# THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY

THE DEAD HISTORIAN.

FUNERAL SERVICES OVER THE BODY

OF GEORGE BANCROFT.

Together With Many Other Prominen

People Attend-The Remains Taken to

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20 .- The funeral of

Among those whose presence attested their respect for the honored dead were the Presi-dent and Mrs. Halford, the Vice President

dent and Mrs. Halford, the Vice Pressident and Mrs. Morton, Secretary and Mrs. Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Windom, Secretary and Mrs. Proctor, Postmaster General Wanamaker, Secretary Noble, Secretary Tracy, Assistant Secretary Soley, General Schofield, Senator and Mrs. Frye, Senator Blair, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, and nearly all the other members of the diplomatic corps. The Navy Department was well represented, a majority of the naval

resented, a majority of the naval officers stationed at Washington and An-

casket was borne to the hearse, the choice singing the hymn, "Hark, Hark, My Soul."

singing the hymn, "Hark, Hark, My Soul."
A detachment of marines in uniform was at
the church, and assisted in seating the
assemblage. The pall bearers were Chief
Justice Fuller, Justice Field, Justice
Blatchford, Senator Evarts, Mr. Bayard,
Admiral Rogers, Mr. Spofford, George
William Curtis and John A. King. The
remains were taken to the Baltimore and
Potomac depot for transparts tion to Worses.

Potomac depot for transportation to Worces-ter, Mass., where the interment will be made. They were accompanied by the members of the family and a few intimate friends. In

accordance with the President's order, the flags on all the executive departments were

displayed at half must to-day out of respect to the memory of Mr. Bancroft.

DELAWARE STATESMANSHIP.

Governor Reynold's Inaugural Addres Treats of Important Topics.

DOVER, DEL., Jan. 20.—Governor Rey-

nolds was inaugurated to-day. He devoted

the bulk of his inaugural address to the

ment and taxation. He urges the resub-

mission of the question of a constitutions

convention to the people at an election to be

He favors the Australian ballot system

and wants Delaware to have the best ob

tainable modification thereof; deplores

bribery and condemns the presence of Dep-

uty Marshals at election polls; characterizes the force bill as unconstitutional and revol-

ntionary, and says the possibility of its passage makes it incumbent on the general Assembly to clearly define the powers of State election offices and provide for their

protection in carrying them out; charges the McKintey bill with depressing agriculture

unpolitic and oppressive, and saving that

no domestic law can avail to protect pro

A DRUNKARD'S FATAL DEED.

He Shoots His Divorced Wife and Commi

Suicide With the Same Weapon.

himself. He was a dissipated man, and

when in liquor beat his wife shamefully.

Last September she obtained a divorce on

the ground of ill-treatment and failure to

Earnest went to Pittsburg for severa

months, and then returned. Whenever he

was drunk he annoved her by importunities

to return to him. This morning he did so,

while intoxicated, and on her threatening to

turn him over to the police, he drew a re-volver and fired, the ball striking her left

cheek. She fell to the floor unconsciou

and Earnest, supposing her dead, placed his weapon on top of his head, firing directly downward and died instantly. The ball has

been extracted from Mrs. Earnest's neck

and the physicians think she may recover.

A KENTUCKY MAIL ROBBERY.

A Lone Mail Carrier Murdered and Hi

Pouch Found Rifled.

CATLETTSBURG, KY., Jan. 20 .- New

has been received of the murder and rob-

bery of the mail carrier between Whites

The carrier had been missing since the recent heavy snow, and was not found until Thursday. He had been shot twice and the

mail pouch robbed. There is no clew to his

Tried to Throw a Man Downstain

Jacob Webber was committed to jail yes-

terday by Alderman McKenna on a charge

f assault and battery. It is said that

Webber fell out with his noom-mate, Jacob Weinsauer, at their room at Twentieth street

and Penn avenue, over some small business transaction, and then tried to throw him down a flight of stairs.

INVALIDS find Mellin's Food a most sat-

isfactory and nourishing article of diet. Its method of preparation renders it acceptable to the most delicate stomach, and its strengthening properties are wonderful.

Excursion to Cincinnati, O.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will

sell excursion tickets to Cincinnati, O., at rate \$11 20 for the round trip. Tickets good for return passage until February 3, 1891,

RACK ALE is preferred by good judges for its excellent quality. Try ours. Iron City Brewing Company. Telephone 1186.

HOMESEERERS will find special "To Let" lists Mondays and Thursdays in THE

provide.

ducts of American labor in foreign markets.

held on the third Tuesday of May next

Massachusetts for Interment.

# FOR BALLOT REFORM

And a Constitutional Convention to Properly Accomplish the Work.

### POINTS MADE BY PATTISON

In the Course of His Somewhat Lengthy Inaugural Address.

ORGANIC LAW WILL BE ENFORCED.

The Safety of the Public Funds an Important Consideration.

### SOME SUGGESTIONS UPON TAXATION

HARRISBURG, Jan. 20 .- The following is the full text of Governor Pattison's inau-

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Represent

Chosen by the people to undertake, for a second time, the duties of the Chief Executive of the Commonwealth, I make use of this occasion which custom has established to declare to what end I "shall take care that the taws be faithfully executed." A deep sense of responsibility attends the assumption of this obligation. At such an hour it is meat to look to Him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, and, with devout thanksgiving for the blessings bestowed, to seek for a continuance of His

Four especially important problems confront us: First constitutional enforcement: second, the purification of elections, involving ballot re orm, personal registration and the prevention of the misuse of money in polities; third, taxation; fourth, municipal

