsimmons are considered. I am not forgering the fact that Dempsey is saily at a disadvantare, both in height and reach. These are two points that, in my estimation, Dempsey will be unable to overcome. It is, indeed, very difficult to hit an opponent who is at all active and whose reach is the longer by two or three inches, and it is certainly much more difficult to hit him when he is also several inches the taller of the two. Dempsey will be more suitable to Fitzsimmons than to himself. To sum the matter up briefly the records prove that Fitzsimmons is a more powerful hitter than Dempsey, he is in all respects bigger and is favored by the size of gloves. Dempsey may be more tricky and is the eleverer of the pair. Mace, Sayers and others have all defeated men who were as much larger than Dempsey, he is mail respects bigger and sandy antages to over-come that it is too much to sak him to do when he is required to deteat. Mace, Sayers and others have all defeated men who were as much larger than Dempsey, but those victories were under prive ring rules. It seems to me then that Dempsey has so many disadvantages to over-come that it is too much to sak him to do when he is required to deteat. I have spoken openly on the matter because I hold that reviews are undess if definite oplations are not expect him to

Kilrain and Godfrey.

It is now a settled fact that George Godfrey, the colored man, who, as he himself says, takes such great delight in fighting a white man, will the colored man, who, as he himself says, takes such great delight in fighting a white man, will meet Jake Kilrain in glove combat if all goes well. I really don't know whether to interpret this contest as a coming down of Kilrain or going up of Godfrey. Of course I mean "going up" in fame. It seems, I think, that Kilrain is getting down to his class. He was out of his class when facing Sullivan. My readers will know that my estimation of Godfrey has never been a very high one, because, to put it mildly, he has not, to use a puglilistic term, proven that he can "stand the gaff." We cannot forget his effort against Peter Jackson. There is great safety in saying that Godfrey can make things very lively if he is the upper dog in a battle, but when he once begins to be the receiver general he is quite another man. He has not yet met as good a white man as Kilrain, and I say this quite mindful of what I have written about the latter. Among second or third class men Kilrain is a good man—one of the best, and I will be very much surprised if he does not trim Mr. Godfrey up. Certainly he is as clever, to say the least, as the colored man, and I feel sure he is as strong, and very much more courageous. If Kilrain can be gotten into his best form be ought to be able to settle Godfrey. But judging from the recent efforts of Muldoon as a trainer there is a great danger of Kilrain being neplected or spoiled. The way in which Denver Smith was sent to the ring ought to make us all a little wary about Muldoon's training efforts. He may know lots of things, but he has yet to prove that he knows anything extraordinary about prize fighters and prize fighting.

Some More Big Contests. Altogether there is a great boom going on in matters pugilistic. There are prospects of battles between Slavin and Corbett, and between Corbett and Jackson. It is much too soon to express any definite opinion regarding the probable results of these contests. That they will be sensational there is little doubt, but if Corbett is defeated in the first encounter there will be comparatively little interest in the second. I wouder why no direct effort is being made by some of the clubs to get Slavin being made by some of the clubs to get Slavin and Jackson together. A battle, even with gloves, between these two men would be a great affair in America. Another aspirant to championship honors has come to the front definitely. A friend of mine informs, me that Jimmy Carroll, the Brooklyn middle-weight, is to be backed against the winner of the Fitzsimmons fight. This is a surprise to me because, just as sure as we live, I know a man who can defeat Carroll, and that man is Jack Fogarty; in fact I am told that Fogarty a few nights ago did best Carroll in a little "go." and bested him quite handily. But Carroll has secured some enthusiastic backers and they think he is the "champion." I will declare myself here very pointedly on the matter. If Fitzsimmons defeats Dempsey I fall to see where Carroll will have any reasonable show to defeat the Australian. But why do clubs still persist in not giving Fogarty a show? And, by the way, I am in a position to say that an unknown, whom I know very well, will one of these days face Carroll, and I will not be surprised if our unknown knocks all championship aspirationsout of the Brooklyn man. And there is the Pixon-McCarthy contest. That will be a good one, and although I am strongly advised to place myself on record as saying that Dixon will win, I hesitate to say anything definite on the matter just now. There will be plenty of time to deal fully with the battle before it takes place. All I say just now is that McCarthy is quite a handy little fellow. and Jackson together. A battle, even with

