Some Opinions Regarding the Present Baseball Trouble and Contract Jumping.

MAGNATES ARE THE VIOLATORS

Baseball Players Bound to Protect Them selves Against & Conflict That Means Ruin to Them.

METHODS OF TRAINING PUGILISTS.

ent Ideas Decidedly Wrong and a Great Change Must Be Made.

Taking everything into consideration there has been quite an interesting week of it in baseball affairs. The "great war" that the American Association inaugurated has been thoroughly started, and judging from the events of the past few days if the "war" lasts much longer we will need a microscope to see what is left of the Association. Every day is proving that the Association anarchists began their "war" without duly considering the good advice that was once given to a certain young men when starting out in life. It was: Beware of entrance to a quarrel. There was more of it of course, but the portion I mention if duly regarded would have been extremely valuable to the deluded of the Association. Generally speaking the week's doings has shown that there cannot really be a war, that is, a real genuine thorough going war. We couldn't very well think of a fight between an elephant and a spider; whatever bombastic and awful intentions the latter might have it couldn't accomplish anything against its bulky opponent. Just so with the League. 'It need only stand and issue decrees, and how the Association can prevent the carrying of them out is something that I have yet to learn. It certainly must have already dawned on the minds of the band of disrupters that to try and wreck the national agreement is a task far beyond the power of the American Association, even though the latter be led by such latter-day wooders as Irwin, Barnie, Von der Abe and others. Organizations banded together under the national agreement remind me of the words written by St. Donatus centuries ago. These organizations are:

"In war triumphant; unmatched in peace."

Some Features of the Trouble. The trouble caused by the mad actions of the Association has brought to the front several interesting features during the week. One is the signing of National League contracts by players who had already signed Association club contracts. This move on the part of the players has caused the advocates of the Association and disorder to hold their hands up to hely herror and preach all kinds of homilies and morality, honor and fairplay. This, indeed, is all very, very itunity to me, and reminds me very strongly of the little boy who forces a quarrel with the intention of demolishing his opponent, and complains and cries when he is but hard. The Association set out with the full and terrible declaration that it would poliverize the League; indeed, the Association magnates gravely told us that they "had burned the bridges" behind them. Doubless these magnates, on the impulse of the moment, really believed that aim the hurrah oozens of great players would rush to their aid only to get even for the slaughter of the P. L. The Association wiscacres were mistaken; sadly mistaken, because not only did they not command any N. L. players of note, but their own star players began to wash their hands of such fanatical and stupid company as the Associamorality, honor and fairplay. This, indeed, is fanatical and stupid company as the Associa-Then comes the whine of these magnates, and then comes their frotby and affected pleadings in the name of morality and honor. Oh, ye generation of, I won't say vipers, but hypocrites. In the estimation of these people the only honorable part that the League could have taken was to stand passively and have its head knocked off. Well, as a result we have had any number of effusions and rodomontades ing. I propose to discuss that matter to-day, and I propose to show that pl yers who were signed by the American Association and who have subsequently signed with the League, have done perfectly right; that their conduct is highly moral; that it was a matter of duty, and that all the violations of morality, or it may be othical science, was absolutely on the part of the Association magnates themselves. Now let us discuss the matter carry and fully,

In dealing with the question of signing two contracts, as in the case under discussion. I lay no claim to a legal knowledge of the matter. 1 shall merely deal with it from the standpoint | From the little toddler at his mother's side to of individual right as far as common sense notions of fair and honorable business transactions are concerned. As a way of fully illustrating the question, I will take the case of Knauss signed with the Columbus ciub, fully assured that he would have the protection of the national agreement and enjoy all of its privileges; nay, his contract particularly speci-ned that. But shortly after Kuauss had signed

lumbus club and other chils tried to outrival each other in telling to the world what they had done. But Mr. Knauss observed all this; he saw a very great and serious change in the new conditions compared to the conditions under which he signed the contract. He would naturally say to himself: "Why, now I didn't sign with he Columbus club to participate in anothe fight mor did I sign with the intention of shut-ting myself out from the protection and priv-lleger of the national agreement. The people who signed me have, in my own way of think-ing, broken faith with me; they have violated their contract with me and I am in duty bound to protect myself." I claim that that is a fair statement of the position, and I also claim that it is unanswerable. Knauss was dishonorally fooled by the Columbus club, and as I will show presently, he was like other victims of the sub-terfure of the Association magnates. Being hoos winked and victiced in such a contemptible way what was the duty of Knauss? What was his right? Why to repudiate the altered con-ditions and to directly identify himself with the system, the national agreement system, which he believed was for his general benefit and from which such questionable efforts had been made which such questionable efforts had been made

A Matter of Right. And because Mr. Knauss chooses to ignore the new conditions which had been brought about without his consent and directly contrary to the conditions under which he had signed his contract, and, because he made up his mind to sign another contract with some he wanted we are told that he is a "dishonorable contract jumper." Good heavens! Has a man to be dragged into a conflict or a fight for life against lifs will? Has he to be forced into absolute ruination in direct opposition to the conditions to which his name and also the name of his employer are attached? If he has the intelligence and the manbood to resent his offspring of leudaism is he a "dishonorable contract jumper?" By everything that is fair, that is nonorable, that is moral, and by everything that protects a man from the usurpation of his individual rights he is not. Knauss, like many others, is making a living by playing base-ball. It is his duty to look to his future welfare and if he thought that by remaining with the Columbus club under the new conditions of anarchy he would be ruining his future he was perfectly justified in turning back and looking for better company. He had contracted to go so far, and so far only. But when the Columbus club determined to proceed further than the point named in the contract, Knauss became satisfied that it was unsufe to go there, and ver wisely declined. But his determinafor life against his will? Has he to be forced so far, and so far only. But when the Columbus club determined to proceed further than the point named in the contract, Knauss became satisfied that it was unsufe to go there, and very wisely declined. But his determination to part company with the revolutionists is surrounded with a condition that clothes all his transactions in the purest honor. He points out that while, in his opinion, his contract with the Columbus club has been violated by the latter, inasmuch as he will be robbed of a protection that be bargained for, he is quite willing to have the matter fully tested by a legal tribunal, and if that tribunal decides that he is still bound by his first contract he will live up to it. And those who have recently signed him say the same thing. Well, now tell me, you who are daily singing in Pecksnifflan tones about the inquities of contract jumpers, I say tell me does not this condition just referred to settle all objections to this alleged jumping? I would like to see those out and out opponents of the National League tackle this matter. If the first contracts are binding even under the