### Rigid Constitutional Enforcement.

The present Executive will zealously strive to maintain the Constitution and the laws. Our Constitution as approved by the people is in many respects a model of organic law. It breathes the es-sential spirit of popular government through all its members. By it the general welfare is sought to be promoted. In it there is no hostility to any interest, individ-ual or corporate. It was drafted by a convention controlled by as noble and choice characters as ever adorned our State. Many of its important provisions are, however, unenforced, notably Article XVII. That article commands nothing but what is right and forbids nothing but what is wrong. It simply provides that corporations shall treat all persons fairly, impartially and justly. It prohibits unfair discrimination against persons or places. It forbids extortion. It seeks to prevent monopolies and compel the creatures of the law, who owe their life to the people, to be law obedient. It commands that they shall not use their granted powers to harass and oppress. It also specifically directs the Legislature to enforce its provisions by appropriate legis-lation. Surely an earnest effort should be made to give adequate effect to so wise and

of its sovereign power, created that extra-ordinary reality called, in the irony of the law, an artifical person, it produced a being almost omnipotent for good and for evil. To deny the great benefits conferred upon society by corporate capital would be as tutile as it would be foolish. But these should not blind us to the perils connected therewith in a Democratic community. Many a modern charter enables a single man to wield powers greater than were ever wielded by a mediæval king; and these powers, exercised under the broad seal of the State, may be and have been wielded notoriously to the injury of the Etate and of her people. The State, therefore, having created these artificial person and clothed them with enormous powers, should protect herself and her natural children against their abuse and misuse. Before the State sanctions, either by judicial decision or legislative act, any extension of these powers into others still more colossal, it is to be hoped that some means may be found to place them under and to prevent them becoming superior to the Commonwealth, the law and the people.

### The Need of Ballot Reform.

The Constitution requires that all elections shall be free and equal, but such elections are not secured by existing laws. Nor is our bailot secret. Fierce political conflicts between parties have given birth here as elsewhere to many phases of corruption, to the lavish use of money by rich candidates, to fraudulent registration, to intimidation corporations and large employers of labor, to false counting, and to marked, al-tered and suppressed ballots. These political contests have revealed the existence of a purchaseable element in our midst evolving all forms of political debauchery.

The sovereignty of the people depends for

its efficiency upon the co-operative intelligence and the incorruptible integrity of the sovereign. To make sure of the former we have established our public schools; to make sure of the latter we have adopted the ballot box, and we have thrown around it the protection of peculiar laws. But the abolition of the viva voce vote and the adoption of the ballot have proved to be only a step toward pure elections. Now, at the ballot box the equality of all the citizens must be secretly protected; the freeman's franchise must be preserved. But when law abiding voters are confronted at the poll with the corrupt hirelings of leaders who scorn the law they are degraded to an equality insulting and dangerous. For the purchase of votes is a repeater by proxy; to him the commercial and industrial interests of millions are of far less moment than his hold of power. Hence his gangs of organized ignorance and purchased vice; hence his sneers at the decalogue in politics, his defiance o the law, his bold attempt to thwart the popular intelligence and to deleat the popular will. He is the most insiduous foe to our institutions, for he aims at the overthrow of virtue, liberty and independence. Every dollar used to defeat the unbought will of the people is an attack not only upon free institutions, but upon every vested interest. When money shall be king at the American polls, money will be king at American cap-

### A Great Popular Movement.

It is not a mere local agitation that under-lies the present demand for a thorough revision of electoral methods. A great popular movement for ballot reform has set in, and 15 States of the Union have already responded to it. All political parties in Pennsylvania have made open protession in favor securing the most perfect attainable expression of the public will, and the only question that we now deal with concerns the most expeditions and efficient method o its accomplishment. The Australian ballot system is the best agency yet devised for purilying elections. It is neither an untested experiment nor a questionable expedient. Upward of 85,000,000 of people conduct their elections by its machinery. It is not the method of any country or peo-ple, but finds a home wherever a free and accurate expression of conviction is desired. Its cardinal leatures are:

ing the names of all candidates printed un-der State or municipal authority.

Third—Official equality of nominations when made either by a party convention or by a paper signed by a given number of voters.

voters.
Under this system all qualified voters have equal facilities for voting, and all candidates have equal facilities for receiving Wherever tried, the Australian ballot

Wherever tried, the Australian ballot system has completely changed the aspect of the elections. It secures the tranquility, purity and freedom of choice, and there is abundant testimony that it is the best, the most rapid and lacile mode of obtaining the unbiased wish and mind of the voters.

The Australian system has produced effects far wider than the mere achievement of a single reform. When opportunity is given to put honest and capable men in public office and keep them there, then is the standard of public service elevated and made worthy of the honorable ambition of our best men. Ballot reform offers not only free and pure elections, but free nominations. It offers a method of nomination that is open to all, and frees us unmistakably from the rule of political bosses. I will from the rule of political bosses. I will heartily favor any well-considered legislation which will secure these or any portion

But it is manifest that the deep-reaching and effective ballot reform for which the popular mind in Pennsylvania has been fully prepared by recent discussions must go beyond the present restrictions of the Con-stitution. The complete advantages of what has so widely approved itself as the Australian system cannot be realized while the bal-lot-numbering provision remains in the Constitution. That provision requires each bal-lot to be numbered for identification. It is expressly designed for an exposure, in certain contingencies, of the contents of the ballot, while the Australian system is expressly designed to prevent such exposure in any designed to prevent such exposure in any contingency. The dependent voter will never icel the security to which he is entitled, and which the keneral welfare required he should have, while the danger of exposure, even by judicial inquiry, hangs over his head. But the numbering produces other and far greater evils. It is done by the election officer, who, therefore, must handle the ballots and drop them in the box. When, again, the ballots are counted a reference to corresponding numbers on the list erence to corresponding numbers on the list of voters reveals to the election officer how any and every citizen has voted.

The oath of secrecy has been found of little avail. It is systematically violated. The industrial and political boss almost invariably secures the information he desires concerning the ballot of his victim. It is for this reason, because of their long and disastrous experience under the numbering system, that the people demand its aboli-tion and the restoration to them of their lost right to a free and untimidated vote. The reason for the existing constitutional provision has in great measure ceased. Corruption and brutal coercion have taken the place of ballot-box stuffing in our elections. To reform the abuses in question a constitutional convention is necessary. There is no reason why such a convention should not be assembled at an early day, its deliberations completed and the results submitted to the people and approved or rejected within the

### Another Very Necessary Change.

Additional warranty and necessity for Additional warranty and necessity for this are to be found in the demand for a system of compulsory personal registration. Such a system cannot be secured without an elimination from the Constitution of the provision that "No elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered." Like the numbered ballot clause, this provision was inserted to avoid an abuse which no longer exists. While this provision remains it is an an abuse which no longer lation. Surely an earnest effort should be made to give adequate effect to so wise and just a part of the fundamental law. Every power of the Executive shall be exercised to enforce the Constitution of the State by every article and section.