The Suspended Amateurs. The question of the suspension of a number of wheelmen for an alleged violation of ama teur rules has narrowed itself down to one of paying the expenses of an amateur while traincontended that this was the only question at issue, and I also argued that the payment of training expenses was something very much akin to professionalism and certainly led in that direction. To all intents and purposes I

issue, and I also argued that the payment of training expenses was something very much akin to professionalism and certainly led in that direction. To all intents and purposes I can see little or no difference between "keeping" an amateur for an event and "keeping" a professional for one. I don't compilain about the "keeping" part, but I do compilain about our amateur friends wh. place themselves so very far above professionals adopting the methods of the latter, and I repeat that "keeping" an amateur for any even. Is equal to a party of men "keeping" a sprinter for a Sheffield handicap or a rower for a big regatta. President Davol and his organization, the L. A. W., has been severely criticised for the suspensions, but Mr. Davol has made out a very good case in reply to his censurers. I give an extract from a letter written by him, and I think it fully shows that. he had good reseon for acting as he did, and it also shows that the question of paying training expenses must be definitely dealt with. He says: "The L. A. W. amateur rule says: "An amateur Is one who has never engaged in " " 'cycling " " for mone, or other remuneration.' Again it says: "A 'cyclist ceases to be an amateur by engaging in 'cycling " " as a means of obtaining a livelinood," Rule G says that an amateur can receive from his club his entrance fees and actual necessary traveling expenses to represent them at a race meeting, and further says that the club muss obtain sanction to pay such expenses; failing so to do the amateur will be suspended if he receives such payment. This rule only allows payment to attend a race meeting. As you. well know, your committee of last suring objected to A. A. U. clubs being compelled to ask my permission to pay the expenses of their cycling members to attend race meetings, and upon the adoption of the now famous resolutions (said resolutions distinctly farbidding payment of expenses at any other time can be fact that cycle clubs have to ask my sention and a. A. U. clubs will not be liable to suspension for r

Local Football Difficulties. Local football enthusiasts have had their arder damped considerably during the last few weeks. All the rejoicing attend int on the or-ganization of the Western League has been turned into disconsolation on account of the very rough and stormy weather. The weather there are one or two points that may be favor-able to the American. As I have just pointed has been so very bad and is likely to remain as shie to the American. As I have just pointed out above, Fitzsimmons has not been required to remain in the ring very long in any of his battles, and it may be that he is not astayer. On this point Dempsey will test him except Fitzsimmons is really the wonder he is stated to be. If he is that wonder, then Dempsey, I expect, will not get much chance to prolong the fight. But I venture to say that Dempsey will not be by any means an easy victim. He will keep out of the way, and the Australian will have very much difficurty in hitting the American. In short, it may safely be presumed that Dempsey will act on the defensive, and that means a long contest. Fitzsimmons is a "rusher," and it may be that if he fails to get his rushing tactics into operation he will lose confidence. Such things have been, and we had a good instance of it when Mitchell and Sullivan met in France. If Dempsey defeats Fitzsimmons, it can only A Local Sprint Handicap. During the week I have had several letters

regarding sprinting and two or three of them urge that a sprint handicap be held in this city next month. The letters generally give proof that there is a strong tendency in and about the city toward trying to revive an interest in foot racing. I am well pleased at this, because I think there are very few more interesting things than a foot race. We have lots of good things than a foot race. We have lots of good sprinters among us now and I am inclined to think that a good handleap would repay the promoters. Of course there is a big risk to run, but it seems to me that if everything was carried out honestly that a hadicap would more than clear itself. Certainly those whose work it will be to put up the money for the venture may not be so sure about the success as those on the outside but there is every reason to believe that a venture of the kind if rightly managed would not be a losing one. It is more or less singular that sprint handicaps on a good-sized scale cannot be carried on successfully in this country. There are plenty of runners, and certainly there is a wide enough patronsge. If aprint handicaps could be well introduced there is no reason why they should not become as well established as our annual horse race meetings.