new and shameful conditions the players in-terested will live up to them. But they believe they are not binding and in the meantime they have taken a safe course to provide for them-selves in case their expectations are fulfilled. In other words it the Columbus club officials where they have not legally violated. prove that they have not legally violated their contract with Knauss he will go with them. Surely that is fair and honorable. Of course the case of Knauss is used in this instance to illustrate all similar cases.

A System of Subterfuge. But amid all the sermous on contract jump-

ing I have failed to note even a reference to the very despicable methods of subterfuge in-dulged in by Association magnates previous to sendithe League to oblivion. Recent statements by no less a personage than the great Prince, of Boston convince me that the Association by no less a personage than the great Prince, of Boston convince me that the Association leaders had their minds made up long ago to make a "row" and that numerous players were signed under false pretenses. A day or two after that wonderful gathering in New York deposed Mr. Thurman, Prince, of Boston, said that they had "prepared their plans and had burned the bridges behind them. They had taken the precaution to sign all their best players before declaring war." Now, what does this mean? Why, beyond the peradventure of a doubt, it means that Association representatives were going about the country sixning players who were to "enjoy the privileges" of the National agreement, while at the very time of signing the Association representatives knew they were deluding the players by all the trickery and baseness of low and cunning falsebood. This is no guess work, but a stern fact now admitted by more people than Prince. Don't forget this remark: "They had burned the bridges." It may be that the technicalities of the law of contract will permit of this, but the minds of an intelligent American public never will. Most certainly there is fortunately throughout this vast continent to-day a prevailing seatument against such a degrading quanting and such low and base lying, be it practiced on a baseball player or anybody else for the purpose of delusion. And yet in the face of all this that new magnate, Mr. Kramer, of Cincinnati, has sold the world that the contract will stand the legal test because ball players are like opera singers. But Mr. Kramer, fails to tell us this that new magnate, Mr. Kramer, of Cincinnati, has told the world that the contract will stand the legal test because ball players are like eyera singers. But Mr. Kramer fails to tell us what the result of an opera singer's contract would be it the singer signed to sing in first-class theaters, and after signing that condition was commanded to sing in dives and beer gardens among the rabble. Will Mr. Kramer argue that a change of that kind was not a violation of contract? Would such a change of condition not cause the singer to rebell? The change of condition for the respective American Association clubs since Knauss and others signed has just been as great. From beginning to end of this trouble; from its inception in the anarchistic minds of the Association band to the present time the policy of that band has been one of sinister intrigue. They have violated all pledges of honor; broken faith with their best friends and the public introduced honorable men to the public as their representatives, only to hurf wicked and false tharges at them. The recent existence of the American Association has been a living lie, and what it has tried to gain has only been by a method of nefarious trickery. The players in that organization will be the greatest sufferers, and by all means it is their duty to look out for themselves. The present trouble was not of the players' seeking and it is only right that those who made the quarrel should fight it out and be the sufferers.

Local Club Prospects.

There is a great amount of pleasure now in talking about the prospects of our local club, thanks to the untiring zeal and excellent ability of Messrs. O'Neili and Hanlon. I am quite sat isfied with their work so far, although a week or two ago matters looked exceedingly blue, and as a result we were all more or less discontented and inclined to find fault with everything and everybody. But things or less discontented and inclined to find fault with everything and everybody. But things are looking brighter. Mark Baldwin has attached his name to a local contract, and that of course will be exceedingly satisfactory to all on it. If the law sustains Mark's contract with us he will be a tower of strength in the club, and with the other good men signed I fail to see how our team will look any worse than the teams of the other good men signed I fail to see how our team will look any worse than the teams of the other people. Regarding Baldwin's signing with Pittsburg, all that I have just said about Knauss' case applies to Baldwin's lknow of no difference in the cases, and I repeat that if the law of contract is founded on common sense Baldwin will certainly play here. I am also told that during the next few days we may expect to learn of one or two more players of the Baldwin class signing with Pittsburg. Let them come by all means. The old saying is that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, and the trouble caused by the Association may be the means of giving us a very strong team. But let me remind my readers that Pittsburg is getting a good team at an enormous outlay of laior and money, and this fact should be sufficient to induce the public to give the club the very beets support possible. In securing players of high class Messrs. O'Neill and Hanlon have had more difficulties to contend with than the representatives of any other club, except probably Cleveland. All good players want to go to a big city where a good club is located, and very tew, if any, want to come to a tail end club such as Pittsburg has been. A good club's representative need only sit in his office and make an offer to a player, but our magnates are compelled to spend lots of money to visit the players, and then for honrs and days combat their prejudices regarding the poor team. This, indeed, is a very great difficulty, and it ought to prejudices regarding the poor team. This, in-deed, is a very great difficulty, and it ought to make the work accomplished by Messra O'Neill and Hanlon all the more praiseworthy. I really believe that we will have a winning team here next season. I sincerely trust we may

The Local Dog Show.