When the modern State, in the exercise of the state of the section of the state of the section of the state of the section.

Of scarcely less importance is the equali-zation of the burden of taxation. For many years there has been a well-grounded complaint against the insufficiency, the inequality, the ineffectiveness and the partiality of the tax laws of the partiality of the tax nave partiality of the tax nave State. The burdens of the Government or at least as near should be equally shared, or at least as nearly so as human laws can contrive. Since ou egislative policy is to tax property rather than persons, there can be no possible excuse for selecting the houses and farms of the people to bear ten times as much of the pub-

### c burdens as personal property. All Taxation Should Be Equal.

If things, and not persons are to be taxed. common equity would dictate that the aggre-gate of a man's possessions, irrespective of their kind, and simply according to their value, should bear the infliction. What delinquency has real estate been guilty of that it should be thus unfairly discriminated against? It is the most productive, the most needful and the most stable form of property. It adds most to our wealth, remains always with us, shelters and sustains our people, and at once attracts, and, if justly treated, retains and multiplies population. There is a baleful vice in the form of gov ernment that inflicts a penalty upon lands and houses and makes their ownership dif-ficult and burdensome. The farmer and householder has no right to any exemption from his fair share of the public expense, but he has a right to just and impartial treatment that cannot be ignored, except at

a cost of social tranquility.

The inequality referred to is patent to every eye. There is not a citizen in the Commonwealth paying a tax upon his home or farm who cannot point to some neighbor owning many times as much in personal goods and idle capital who yet pays an im-measurably less amount of tax. It is useless to answer such undeniable facts by any bution of all taxation. Such unjust discrimination is working untold evil to our people; is exempting the rich; is day by day that are foreign to our principles of government, destructive of the happiness and energies of men, and blasting the hopes that we have all prayerfully entertained of our country becoming the home of ta contented and

happy people.

The State tax on corporations fills all the requirements of a subject for taxation that can be uniformly assessed upon established. cheaply collected. The machinery for its assessment is simple and the cost of its collection is nominal. Corporate wealth is purely a creation of the State, and fitly bears the burden of its expenses.

### A Premium Upon Extravagano

But since this and the collateral inheritance tax together produce ample revenues for the State expenses, I suggest that the revenue law be so changed that the State emit to the counties all other taxes and dicense charges now levied by it. Every dictate of public policy suggests that taxation be reduced to the bare needs of the Government. By enforced economy the taxpayer is protected, his burdens are lessened and thrift is promoted. A revenue in excess of the actual needs of the State puts a premium upon extravagance and wastefulness in legislation,

With these present sources of revenue, now wholly or in part at the service of the now wholly or in part at the service of the State, remitted to the counties, the problem will still remain of so ascertaining and adjusting the different subjects of taxation that all-clauses of property will bear their equal share. To this end a Revenue Commission, which has prosecuted its work laboriously the past year, has presented a diverse report for the consideration of the people and their representatives. I will people and their representatives. I will not anticipate the discussion which must attend an examination of the several bills and plans offered, except to invoke for the whole subject thorough consideration and deliberate action, and to indulge the hope

that the outcome will be a measure which will materially relieve landed property in the Commonwealth from the burdens which have too long laid upon it.

The authority of the State in regulating local taxation should not, however, extend further than the constitutional requirement for the enactment of general laws to secure uniformity upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax. A multiplicity of taxing officers is also vexatious and wasteful. The people demand the abolition of the office of Mercantile Appraisers. All mercantile taxes are levied upon subjects purely of local concern, and ought to be applied, if applied at all, for the benefit of the counties in which they are derived. In advertising mercantile taxes and in collecting delieved arrends they are derived.

linquent mercaptile taxes the State need-lessly expends thousands of dollars. The Government of Municipalities.

No corporation in the world are, as a rule, so helpless as the municipal corpora-tions of America. In Pennsylvania these bodies have a few rights guaranteed to them booles have a few rights guaranteed to them in the fundamental law which the Legislature is bound to respect. Nearly one-half of the people of Pennsylvania live in cities. The tendency of our times has been toward the enlargement of the power of municipalities in the management of such affairs as are entrusted to their administration. Au effort has been made to resulate them by general effort has been made to regulate them by general laws to the end that well-defined princi cral laws to the end that well-defined principles of government might pervade all our municipal charters. One great aim in this direction has been to concentrate official responsibility to the electors to yesting all power in the Chief Executive of the municipality. But in perfecting this theory have we not measurably lost sight of the accountability which the municipality owes to the State? All powers vested in the cities and in municipal officers are theoretically, at least, delegations from the whole people, and the State should preserve its supervisory power by regular methods to prevent possible abuses through undue concentration of power, patronage and the means of corrupt influence.

The new charter of Philadelphia was granted The new charter of Philadelphia was granted upon the express stipulation and provision that the vast powers conferred upon its Executive should be absolutely free from political interference or control, and that public officers should be trustees for the whole people, for the minority and for each individual. And yet at the last election the city employes were repeatedly assessed, upon official approval, to promote the success of the ruiling party. Many of the powers of the municipality, notably that of the police, were used with virulence against the rights of the minority, which the poeple of the entire State are bound to protect. Would it not be wise to reserve to the Commonwealth the power to remove an official whose abuse of authority transgresses the rights of the minority or of the individual?

There has been an utter disregard of enactments prohibiting the removal of public servants for political reservants for political reservants for political reservants for public servants for public s

There has been an utter disregard of enactments prohibiting the removal of public servants for political reasons, and the inaction of the State, or rather its abandonment of its servants to the personal authority of party leaders, reduces independence to a dream, not for the public servants only, but for the communities which, in their turn, are overridden by them. While patronage, as recent experience has shown, does not strengthen parties, it does strengthen party leaders of a certain type; indeed, without patronage men of that type could not become leaders at all. The great defect of our municipal organization in Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, is the want of permanence of the civil service.