fairs this week as nothing of a sensational character has taken place. To be sure I am aware of the wild vaporings of Mr. A. L. Johnson, which appeared in The Disparch yesterday. No doubt the death of Sitting Bull has weighed heavily on Mr. Johnson's mind, because a fellow feeling must have made them "wondrous kind." But aside from any jesting. I fall to see how any man endowed with an ordinary amount of reason and common sense could make such a laughing stock of himself as our friend Al is doing. I am sure I would be thankful to know what rood he can accomplish either for himself or anybody else by talking so outrageously foolish. It talking about his imaginary league he says that nine-tenths of the old players will be in it. This is just as true as his intimation that there will be a P. L. club in Pittsburg next season and most certainly we all know there is as much chance of Mr. Johnson flying to the moon as there is for a P. L. club being located here. I venture to say that were another P. L. to be formed nine-tenths of the old players who can secure employment in the old league will not be idiotic enough to join the new. Nay I venture to say that every old player who can play in the National League will do so. Most assuredly the ball players are not so stupid as Mr. Johnson evidently thinks and the manner in which one after another are laughing at his ravings ought to cause him to remain quiet. Mr. Johnson's heart is too big for his head and it is a plity that the more he talks the worse he is making his own case. Who in the world will ever have nerve enough to start any more P. L. clubs in Brooklyn or New York? Who will but up the cash in Columbus? Booh! Humbug! Idlocy. this instance prove that my opinions are wrong fairs this week as nothing of a sensational character has taken place. To be sure I am awar

The Settlement of the Chicago Deal. A Players' club no longer exists in Chicago Mr. A. G. Spalding has purchased that organization body and soul, and has consigned it to oblivion. In consummating the deal, Mr. Spalding has onse more proven his very great ability as a business man and a diplomat, be-cause he has not only secured possession of his rivals' property, but he has done so in a way that almost all his rivals are extremely de lighted at his work. In other words, he has captured his opponents possessions and also their hearts. That is, indeed, a very great stroke of policy. And yet I am inclined to think that it was done more through a sense of right than through a sense of policy. Mr. Spalding never has been a believer in unpaid salaries and certainly he was sure to enforce the payment of the Chicago players if it were in his power. He had that power and had it in a way that Mr. Addison could not resist it. Suppose that Mr. Addison had refused to pay the players, the result would have been that Mr. Addison so would not have received a cent for his son would not have received a cent for his club and it would not have been worth a cent. club and it would not have been worth a cent. Mr. Spaiding would have come out and stated to the world that he could have no dealings with men who would not pay their employes, and this cry would have absolutely killed both Mr. Addison and his club in the eyes of the people and made a king of Mr. Spaiding. Both Mr. Addison and Mr. Spaiding knew this, depend upon it, and the National League diplomat had the situation in the hollow of his hand. No matter what may be said of the deal, it was a good one for the players and for the small stockholders.

Local Club Matters Once more we definitely have only one base-ball club in our city. The P. L. club which hung together for a season is no more; it is buried and during the week the new organization has been solidly and permanently formed. All the directors have been elected and within All the directors have been elected and within a week or two we may expect to hear of President O'Neill and Mauager Hanlon signing two or three star players. I am still hopeful that we will secure John M. Ward. His mission is in this city and if he desires to come here those who try to prevent his coming are enemies to the National League and to the national game. There is not a club in the National League who needs John Ward as much, or that deserves him as much as Pittsburg, and beyond that the Pittsburg public want him and would be proud of him. In view of these facts then can anybody tell me why he should not come here I But Pittsburg needs more new players than John Ward and we must have them. I cannot for a moment believe that such shrewd men as A. G. moment believe that such shrewd men as A. G Spalding, J. B. Day, Mr. Byrne and others wil fail to see the absolute incumbency of having a first-class team in Pittsburg next year. Wh selfshness ought to prompt them to give us a great team because it will be a financial gain to every club in the League. PRINGLE.

