CAN'T MODIFY BOUNDARIES.

burg Case.

objected to by some of the land-owners,

land. Judge Stowe, in his opinion, said it was clear to him that a portion of the land

who maintained that the land was only fare

TO-DAY'S COURT CALENDARS.

Lists of Cases to Be Tried Before the

Several Judges.

Common Pleas No. 1-Ablett & Co. vs Mortor

et al: Guffy vs Clever et al: Geis vs Sanders

Yesterday.

Benner, entering a building to commit felony and larceny and receiving stolen goods; Curley

THE CONSTABLES' RETURNS

Heard by Judge White in Criminal Court

Yesterday.

A large portion of the time in Criminal

the constables' returns. The violations of

the liquor laws reported were very few.

Most of the constables returned "no viola-

tions." Judge White stated that quite a

number of the constables had not yet made

their returns. In consequence he made an

order that no constables' returns would be

ing, when they would be required to come into court and make their returns publicly.

Failing to do this the Court would take

H. C. Cable and Sarah McGraw is on trial be

In the suit of Mrs. E. Ohliger against Lofink

THE executions issued yesterday were: T. A.

ole, against the Pine Run Gas Co

57,666 59, and Young, Mahood & Co., against Robert Mur, \$1,880 48.

Fanny J. Walker, executrix of Thomas P.

Walker an action for rent, a verdict was given yesterday for \$49 for the plaintiff.

ANDREW SCHAFER and John Bracken were

placed on trial in Criminal Court yesterday on

a charge of criminally assaulting an imbecile named Bessie Bryan, near Tarentum,

THE suit of Neal Laird against the Citizens

Traction Company for damages for the death

of the plaintiff's child, who was run over and killed by a cable car, is on trial before Judge

In the suit of George Beattle and wife against

A NON-SUIT was entered against the plaintiffs

vesterday in the case of the Hope Manufactur

ATTORNEY E. F DUFFY yesterday entered

ATTORNEY E. F. DUFFY pesterical entered suit in Common Pleas Court No. 1 against the Leader and Press publishing companies on behalf of Preacher Irwin, who claims to have been libeled by the defendants. Damages are laid at \$13,000 in each case.

A PRELIMINARY injunction was granted yes-

terday against the Brandock Electric Railway,

restraining them from laying tracks on Main

street and Braddock avenue. The bill was filed by the Braddock and Turtle Creek Street Rail-

way Company, which claims the right of way

ASKS FOR A CITY HOSPITAL

Superintendent Baker Makes the Annual

Report of the Bureau of Health.

Superintendent Baker, of the Bureau of

Health, made his annual report to Chief

Brown yesterday. During the year there

were reported 6,210 births, 2,411 marriages

Mr. Baker suggests that \$10,000 be appro

priated for vaccination, which he considers

absolutely necessary for the prevention of

smallpox, and then makes a strong appeal

for "two or more small frame buildings,

separate and apart from the main hospits

building, but on the same grounds, on which there is ample room, for the purpose of car-

ing for and treating destitute individuals suffering from scarlet fever, diphtheria, ery-

sipelas and diseases of a like character, other than smallpox, and those which the general

hospital refuse to accept. The necessity for such buildings is becoming greater every

vear as our population increases." Super-intendent Baker states that the only ex-

pense would be the cost of erecting the buildings.

CHOSEN PRIENDS WILL SUP.

League for Pennsylvania.

Wilkinsburg Council No. 32, of the Or-

der of Chosen Friends, has arranged for a

meeting in Ralston's Hall next Tuesday,

the 10th inst., for the purpose of organizing

a sick benefit league in connection with the

Incidentally Organize a Sick Benefit

and 4,977 deaths.

In the suit of Elizabeth J. Walker

OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM

Severely Criticised by a Taxpayer Who Has Been Keeping Tab on

THE HOURS DEVOTED TO PLAY.

Too Much Flubdubbery and Too Little Rudimentary Work Performed.

FACTS FOR EDUCATORS TO GAZE UPON

To the Editor of The Dispatch: The editor of a morning paper, comment ing on the recent increase of salary to the school teachers of Allegheny, says: "Allecheny proves itself worthy of a place second only to one of the cities of the Commonwealth by raising the salaries of its public school teachers to the level of other cities of equal population."