It is reasonable to expect that thousands of citizens in and about Pittsburg are anticipating the approaching local dog show with a very great amount of pleasure. There is always something interesting and instructive in a the venerable grandfather bent on his stick we can all find something to interest us in walking through a dog show where so many excellent specimens of "man's most faithful friend" are to be seen. Well, what I want to say, is that-next week we in Pittsburg will have one of the best dog shows here that has ever been held west of the mountains. I am aware that is any best dog shows here that has ever been held west of the mountains. I am aware that is saying a great deal, but judging from the information I have received I think I am speaking well within limits. The indications are that there will be more than 600 entries. Just fancy that, and such entries, too. But above all we are going to get a look at the great and only Sir Bedivere, recently bought in England by E. B. Sears, of Meirose, for the enormous sum of \$12,500. Now, II \$12,500 worth of canine beauty and form are not worth going to see I fail to see the use of any dog shows at all. Dogs of a high class, non-sporting dogs I mean, are every year becoming more numerous, more costly and more popular. This augurs well for the success of our show. I am inclined to think that dog funciers in and about Pittsburg have increased 80 or 90 per cent within the last year or two. Daily I am having inquiries about dogs or two. Daily I am having inquiries about dogs and this prompts the opinion just expressed. I would also like to see the show a success because of the untring zeal of those who are arranging it. I am sure no body of men could throw more carnestness and determination into their work than the promoters of this show are doing. President Boggs and Secretary Littell are real hustlers, and when the show is opened those who see it will then learn that not a thing I have said about it has been an exaggeration. The show deserves to be a success and if quantity and quality of dogs will make it a success there is no fear of it.

Among the Pugilists.

As far as boxing and pugilism generally have been concerned the week has been a very dull one. Of course, we all know how Stavin "mopped" up the floor with Mitchell, and it is to be Loped that Mitchell will benefit by it, for he is the noisiest and most aggravating character in a company that ever stood at a bar or sat in a chair. We also know that Pat Farrell has finally secured a match. Any opinion I may hold regarding Farrell's engagement with Modulified I will express later on. But I may at present state that Pat has gone far out of his class and it may be that he is making a mistake in this. Of course he may not. But I will likely deal with the matter next week. Ed Smith has challenged Hall, the Australian, and there is no sound reason why Hall should gefuse to fight Smith at 158 pounds. If ever these men fight at the weight just named I am inclined to think that Smith will be the winner. I also make another statement. If ever Smith and Fitzsimmons meet at 158 pounds the chances will be strongly in favor of Smith. Burke and Pritchard will have their battle shortly in England. I am still inclined favorably toward Burke's chances of victory. He has heretofore always been facing very big men and now he is to meet a man smaller than himself. If Pritchard deflets he is the noisiest and most aggravating charac-

wonder in many respects. The Weight of Pugilists. I had intended to discuss at great length the question of the present tendency to send pugi-lists into the ring as heavy as possible instead lists into the ring as heavy as possible instead of having them as light as possible. The methods of preparing men for fistic contests have been revolutionized during the last 15 or

the ring seven pounds heavier than what Heenan was. Morrissey was 5 feet 114 inches tall, and 45 inches round the chest, and when he fought Heenan he only weighed 165 pounds, and men like Dominick McCaffrey have gone into the ring scaling 170 pounds, really believing they were in good candition. Tom King was 6 feet 2% inches tall and was very powerfully built, yet he weighed not more than 180 pounds when he fought Heenan. When walking round Joe Coburn sometimes weighed 200 pounds, but he always fought best at 150 pounds. When Mace was 29 years old he fought Travers at 142 pounds. When Sayers was 28 years old he fought at 147, and when he fought Heenan, in his 34th year, he only scaled 152 pounds, and wasn't confined to weight. When Billy Edwards fought Collyer, the last time the former was not confined to weight. He was a little over 150 pounds when he went into training and yet he fought at 120 pounds. I could go on giving instances by the dozen, but these will suffice. They simply show that there is a "mark" at which a man is in his best possible condition. Experienced trainers know this and they know that the mark cannot be reached by allowing superfluous flesh to remain on a man.

Morrissey's Statement.

Morrissey's Statement. Speaking on this matter the other day a Speaking on this matter the other day a valued old friend of mine repeated to me the opinion of the once famous. John Morrissey on the question. My friend said: "I met Morrissey a year after he had fought Heenan and he told me that he had fought at 185 pounds, that being his very best weight. He went on to say that when he fought Yankee Sullivan he weighed 175 pounds and soon discovered that he was not in his best form. His face and body was easily bruised and his wind was not good. When he was matched to fight Heenan he was trained according to his own ideas and that was When he was matched to fight Heenan he was trained according to his own ideas and that was to get as light as possible without impairing his strength. He soon discovered that about 165 pounds, was his mark and he fought at that. He was never in better condition in his life. Our fighters of to-day ought to take a lesson from Morrissey's advoce." The foregoing is a very significant statement. I may shortly resume this subject, as there are many interesting features about it, but I have not space to-day to pursue it further.

PRINGLE.

CATARRH CURED.

Only Three Things Necessary to Cure Any Case of Chronic Catarrh-Time, Patience, and the Proper Remedy.

EVERYBODY HAS THE TIME-ALL CAN GET THE REMEDY-PATIENCE

Synopsis of a Lecture on Catarrh by Dr. S. B.

Hartman, of Columbus, Ohio. WHAT DOCTORS SAV OF CATABRE. Whether chronic catarrh can be perma-nently cured or not is a question about which there is great difference of opinion among the professional tew, and also among the non-professional masses. The majority of physicians dislike to undertake the cure of this disease because they know that only

the most tireless patience and faithful obedience on the part of the patient, as well as skillful treatment on the part of the phy sician, will be rewarded with success Hence it is that a great proportion of the medical fraternity hesitate or refuse to treat chronic catarrh on the plea that it is incurable.