A PIPE IN YOUR CANE.

The Novel Device a Tobacco Sharp Has Placed Before the Public. New York Herald.

Judging from the increased number and great variety existing in the new pipe designs of the past year, it would almost seem as though our inventors had anticipated the passage the consequent increase in the sale of pipes and smoking tobacco noticed

in the trade during the past two months. One of the curious ideas likely to become popular with more youthful smokers is the walking stick pipe. This is made of olive wood, and to all appearances is a handsome cane. When used as a pipe the ex-treme end of the handle unscrews, showing the bowl of the pipe, and then it unscrews part of the way down the stick, where the stem is con-cealed. The piece tak-en off the bowl now screws on to the remain

der of the stick, to be walked with. In the ferrule is a receptacle for matches. Another variety has a mouthpiece concealed in the ferrule, so that the pipe can be smoked the rull length of the stick, or short, like an

AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL TREASURE.

Queer Image Which Raises the Problem of the Indians' Origin,

A remarkable stone image has been found on the Tuscarora Indian reservation. It was unearthed by General Carrington while taking a census and investigating the tribe's condition for the Government, and will be



The Stone Image.

placed in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. There is evidence that the Washington. There is evidence that the mound from which it is taken is several hundred years old. The image itself is about 8 inches high and 4 inches wide. The principal figure stands with upturned ince which is chiscled with far more skill than the red men generally possess. At one side, as if enfolded by the left arm of a parent, is as smaller figure, quite indistinct. Under-peath is some animal having unmistakably the tail of a sneep. The whole at once sug-gests the story of Abraham's preparations to offer up his only son Isaac in accordance with the commands of his God.

DRESS GOODS—The greatest bargains ever offered; 50c, 75c and \$1 the price now tor goods formerly 75c, \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50 and \$2 a yard.

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FURNITURE upholstered and repaired.
HAUGH & KENNAN,
su 33-34 Water street.

Work in the Recorder's Office.

ments and leases, 691; charters, 275; neous (including limited partnership, power of attorney, 492; total, 26,689. SETTLED A LONG-FOUGHT CASE. Judge White Says a Man's Springs Are All

HIS OWD. Judge White yesterday settled a case that has been running in the courts for a year, and has piled up costs entirely too big in comparison to the question involved. It is one in which John Hopper sued Goodman C. Hopper for changing the course of a little stream that divided their farms in Finley township. The stream emanated from a spring on the property of defend-ant, who dug a sluiceway from its head across ant, who dug a sluceway from its head across his farm to his watering trough and spring house. The water thus diverted cut off the plaintiff's supply, who had depended on the stream for his irrigation on that part of his farm. The case was given to a master, who found for the plaintiff and recommended that the defendant be ordered to discontinue the use of his sluiceway and restore the stream to its natural way.

its natural way.

Exceptions were filed by defendant's counsel, and Judge White sustained them in an opinion handed down yesterday. He reviewed the case briefly, and then declared that the plaintiff had no right to any interest in the spring on defendant's land. The defendant had the sole and avenuate right to the spring or his land. the district, was filed in the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday. The directors are Dr. George McNeil, S. W. Jeffries, R. W. had no right to any interest in the spring on defendant's land. The defendant had the sole and exclusive right to the spring on his land, and the plaintiff had an equal right to any surplus flowing on his. The defendant could carry the stream to any side, if necessary to his enjoyment, and it was not a diversion of a natural water course, on account of its diminutive size theing recognized as such. He had struck the spring nine feet higher on the bank than where it began to divide the farms, and conducted it to his troughs. Concluding, the judge was of the opinion that the defendant should carry all the waste water from the trough back to the line of the plaintiff's property at his own expense. The judge then summed up the case as follows: "Both parties to the suit are more or less to blame; the plaintiff was unreasonable in his demands, and the defendant hardly as neighborly and accommodating as he should have been. Each are inclined to deny any right to the other, and each should pay half the costs, which is now the main matter in this courtversy. The exceptions to the report are sustained, and let a decree be made in accordance with the opinion herein set forth." Thompson, A. H. Edwards, J. W. Greist In the petition it is stated that there is one large school building in the district, known as the Lincoln school, on Lincoln 1,000 scholars. Receptly the directors erected a small, inferior building of four tooms, on Lewington avenue, at the entrance end of the district, near the city line. It is located in the open country, and will accommodate about 160 scholars. In September, 1890, the directors, without legal authority, divided the district into two un-

