2

day of the explosion. He had made his rounds and made his report. Snaith was carrying a naked lamp. It is not an unusual thing for a butt to give way in the Mam-moth mine. My idea of the explosion is that the gas generated after Mr. Snaith's inspection, and that the moving of the carts or tail of slate had brought the gas down. On the day before the accident there was a fall of slate where the explosion occurred, and Snaith and I climbed over the fall with open lamps on our heads. Snaith was one of the most competent men in the coke re Two fire bosses were sufficient to in g101. spect the mine.

Mine Boss Eaton, on cross-examination by Mr. Kane, said: "I never saw Snaith worse for liquor but once, and that was on a Sunday, a long time ago. I saw Snaith at the store the night before the explosion. I was on my way to a Burns celebration at Mt. Pleasant. Superintendent Keighley was the only other Mammoth official there. We came back to Mammoth together. While we were driving there the buckboard collided with a stump, and I was thrown out. I did not see any drinking there. I do not drink. We got home after 5 o'clock in the morning. The abandoned working places were examined two or three times a ceek. It was as necessary to inspect these places as the working places. Snaith had to examine 58 working places at the time of the explosion. Piercy had to inspect 61 places, and had more ground to go When the force was reduced Sonith was kept at \$2 63 a day because he was considered more competent than Lowther, who was

paid \$2 30 a day. A Mystery to the Mine Boss.

"I saw no indications of a squeeze the day before the explosion. The company's in-structions to me were to do all I could for the health and benefit of the men. I had never seen gas in the Mammoth mine before the explosion. That the ventilating apparatus was perfect is shown by the extra-ordinary fact that all parts of the mine could be reached within six hours after the explosion. The cause of the explosion is a mystery to me. My son-in-law and my nephew were killed in this accident."

Robert Ramsey Superintendent of Frick's Standard Mines: "I have been a miner 40 years. I was through the Mammoth mine two hours after the explosion. The air was still bad, the fire-damp not having been car-ried off. At the Standard mine we use none but safety lamps in the shaft. The Frick company is the only operator in the Connellsville region to use safety lamps exclusively in any of the mines. The gas was generated by a squeeze, and possibly a fall took place, which drove the gas down. When the mine was examined last Monday we could not find a trace of gas. At the Standard we have three fire bosses to examine about 200 places. I don't think Smaith had too much to do. Snaith would have to travel from 3 to 3% miles to make his inspection. I have had more trouble with English-speaking men breaking rules than with Hungarians. I caught a man once with an open lamp in a dangerous mine. The penaltics for such an offense, and unfortunately for all offenses, large and small, is a fine of from \$200 to \$500 and imprisonment for six months.

Wanted the Power to Discharge, "Before you got the upper hand," turn-ing to Mr. Kane, "we discharged men who broke the rules."

"Don't you think it was right to discharge this man, Mr. Kane?" asked Superintendent Lynch.

"Most emphatically yes," replied Mr. Kune. "We can't discharge men unless we

satisfy the Mine Committee or else there would be a strike," said Mr. Ramsey, August Lunk, interpreted by Peter Wise:

There were flungarians working in the mine whose names were not on the pay rolls. They came from other places and belped their friends. The fire boss did not object. None of the other officials knew of it '

William Jenkins, mine inspector of the district, said : "I inspected the Mammoth mine on the 16th of last month. There was good ventilation in the mine. I used an open lamp. I asked the fire boss if he had scen muy cas in the mine and he said he had not. The cause of the explosion was the accumulation of gas on top of the fall, and a clip coming down the entry making a rush of wind, driving the gas on to an open lacap: or a fall of slate might have forced the gas down to a light. Fire damp is four parts of carbon to one part of hydrogen.

never knew the Frick Company to break the law. Before Mr. Snaith got his certificate



BOWING TO BRAZIL.

the

that

EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR JUST PAST.

Only \$3,000,000 New Sent Out in Raturn for \$70,-000,000 Received.

The Brazilian reciprocity treaty, which has finally been agreed upon and officially proclaimed to be in force by President Harrison, has many warm and enthusiastic supporters in Pittsburg. The manufacturers and business men here

are delighted over the new era in the trade relations between North and South America, and the new outlet provided for the

product of Pittsburg mills and factories. Conservative in some respects, at least, Pittsburgers are usually willing to indorse any general policy that aims at benefiting the country or the people, but when a scheme comes along that increases, directly or indirectly, the manufacturing or commercial possibilities, and adds to the wealth of the community, the hearty indorsement of Pittsburgers can be counted on.

Ever since the reciprocity treaty has been inder consideration the prominent citizens here have made themselves conspicuous by exhibiting a determined desire to see the friendly relations existing between the United States and the Governments of South America strengthened and perpetuated on a broader basis. Inducement to Capture Southern Trade.

tariff has been reduced. The farmers wil Many local firms have well established Many local firms have well established trades in South America, and while it is products have been put on the free list. natural that these should welcome any act that tends to reduce the duties on exports, they regard the present treaty as one that will not only add materially to their own Figures That Show What Brazil Got From business, but will encourage others to greater zeal in capturing the Southern trade. . As Pittsburg is popularly supposed to be the city that will receive the greatest As the bulk of the country's trade with amount of good from the Brazilian treaty, Brazil flows through New York, it will be a west of the mountains, the opinions of a particularly great thing for that city and number of promisent citizens relative to the port. The Custom House statistics for 1890

benefits they expect to derive from it were show that the value of the exports to Brazil collected vesterday. A member of the firm of Carnegie Bros. & Co., said: "We always did a good basi-

ness in South America, and our chances for more trade have now been increased. We 044: August, \$472,671; September, like reciprocity, not from a political standpoint, but from a purely financial basis." George T. Oliver, of Oliver & Roberts, said: "The reciprocity treaty is a good thing. The New England States will probably derive the greatest benefit from it at \$9,000,000 worth, and the chief articles expresent, but it will be an immense help to Pittsburg manufacturers. Of course our product is not included in the list, and

although we ship a large amout of barb wire to South America, I do not expect to get the advantage of a reduction of duty, at least for some time, Our Southern business is handled through an Eastern agency, and I do not know what they may be able to do for us. The policy, however, aimed at by Mr. Blaine, in originating the scheme, is all right, and will result in much good to the country at large."