WHY SOME PATIENTS FIND NO CURE. Hence it is also that so many patients fail in finding a cure because of their un-willingness to continue treatment long enough. Many people who have had chronic catarrh for five, ten or even fifteen years, will follow treatment for a few weeks and then, because they are not cured, give up in-despair and try something else. These patients never follow any one treatment long enough to test its merits, and con-sequently never find a cure. It is a wellknown law of disease that the longer it has run the more tenaciously it becomes fastened to its victim.

CHRONIC DISEASES RECOVER SLOWLY. Some doctors go so far as to say that it will take as long to cure a disease as the disease has run, but, while I do not believe that this is necessarily true, yet it is berun the more difficult of cure it becomes It seems to be very hard to get patients to understand this fact and submit to the in-

PALLIATIVES DO NOT CURE. The difficulty with which catarrh is cured has led to the invention of a bost of rem edies which produce temporary relief only. The unthinking masses expect to find some remedy which will cure them in a few days, and to take advantage of this fulse hope transient effect have been devised. The people try these catarrh cures one after another, but disappointment is the invariable result, until very many sincerely be-

lieve that no cure is possible. LOCAL APPLICATION CANNOT CURE. The various kinds and modes of local application, such as sprays, atomizers, douches, inhalants, fumigations, creams, ointments, lotions, gargles, etc., etc., have in many cases a soothing effect on the infiamed surfaces, and are sometimes useful to assist a cure: but neither of them nor all of them together ever did or ever will cure a case of catarrh. These things may give temporary relief, but it is useless to expect a cure of them. Catarrh is not a local disease, hence cannot be cured by local treatment.

CATARRH IS A SYSTEMIC DISEASE, and, therefore, requires persistent internal treatment, often for many months, before a permanent cure is effected. The mucous linings of the cavities of the head, throat, lungs, etc., are made up of a network of minute blood vessels called capillaries. The capil-laries are very small elastic tubes, which, in all cases of chronic catarrh, are congested or bulged out with blood so long that the elasticity of the tubes is entirely destroyed. The nerves which supply these capillaries with vitality are called the "vasa-motor" nerves. Any medicine to reach the real difficulty and exert the slightest curative action in any case of catarrh must operate directly on the vasa-motor system of nerves As soon as these nerves become strengthened and stimulated by the action of a proper remedy they restore to the capillary vessels of the various mucous membranes of the of the various nucous membranes of the body their normal elasticity. Then, and only then, will the catafrh be permanently cured. Thus it will be seen that catarrh is not a blood disease, as many suppose, but rather a disease of the nucous blood ver-sels. This explains why it is that so many

catarrh. THE ONLY HOPE OF SUCCESS

in the permanent cure of a case of chronic catarrh is to devise some remedy that will stimulate the nerves which supply the capillary blood vessels. I know of but one remedy that has this most desirable effect, and that remedy is Pe-ru-na. This remedy strikes at once at the root of the catarrh by restoring to the capillary vessels their healthy elasticity. Pe-ru-na is not a tem-porary palliative, but a radical cure. Its action is necessarily slow, but permanent.

CATARRH IS CURABLE. In the majority of cases (especially thos of less than two years' duration) catarrh can be cured in a few weeks by the proper use of Pe-ru-na. Some cases are cured by six bottles, others by four, and we have not a few testimonials who have professed a cure from even one bottle of this remedy. Where a case of catarrh has existed for five or ten years a permanent cure cannot be reasonably hoped for in less than three or four mouths, and in some rare cases the continued use of Pe-ru-un for one year has been necessary to effect a permanent cure. But, unless the case is very old or complicated, a speedy and permanent cure is sure.

THESE ARE FACTS pased on many years' use of this most excellent catarrh remedy. No one could be more anxious than myself to discover some catarrh remedy that would cure in less time, but it seems to be an impossibility to do so. It is not only true of catarrh, but also of all ther chronic diseases, that it takes time and

persistent treatment to cure. A CURE GUARANTEED. To all those who conscientiously follow the above advice a cure is guaranteed. There need be no failures. Each bottle of Peru-na is accompanied with complete directions for use. The remedy can be had of any wholesale druggist in the United States and most retail druggists. A pamphlet on catarrh of use to those who are the original to the control of about to begin treatment sent free by The Pe-ru-na Medicine Company, of Columbus,

THE CITY'S ANSWER. Reply Filed in the Case Brought by

Residents of Bayard Street. PAVED BY DUOUESNE COMPANY. An Interesting Decision Rendered Tester-

NEWS NOTES FROM THE JUSTICE MILL

day by Judge White.

An answer was filed yesterday by W. C. Moreland for the city in the suit of Thomas Gamble and Martha A. Kennedy vs the Duquesne Traction Company et al. It is an action to recover damages to property on Bayard street by reason of regrading and ouilding the Craig street railway.

The answer states that prior to establishing he grade alluded to none had been made on the street, and what improvements were to be made on the properties fronting on the street by the owners were made with the knowledge by them that the grade finally established was to be the one adopted. It is the one most beneficial to property owners and travelers. The Department of Public Works, in the absence of any acts of Councils to prevent, has power to fix grades where none exist.

The work of Booth & Film, contractors of the

The work of Booth & Flinn, contractors of the Craig street railway, is in no sense a grading by the city. Application was made by them to ascertain what grade had been established by the Department of Public Works, and the railway was built accordingly. Under their contract with the city the Duquesne Traction Company paved the street and the expense of filling it to the established grade was paid by the Craig street railway.