THAW ESTATE DISTRIBUTION

Orphans' Court.

Judge Hawkins, of the Orphans' Court

resterday made a decree of distribution of 7,765,307 58 of the funds in the hands of the

executors of the late William Thaw. The

is an extremely lengthy one, and reneats the

fade at Last by Judge Hawkins, of

in the district. The line is about one-third nearer the Lincoln school than the Lemington school.

On November 24 they notified Principal Greaves to expel from the Lincoln school all the scholars in rooms No. 1 and No. 2, being in the Eastern district. It was directed that they must go to the Lemington school if they went anywhere. As a result 112 children, between the ages of six years and 12 years, were put out of the Lincoln school.

The action of the directors, it is stated, was without reason, unjust and arbitrary. The

equal parts by drawing an imaginary line

of the Lincoln school.

The action of the directors, it is stated, was without reason, unjust and arbitrary. The Lincoln school would hold all the children, and had in it from 90 to 100 children who did not live in the district. Thirty or 40 of them do not even live in the Twenty-first ward. Three days before the expulsion of the children there were 250 vacant scats in the building. Three teachers have been dropped since then on account of the falling off in attendance. The Lemington school is two miles from the Lincoln school, and is located in rough, open country. The roads were so rough and unbroken in the winter weather that the little children could not go at all.

The directors, it is claimed, have been guilty of official misconduct, first, in usurping the power of the Central Board of Education in dividing the district into two unequal parts, and, in effect, establishing an independent school district; second, for excluding 112 small children from the Lincoln school, which, in effect, prevents them attending school at all during the winter months.

In conclusion it is asked that the seats of the defendant directors be deciared vacant, and others appointed in their stead. Thirty-four signatures were attached to the petition. The Court issued a rule on the directors requiring them to show cause why they should not be removed. January 17 was fixed for a hearing.

FILED A BIG BOND.

Record Yesterday.

office for the year 1890 shows that during the year there were 26,689 papers recorded. They were: Mortgages, 10,400; deeds, 14,153; agree-

Judgment Paper for \$105,000 Placed on

A judgment bond for \$105,000 from M. J. Buel and A. W. Buck to J. Lloyd, W. Griffith and J. W. Sharbaugh, trustees for creditors of Johnston, Buck & Co., was placed on record Johnston, Buck & Co., was placed on record yesterday. The bond is also recorded in Cambria county. It is given conditioned on the payment of the amounts due the creditors of Johnston, Buck & Co.

The money is to be paid in four installments, 25 per cent each time, the first payment to be due January 5, 1881, and the balance of the debt to bear 4 per cent interest.

statement of the work in the Recorder's

schedule of distribution attached to the decree is an extremely lengthy one, and repeats the many public and private bequests made by the late philauthropist in his will. The public bequests which can be paid under this decree are as follows: Alleghenv Cemetery, \$2,000; Board of Home Missions, Presbyterian Church, \$20,000; Fresbyterian Board of Aid for Colleges, etc., \$50,000; Board of Foreign Missions of Presbyterian Church, \$10,000; Homeopathic Medical and Surgical Hospital, \$25,000; Allegheny General Hospital, \$25,000; House of Little Sisters of the Poor, \$1,000; Pitsburg Library Association, \$3,000; W. A. Passavant, \$1,000; Park College, \$2,000; Board of Missions for Freedmen, \$10,000; Board of Church Erection of Presbyterian Church in the United States, \$2,000; Board of Education of Presbyterian Church, \$2,000; Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers, etc., \$10,000; Trustees Presbyterian Board of Publication, \$1,000; Mercy Hospital, \$20,00; Home of Good Snepherd, \$5,000; Little Sisters of the Poor, \$2,000; Home for Aged Protegrant Women, \$6,000; Home for Improvement of Poor, \$2,000; Children's Temporary Home, \$600; Pittsburg Association for Improvement of Poor, \$2,000; Children's Temporary Home, \$600; Pittsburg School of Design, \$5,000; Marysville College, \$6,000; Borea College, \$5,000; Borea College, \$6,000; Park College of Jamestown, Dakota, \$1,000.