Bound to Be Reciprocally Beneficial. R. W. Carroll, Manager of the American ube and Iron Company, who expects t

thus be given a new outlet for their goods, the manufacturer of cotton goods, for in-stance, in the South and East would find War, Generals McClelland, Hooker, Burnside, Meade, Sherman and Grant, disquisitions printed in York Herald, London 7 the himself enabled to compete successfully in Times, Harper's Monthly; that journal of civilza-tion, Harper's Weekly and the opinions of all price with the European manufacturers Brazil imports \$20,000,000 worth annually of European cotton goods, while America has been shipping to that country the ridiowho had written and talked on the subject, came to the conclusion that he didn't know auything about the war. I have read much that has been written on the subject, and ulously small amount of \$500,000 worth per annum. Mr. Flint thought that in this have given it some thought, but I confess that I believe I don't know much about it. article alone our export would increase twenty-fold under reciprocity.

DOES NOT GO FAR ENOUGH.

THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY

Charles Abel Thinks All the Advantage Is on the Side of Brazil.

nation is to show that it grasps the situn-tion and will allow more elastistic in its Charles Apel, who has traveled extensively through the southern or Spanishfinancial creed than in times past. Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, who passed American countries in the interest of Pittsthrough the city last evening on his way East, said: "I am interested in anything burg business men, has decided views upon the new treaty with Brazil. The point that that will extend American trade. Four years ago I preached a sermon ou this sub-Mr. Abel makes is that Secretary Blaine has not demanded enough. Instead of a reject and called attention to the fact that the South American States duction of duty of 25 per cent to be imposed in the Brazilian ports upon certain merchan-dise from the United States, he contends that they should be admitted free, in order stood ready to relieve the overcharged home markets. I was loaded down with statistics showing how the English, French and Gerto make the trade reciprocol.

nan manufacturers secured all the benefits "The point I want to make is this," says Mr. Abel: "They will collect this reduced The Brazilians need a great many articles that we make in America, and the establishing of reciprocal relations opens up an illimitable opportunity for duty upon lard, bacon, hams, butter and cheese, canned and preserved meats, manufactures of iron and steel and numberless other things. There should be no duty at Americans in that country, The hope, indeed, of our country's trade is in that all upon them. In fact, in order that it should be a genuine reciprocal trade there direction at present. In other foreign lands our manufacturers meet with fierce competi-tion, and I never could understand why the should be no duty whatever upon any arti-cles that are exchanged. We give them all trade barriers were put up in the faces of our brethren on the other side of the equator. and we practically receive nothing. In competition with Germany, France and Eng-land we are bound to be left way behind. One of the Mechanics' Needs,

other industries on which the Brazilian

THE AMOUNT OF TRADE.

Us Last Year-A Great Increase in Ex-

ports Confidently Expected-What New

the whole country only exported about

York Exporters Think of It.

"Our farms produce more than we can eat, only thing that can put us on a par The nd the mechanic needs an enlarged market with those nations, or will equalize our trade with them, is the passage by Congress of the steamship subsidy bill. The defeat of that for the preduct of his industry. It is to be found in South America, and the State De-partment is to be commended for its wise proposed law will throw all our trade into nove. Let us be liberal with the Brazilians foreign bottoms. and other South American nations." "We will never have what is a really

J. H. Logan, the oil man-Some petroleum is exported to Brazil, but as nearly as I rereciprocal trade with the South Ameri-can countries until it is absolutely reciprocal; member the amount is not large. I do not ship oil to that country, and I suppose the or, in other words, until the tax, if there is to be one, is equal; or, again, until lines of steamers running to South American ports natives burn pine knots, but I am glad to see reciprocal trade relations established. It is have the backing of the United States Gova move in the direction of expansions, and ernment. if there is money in Brazil I see no reason

why Americaus should not make it. Magnus Pflaum-Reciprocity with Brazil opens up to us a new market for many of EUROPE'S doings graphically chronicled in Special Cable Letters for To-morrow's DISPATCH.

our manufactured articles and will help out HELD TO HER PROMISE.

> she Wanted Ninety Days if She Sinned Again, and She Got Them.

It is dangerous to make promises to police magistrates. At least, so Mrs. Mary Allen ound it yesterday. The woman had passed the night in Central station, and when she walked out before Magistrate Gripp at the morning hearing he recognized her and asked her if she would recognize her signa-

ture. At the same time he produced a paper dated December 30, and setting forth that

if the subscriber was arrested within three months she would accept 90 days at the works without a murmur. It was signed by Mary Allen, and was given by her on condition of her being discharged on the from New York were as follows: January, \$331,065; February, \$544,769; March, \$395,730; April, \$613,492; May, \$509,above date. After she had read it the Judge remarked:

"Well, Mary, you can carry out your promise." Contrary to expectations she thanked the Judge for his leniency, and said \$750,449; October, \$829,552; November, \$604,529; December, \$780,218. This made she had not expected to get off short of six a total export last year from New York to months, Brazil of \$6,879,881 worth of goods, while

SELLING CITY PROPERTY.