The Safety of Public Funds.

The Safety of Public Funds. The people demand that the greatest pro

The people demand that the greatest protection be given for the safety of the public funds. The places in which the Treasurer shall deposit the public moneys should be designated by law. The discretion vested in the Treasurer to select the places of deposit is a dangerous one for him and for the State. It subjects him to personal importunity, and admits of favoritism and abuse. The financial management of the State should be based upon plain business principles, and there is no reason why the public moneys should not be deposited in such a manner as to afford equal security and profit with like capital of individuals.

The Constitution commands that the General Assembly, "immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the State into Senatorial and Representative districts," The decennial census has been taken. The constitutional period for action is at hand. There will not be a more important measure for the consideration of the Assembly than that of apportionment. It touches government in its most vital parts. Fair and just representation to all censions of the State in the General Assembly and in Congress underlies the whole fabric of our political system. It is the cornerstone of our Government. Considerations of party, of factions, of locality or of individuals have nothing to do with the subject of apportionment. This duty should be performed by the Legishature upon uniform and just principles. There should not be one rule for one part of the State and a different rule for another. The Constitution commands that the districts shall be composed of "compact and contiguous territory." The rule should be observed throughout the entire State. It is palpably violated by the present apportionment.

Some Other Suggestions.

### Some Other Suggestions. In the limited range of discussion which suc

an occasion as the present imposes I can merely refer to a number of important matter Among these I might include the necessity for Among these I might include the necessity for an effective civil service in the State appointments, the substitution of salaries for fees the inspection and regulation of State and private banks, and an extension of the power of the haudtor General so as to include within his audit all the State accounts, and the rigid enforcement of the law referring to the investment of the sinking fund money. The mining code should be revised in such manner as will insure the payment of damages in case of injury or loss arising from the neglect or parsimony of the mine owner.

The task before us is far-reaching, comprising within its scope the whole field of material and political improvement. In administering and political improvement. In administeri he affairs of the Commonwealth we must se the affairs of the Commonwealth we must seek to enlarge the sources, to increase its comform and to promote its prosperity and greatness, as that the people, in harmonious progress and fulfilling the peaceful destiny, may illustrate, in the grandeur and wisdom of their self-con-trol and in their majestic movement toward a more perfect society, the power of a pure democracy to solve every problem that taxes the intelligence or strains the virtue of civil-ized humanity.

### DOCTORS ELECT THEIR OFFICERS

### And Transact the Usual Amount of Roy

The annual meeting of the Allegheny County Medical Society was held at the Free Dispensary building yesterday afternoon. There were 125 members of the society present. All the business transacted, with the exception of the adoption of a new con

stitution, was very routine.

The following persons were elected to the offices named for the ensuing year: President, T. D. Davis; Recording Secretary, J Buchanau; Assistant Recording Secr tary, J. W. Macfarlane; Treasurer, Adolph Koenig; Censor, J. J. Green; First Vice President, C. S. Shaw; Second Vice Presient, J. E. Riggs; Corresponding Secretary,

### THE ATTENDANCE NOT LARGE

At Yesterday's Meeting of the Allegher County Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. The regular meeting of the Non-Partisa W. C. T. U. was held yesterday afternoon in the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny The attendance was small, owing to the fact

that a prayer meeting was being held in the church during the afternoon.

The only business transacted was the reading of the report of Mrs. Joseph D. Weeks, giving an interesting account of the first national convention of the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U., which was held in Alle last month. The report showed that \$500 had been received during the convention week, and that there is still left of that amount \$75.

### A BORDER EPISODE.

A Desperado Kills a Barkeeper for Refus ing to Drink With Him. OGDEN, UTAH, Jan. 20 .- William

Dillon, a saloon and cattle man from Rawline, Wyo., who has been on a spree here for a week past, entered the barroom of the Brown Hotel this morning and demander that George Mitchell, the barkeeper, drink

Upon Mitchell's refusal, Dillon whippe out a revolver and shot him dead. Dillor is quite a well-known character in the West, and has been an Indian fighter fo some time.

USE Salvation Oil for neuralgia. It

# A CENSUS OF SPOOKS Harvard University, will willingly supply the necessary forms to anyone in this country who is interested in this subject.

Just Now Being Taken by the Society for Psychical Research.

AT WORK ON BOTH CONTINENTS.

A Partial Report of the Progress in England | The President and Members of the Cabine Already Made.

### AMERICAN READQUARTERS AT HARVARD

BOSTON, Jan. 20. - The Society for Psychical Research is busily engaged in taking a taking a census of ballucinations, a work started in Paris in 1889 at the International Congress of Experimental Psychology. In England, the census is under the care of Prof. Henry Stdgwick, of Cambridge University, President of the Psychical Society; in France Leon Marillier is collecting experiences, and in the United States, Prof. William James, of Harvard University, has assumed charge of the work. The experiences which it is sought to enumerate are scientifically described as "casual hallucinations of sane persons including under this term phantasmal appearances, which some deny to be hallucinations, because they believe them to be

of these experiences so that some insight may be gained into their cause and meanmay be gained into their cause and meaning.