I am a taxpayer, and would respectfully ask: Why should school teachers be paid in proportion to the number of inhabitants in a city, instead of in relation to the value of their services and their personal capacity? As is well known, the number of the population does not in the least affect them, a fixed number of children being allotted to each teacher. And, further, the editor says that "there are few communities of equal population which are richer than Allegheny or better able to pay the standard price for education; that good teaching or anything else cannot be had below the market price.' Granted. In the markets of the world the best article brings the best price, but its own merit fixes the price, not the buyer's ability to pay. The majority of the taxpayers in both Allegheny and Pittsburg are working people. They are not paid in proportion to their employer's wealth, but according to the value of their day's work. If the salaries paid the teachers heretofore were not up to the standard of second-class cities, comparatively they have been much better paid than the majority of working people, out of whose wages they are in part

Under these circumstances it is quite pertinent to inquire, do these and all other taxpayers, whose money it is pays everything connected with our school system, get the best or even a good article for their

I have for some time been watching the progress of school events, and venture to assect that 19 out of every 20 taxpayers don't know what they get for their money, and I expect to be able to show them, by means of clippings chiefly from your columns, since April last, that there is no greater delusion in existence than the common supposition

in existence than the common supposition that our school system is an efficient one, and is giving the rising generation a thorough education in branches that will be practically useful through life in their duties and occupations.

Our school year begins on the last of September and closes on the last day of June. It contains 200 days. School opens at 9 in the morning and closes at 12 M., and reopens at 1:30 P. M. and closes at 12 M., and reopens at 1:30 P. M. and closes at 4 P. M., making a school day of five and one half hours. There are short recesses morning and afternoon. I think it may be safely assumed that, with the recesses, the children taking their places, arranging their books, arranging for recitations and many other ining for recitations and many other in-terruptions to study, that must of necessity occur daily, fully half an hour daily is consumed, leaving five hours for study. A pro essor of drawing gives three lessons of half an hour's duration weekly, in drawing. A professor of music gives one lesson of half an hour weekly, which with closing the

schools at half after 3 Friday afternoons,

reduces the time another half hour daily.

That music, drawing and writing, the most superficial of the branches taught in the schools, are the branches most assidu-ously cultivated is evident from the great prominence given them at the yearly examinations and on all testive occasions, which are chiefly made up of bunting, flags exotics from the green houses and specimens of drawing and permanship and musical ex-reises, the proficiency in which three studies clearly shows that they monopolize the time of both teachers and scholars to the perfect of those useful studies that neither inkle nor glitter, and suggests that they are neglected because the tinkle and gli ter lancy penmanship, colored chalk outlines and music can be turned to good ancount with people who are unable to distinguish between the relative merits of sucal information. They deluded these people into believing that colored chalk outlines, spread-eagle penmanship and claptrap songs are valuable acquisitions, and those neonle go forth and swell the chorus of those who laud to the skies a school system of which they really know nothing.

Important Studies Handicapped.

We may safely conclude that these three branches, and in some of the schools a dribble of calisthenics, directly and indirectly consume one hour daily, leaving 31/2 hours daily for the study of reading, spelling, geography, arithmetic, grammar, history nd physiology, all of which are alleged to be taught in our schools, seven important studies, for each of which there is just onehalf hour daily in a class of 15 students. This affords each two minutes for recitation. In the light of all this, is it surprising that a college professor recently discovered that an average scholar might get through a high school grammar course in 36 hours, and a six years' course in a common school discovered this only a short while ago, a goodly number of our rich citizens must have discovered it a good many years ago, as for some years past they have been sending their children to private schools to be educated. Often a bright boy of 15 in England or Germany, besides thorough proficiency in all the branches taught in our schools, is well advanced in the primary scientific studies and Latin, and one, perhaps two, of the modern languages. The schools and colleges in those countries cost probably one-half tess than ours do. How do applicants of 14 or 15 years of age for admission to the High School compare with this? Recently 634 presented themselves for examination. They were examined in only four rudimentary branches-reading, writing, drawing and geography, and the high percentage in them after a seven or eight years' study. made the subject of much loud congratula tion, in which the public joined, no doubt supposing that the grammar, arithmetic, orthography, history and physiology to follow, being the crucial test, would be equally creditable. But up to the 1st of February, there had not yet been any report of any further examination, and I for one derive from the following clippings the conclusion that the less said the better about any other than those four branches.