An Ordinance to Dispose of One and Oneported, according to the Custom House lists, Half Acres.

were kerosene oil, lard, flour, cotton cloths, The Finance Committee met yesterday natls and spikes, wire, soap, butter, potaafternoon. A claim for rebate on a sewer toes, lumber, furniture, bread and biscuit, assessment in the Fourteenth ward was precandles, books and maps, marble, bacon and sented by Alex. Mayberry, and referred to onions. On the articles of chief export Chief Bigelow and City Attorney Moreland. there is still a Brazilian duty, but it has Chief Bigelow presented the draft of an been reduced from the former exorbitant ordinance for the sale of a plot of ground figure by one-fourth, or 25 per cent. owned by the city in the Seventeenth ward. The Reduction Articles of Export.

It is bounded by Fortieth, Forty-first and Albert Falcon, Secretary of the Sears Water streets, has a small river frontage and contains about 13 acres. It is now used as Commercial Company, has supplied a DIS-PATCH reporter with some figures illusa lumber and metal yard, and pays the city an annual revenue of \$983, including river trating the reduction on exports. "There rights.

was a general increase of Brazilian tariff There was some doubt as to the advisabil-November," said Mr. Falcon, "but ity of selling the ground, and the matter was this was increased further by a decree a erctore referred to a sub-committee conmonth or so ago, that all duties must be sisting of Messrs. Ford, Paul and Robertson, who are to ascertain the valuation of the property, which is supposed to be worth paid in gold, which is at a fluctuating premium. The exchange varies from 191/ to 221/ pence in a lew weeks; it is calculated, anywhere from \$25,000 to \$40,000.

1. 1001. display at such places, are chief smong the struction of young and inexperienced girls. Said places are frequented by wicked men of all ages, from the developing young profilente in his teens, to the bardened veteran in crime, grown bald and gray in vice; the young gentle-man depending on his good looks for making victims, and the old sinner relying on the con-tents of his pocketbook for the same purpose. Girls should never be allowed to vrist places where their mothers could not be present, with impunity. The mest affectionate and virtuous of mothers of the Manghters' intellectual culti-vation has been properly carried out, the ma-ternal duty has been fully performed and everything necessary toward the welfare of their daughters has been thoroughly attended to. School education is no protection, whatever to a young firl thrown on her own resources and having to protect herself. Moral educa-tion and moral cultivation are the only reliable safguards for the protection of young a bar this particular channel. She should be taught than unsafe to depend on the honor of men in this particular channel, She should be taught than unsafe to depend on the honor of men in this particular channel. She should be taught that her mission here is to become a loving wind an affectionate mother, the pride and every difference and and the guiding star of her children. With these facts stamped on her mind and treasured in her heart she will be beyond temptation and above reproact. WORK OF THE FINEST Roger O'Mara and Gamble Weir Submit Their Reports for Last Year. WOULD LIKE TO GRANT LICENSES. Regular Army Rules of Discipline Are Recommended as a Copy. DELICATE SUBJECTS ARE DISCUSSED

7. 1891.

The liquor question, public morals, and he improvement of the police department are the main features discussed in the report of Assistant Superintendent of Police Roger O'Mara for the year 1890. The report is both voluminous and exhaustive. It was presented to Chief Brown yesterday. It enters in detail to all the operations and achievements of the department. Speaking of murder, Superintendent

A sketch of the rise, progress and develpments of the police systems of the country refaces the main report. In talking on this the report says : natter, Mr. O'Mara speaks as follows:

Here, as elsewhere, murder proceeds from the same motives. The saloon leads to more crime of this character than any other institu-tion. Next comes the boundoir, and in Pitts-burg, as all over the world, love and liquor direct the murderor's hand in most cases. There is occasionally a murder for money, but such cases are rare, and this bureau has had none of that character to deal with during the period covered by this report. In the United States there was no polis rce worthy of the name prior to 1845, when the Mayor of New York organized a uniformed body, which was known as the city police. Prior to that time the people were dependent for protection upon an inefficient night watch. In day time every man was expected to protect himself, and that period was a season of rich harvest for criminals of all classes. The **READY FOR EMERGENCIES.**

Mayor's police force in New York became such a powerful instrument of political corruption that it was necessary to abolish it a few years before the war, and crect in its stead the metropolitan system, which is still in vogue in the metropolis, and after which nearly all other **Outside** Physicians. police organizations in the large cities of the country are modeled.

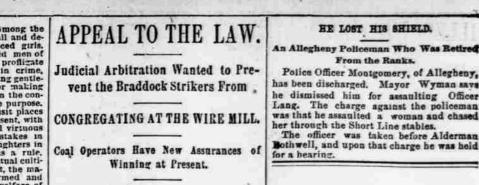
London No Longer the Model.