Plaintiffs in the case are said to have learned what the grade would be by applying at the office of the Department of Public Works, and had made their improvements, moving a house in accordance with it. It is averred in the answer that the property of the plaintiffs has been greatly benefited by the present grade and in no sense has damages been incurred.

#### - A COMPLICATED CASE. The Ownership of Several Forty-Third

Street Lots in Question. A suit in equity and an injunction was en-tered yesterday by John J. Fisher, Sr., et al

against Galen C. Hartman and S. H. McKee, The plaintiff alleges that when his wile, Mary Fisher, died on August 14, 1889, she left five lots on Forty-sixth street to himself and her eight children. An alleged will was filed which the husband and children refused to accept and husband and children refused to accept and bringing suit, contested it, which contest is not yet decided by the Court. Another complication arose by a writ of execution to the Sheriff, who sold the husband's right to this property to McKee and Hartman. The latter then went to Louis Cella, Jr., the owner of two mortgages on the property amounting to \$475 each, and by alleged false representation induced him to assign them to the defendants, and have since caused them to be advertised for sale by the Sheriff.

The plaintiff alleges that he tendered the defendants the full amount of the mortgages, but they refused to let them go. A master to adjust the case and a preliminary injunction is prayed for to restrain the sale of the property by the Sheriff at the time advertised.

### WORK OF THE COURT.

The judges of Common Pleas Court No. 2, yesterday made an order detailing Judge White to preside in the Quarter Session Court for the March term commencing Monday. It has the March term commencing Monday. It has not been announced, but it is expected that the Criminal Court will only be run for the two weeks proceeding the opening of License Court, and that Judges White and Magee will then go into the License Court, Judge Ewing remaining in Common Pleas.

As to the Criminal Court the two Judges will have a clear field to dispose of the jail cases in the first two weeks, the business of the court for the last term having been cleared up and disposed of by Judge Stowe and District Attorney Johnston in a more thorough manner than during any term for years.

THE ARGUMENT CLOSED

In the Case of W. J. Howard Against the City and Others. The argument in the case of W. J. Howard against the Finance Committee, city deposit-ories and others, in relation to the investment morning. D. T. Watson, Esq., was the only one who spoke. He, with Mr. Shiras, was counsel for the depositories, and he argued in their behalf. He said that the mon trust fund was a bona fide deposit in the several banks, and there was no attempt to intimate that the banks had used it for their own enrichment or otherwise violated their obligations. They should therefore be dismissed as defendants. The Court took the papers in the case and

## TC-MORRO W'S COURT CALENDAR.

List of the Cases That Will Open the Week's Work. Criminal Court-Commonwealth vs Andrew

Common Pleas No. 1-Webber vs Stevenso et al; Ablett & Co. vs Morton et al; Laird vs Citizens' Traction Company; Hope Manufactur-Cluzens' Traction Company; Hope Manufacturing Company vs Shriver, garnishee; King vs
Barton: Gusey vs Clever et al; Cable vs Cable;
Geis vs Saunders; Thompson et al vs Myer et
al; Richey vs Smith et ux; McCoy vs McNally;
Williams vs Fergus et al.
Common Pleas No. 2—Walker vs Walker;
McIntosh vs McIntosh et al; Rhodes vs Rodgers; Jackson vs Pennsylvania Natural Gas
Company.

### THE MAILS RELIABLE

A Notice Likely to Reach Its Destinati Through This Channel.

Judge White yesterday handed down an opinion on a question of law reserved in the case of C. G. Wood against ex-Sheriff Mc-Candless. The point raised was on the legality of a notice of protest sent through the mail. It had not been received, and it was claimed that a personal notice was necessary.

Judge White ruled that a notice sent through the mail was more likely to reach a man than a notice left at his residence or place of business at irregular hours. The notice, he held,

Minor Court Notes.

A DECREE was granted yesterday for the dis-solution of the Michael Hill Oil and Gas Com-pany, Limited.

DANIEL HEINER and S. Simpson & Co. filed suits yesterday against Thomas Fawcett & Sons on promissory notes amounting to \$1,152 42. ANTHONY SUK yesterday entered suit against Robert Martin for \$5,000 damages. He alleges that on November 7, 1890, Martin as-saulted and beat him.

JUDGE MAGEE yesterday granted a new trial in the case of C. H. Bell, the colored man who received a verdict for \$200 against R. M. Guliek & Co. for having been ejected from the Bijon Theater.

SUITS for divorce on the grounds of cruel treatment were entered yesterday by Annie Rowan against John Rowan and Ella W. Saunders against Andrew W. Saunders. Mollie M. Burry sued for a divorce from L. J. Barry, alleging desertion. REBECCA HAMILTON entered suit vesterday

ARHECUA HAMILTON entered suit yesterday for \$1,000 damages against D. E. Giles, Justice of the Peace, of Milivale borough. She makes allegation that in two suits in which she was she plaintiff he wrongfully made her pay \$6 and \$3 35 respectively in costs and threatened to send her to jail in default. to send her to jail in default.

George F. Richardson yesterday entered suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for \$150 damages. He stated that some door frames, etc., were shipped to him over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The company notified him to go to the depot and get them. He took men and teams and went, but the shipment had not arrived. This was repeated several times.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY JOHNSTON presented an affidavit of Constable A. A. Heiner to Judge so amazvit of Constable A. A. Heiner to Judge Stowe yesterday setting forth that he, as prose-cutor, had furnished three witnesses to the grand jury who swore positively to buying liquor in Mollie Blair's place on Cherry alley. The bill against her had been ignored and the District Attorney requested it he returned to the grand jury.