Play Seems to Be Quite Plentiful. These clippings refer almost wholly to the

Pittsburg schools, but will, I suppose, answer for the Allegieny also, as presumably one is but the reflex of the other: On April 30, the one hundredth anniversar of Washington's inauguration, the schools will

"A musicale will be given next Friday after

street building."
"Next Friday at the Luckey School will be re ception day. In the evening an exhibition by the pupils will be given."
"Visitors" day at many of the schools will be observed from now until the closing of the

year. On such occasions manuscript and slate work are exhibited. But the sweet music of childish voices is always a very attractive fea "To-lay is visiting day at Howard School No.

J. To-morrow will be visiting day at school

Next Friday will be reception day at the No building, corner Somers and Webster streets.

A like event will take place at the Thirty-third less than five reception days scheduled for the day preceding decoration."

"The Minersville schools also had an enjoyable reception yesterday."

"Last Thursday was visitors' day at the Soho schools: fally 500 people thronged the building from 1:30 until 4:30 P. M. The boards in the 16 rooms were so beautifully decorated they were the cynosure of all eyes. Beautiful specimens of penmanship and drawing were exhibited. Motion songs, calisthenics, selections from authors, singing, and the rapidity with which the children left the building in answer to the fire alarm were leading features."

"On Wednesday morning the three schools of the Liberty district will be thrown open to visitors. In the afternoon a general jubilee will be held."

"The Liberty and St. Clair schools will have reception days toward the latter part of this month."

"The Park and Bloomfield schools will have reception days on May 28 and 28."

Some Soldiering Thrown In.

Some Soldiering Thrown In.

"At the Homewood School last week a military company of boys, ranging in age from 10 to 16 years, was organized. The principal, beold soldier, will drill them in all the niceties and precision of military tactics. The company will drill once a week (whether during school hours or not is not stated)."
Yesterday was reception day at the Forbes School. Over 1,500 visitors called on the teach-"Yesterday was reception day at the Forbes School. Over 1,500 visitors called on the teachers and pupils. The latter had brought over 1,000 plants in pots, and with these the hall was decorated. To-day the flowers will be sent to the cemetery. In every room specimens of the work of the scholars were shown, and the visitors entertained with song and declamation."

"The O'Hara School children had a reception

"The O'Hara School children had a reception yesterday."

"A Washington and Longfellow entertainment was given by the pupils of room No. 18 of Grant School yesterday. A number of historical readings were given, and the music was appropriate to Decoration Day."

"The pupils of room No. 8 of Hancock School gave a repetition of their Washington's birthday entertainment yesterday afternoon. The programme included the play of the "Revolution and the Thirteen Colonies," together with a number of historical recitations. Some very neat manuscript was exhibited."

"The East End children will have a jubile and lawn fote on Wednesday afternoon, May 28."

"Miss Mary Davis, of the Soho School, gave an interesting class drill in arithmetic to her associate teachers last Thursday."

"It will be visitors' day at the Lawrence School next Thursday."

"A number of interesting events are billed before the closing of the schools for the holidays. On Tuesday the Moorhead School holds a reception from 2 to 8:15 o'clock p. M. Last Wednesday morning the Grant School gave an entertainment of class songs and recitations, a dialogue entitled the "Dolls' Hospital" by the pupils of room 4, the School Girls' Party introducing the graceful minuet dance by room 8, a cantata by room III, a hoop drill and a

troducing the graceful minuet dance by room 8, a cantata by room 11, a hoop drill and a Japanese scene, having singing and dialogue by room 12. Blackboard and slate work were exhibited."

"Prof. McCollouch and his corps of teachers, of the Thad Stevens School, are rejoicing over an early Christmas gift. Last week the di-rectors presented the school with an elegant

"Prof. Rinebart, at the request of many teachers, is contemplating the organization of a teachers' class for instruction in music."
"To-morrow the first consignment of school children will visit the Exposition, and for the next three weeks it is expected that 1,500 school children will visit it daily."