In the beginning New York took London as a model, but for many years the American force has been vastly the superior of its English pro-totype, whose progress is checked almost entirely by a horeancracy that apparently can ot be driven out of the ruts of the past. But excellent as the metropolitan system is in many espects, it has glaring defects which in time respects, it has glaring delects which in time must invertibly end in its dishtegra-tion. These arise from a radical error in the fundamental principle of the or-ganization of the various forces under that system. The colossal blunder is made of putting the supreme governing power into the hands of a board of commissioners consisting of several memoers. Authority and respon-bility is thus diffused instead of being conce

of several memoers. Authority and responsi-bility is thus diffused matead of being concen-trated, and the way is made clear for the creation of factions in the force, as each commission has a given number of appointees who become his personal followers and depend upon him for protection against his colleagues in the board, however sadly delinquent the offender may be. Factional disturbances of the character alluded to have heretofore seri-ously threatened the stability of the metro-politan system, and troubles of that nature will, in my opinion, eventually wreck it. You will not, but Councils and the public may be surprised by the declaration which I now make: that the Pittsburg police force, as at present organized, is the pioneer in a system which is as much superior to the metropolitan system as that system has proved to be su-perior to the wheezy and infirm night watch of our grandfathers. Where is the foundation for that statement? will be asked. I will present it in a brief recital of a few hard facts. It is in the highest degree essential that the discipline of a police force should be as rigid, exacting and as mercilessly enforced upon the officers as the discipline of an army is impressed upon the solders. 'That cannot be done when there is a division of the highest authority. To enforce such a discr-pline, to prevent the rise of factions made up of the superiors of one or another chief and to organize and preserve a cohesive force, the power of supreme command must be reposed in the hands of one man, competent to

chief and to organize and preserve a conserve force, the power of supreme command must be reposed in the hands of one man, competent to use it, and compelled by the exigencies of his office to give daily attention to the affairs of his force. That is the kind of an organization which has been achieved in Pittsburg under

son of the force and system of 1867, when he first put on the uniform, with that of to day. Then every Mayor had substantially a new force, who grew careless as the end of their patron's term drew near, which re-sulted in inefficiency and an increase in crime. The new material constantly com ing in kept it also always in a state of dis organization. The contrast presented by he present force is a remarkable en of the rapid advancement of the city. The mental and physical requirement and efficiency of the men were next touched upon and the good results obtained from the gymnasiums and drills described. As a result of their physical training the mace i now seldom used, officers usually being equal to the task of securing their prisoners by the use of their hands. He stated further that there are not enough of policemen. Twenty years ago there were 236 men in the service. To-day nate candidates. there about 290, and no person will dispute the fact that our city has doubled itself in size within the past ten years. "We should have," he said, "at the lowest calculation 400 policemen, and 500 would not be too many." Continuing he said that Pittsburg is supposed to contain a population of 240,000 in-nabitants, but the residents of surrounding towns who come daily to the city, perform their daily duties and return home, make and Charles Raeder. the total in the streets during daylight at least 340,000. The inspectors and officers of the three districts were complimented on their work; that performed in the First district, the most important, by Inspector McAleese and his men, being pronounced prodigious. The city, he stated, has been entirely free from professional burglaries during the year. What little stealing was done was by tramps, petty local thieves and amateurs, who in nearly every case were arrested and punished. Suggestions on the Liquor Traffic. Referring to the liquor question, Mr. O'Mara said: I am of the opinion that the liquor traffic should us entirely in the hands of the head of the Police Department, as he is supposed to know where liquor ought to be sold and where test Jewell's election know where induor ought to be sold and where it ought not, more certainly than au elected commissioner or a judge on the bench, for the simple reason that there are about 300 men employed in the Police Bureau of this city, and reports of everything that occurs in the entire city come into this office daily. He further maintained that the head of the Police Douertment though also here the the Police Department should also have the power to revoke a license whenever a saloon is not run in strict accordance with the law. He should have the power to close it law. He should have the power to close it and then after an open hearing, where all testimony is heard in the presence of the defendant, if it should be proven that the saloonkeeper, has clearly violated the law, it should be the duty of the head of the Police Department to close the delinquent's saloon. He also does not think that while the license law is in its present share, it is right for a index in its present shape, it is right for a judge to shut a man out of his license because some shut a man out of his license because some-one writes him a letter making protest against a certain person, without compelling the man who makes the charge to go into court and prove it. He does not know, he said, a retail liquor dealer in the city at the present time, licensed under the Brooks law, that is violating that law. The main trouble comes from so-called wholesalers and bottlers. There is more drunkenness in homes and more liquor consumed on account Yes, we mean it. homes and more liquor consumed on account of these places than from any other cause. He does not think a license should be granted to a wholesale house unless it is conducted strictly on a wholesale busis. A wholesale dealer should be allowed to sell to no person but the men in the retail business. There should be a law restricting them to selling only to per-sons having retail licenses. He did not believe that there are more than 15 wholesale liquor dealers in the city to-day, the balance being so-called wholesalers who sell by the ing, bottle or bucket. Ninety per cent of the police trouble, he said, comes from the liquor traffic, and for that reason he thought that all or the greater part of the money paid for the licenses should be paid into the City Trensury for the use of the Police Very Severe on Public Dances. 100 Fitth av. In concluding his report Mr. O'Mara Fairs, balls, dances, moonlight picnics, and the ambituon to obtain fine clothing to make a



MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

Dry Goods House. The strike at the Braddock Wire Comany's works has been carried into the Yesterday a bill in equity was ourts. filed by the company against John Emery, Samuel Hoffman, John Good, P. McMahon, O. D. Stacy, Grant Cochran, George Scott, John Trainor, T. Haves, W. Steinwoder and D. McLaughlin. The bill states that the company has valu-

O'Mara says that there has not been a single able propery in Braddock township and emcase of cold-blooded, deliberate assassination during the year. The closing paragraph of ploys 600 workmen. For the past six weeks the defendants and others have gathered, it is said, in a mob about the mill and the roads going to it. Their purpose was to pre-

vent the carrying on of business, and they have frequently assaulted and beaten worknen going to and from the mill. They are said to be confederating to injure the plaintiff, and by force and threats compel work-

men to leave the company's service and stop the mill. They are losing money daily. An injunction was asked for to restrain the deudants from assembling in the neighborcrintendent of Police Gamble Weir Tells hood of the mill or interfering with the of the Provisions Made for a Reserve workmen or mill in any way. The Court granted a preliminary injune-Force-Officers Want Authority to Call in tion, fixing February 10 for a final hearing.