The general question is framed in this way: "Have you ever, when believing yourself to be completely awake, had a vivid impression of seeing or being touched by a living being or inanimate object, or of hearing a voice; which impression, so far as you could discover, was not due to any external physical cause?" Of course, for a census, the answer "yes," but one result of the census thus far has been to show that the affirmative answers are rare and infrequent.

ghosts." The object of this inquiry is to

ascertain the proportion of persons who have

had such experiences, and to obtain details

tive answers are rare and infrequent. Result of the Census in England. Prot. Sidgwick has recently made public Prof. Sidgwick has recently made public a partial report of his work on this census in England. In that country 6,481 answers have been received to the question given above; of these, 3,617 have been from women; and 727 have been "yes" answers, a percentage of 11 of the total number received. Five hundred and nine women answer "yes" and 218 men furnish the rest of the "yes" answers; of the "no" answers, 2,646 are by men, and 3,108 by women. Of the "yes" experiences in 474 cases the sense of sight was affected; in 219 voices were heard without any accompanying visual impression; and in 56 cases the sense of touch only was affected.

was affected.
In about 48 cases of the whole number more than one sense was affected at the same time, but it is pointed out that it is difficult in the case of sounds, especially of nonvocal sounds, such as rustling, footsteps, etc., to ascertain whether they were hallucinatory or not. There are some cases, bordering on ghost land, which there is some reason to regard as purely subjective. Thus there are six cases of the figure and one of the voice of dead persons "phantasmally seen or heard when the percipient was un-aware of the death." There are nine cases where apparently the same figure is inde-pendently seen by more than one person on different accessions.

### Cases of Some Importance

Of considerable importance, as indicating a corroboration of experience, are the 66 col-lective cases—cases in which more than one person shares the experience. More than half of the visual collective cases occurred out of doors, while of the visual cases occurring to a single percipient only about one-seventh occurred out of doors. On this point Prot. Sidgwick observes:

Now, though some supposed apparitions seen not of doors are quite as obviously true hallu-inations as some of them seen indoors, still, peaking generally, there seem to be several easons why real human beings are more likely to be missive. reasons way real human beings are more likely to be mistaken for apparitions out of doors than indoors. Further, if the figure be unrecognized this can seldom be regarded as evidence of its hallucinatory character out of doors, while it would often afford evidence indoors, since it is not usual for strangers to walk into rooms without anyone in the house knowing anything about it. And, again, the mode of apparance and disappearance of the figure. person indoors than it is out of doors. The figure may, for instance, go through a locked door, or through the wall, or into a room into which it is at once followed and where it is not found. Out of doors it is often difficult to prove that the vanished figure has not simply turned into a house, or been hidden by some obstacle. After making all allowances, however, there remains a certain number of collective cases in which the objects seen can hardly have been real people or things. pearance and disappearance of the figu-nuch more often clearly impossible for a person indoors than it is out of doors.

Prof. Sidgwick then proceeds to give some remarks on the nature and origin of haliu-cinations, and points out that the common origin of collective hallucinations may be telepathic (some other mind affecting the common percipients similarly and simul-taneously), or it may be due to what he calls "physical suggestion," "by which I mean some real external cause—say a sound like a footstep-starting by suggestion a similar hallucination." "Hallucinations," he adds, "are so rare in the experience of that it may fairly be argued that when we see them we are not quite in a normal state, and I think there is reason to believe that self-suggestion sometimes operates during a hallucination, for it is sometimes difficult otherwise to account for the occasional agreement of two senses. For instance, a lady in the dark feels her husband's presence, then putting out her hand, feels his coatsleeve, then hears him speak. The husband, mean while, is absent and vividly imagining himself to be bringing her bad news."

Two more explanations of collective hallucinations are set forth: the one that A

it by word or gesture to B; the other tha the hallucination of one percipient is caused by mental suggestion of thought-transfer-ence from the other. An interesting experiment illustrating the latter hypothesis is given to conclude Prof. Sidgwick's account of the work on the census. It is an experiment in thought-transference with hypnotized persons conducted by Mrs. Sidg-wick and a Mr. Smith. Here is the experiment as described in Prof. Sidg-

One Peculiar Instance Related. Two persons were hypnotized in different cooms. We will call them Mr. P. and Miss B You are no doubt aware that good hypnotic subjects can be made to have post-hypnotic hallucinations—e.g., if told while hypotized that they will see some specific object when they awake, they do see it, though there is nothing of the sort there. Mr. Smith told Mr. P. that Mrs. Sidgwick would show him a picture, and then went out of the room and told ure, and then went out of the room and told Miss B. that she would see a picture which Mr. P. would show her when her eyes were open. While he was away Mrs. Sidgwick told Mr. P. that she was going to show him a picture of a goat-chase with two goats. Then Mr. Smith came back, awoke Mr. P., and left again immediately. After which Mrs. Sidgwick gave Mr. P. a blank card as a picture and he almost immediately saw on it the picture of a goat chase and two goats and was much pleased with it. Mrs. Sidgwick asked him to take it up stairs and show it to Miss B., but to be careful not to tell her what it was. This he did. Miss B, at first only saw something black on the card, then by degrees she saw, first some wheels, then "a nice little wee carriage," and presently some animals in front which she identified as two goats. This seems to be a case of collective hallucination, and one which was conveyed to Miss B, by thought-transference from Mr. P.

The census inquify is also proceeding in

The census inquify is also proceeding in France, Germany and Italy, but no detailed reports have yet been received from these countries. A report on the census is to be made to the International Congress of Ex-perimental Psychology in 1892, and it is hoped that 50,000 answers will be received by that time. Prof. William James, of

Of the Transgressor, Placed There by the State Supreme Court.

Damage Suits Filed by a Couple of Men Who Were Inconvenienced.

### \$300,000 DEED PLACED ON RECORD

the venerable historian, George Bancroft, The Supreme Court has rendered a detook piace this morning at 11 o'clock at St. ision of which little notice has been taken, John's P. E. Church, opposite Lafayette Square, and was attended by a large and but which has given undisguised satis action in business circles. It is in the case of A. most distinguished gathering. The crowd M. Marshall and others against J. C. Roll. was so great that many persons were obliged to stand in the nisles throughout the entire Creditors who pushed the case to a conclusion are likely to get 90 cents on the dollar, service and many more were unable to gain possibly 100 cents, but the majority did not

> not come in. Arbuckle & Co. are among those who assisted to push the issue to a con-The Supreme Court sustains the finding of the lower court, so that a fine mansion and its appurtenances falls to the creditors