Use Horsford's Acid Phospha Dr. S. L. Williams, Clarence, Iowa, says: "I have used it to grand effect in a case of neural-gic fever, and in uterine difficulties. Also, in cases where a general tonic was needed. For a nerve tonic I think it is the best I have ever used, and can recommend it most confidently." GATHERING IN PROSELYTES.

xillary of the Farmers' Spreading Over the Land.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 28.-The Citizens' Industrial Alliance, an organization which sprang into existence in Kausas just before the opening of the fall campaign, to work as an auxiliary to the Farmers' Alliance, has an agent quietly and actively at work in this city organizing subordinate lodges. Thus far one lodge has been organized, and C. A. Power, who represents the Alliance, said to-day there would be others formed

Mr. Power came here several days ago from Terre Haute, Ind. He is one of the national organizers, and is now making a tour for the purpose of spreading the membership and influence of the organization among the workingmen in large cities. The organization proposes to take a very active hand in the campaign of 1892. Since the meeting in Topeka last November the organization has spread to 19 States. Great results are expected at the meeting at Cin-

DEATH IN SAUSAGES.

Many Neighbors Who Ate the Toothso Links Have Trichinosis. IDA GROVE, IA., Feb. 28.-There is some

excitement in this locality, about six miles south of here, over several cases of trichinosis, three of which have proven fatal, and some 10 more persons afflicted are not expected to recover. The disease first appeared in the family of Chris Wemeberg, an ndustrious German farmer. The family have had considerable company, and many persons have been exposed.

The family lately butchered and made a large amount of sausage, and friends and neighbors were called in to partake of it. Those who did so were afterward taken down with a peculiar sick ness. They grad-ually grew worse and became stiff and sore. The disease was at first pronounced typhoid fever by a neighborhood physician, but older physicians were called and pro-

nounced it genuine trichinosis. Many who ate the deadly sausage are ill and others are fearful of being taken down.

The following executions were issued yesterday: Pittsburg Tube Company against the Pine Run Gas Company, \$5,832 12; Dr.

Will Be Sold at a Great Sacrifice This Week at the New York Grocery.

Very finest tomatoes reduced from \$1 25 to \$1 per dozen. Choice tomatoes, hand packed, reduced from \$1 to 90c per dozen. Good tomatoes reduced from 95c to 85c per

dozen. Sifted early June peas reduced from \$1 50 to \$1 20 per dozen. Fine marrowfat peas reduced from \$1 25 to \$1 per dozen. Good marrowfat peas reduced from \$1 to 75c per dozen. Extra fine French peas reduced from \$2 40

to \$1 50 per dozen. Extra fine French string beans reduced from

from \$3 to \$2 40 per dozen. California white grapes reduced from \$2 to \$1 80 per dozen. California pears reduced from \$3 to \$2 40

per dozen. California egg plums reduced from \$2 50 to \$1 80 per dozen. . green gage plums reduced from \$2 50 to \$1 80 per dozen. folden pumpkin reduced from \$1 to 75c per Goods delivered free to all parts of both

cities. Send for price list.
M. R. THOMPSON, 301 Market street, Opposite Gusky's. Corner Third avenue. Notice our bargains in other goods on third page.

FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

Best All-Wool Ex-Super Lowell Ingrain Carpets at 60 and 65c a Yard. During the week beginning Monday, March 2, we will offer 10,000 yards of above goods at the remarkably low price of 60 and

65 cents per yard.

This is the very best grade of ingrain carpet made in America, and they are not kept by all carpet dealers, but where they are in stock the regular prices are 80 and 85 cents. Remember, this offer is for one week only. Don't come and ask for them on March 9, because they will not last so long.

EDWARD GROETZINGER, 627 and 629 Peup avenue.

Don't Forget That Thursday, March 5, 1891. Will be the last of the series of the excur-Washington, D. C. Tickets at rate of \$9 for the round trip, and good for ten days, good to stop off at Baltimore in either direction, within the limit, and also available for passage on trains leaving Pittsburg at 8 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:15 P. M. and 8:10 P. M., will be sold from Pittsburg and at correspond-ing low rates east thereof. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave on the above date, and go through to Washington, D. C., without change of cars at 8 A. M. Seats in the parlor car, on day trains, and berths in sleeping cars, on night trains, can now be secured on applica-tion at the office of the company, 110 Fifth

EXCURSION TO WASHINGTON, D. C., Via the B. & O. R. R.

Thursday, March 12. Rate \$9 the round trip; tickets good for ten days, and valid for trip to Baltimore. Trains leave B. & O. station at 7:25 A. M. and 9:20 P. M. Through Pullman parlor car on the ming train and sleeper on the night train.

Don't Worry,

Because bouse-cleaning time is coming on.
If you look at it the right way you will not have much bother. Any work you may need done in the way of curtains or shades hung call on us. Work done in a satisfac-tory manner. HOPPER BROS. & Co.,

WE will call at your residence with samples and furnish estimates on furniture reupholstery. HAUGH & KEENAN.

Black Cashmeres. All-wool and silk warp Henriettas Priestly's Nun's veiling, serges, ottoman cords, drap d'Almas and figured novelties at lowest prices at H. J. Lynch's, 438-440 Market street.

Confirmation Jewelry. An elegant line of ear drops, lace pins, rings, bracelets, etc. Lowest prices at Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth avenue. WFSu

MR. JAMES SHEAFER, of the jewelry firm of Sheafer & Lloyd, 37 Fifth avenue, went East Saturday evening to look up Easter novelties. RESIGNATION ASKED

Ugly State of Affairs in the Seventh Ward School, Allegheny.

PROFESSOR JONES' PLACE FILLED.

The Northaide Teachers Wake Up and Hold a Lively Institute.