The order of the Court was taken to Brad-Gamble Weir, Superintendent of the dock to serve on the men by three deputy sheriffs. No serious trouble had been re-Bureau of Police, also made his report yesterday. The year's expenditures were: ported, and the Sheriff thought that that Salaries, \$278,500; lost time, while officers were injured, \$1,000; new buildings, \$20,950; number of men was sufficient to look after the affair. The whole trouble is supposed to have been caused by an attempt to organimprovements on old buildings and furnishto have been caused by an attempt to organ-ize the men into a lodge of the Almalga-mated Association, which was carried through with success finally. Deputy Sheriff Newell and two other deputies vising the same, \$12,000; real estate, \$1,000; maintaining patrol service, \$9,000; general supplies, \$4,050, meals furnished prisoners, ited Rankin last evening, but found everything quiet.

On the River Strike.

Going in a Special Train.

Industrial Notes.

PAINTERS' mill in the West End is not mak-

\$3,000; rents, \$3,000; light, \$3,500. This is a total of \$336,000, the amount of the ap-Yesterday afternoon informations were sworn out before Alderman Gripp charging propriation After referring to the appointment of janitors of the station houses and the con-dition of the various buildings, Superin-11 of the strikers with riot. In the alter-noon Constable Groetzinger went to Rankin tendent Weir says: "We now have sleep-ing accommodations for the reserve force in and served warrants on five of the accused, D. McLaughlin, S. Hoffman, O. D. Stacey, seven police stations, viz: No. 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8. About April 1 Nos. 4 police sta-G. Cochran and William Steinwoder. They were taken before 'Squire Holtzman and placed under \$500 bonds each to appear be-fore Justice Gripp on next Wednesday to tion will be ready for occupancy. In a short time No. 9 police station, located in a portion of No. 17 engine house, Thirty-second ward, will also be completed. * * answer the charge of rioting on the afterne of February 5. The six others could not be * * When the police stations now in the course of erection are completed we will found.

have comfortable sleeping accommodations for at least 75 men. With this number of men as a reserve force, aided by the patrol service, we can have a large number of officers at any given point in case of fire, accident or any emergency, within a very short time without interfering with any officers on duty. And in case of any serious trouble, we could have temporary quarters for the entire police force." Mr. Weir also spoke of the good results which have followed the restrictions placed river trade is gradually going to other peo-

on pawnbrokers. During the year Mr. Weir further says that a complete line of Division Passenger Agent E. D. Smith, drugs and surgical instruments have been of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, yesterday placed in each station house and on each irranged for a special train out of the coke patrol wagon. He also advises the passage of an ordinance which will empower the police to call in the nearest physician in regions to-night to take the miners to the Everson at 7:15 this evening. case of accident. The Superintendent further suggests that

an ambulance be procured to remove injured horses to the horse hospitals or stables. This your tireless supervision. Compared With 24 Years Ago. ambulance should be used free of charge for all horses injured on the public high-ways and a fee fixed for its private use. Continuing, Mr. O'Mara made a compari-During the year Superintendent Weir is-sued 724 ball licenses. No fee is charged for these, and he suggests that a small fee be imposed, except on those for charitable purposes, to meet the cost of printing, post age, stationery and other incidentals in TO-MORROW'S DISPATCH Don't miss the opening chapters. A GO-AS-YOU.PLEASE Ward of Allegheny. The Republicans in the Third ward of Allegheny held a sort of go-as-you-please meeting last night when they met to find ou whether they should only suggest, or nom i James Fitzhugh presided, and the follow ing nominations were made for Commo and G. E. Hempfield were nominated. . The following assessors were named-Robert Marshall; Assistants, William Reinschneider STORIES and puzzles for the young folks, by Paysie, Chadbourn and J. H. Webb, are features of THE DISPATCH for to-morrow. A very clever department. JEWELL RE-ELECTED. The Painters Contest for Walking Delegat Settled Last Night. The last vote for walking delegate of the Painters' Union was taken last night with Come In! Come In! Our small musical goods business is guitars, banjos and other musical articles too numerous to mention were sold so low. We have proved to the purchasers that we meant just what we said. These large im port orders must be sold, even if a sacrifice is made. Come in, come in, to Hamil-ton's, 91 and 93 Fifth avenue. We Are Resolved not to earry over a single, hat or bonnet, trimmed or untrimmed, in our millinery de-partment. Entire stock of untrimmed feit hats and bonnets put on two tables. 121/ and 25c. CAMPBELL & DICK. Special Sale Ladies' Gloves. New bargains to-day, both at the special center table and at the regular department Don't miss the chance. JOS. HORNE & CO.'S Penn Avenue Stores. B. & B. Gentlemen, come to-day or this evening for the greatest glove bargain on record, Read our "ad." BOGGS & BUHL, Bargains in Silks at 69c. Black dollar a yard brocades. CAMPBELL & DICK. MORE Pilsner beer is sold each year by the Iron City Brewing Company. Order by mail or telephone 1186. ALL lovers of delicacies use Angostura Bitters to secure a good digestion. TTSSu JAMES H. AIKEN & Co.'s fine neckwear, YOUR eyes need attention? See Prof. Little, with Biggs & Co., Jewelers. Consul-tation free.