> who sued for their claims, amounting in all to something like \$15,000.
>
> The decision, in effect, says that while a man has a right when unincumbered to put up barriers that will keep the wolf from wife's and children's door, he cannot do so when he is in debt, and it enunciates the proposition so strongly that many claims not heretofore considered worth suing upon may assume a different phrase. As one business man said:

napolis, and many of the older clerks taking advantage of closing of department to pay their last tribute to their former chief. The remains were encased in handsome black "Since the expiration of the bankrupt remains were encased in handsome black cloth covered casket, with silver trimmings, and bearing on its lid a heavy silver plate inscribed: "George Bancroft, born October 13, 1800, died January 17, 1891." The floral tributes were beautiful. The President and Mrs. Harrison sent a wreath composed of camelia leaves and lilies of the valley, and the Vice President and Mrs. Morton an elegant wreath composed of white ruses or law, a dozen years ago, business has been done on faith, which, St. Paul says, is 'the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen.' But this faith is usually the rock on which we split, and we would lose half or three-fourths of our outside trade, if we did not rely upon it. The commercial agencies' reports are good, but you cannot depend on them, nevertheless; for a man can go into debt and be abundantly able to pay all claims, and 24 hours later confess judgment to his father or mother, elegant wreath composed of white roses, or-chids and lilies of the valley, entwined with delicate fern.

The services were simple and brief, and were conducted by Rev. Dr. Douglas, rector cousins, sisters or aunts, and if he and they know enough to tell a plausible of the church. During the services the choir rendered the hymns "Rock of Ages" and "Abide With Me." There were no addresses delivered and only one floral offerstory you have no redress. If Congress could drop partisan cogniderations long enough to do what it is supposed to be doing, and pass a just bankrupt law for the whole ing rested on the casket. This consisted of a huge wreath of white roses and heliotrope, country, honest men would not be compelled to pay a portion of the debts of dishonest a huge wreath of white roses and heliotrope, bound with ribbons of the German colors and bearing a card, stating that it was the gift of William III., Emperor of Germany. This beautiful tribute was placed in the casket by Count Arco Valley, the German Minister, while the choir sang "Lead Kindly Light."

At the conclusion of the services the casket was beautiful. nes as at present."

The decision referred to is regarded as making the way of the transgressor in this State more thorny than it has heretofore

### IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER. The Tann Brewing Company's Plant Now

Run by W. S. Pier. William Montgomery, who was designated as assignee in the deed of assignment of the William Tann Brewing Company, yesterday refused to set. His refusal to serve as assignee was filed in court and accepted by Judge White, who thereupon appointed W. S. Pier, the well-known attorney,

assignee.
One of the directors yesterday said that nothwithstanding the fact that the plant was now in the hands of the receiver, they was now in the hands of the receiver, they would continue doing business, and that immediately after the sale had taken place there would be a reorganization of the firm, and two or three objectionable stockholders would be dropped. The amount of the judgments entered against the same company is \$11,000. The gentlemen denied the report that an effort was being made to oust ex-Mayor Liddetl, one of the present stockholders. The Tann Brewing Company's holders. The Tann Brewing Company's plant is located in the Twelfth ward, at the the bulk of his inaugural address to the corner of Twenty-fourth and Smallman subjects of constitutional reform, ballot re-

### TWO SUITS FOR DAMAGES.

A Couple of Men Who Want Money for Being Inconvenienced. Charles Fonora entered suit yesterday against J. G. Schumacher and wife and J. A. Baldmyer for \$5,000 damages for talse arrest. He claims that they charged him with misdemeanor in office, as assessor, for charging 20 cents for leaving assessment papers at Schumacher's houre. " He was tried

for damages. George Fairfax entered suit against Jacob Keller, the Smithfield street saloonkeeper, and Inspector McAleese for \$1,000 damages for talse arrest. Fairfax says he was em-ployed by Keller and was accused of taking \$200 from behind the bar. He was arrested by Inspector McAleese, but the bill was

and acquitted, and now sues the prosecutors

### A VALUABLE DEED RECORDED.

Two Tracts of Land Involved, for Which TOLEDO, Jan. 20 .- This forenoon a man \$300,000 Was Paid. known as "Sesh" Earnest attempted to A deed involving a large amount of land shoot his divorced wife, and then killed

was placed on file in the Recorder's Office vesterday. It was a deed of coal lands in Elizabeth township, from Charles H. Strong and his wife, Anna W. Strong, to the Youghiogheny River Coal Company. The amount paid for the land was \$300 .-729 78. It consists of what is known as the Matthews tract, comprising 1,609 acres 23 4-100 perches, and 39-40 interest in the Howell tract of 1,217 acres 133 perches. The total in both tracts is 2,826 acres 156 4-100 perches. Mr. and Mrs. Strong are residents of Erie. Mrs. Strong is a daughter of W. L. Scott.

### CRIMINAL COURT GRIND. Few Men Convicted and One Who

Got Off. In the Criminal Court yesterday Matt Hughes was acquitted of assault and battery on his mother-in-law, Margaret Sands, and the costs were divided. Samuel Gusky was convicted of assault and battery on Beckie Kemlatz. David Hamilton and George Steinbauser were tried for assault and battery on each other. Hamilton was acquitted and Steinhauser found guilty. or biting off the nose and finger of Watella Luts, during a fight.

The jury is out in the case of Pauline
Makeoa, tried for assault and battery on

### CALLS HER HUSBAND LAZY. Mrs. Abbie Dupell's Answer to Her Liege Lord's Charges.

Mrs. M. Andreiwsk.

Mrs. Abbie Dupell yesterday filed her answer to the habeas corpus proces rought by her husband, Frank Dupell, to btain possession of their child. She den his statements that he was compelled says that he deserted her without cause.

All his allegations as to her misconduct are denied, and she claims he is lazy and won't work and is unfit to have pos of the child.

### DIDN'T WORK BOTH WAYS, The Borough of McKeesport a Winner and

In the suit of McKeesport borough against
J. Bestwick a verdict was yesterday taken
by consent, giving the defendant \$350 damages. The money awarded Bestwick was
for damages for injury to his property
caused by the grading of a street.

In the suit of J. D. O'Neil against Mo-In the suit of McKeesport borough against

### THORNS IN THE PATH Seesport, in a similar case, a verdict of \$2,000 for the plaintiff was given.

To-Day's Trial Lists.