SEX OF THE SPRINGFIELD PRINCIPAL and the state of the series of Allegheny. The resignation of the Prot. Milton Junes of the Series of the Seri There is a sensation in the educational circles of Allegheny. The resignation of Prot. Milton Jones, of the Seventh ward school, who has taught for 29 years in the ward, and instructed over half the people of the district, has been asked for. The trouble arose over the fact that the Board of Directors did not give such public statement in a condensed form as is required by law, of the receipts and expenditures for the year, including assets and liabilities, as passed upon by the auditors. The violation of this law is punishable by a fine not exceeding \$300.

This fact led to rumors that there was some crookedness in the board. A relative of Prof. Jones was blamed with the circulation of these rumors, but the punishment fell upon Prof. Jones himself. His resignation was demanded last Wednesday night. This he refused to tender, However, the board elected in his place Mr. Gilchrist, who has taught night school in the ward for the last two seasons. Mr. Gilchrist, who has refused to resign Mr. Gilchrist, who ha

sterm beginning next September, but as Prof. Jones has refused to resign Mr. Gil-christ cannot take charge till the opening of school next September.

There is talk of an indignation meeting.

The action of the board, so far as the elec-tion of Mr. Gilchrist for next year is concerned, would not be considered legal in Pittsburg, but is so considered on the North-side. The school boards organize over there as soon after the February election as they wish. Prof. Jones is an old man, and feels his position

A Colored Porter's Good Work. Superintendent Luckey, while on his way to the National Educational Association of Su the Pine Run Gas Company, S55 60;
W. O. Smith against W. G. Richey, \$55 60;
Straub Brewing Company against J. A. and W. J. Miller, \$453 75; Philadelphia Company against T. C. Anderson, \$47 56;
David Hutchison against J. M. Byrne, \$73 62.

FLOOD SALE.

FLOOD SALE.

Ten Thousand Cases of Canned Goods From Our Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 Fourth Our Warehouse, Nos. 12 and 14 Fourth Court Research Co perintendents, held at Philadelphia last week,

charge.

This porter not only educated his sister, bought the lot and built the school, but also pays the teachers' salaries. He has another project on hand now, in the shape of the establishment of another school, and is saving his money for this purpose. Watt is very well educated in mathematics, science and the language as many inquiring people have guares as many inquiring people have discovered. The slater referred to is now Mrs.

An Institute in Allegheny.

Yesterday Allegheny City revived its old-time custom of holding institutes, and there was a full attendance at the High School Hall. Maybe the fact that there is a law in Allegheny City that if a teacher is not present at institute, without good cause, a day's salary may be deto \$1 50 per dozen.

Extra fine French string beans reduced from \$2 40 to \$1 50 per dozen.

Good string beans reduced from \$1 to 70c per dozen.

Oneida sugar corn reduced from \$1 50 to \$1 per dozen.

Extra fine sugar corn reduced from \$1 20 to \$90c per dozen.

Good sugar corn reduced from \$1 to 75c per dozen.

Good sugar corn reduced from \$1 to 75c per dozen.

Good sugar corn reduced from \$1 to 75c per dozen.

Golumbia river salmon reduced from \$1 50 to \$1 20 per dozen.

Extra fine table peaches reduced from \$3 to \$2 40 per dozen.

California apricots reduced from \$2 50 to \$2 per dozen.

California black heart cherries reduced from \$3 to \$2 40 per dozen.

California white grapes reduced from \$2 50 to \$2 per dozen.

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California Prench string beans the bean the bean the bein the big gathering. This was the first upon to do with the big gathering. This was the first general institute held in the last three programmes. Superintendent for on the programme. Superintendent for on the programme. Superintendent for on the programme. Superintendent for on the pro Amusement advertisements appear on sixteenth page.

geography could be made so interesting that pupils would be taught to love instead of de-spising it. The following Permanent Exam-ination Committee was elected: The Misses Lang and Brooks, of the High School; Miss Logan, Fifth ward; Mrs. Kemp, Second ward, and Prof. Espey, Fourth ward.

Board Election Matters No representative to the Central Board of Education has yet been elected in either the Minersville or Springfield districts, Both school boards meet next Friday evening, President McKelvey will likely have the various committees of the Central Board arranged some time next week. The regular meeting of the High School is on Friday evening. Both Dr. McCready, of the Springfield district, and Mr. McMillan, of the Thirteenth ward, will be elected as Central Board representatives, for both gentlemen's friends won at the recent election.

election.

A person on the inside gave the following information about the affairs in the Springfield district: The citizens are in favor of a male principal, not that they object to the present female one, but they think a man ought to be in control in a ward whose children need a strong hand to rule them. There are three directors now opposed to a female principal, and another of the new directors is of the same fairh, so if the citizens want a male principal elected next June it will be done, though no change may be made for a year.

Miss Maggie Allen, of the Luckey School has been elected to succeed Miss Lizzie Crommiller, who is to be married shortly, in the Thad Stevens schools. This leaves a vacance in the Luckey schools. The dates of the Teachers' General Institute for the Pittsburg teachers has been changed from the 20th and 21st inst. to March 13 and 14. The reasons for the change are that the Young Men's Society of the Butler M. E. Church, where the institute is to be held, hold their seventh anniversary exercises on the 20th of March.

To-morrow the teachers will rejoice for they fo-morrow the teachers will rejoice, for they have been under the impression that they would not receive their money for the month of Febnot receive their money for the month of February for two weeks to come, owing to the dela over the passage of the city appropriation Secretary Reisfar yesterday held a consultation with Major Denniston, who has made arrange ments for the teachers to be paid to-morrow.

DON'T miss Groetzinger's special sale o linoleums that got caught in the flood. Begins March 2 and lasts one week, 627 and

FINE diamond jewelry; lowest prices at Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth avenue. Established 1853.