To Develop the Muscle.

"Some of the schools are making strong effort to have gymnastics put on the schedule, and to tablishing calisthenics as part of the regular routine. 'Why not pay a professor of gympastics \$1,200 a year as well as a professor of music?' queries one bright teacher. What the

If a taxpayer refuses or neglects to work fo his wages his employer discharges him promptly."
"The following schedule of drawing classes for

"The following schedule of drawing classes for Pittsburg teachers of steps I to 6 inclusive has been issued by Superintendent George J. Luckey. The meetings will occur at 3 P. M. in the Southside schools: Friday, December 12, teachers of South Duquesne, Grant, North Hancock, Forbes, Franklin and Raiston districts; Monday, December 15, Moorhead, O'Hara, Springfield and Oakland; Wednesday, December 17, Lawrence, Howard, Washington and Mount Aliboin; Thursday, December 18, Highland, Liberty, Lincoln, Homewood, Sterret and Colfax; Friday, December 19, Peebles, Riverside, Luckey and Stevens. Southside teachers, except those of Riverside, Luckey and Stevens districts will meet Tuesday, December 16, at 3 P. M. in the Birmingham School. On 16. at 3 P. M. in the Birmingham School. On these dates Mrs. Van Wagoner, the supervisor of drawing, will give instructions on 'Clay "There is considerable jostling at present

"here is considerable losting at present among Pittsburg schoolgiris for places at the cookingschool. As 15 are taken every three months from a certain number of schools, all cannot go at once."
"The Illustrated School Review, for the study "The Mustraled School Review for the study of literature in the public schools, and also for supplemental reading in the schools and homes, will be greatly improved the coming year. Stories will be complete in each issue, beside information interesting to teachers, principals and schools."

Night School Pastimes

So much for the day schools. But for real toney affair commend us to the night schools.

"The Seventeenth Ward School Board has in augurated bi-monthly entertainments in the milar entertainment was given two week

Night schools open at 7:30 and close at 9. for nights in a week. The estimated cost for next year, apart from teachers' salaries, is \$4,500, and here we have one of these schools, by order of the directors, monopolized one night out of every ten, so that light-headed but ready-witted directors and their friends can have a hall and fuel and gas at the public expense for a series of high old jinks by night that so far eclipses the

jamborees by day.

This closes the record for 1890. But this record does not contain one-half the clippings in my possession, but as the remainder mere repetitions it is needless to copy them. And it is of more importance to the taxpayer to know that 1891 has opened most auspiciously.

"One hundred and fifty dolls, all dressed in "One hundred and fifty doils, all dressed in their best were the cynosure of all eyes in room No. 1, at the O'Hara school, last Friday afternoon. They were presided over by Miss S, Rosewell. It was the "annual dolls' reception day," when the pupils of the other rooms and visitors are invited to see the dollies."

"The Friday reception was unusually well enjoyed."

yed."
The Legislative Committee of the Allegheny County Directors met yesterday afternoon at Superintendent Hamilton's office in the Court Superintendent Hamilton's office in the Court House. The meeting was to consider the means of presenting the bull providing for a number of assistant county superintendents to the coming Session of the Legislature."

"Prof. Samuel Hamilton was yesterday reelected superintendent of the schools of Allegheny county and his salary increased from \$2.500 to \$4.000 a year."

S2,500 to \$4,000 a year."

"George J. Luckey was re-elected superintendent of the Pittsburg schools, but a proposition to increase his salary from \$3,500 to \$4,000 a year was defeated,"

"The Allegheny City School Directors held a meeting in the evening and re-elected John S. Morrow superintendent, increasing his salary from \$2,200 to \$2,500."

The Move for More Money. "The Allegheny Board of School Control was startled at its meeting by a petition from 102 ward teachers demanding an increase of salary.

They presented an elaborate argument and backed it up by a schedule of graded salaries they declare to be unequal and inadequate."