Common Pleas No. 1—Kraeling vs McCandless; Hirsch vs Kinney et al; Kifer vs
Harr; Gallagher Brothers vs Swan; Corcoran vs
Tyman; Anderson et al vs House & Co.; Carrigan vs McGrew; Horne vs Boyd; Auglin vs
Sutmeyer; Bruman & Co. vs Millsgan; Morns
vs Mineral Grind Company; Albitz vs Maboney.
e Common Pleas No. 2—Creese vs Federal
Street and Pleasant Valley Railroad Company,
Elderkin vs Daly, Tell vs Baltimore and Ohio
Railroad Company, Duquesne National Bank
vs Diamond Coal Company (four cases), Sharp
vs Hallan, Soper vs Goettman, McKennie vs
Bell; Stanard vs Citizens' Traction Company.
Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs Daniel
Magnn, Isaac Wormser, Joseph Wormser,
Mary Bottomby (2), William Dearie (2), William Black (2), Thomas Wiley (2), Tony Davelles, David Lauber, Samuel Sackett, Charles
Fenner, Bridget Cassidy, Annie Walker (2),
Kate Cavey (2). A BARRIER AGAINST FAILURES.

To-Duy's Audit List. Accountant Estate of
C. V. McKaig
P. M. Eugetler
Charlotte Metz
Cecella Bender
B. F. Gerwig
Mary A. McClurg
Chris. Wagner
R. L. Fahnestock
Ewing Walker
H. F. Otterman
William McCune
L. Aland
Hugn Wood Accountants.

Bafe Deposit Company.

John Eugetler.

Henry Graf.

George Hohn.

Henry Gerwig.

David E. McClurg.

Charles O. Renz.

B. S. Fahnestock.

S. E. Walker.

S. L. Otterman. think fit to press their claims, so they do S. L. Valer.
S. L. Otterman.
A. C. McCune et al.
J. A. Aland.
Jane Wood.
William Knoderer.
A. S. Fuller.
Fidelity Title & Trust Co.

A Lot of Little Court Briefs. Hon. C. RAYBURN, president Judge of Armstrong county, was a visitor at the Court House yesterday.

In the ejectment suit of James Walton against J. C. Herman, a verdict was given yes-terday, for the plaintiff. THE ejectment suits of G. W. Guthrie, trus

tee of Wilham Wilkins, against John D. Mc-Cune and S. P. Ludwick, are on trial before Judge Collier. THE suit of Wilson & Co. against Barnes

Bros., limited, to recover the price of a machine for ironing collars and cuffs, is on trial before Judge Magee.

In the garnishee proceedings of J. C. Gearing and wife against James Getty, garnishee of L. M. Lacher, a verdict was given resterday for \$500 for the plaintiff. In the suit of T. J. Wilson against the Mc-Keesport and Bellevernon Railroad Company. to recover for land taken, a verilet was given yesterday for \$1,900 for the plaintiff.

A NON-SUIT was entered against the plaintiffs yesterday in the case of John Stewart against Harbison & Walker, to recover the price of some manure taken by the defendants. A VERDICT of \$10 for the plaintiff was given yesterday, in the suit of H. F. Grover against the Order of Soion, to recover for refreshments served at an entertainment given by the order THE suit of J. M. Hanna and wife against West Believue Borough, for damages for in-juries received by Mrs. Hanna's falling through a board walk, is still on trial before Judge White.

JUDGE ACHESON, of the United States Court, yesterday handed down an opinion sus-taining the report of the commissioner on the distribution of the funds arising from the sale of the steamer Joseph Nixon.

THE suit of Clara B. Beatly against the Supreme Commandery of the United Order of the Golden Cross of the World, is on trial before Judge Slagle. The suit is to recover the amount of a policy on the life of the plaintiff's son. MICHAEL HAWKINS, L. N. Mosg. A. L. Meag and John Thompson, deckhands, yester day entered suit before United States Commis sioner McCandless against the steamer Sam Brown, to recover \$8.40 each, the amount of their fare to Cincinnati. They say they were shipped at Cincinnati with the understanding that they were to be returned to that port. When they got here they were paid off and re-fused their fare back.

### THE WORK OF A YEAR

Reviewed by the Western Pennsylve

Eaton in the chair. The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. H. C. Applegagth, Jr., of the Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, after which President Eaton read his annual address. The address spoke the past year. Agents in 27 towns and villages have been appointed, and they are doing an excellent work. The coming year will see an agent in every town or village

The report of Secretary Davidson was next read, and showed that the receipts during the year were \$4,197 39, disbursements \$3,396 05, elearing a balance of \$801 in the Treasury. During the year there were 286 cases of cruelty to children; 337 cases of cruelty to animals, and 40 cases

cases of crueity to animals, and so cases reported by outside agents.

The report of Treasurer Reinhart corresponded with that of Secretary Davidson.

Dr. L. Mayer, rabbi of the Eighth Street Synagogue, was present at the meeting and made quite an earnest address, during which he stated that it was against the divine laws to injure any living creature. Hebrews, the speaker stated, are com-manded by their church that before sitting down to any meal, their duty is to see that all their animals in cage or stable are fed. Rev. Mr. Applegarth said there is no the fact that there is a necessity for humane societies. The speaker advocated the teaching of humanity in the public schools.

Rev. Dr. Southerland also made a shor address, warmly commending the society'

The following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year: President, Leonard H. Eaton; Vice Presidents, John Dunlap, Felix R. Brunot, Joseph G. Walters, Joseph Horne, George Wilson, Alex-ander Nimick, William Ward, John S, Ritenour, William G. Johnston and F. P. Case; Secretary, Samuel Davidson; Treusurer, Fredrick Reinhart; Trustees, H. L. Mason and Joseph G. Walton; Solicitors, Charles F. McKenna and F. W. Smith; Physician, Dr. Frank McDonald Physician, Dr. Frank inchonald; veterinary Surgeons, E. J. Carter and H. F. Doris; Board of Managers, Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. A. C. Duncan, Mrs. William Wallace, Mrs. S. S. Carrier, Mrs. H. Lee Mason, Mrs. Peter Young, Mrs. E. M. Butz, Mrs. E. J. McPherson, Mrs. John Dunlap, Mrs. Edwig A Stowe and Mrs. Judge Magne. Edwin A. Stowe and Mrs. Judge Magee.