RUDYARD KIPLING scores Chicago in his letter for THE DISPATCH to-morrow A NEW STORY by Robert Louis Steven-One of his best efforts. SPECIAL Many Candidates for Council in the Third FEBRUARY SALE. ing nominations were made for common Council: J. G. Ebert, Henry Albright, C. W. Simon, J. J. Lang, William Swindell, John H. Beck, C. W. Gering and Henry Stockman. For School Directors, H. E. Billington, Charles Falkaten, H. A. Lappe After our Annual Inventory (Feb. 1) many broken lots of first-class merchandise come to the surface that must go at some price. These have been marked down regardless of cost. Can you use any ends of Dress Goods, Silks or Velvets, at half price; Handkerchiefs, Laces, Embroideries, slightly soiled; Mus-lin and Merino Underwear, Gents' Shirts and Collars in broken line of sizes? All winter goods are included in this sale of low prices. the following result: Union No. 10, Jewell 28, Davenport 32; Union 195, Jewell 0, Davenport 31. The total vote is: Jewell, 380; Davenport, 113. Davenport, it is reported, says he will con-SPRING, 1891. NEW phenomenal, but there is reason for it. There never was a time when violins, WASH DRESS GOODS. New White Goods, NEW HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, New India Silks, NEW SHADES IN CHOICE DRESS FABRICS, Now on sale and opening daily. BIBER & EASTON, 505 and 507 MARKET STREET. U. & S. LATEST STYLES LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS! LATEST STYES **GENTLEMEN'S NECKWEAR!** ALL NEW GOODS! LOWEST PRICES: ULRICH & SPENCER, Specialties in Hosiery and Underwear, 642 Penn Avenue. a Saturday Evenings

TO-DAY (Saturday, 7th February)

Pittsburg, Pa., Saturday, Feb. 7, 1891.

Will probably mark the closing-out of a large proportion of our stock of

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S

PENN AVE. STORES.

HE LOST HIS SHIELD.

From the Ranks.

FINE SEAL PLUSH JACKETS

-AND-

The Leading

COATS.

We have made prices with the one end in view-make them go. Object-make room for new goods coming. Hoped-for-result-a complete cleaning up of this department.

MARK-The goods are perfect, the best the market affords, the very latest styles, and the prices are extraordinary values.

(1st) SEAL PLUSH JACKETS. Plain or revere front, High French shoulders. Medici collars, (That were \$12 and \$15)

REDUCED TO \$8.

In regard to the coal miners' strike, Captain Brown said vesterday: "It is imposs SEAL PLUSH JACKETS, ble for the river men to pay 31/2 cents while their next door neighbor, the railroad opera-All plain close-fitting, high shoul-

tor, has to pay but 3 cents. There are a number of mines in the Youghiogheny where such a state of affairs exists. The ders, Medici collars,

(That were \$15, \$18 and \$20) REDUCED TO \$10.

SEAL PLUSH JACKETS,

Stylish reefer fronts, high shoulders, folumbus convention. The train will leave real seal buttons, stylish collars,

> (That were \$20 and \$22) REDUCED TO \$15.

g more than half time. R. J. MAT, for years owner of a foundry and machine shon in McKeesport, has, it is claimed, sold the establishment.

SEAL PLUSH JACKETS, SECRETARY BOYD, of the Pittsburg district of the miners, has asked Governor Pattion that in case a commission is appointed to evise the mining laws. All plain close-fitting, high French

shoulders, English roll collars,

(That were \$25 and \$28) REDUCED TO \$18 SEAL PLUSH JACKETS, (Only a few) Reefer fronts, fur-trimmed, high shoulders (Only small sizes) (That were \$40, \$45 and \$50) REDUCED TO \$25. SEAL PLUSH COATS. 40 inches long, latest styles, high French shoulders, stylish collars, at \$17, \$25, \$30 and \$35. (All reduced from higher prices.) In SEAL PLUSH ULSTERS we make to-day an extraordinary offer of our entire line, latest styles in best Seal Plush made, plain closefitting, military fronts and vest fronts, at extremely low prices. JOS. HORNE & CO., 609-621 PENN AVENUE. NOW OPEN! OUR NEW -:- SPRING -:- STOCK -07-CARPETS. The largest and finest stock ever brought to this city The designs and colorings this spring are the nost beautiful we have ever shown here. We have still quite a large line of Ingrains, Tapestry and Hody Brussels of last fail's pur-chase, the patterns of which will not be re-produced, and will offer them at fel-TTSSu 40 PER CENT Less than regular prices. Parties who expect to change their place of residence or go into new homes this coming spring, will do well to purchase their Carpets now while the stock is full, and avoid the rush incident to the early days of April. We store the goods free of charge until wanted. An immense line of New Lace Curtains also now open. EDWARD GROETZINGER 627 and 629 Penn Avenue.

as fire boss, six years ago, he presented references setting forth his honesty and sobriety. I think the abandoned workings should be examined.

Superintendent F. C. Keighley: "I took charge of the Mammoth mine on December 15, and it was then in a good condition. I think Snaith was one of the best fire bosses 1 ever knew. The explosion was caused by the ignition of fire-damp."

None but Competent Men Employed.

General Manager Thomas Lynch was called to the stand and said: "I was in the Mammoth mine on April 4 of last year. After my inspection I sent a communication to the superintendent recommending that the mine be put in first-class condition at once. On June 18, two days atter the Dunbar disaster, we sent a circular to all our mine superintendents warning them to be cautious and vigilant in operating the mines. I believe the Frick Company has the best mine superintendents and fire bosses in the State. Superintendent Keighley resigned a mine inspectorship made by me because I knew he was a very competent man. We intended him for a more important mine than this, for we had never heard of gas in the Mammoth workings. I did not know Fire Boss Snaith personally." Mr. Kane-Did you relegate your responsibility for the men employed to your subor-

Mr. Lynch-No, sir; but it would be impossible for me to investigate the character of all the mea in our employ. The mine boss is expected to see that the fire boss does his duty.