This leaves a balance of \$92,758 33 to be accounted for in the next and final distribution. To-Morrow's Trial Lists. Common Pleas No. 1—Evans, guard an, vs Kilgore; Gollon & Co. vs Hippely & Son; Goff vs. B. & O. R. R. Co.; Helwig vs Weber; same vs same; Stroyd vs the Pittsburg Traction Company; same vs same; McClure vs Stenler. Common Pleas No. 2—Ittel vs P., A. & M. Pass. Ry. Co.; E. Howard Watch & C. Co.

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It is customary in many mercantile establishments to declare dividends annually and semi-annually. The profit for the last six or twelve months is figured up, and a certain percentage of it is laid aside, to be paid out in dividends. We are adopting the same methods, only instead of paying out so much cash, we shall take off a certain percentage from the price of every article in our store, and in this way declare a very large dividend to the buyers of

CLOTHING, HATS, SHOES AND FURNISHINGS

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DIVIDENDS

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IT MEANS:

That our \$5 Overcoats are now reduced to \$3 50 That our \$8 Overcoats are now reduced to \$6 That our \$10 Overcoats are now reduced to \$7 That our \$12 Overcoats are now reduced to \$8 That our \$15 Overcoats are now reduced to \$10 That our \$18 Overcoats are now reduced to \$12 That our \$20 Overcoats are now reduced to \$15 That our \$22 Overcoats are now reduced to \$16 That our \$25 Overcoats are now reduced to \$18 That our \$30 Overcoats are now reduced to \$20

That our \$40 Overcoats are now reduced to \$30

IN BOYS' CLOTHING

(Ages 4 to 12)

IT MEANS:

That the \$3 Suits or Overcoats are now \$2

That the \$5 Suits or Overcoats are now \$3

That the \$6 Suits or Overcoats are now \$4

That the \$10 Suits or Overcoats are now \$7

That the \$12 Suits or Overcoats are now \$9

That the \$14 Suits or Overcoats are now \$10

That the \$4 Suits or Overcoats are now \$2 50

That the \$8 Suits or Overcoats are now \$5 50

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No matter what may be your present need—a SUIT, an OVERCOAT, NEW UNDERWEAR, a HAT, a PAIR of SHOES or any of the thousand and one articles we sell, your money will go further here than anywhere. You ought to be "in it," and it won't be our fault if you are not, for we are giving the fact a wide publicity.

:: IN MEN'S SUITS :: IT MEANS:

That our \$8 Suits are now reduced to \$5 50 That our \$10 Suits are now reduced to \$6 That our \$12 Suits are now reduced to \$8 That our \$14 Suits are now reduced to \$9. That our \$15 Suits are now reduced to \$10 That our \$18 Suits are now reduced to \$12 That our \$20 Suits are now reduced to \$15 That our \$22 Suits are now reduced to \$16 That our \$25 Suits are now reduced to \$18 That our \$28 Suits are now reduced to \$20

IN BOYS' CLOTHING

IT MEANS:

That the \$6 Suits and Overcoats are now \$4 That the \$8 Suits and Overcoats are now \$5 50 That the \$10 Suits and Overcoats are now \$7 That the \$12 Suits and Overcoats are now \$8 That the \$14 Suits and Overcoats are now \$10 That the \$15 Suits and Overcoats are now \$11 That the \$16 Suits and Overcoats are now \$12

That the \$18 Suits and Overcoats are now \$13

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