A vote of thanks was tendered the trustees
of the Free Dispensary building, also to the the meeting. After the annual meeting the Board of Managers met and elected Fred-rick Reinhart a life member of the society.

### CHICAGO IS ANXIOUS.

An Original Scheme Proposed for Securin a Federal Building. CHICAGO, Jan. 20 .- Colonel A. C. Babock says that a number of Chicago capitalists stand ready to make the Govern-

nent a proposition in regard to the erection

f a postoffice building in this city, should

Congress fail to make the necessary ap-

The plan in brief is to make an agree-nent to erect a building of 10 to 12 stories in height, covering the entire block of ground on which the Federal building now atands; to give the Government the free use of four or six stories of it in return for a 99

at the expiration of the lease, the buildings to be erected according to plans furnished by the Government, and to be completed be-fore the opening of the World's Fair. TRAVELERS to Boston, Providence, Wor

### RUSSIAN OIL WELLS.

Statistics Showing the Production During the Past Year.

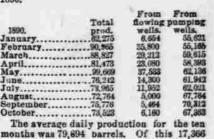
## THE YIELD SOMEWHAT DECLINING.

On the Whole, the Flowing Wells Not Se Reliable as Others.

### THE HIGHEST POINT REACHED IN MAY

NEW YORK, Jan. 20 .- Oil exporters in New York keep a close watch of the Russian field, and nothing of importance goes on there that they are not at once apprised of. An independent firm has supplied me with some interesting statistics covering operations during ten months of the past year. The figures are from ten representatives at Batoum. They are full of interest to American producers.

The subjoined table shows the average daily production of Russian crude, in barrels of 42 gallons each, during ten months of



was from flowing wells, and 62,328 from pumping wells. Some Figures for the Previous Year.

For purposes of comparison some figures from 1889 are given:

Darrels, ...79,294 ...87,969 ...77,551 ...66,778 The average daily production for ten months of 1839, including the four months above given, was 67,405 barrels. Number of wells producing January 31, 1890, 190; wells drilling, 36; wells being cleaned out.

76; rigs, 46.
At the close of the year the figures were

Wells product.

Wells product.

Wells Wells Cleaning, 35

Wells Wells Stop'd Old Old comstop drill- wells wells Rigs

1890. me'd, ped. ing. com'd. fin'd. er't

February... 29 44 6 21 19 11

Tarch... 26 18 9 8 11 11

Til... 20 20 3 10 7 7 7

21 25 12 7 4 28

32 25 6 9 9 9

34 8 12 8 18

23 12 12 12 5

24 19

Verage

The January average production per well was 310 barrels. The November average production per well was 275 barrels.

The Flowing Wells Not Reliable.

The figures in the production tables sugges an interesting fact, namely, that the wide and rapid fluctuations of oil produced from flowing wells, compared to the total pro-duced from pumping wells, show that there is not the staying powers in the flowing wells, as also a reduced average daily pro-

duction per well.

During the year just closed the drill has Humane Society—Agents to Be Appointed in All Towns and Villages The Officers Elected—Reports Read.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the October inclusive is not on account of any Western Pennsylvania Humane Society cessation in drilling, as, in fact, it has been was held yesterday afternoon in the Free crease in November production up to about 80,000 barrels, or the same as the average

for the year. At present the production is on the de-cline, although the field operations are stik on the increase. The largest well now proyielding about 2,500 barrels daily, owned by Nobel Bros. B. W. CRISWELLS

### NOW-DATON OPERATORS BOYCOTTED

The St. Paul's New Men Receive Unlooked. For Treatment in Iowa.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., Jan. 20 .- The St. Paul officials, going over the road with a number of operators to take the places of the strikers and checking up the stations, met with unlooked for receptions at a num-ber of stations near here. At Springville, after they had taken possession of the office, a delegation of citizens ran them out and barred the doors, and at Stone City a rope was stretched across the track and a card suspended therefrom, saying "No man but A. C. Comstock will be al-lowed to work here." Comstock is an old

All along the line from Marion to Sabula Junction the citizens have boycotted the new men and will not sell them meals. The operators here and at Marion claim that the situation looks brighter for them than at any time since the inauguration of the

KANSAS CITY'S WRECKED BANK. It Is Responsible for the Causeless Run on

Another Institution. KANSAS CITY, Jan. 20.-Bank Examiner J. F. Marshall, with a large corps of assistants, was busy to-day examining into the condition of the American National Bank, which suspended yesterday. He declined to make any statement concerning the bank's affairs, and said his report to the Controller would probably not be made

for three weeks.

There is some talk of the bank's resuming business. President Stimson says that if the stockholders care to repair the impaired capital of the bank he sees nothing to prefailure in financial circles here is the run on the Kansas City Savings Bank, which was unfortunate enough to be located in the same building with the American Bank. The stock of the bank was held principally in the East, and insemuch as the depositors will probably be paid in full, the effect upon local business men will be

### REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS PUBL

They Force an Adjournment of the Nebrasks Legislature Against the Farmers.

LINCOLN, NEB., Jan. 20. - The joint convention of the Legislature to hear the contest for State offices, convened at 10:30 this morning. A protest was read from Governor Boyd, that the joint session was illegal, because the resolution calling the convention had not been presented to the signatures.

A motion to adjourn until to-morrow

morning, in order to allow the concurrent resolution to be presented to the Governor and Lieutenant Governor for their aig-natures, was carried by a vote of 99 to 72. The Republicans and Democrats voted solid-ly in favor of an adjournment, and the 11 Independents voted with them. His Wife's Cooking Didn't Suit Him.

Charles Newrohr, of Allegheny, was yes erday sent to jail for a hearing before Alderman McKenna on Saturday, on a charge of assault and battery preferred against him by his wife, Kate Newrohr. The allegation is that Newrohr beat his wife because she did not have his victuals cooked