William Duncan, mine inspector of the Fifth district, was the last witness exam-ined. He said: "The explosion was caused by an accumulation of fire-damp forced into contact with an open lamp by a current of nir made by a clip. The fire-damp came from the roof, and originated in the Redstone seam, which is 70 to 85 feet above the Pittsburg seam, and is the great gasometer of this region. The men were sufficiented by carbonic oxide." JENES. JENKS.

A NEW STORY by Robert Louis Steven son begins in TO-MORROW'S DISPATCH. Don't miss the opening chapters

ST. MARK'S SECURES A PASTOR.

Rev. Cyrus J. Musser, of Huntingdon, Accepts the Call Hither.

Rev. Cyrus J. Musser, of Huntington, Pa., has accepted the call extended to him by St. Mark's Memorial Reformed Church, or North Highland avenue, and will become its pastor as soon as he can relinquish his present charge. Mr. Musser is a native of Berlin, Somerset county, and graduated with first houors at Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, in 1878. He was selected to deliver the Marshall oration by his college in 1881. Ets first ecclesiastical work was of a missionary nature at Roanoke, Va. Since then he has been in constant charge of the Huntingdon pastorate, meeting with

marked success. Mr. Musser is styled the most brilliant elergyman of his church in the East, and in addition to high mental attaioments is of very pleasant personality. He resembles Carl Schurz in physique. St. Mark's Church is growing very rapidly, there being now 51 charter members.

IT MAY RAIN TO-DAY.

But Yesterday Was as Fair as One Often Sees in May.

Yesterday's weather was of the kind that draws crowds out on the streets, and there was a jostle of elbows all day. Fifth avenue was continually crowded, and the usual blockade occurred on Market street, between Fi th avenue and Sixth street.

Signal service people can see in to-day's atmospheric probabilities a light warm rain

extend his wrought-iron pipe trade with the aid of the treaty, said: "Northern manufacturers ought not only to look upon reciprocity favorably, but should use all efforts toward forthering other moves of a similar character. Reciprocity is bound to increase in sterling money, upon the standard of 1,000 reis Brazilian currency. This fluctuour trade, and it is only reasonable to sup pose that countries favored by that kind to ation makes calculations awkward, o a treaty will prefer to favor those who foste reciprocal trade. Manufacturers especially should be willing to indorse legislation looking toward bringing about a closer re

cording to the last Brazilian tariff, were chiefly as follows: "Wheat free; wheat flour, 10 per cent ad valorem on a fixed raluation of 10 reis per kilo-gram, corn, 10 per cent ad valorem on a valua-tion of 5 reis per kilogram; corn flour, 30 per cent ad valorem on a valuation of 120 reis per kilogram; tye, 10 per cent ad valorem on a val-nation of 20 reis per kilogram; corn flour, 30 per cent ad valorem on a valuation of 120 reis per kilogram; tye, 10 per cent ad valorem on a val-nation of 20 reis per kilogram; potatoes, beans and peas, 10 per cent ad valorem on a valuation of 5 reis per kilogram; potk, 10 per cent ad valorem on a valuation of 40 reis per kilogram; dry fish, 10 per cent ad valorem on a valuation of 20 reis per kilogram; canced fish, 30 per cent ad valorem on a valuation of 30 reis per kilo-gram; turpentine, 60 per cent: ad valorem on a valuation of 40 reis per kilogram; cosin, 10 per cent ad valorem on a valuation of 5 reis per kilogram. Some of the Duties Before Reduction. ording to the last Brazilian tariff, were lationship between the United States and oreign countries. "Heretofore many of the nations, and especially Great Britain, have been thor-oughly alive to the benefits of the trade of Brezil and other South American countries, and through determined efforts on the part of manufacturers, as well as the assistance of the governments, have been able to do much more business with those countries than we have, although less favorably situated for handling that class of trade. I see no reason, with the proper efforts on the part of the manufacturers and citizens of this country, why we cannot quadruple our exportations within a year. If the people will only be alive to the fact that they have Some of the Daties Before Reduction.

nothing to lose, but everything to gain, trade can be promoted with all the loreign nations "The old duties on the articles reduced by 25 per cent were chiefly as follows:

An Event of the Greatest Importance

New York Commercial Company, limited,

says Mr. Flint, "\$70,000,000 worth per an-

num of Brazilian products, and we send to

Brazil only about \$9,000,000 worth of Ameri-

can goods, thus leaving an enormous balance of trade against us, which has to be covered

by remittances to European bankers and at

times leads to gold shipments from this country, and to the concomitant evils of

bankers."

25 per cent were chiefly as follows: Lard 20 per cent ad valorem on a valuation of 129 reis per kilogram; cotton clothing, as high as 30 per cent ad valorem oer 1000 reis; stockings, 30 per cent upon a valuation of 2,000 reis per dozen; shirts, 30 per cent upon a valuation of 8,500 reis per dozen. On some drygoods the auty was as much as 30 per cent on a high valu-ation, while on different qualities of oil, ma-chinery and naval stores it was very heavy. The method of calculating these reductions of the dutible rate, as for instance, 16 instead of 20 per cent upon lard; but to lower the valuation by 25 per cent, and calculated lard, for instance, at 20 per cent on a valuation of 120 reis. "The treaty will have a very important having markets accessible to us through favorable commercial conditions, such as are furnished by reciprocity. "To Mr. Blaine belongs the honor of having done more for the general welfare of the country than any other man now living. The American people owe him a debt of gratitude for his constant and untiring efforts to place America in the lead commercislly as well as in reputation for energy