DABBS says he is often complimented on the finish of his photograph, but what he ap-preciates most is when told it is the best likeness. His highest aim is to represent

# Grow Older.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, the famous English Throat Specialist, said: "The most dis-tressing thing for a lady is a cold or catarrh; and I cannot understand why they should be so annoyed when we have such a simple and pleasant remedy in the Soden Mineral Pastilles (Troches which are made by evaporation from the Soden Springs, in Germany). I have watched the effects of the Soden Mineral Pastilles for a long time, and regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate catarrhal affections of the throat, for coughs, colds and hoarseness. These Pastilles are very convenient for those who are susceptible to colds, hoarseness or catarrh. A single Pastille in the mouth will often act as a preventive, especially during the prevalence of The Grippe' or other infections diseases."

PROY. KOCH, the great German scientist, said: "A cough, for which I have tried many other medicines, which had not the slightest effect, soon became better, and has now entirely disappeared by the use of the Soden Mineral Pastilles."

The genuine Soden Mineral Pastilles must have the testimonial and signature of Sir Morell Mackenzie around each box. Price, 50c.

SODEN MINERAL SPRING AGENCY,

SODEN MINERAL SPRING AGENCY. 6 Barolay Street, New York. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

\$5,000 PRIZE COMPETITION. Third Half-Yearly Canadian Agricult

Be Given Away.

ronto.

The sole object of the publisher of the "Canadian Agriculturist" in giving away these large amounts in cash is to extend the dreulation of the paper. Send three-cent stamp for full marticulars. Address, The Canadian Agricultus-lar, Peterborough, Ont. 77 FIFTH AVENUE.



A DELIGHT TO LADIES!

A clear lovely complexion! How to obtain it? Whyl use Madame A. Ruppert's World-Renowned Face Bleach. It will positively do all that is claimed, will remove all blemishes, moth freckles, discolorations or any skin discase. It is harmless for external use, is not a cosmetic, but a skin tonic, leave the skin soff, smooth and white. Call or send 4 cents in stamps for sealed particulars. Price, \$2 per bottle, three bottles for \$5, the usual amount required.

MME. A. RUPPERT, Rooms 203 and 204 Hamilton Building, 93 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

and well known firm, whose name slone is a guarantee of the instruments sold. Such a firm is that of MELLOR & HOENE (Established 1811), of 77 Fifth avenue, who deal only in Planos and that are strictly first-class and reliable, and that give years of service in the household, Such instruments are the famous Hardman, A. B. Chase, Krakauer and Vose puxoos, and Chase and United States organs. Write for pamphilets interesting to you.

WASHINGTON,

D. C.

The Capital of these United States, beasts of

having the capital Merchant Tailors of Amer-

ica. We merely make this announcement to in

form you that we have recently purchased from

Representation of the state of

But Our Price Will Be

\$13 50.

one hesitates where to go to get an instru-ment. At such a time it is desirable to go to an old estab-lished

Laird carries the finest and largest stock of footwear and guarantees perfect satisfaction. Our Special Bargain Sale of Ladies\* and Gents' Fine Dress Shoes at \$2 18, \$2 90 and \$3 90 still going

NEARLY HALF PRICE.

MISSES', BOYS' & CHILDREN'S FINE DRESS SHOES. LAIRD'S SACRIFICE SALE!

SPECIAL PRICES THIS WEEK.

1,200 pair Boys' finest calf, button, lace or congress, welts or Mo-Kay sewed, tips or plain, dongola kid tops, selected stock, latest style, all warranted, sizes 2 to 5½, all widths; reduced from \$2 50 to \$1 74

ton, heels or spring heels, sizes 11 to 2, worth regular \$1 50 to \$1 751 700 pair Misses' finest dongola kid, straight goat or pebble goat, spring heel, button, high grade, choice goods, A to E, sizes 11 to 2, never

1,480 pair Boys' and Youths' A calf, real grain and goat tipped, but-

sold for less than \$2; now only \$1 39. 570 pair Misses' fine dress dongola kid, goat or grain, button, worked button holes, heel or spring heel, sizes 11 to 2; reduced from \$1 50 and \$1 75 to 98c and \$1 18.

960 pair Children's finest dongola kid and straight goat, button, spring heel, A to E; reduced from \$1 50 and \$1 75 to 98c and \$1 18. 860 pair Child's dongola and goat, button, springs; reduced from 81 25 to 89c and 74c. 780 pair Child's shoes, turns and McKay sewed, button; reduced to 40c, 59c and 69c.

LAIRD'S SHOE STORES,

We Grow Simpler as We MARKET STREET. Store, 433 WOOD ST.

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE.

On the upper lip, chin, cheeks, and on men's cheeks above the on the upper up, chin, cheeks, and on men's cheeks above the beard line, destroyed forever (no pain, scar or shock) by the Electric Needle operation, by Dr. J. Van Dyck, Electro Surgeon. Birthmarks, moles, red nose, enlarged veins of the nose, scars, pimples, black-heads, liver-spots, freckles, coarse, deep pores, scaly scalp, tetter, and all blemishes and diseases of the skin, complexion and hair successfully treated by Dr. Van Dyck.

successfully treated by Dr. Van Dyck. Paralysis, gout, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous prostra-tion, nervous debility, vital weakness, and all nervous diseases treated.

Dr. Van Dyck has devoted 25 years of his life to the practice of his specialty; has treated hundreds of cases, and numbers among his patients many of our most prominent families, and never publishes certificates of cures or the names of his patients. Terms reasonable. Patients at a distance can be treated

in their native town or city. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case. Call on or address Dr. J. Van Dyck, 502 Penn Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. Book Free. Hours—9 A. M. to 8 P. M.; Sundays, 9 to 4.