"Prof. E. E. Rinehart will issue a call next week to all teachers desirous of receiving in-struction in vocal music to a preliminary meet-ing at Raiston School next Saturga,"

"A bill is to be presented to the Legislature shortly providing that the State shall prepare, publish and distribute all school books free of charge, and that the citizens shall pay for the mooks through taxation." uocks through taxation."
"The statistics furnished by the Department of Public Instruction show that the public schools of this State cost almost \$12,000,000 a

The Finance Committee, of Pittsburg, have repared an estimate of the appropriation re-nired for all school expenses for 1891. The and total is \$414.750." February 7, 1891, the Central Turnverein, at a meeting yesterday decided to send circulars to all German societies of the State advocating the passage of the Flickinger bill, providing for physical training in schools."

System Said to Be Lacking. So well as I could learn by inquiry there neither routine nor system in the schools. Writing, drawing, music, srithmetic, orthography, grammar, composition, geography, history and physiology, compose the course. How this is adhered to we can street building on Thursday, May 20. Parents and friends of the children will be kept in continuous motion on this date, as there are no class drill, held in the Miller Street School

the Grand Jurors.

in consequence nearly five months' time has been thrown away.

In writing, the copy for each room is written on the blackboard, instead of in the children's books as formerly. In ill-lighted rooms and in all rooms in gloomy weather, the strain upon the eyes of weak or short-sighted children must be highly injurious. Grammar, geography, history, physiology, may or may not be recited three or four times a week. Such days as recitations are had classes of 20 or 30 present themselves, but only some six or eight have time to re

Now it is easy to see how this will work The scholars having the greatest aptitude for the branch will do the reciting, both as a means of saying time and because they will make the best showing at the yearly examinations, and the care due the whole class will be lavished on them.

No Time for School Study.

In the schools during school hours there is really no time for study. All branches requiring study are sent home, to be studied luring the evening and night. Besides the children are often kept in during noon re-cess and after school closes.

One of the chief purposes of our costly school buildings is the separation of the children from the distractions of their home life, and the attractions of their childish play, and so give better opportunity to study. But like all other purposes this too is defeated. The school hours are now al-most wholly monopolized by exercises that have no relation to a useful education the one great purpose for which the system was originally founded— giving all the people a good practical education at the least possible expense; prevents the active exercise and amuse-ment out of school hours absolutely necessary to maintain and mature the mental and physical health of growing children, and we have on every hand loud lamentation over excessive nervous strain, enfeebled constitutions, and the alarming prevalence of myopia and other disorders of sight.

the majority of children the really useful branches are hard, uninteresting study. By the introduction of music, drawing and the other various fantastical exerses that flood the school hours the interest of the scholars centers on these, to them, congenial entertainments, and this distaste to the really useful and needful branches is confirmed. So far as education is concerned the years between 6 and 15 are the most important in life. Memory is most receptive and almost wholly unincumbered, and all other faculties are undistracted by the cares and occupations of life. To the children of the poor and middle class the loss of those years is irreparable, for these are not only the best, they are the only years in which they can obtain an education, as they must as early as possible earn their own living, and the smattering of the really useful branches they now get is for that purpose

practically useless. A Pertinent Case Cited.

Of the manner in which the educational fandangos are introduced we see a specimos in the case of the teachers on the Southsida quietly introducing calisthenia into those schools as a part of the school routing We also see by this that it is their practice to introduce them without consulting the school authorities, wh. a they can do so what are we to think of the capacity of those authorities for holding the position they do. Does the Board of Control think these things of no moment, seeing they only squander the taxpayers' money and their not plead ignorance. It was duly published in the papers, and they must surely know that the five daily school hours are more than overloaded already with like imbecil-The fact is that any one with a hobby that will afford a pretext for employing a new batch of supervisors, superintendents nd teachers, find no difficulty in riding it into the schools. Witness the cooking school. In any book store any citizen can buy a good cook book for 25 cents, and the rich epicure for \$2 or \$3 can have results yet attained in culinary science in either this country or Europe. And this experiment cost last year \$1,017, and the levy for next year is \$1,250, and this money in part out of the pockets of people who find it much harder to get enough of boiling beef for themselves and their families all the year round than to get it properly cooked. And in the face of the fact that real estate and all business is overburdened by taxation we learn from the following clipping, January 25, that "owing to the popularity of the cooking school the industrial committee will soon have to establish another one, probably on the Southside," and concludes by asking: "Why not have a cooking school to train teachers for the work in Pittsburg?"