and thritt. A Measure Involving General Good. J. Pointer, of J. Pointer & Sons, said that while the treaty would be of no advantage "The treaty will have a very important effect for two reasons," says Mr. Falcon: First, because it opens trade with Brazil, to his firm, individually he could inderse it because he believed it to be a measure

that involved the general good and pros-perity of the country. "No good citizen perity of the country. "No good cliizen could be so sclfish," said he, "as to condemn a thing that benefited the country just because he did not get an equal share." A. M. Byers had not studied the pro-

visions of the reciprocity clause, and while he did not care to express an opinion on the matter, he felt confident that the "powers that be" would not allow it to result in any

wrong to the country. James B. Scott seems to have implicit confidence in Secretary Blaine. "The fact that Mr. Blaine had anything to do with the scheme," said he, "assures me that it is all right. It is not a question as to whether it will be of advantage to the country. The question is as to the extent of that value, which can only be intelligently determined by statistics, which I have not yet had time to investigate."

George A. Kelly is known to be an enthusiastic supporter of the Brazilian treaty. In fact, he goes it one better, and believes the facilities for competing for the Southern trade will not be completed until the reciprocal policy has been thoroughly established

alongside a restored merchant marine. Mr. Kelly has a large trade in Southern countight money, etc. Such reciprocity arrange ments should re-establish, to a great extent the equilibrium, and if Cougress would give Among other local manufacturers who

will derive a large amount of benefit from the treaty are George A. Macheth & Co., H. K. Porter & Co., and the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, who are now large exporters

140

of their respective products. All agree that the treaty will be of benefit, but prefer not to be quoted at length on the subject. Among others seen by DISPATCH reporters yesterday were the following: Others Giving the Subject Thought.

Samuel Shaner, caterer-It will suit me, I. W. Scott & Co., seed and implement dealers-It will be a good thing for our

manufacturers. George I. Whitney, broker-I am like Artemas Ward, who, after he had read all the reports of the President, Secretary of

THE LAST DAY OF GRACE.

course, but the currency may settle in course of time to a fixed basis. The duties upon articles now upon the free list, ac-Applicants for Licenses Expected to Get a Move on To-Day.

And still they come. At 2:30 o'clock P. M. vesterday there were 1,554 applications for license to sell liquor filed in the office of

County Clerk McGunnegle, and at 3 o'clock 1,568, and at the close 1,596. On the last day for filing last year there were 400 applications, and it is expected that by 8 o'clock this evening 500, and possibly more, will get into port, this being the last day of grace. There was nothing unusual in yesterday's features. So far there are but 35 applica-tions more than at the close of the same day last year, so it is just possible the increase will not be great. There is a falling off in applications for wholesale license, and an crease 10 retail.

COLUMNS for women. To-morrow the Indies will be entertained and instructed by Shirley Dare, Miss Grundy, Jr., Ellice Serena, Fannie B. Ward and others.

A E. & O. ENGINEER RESIGNS.

Mr. Bates Appointed General Freight Agent of the Allegheny Valley.

Edwin P. Bates, a car accountant and clerk in the Allegheny Valley freight office, has been appointed general freight agent of the road, to succeed the late C. S. McCargo. Mr. Bates is an old traffic man, having worked in Mr. Cole's office for the Pennsyl-

vania Company. F. W. Patterson, chief engineer of the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore and which is a large, rich, influential and growing place; and, secondly, because the action of Brazil will have considerable influence Ohio road, has resigned his position, to take effect next week. His successor has not been with other South American countries, all of which have high tariffs." appointed. Mr. Patterson has several offers from other roads. He was one of

Superintendent Holbrook's appointees, and held a similar position on the Lake Erie

Charles R. Flint, of the firm of Flint & Co., a prominent New York house in the South American trade, and treasurer of the THE CARE OF CHILDREN.

> A Closer Supervision of the Youngsters Health Should Be Made.

which does an extensive business with Brazil, being the largest importers of rub-ber into the United States from that country, says that he looks upon At the meeting of the Health Committee the reciprocity convention, just con-cluded between Brazil and the United of Allegheny last night the City Physician States, as an event of great importance, and likely to be of immense benefit, both to this country and to Brazil. "We import," reported a total of 171 deaths in that city during the past month.

Health Officer Hazzard, in his report, calls attention to the fact that physicians should report all cases of contagious diseases that come under their care. He also points to the necessity of the Health Officer making a report of all contagious diseases, giving the cation and wards, so that parents may keep their children from the schools.

STRUCK WITH A STONE

is Fight on the Twenty-Eighth Street us the proposed international American bank, we would make rapid progress toward Bridge Last Night.

emancipating ourselves from our present de A fight occurred last night on the Twentypendence upon English and other European eighth street bridge that resulted in a painful injury to a man named David Holtz-Every Section of the Country Interested apple. The latter was returning to bis Mr. Flint further remarked that a glance home, on Jones avenue, about 9:30 o'clock. at the list of articles admitted free or at a reduction of duty in Brazil would show the When at the middle of the bridge he saw when at the minute of the bridge he saw several colored men fighting. He attempted to stop the fight, and in doing so was struck in the abdomen with a stone and also on the head. The colored foresight and skill with which it had been made, as, instead of covering a few articles, as had been proposed, it extended to almost every branch of our manufacturing indus-

every branch of our massinacturing indus-tries, besides our agricultural products, so that there was hardly a section in this count-try which would not feel the direct fenefit of the new reciprocity arrangement. While the Western farmer and mill owner would