Are Parental Expectations Realized?

At the end of eight or nine years' steady attendance at the public schools the children come home to their parents. But are the expectations of those parents realized? Do these boys and girls have the multiplication, addition and subtraction tables in memory ready for instant use without slate and pencil? Can they write receipts for moneys received? Can they make out bills? Can they fill up the printed forms of obligation in common use among all classes? Can they write a business or any other letter or communication correctly as to spelling and dictionary or grammar at their elbows? Alackaday! But they can outline (not draw) lions, elephants, giraffes, horses, sheep, and just lovely Swiss cottages and picturesque styles and rustic gates. With colored chalk they can delineate tulips, roses and lilies, and with their pens convolutions and whirls, and flourishes, and they can sing such charming songs and accompany them with admirable gesticulations. These to them, so far as earning a living is concerned, are worthless accomplishmets, and an indif-ferent smattering of arithmetic, geography, grammar, history and physiology—all, ex-cepting arithmetic, altogether worthless— makes their stock of useful knowledge. The deluded parents find their children fit only to deliver messages and carry packages. At the ages of 14 and 15 they are too often only competent for cash or office boys!

The Finishing Touches. Those who can afford it pay for tuition to one of the numerous private colleges. The numbers and crowded condition of the socalled commercial colleges bear witness to the inefficiency or false policy of our public schools. Were our common schools ful-filling the purpose for which they were in-tended—giving the children of the common people a good practical education—so many of the parents, straitened as they are in circumstances, would not incur an expendi-ture they can so ill afford at the end of an eight or ten years' campaign in the common schools.

These tell-tale clippings show that the week including Decoration Day, the last week of June, and the week preceding the Christmas holidays, were three weeks almost wholly given up to a general jamboree. Throughout all these entertainments we see that only drawing, writing and music are exhibited as school acquirements. The dictionary, spelling book, grammar, arithmetic, geography, history and physiology all sat on a seat so far back nobody caught

a single glimpse of them. Finally, whether this is or is not the best article to be had in the educational market, the figures show that it comes pretty high. In the city of Pittsburg last year the price paid for only tuition and its incidental ex penses was \$318,382 63, nearly one-third of

A PRIEND TO THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS ALLEGHENY, March 2.

LICENSE LAW CHARGE the law, and to see that no person who would disgrace the business get a license.

Judge White Talks Significantly to

VIOLATORS DESERVE NO SYMPATHY

Bottlers May Not Peddle Goods on the Streets or to Clubs.

YESTERDAY IN THE COUNTY COURTS In his charge to the grand jury yesterday, Judge White made a pointed reference to

the liquor question and the License Court, which opens in two weeks. His position was clearly stated, and all doubts as to where he stood on the subject were cleared by the clean-cut charge read. The substance of the paper follows:

You will have before you many bills against parties for violations of the laws relating to the sale of intoxicating liquors. These cases demand your serious consideration. The sale of intoxicating liquors is fraught with more evils to society than any other cause, or all other causes combined. It is the cause, directly or causes combined. It is the cause, directly or indirectly, of nearly all the crimes and poverty in our midst, and of the wretchedness and misery in the families of the poorer classes. All the laws on the subject have been intended to guard against the evils of the traffic by limiting the right to sell to persons of good character, who would not abuse the privilege, and prohibiting sales on the Sabbath day, to minors and presented interpretability undersever. and persons of intemperate habits, under severe

Those who have duly obtained a license are Those who have duly obtained a license are entitled to protection in their business, so long as they faithfully observe all the laws on the subject. They have a business authorized and sanctioned by law, and it is as legitimate as any other business. But they obtain the license on the express condition that they will keep all the laws on the subject. Falling to do so, they are subject to all the penalties imposed by the law, and are liable to have their license revoked.

Those who sell without license do so know

ingly and in open, flagrant violation of law. No good citizen, no decent, reputable man would be guilty of such conduct. The persons engaged in this illegal business are of the lowest class of society, who have no moral obligations and will not, therefore, hesitate to swear to anything in the hope of 'escaping punishment. They are entitled to no sympathy at the hands of a jury.

Since the court has had the granting of li-

Since the court has had the granting of licenses in this county the evils of intemperance have been very greatly reduced. The traffic in liquors had fallen into very bad hands as a general thing. Men and women of the lowest character had licenses or were selling without license. The salouns and doggeries were so numerons that the business was not very profitable, and to increase their profits, the cheapest liquors were bought, and sales were made at all times to any persons without regard to law. Fifty years ago, and even less, the innkeeper and those who had license were generally reputable men. It was not so during the time licenses were granted by the County Treasurer, when any person who paid the fee could get a license.

license.

If the traffic could be confined to reputable men, the business itself would become more reputable, and a better class of men would be willing to engage in it. If only reputable men had license, and all laws on the subject were faithfully kept, the evils of intoxicating liquors would be reduced to the minimum.

Alleged Retailing by Wholesalers.

Those who have had retail licenses have generally been more strict in keeping the law. In this respect a great reformation has been effected. But, according to common report, and especially police reports, another evil has especially police reports, another evil has sprung up and grown to great magnitude. I refer to sales by distilleries, browers, wholesalers and bottlers. They have no right to peddle their goods around and sell on the streets. Nor have they any right to engage in the retail business. Selling in jugs, buckets, quarts and bottles, in the neighborhood, is retailing and a violation of the law under their license. It is the worst kins. Or retailing—far worse than a regular retail house. It is a wrong to those who have a retail ilcense, and is the most prolific source of intemperance and the evils of

regular retail house. It is a wrong to those who have a retail license, and is the most prolific source of intemperance and the evils of drunkenness.

Distillers and brewers are manufacturers and not wholesale dealers. They supply the market and trade with their products, and sell in the original packages. Their license as manufacturers does not authorize them to keep a place and stock on hand to supply persons in buckets, quarts and jugs, for that is less a wholesale than a retail business.

Wholesalers are those whose main business is to supply the retail trade, and in considerable quantities. When the main business is to supply the retail trade, and in considerable quantities. Wholesalers have no right, in any case, to sell test than a quart. They may sell by the quart, but so may retailers. If the wholesaler sells manuly by the quart or bottle in the neighborhood it is really a retail business, and he should have a retail license. These houses that sell by the bucket, quart and jug, in the neighborhood are the worst kind of grogeries. Bottlers are not wholesalers or These nouses that sell by the bucket, quart and jug, in the neighborhood are the worst kind of groggeries. Bottlers are not wholesalers or retailers. Their license authorizes them to bottle liquors, and of course to sell the filled bottles. They bottle liquors to be sold in cases, mainly to supply retail dealers. If their main business is to sell by the bottle in the neighborhood they are retailers and are lighed to have

Jefferson township, an action for damages for the deaths of their two sons, who were drowned in Lobb's Run, a verdict was given yesterday for \$400 for the plaintiffs. THE ejectment suit of Joseph T. McIntosh against J. McIntosh, S. L. McIntosh, Eliza J. have no right under a bottlers' license to do so. The small wholesale and bottling establishments are a great evil. They are the ready means of supplying liquors to minors and persons of intemperate habits, and greatly aggravate the evils of excessive drinking. Cunningham, Mary Tellerton, Jacob Weilstein, John Weilstein, T. K. Beatty and Valentine Klinging is on trial before Judge Ewing.

Bottlers' License for Retail Business. Many persons apply for wholesale or bottlers' license because they know they could not obtain a retail license. They intend to do a retail business under cover of a wholesale or bottlers' license. Such persons are unworthy of any

license. Such persons are unworthy of any icense, and ought to be held by courts and juries to a strict accountability.

Jurors violate their oaths and do a great wrong to society, in conniving at the escape of guilty parties. It encourages these parties to continue in violations of the law, induces others to follow their bad example, serves to degrade the business, and multiplies ten-fold the evils the law was intended to correct.

In the granting and refusal of licenses the court has a certain discretion. The court must act according to the law and evidence, not according to the personal countion of the Judge as court has a certain described. The contributes act according to the law and evidence, not according to the personal opinion of the Judge as to the necessity of the traffic or the wisdom of the license laws. The law implies the necessity of licenses, at least it some localities, and provides they shall be granted on certain conditions. These conditions, in the case of retail licenses, are: (1) That the applicant shall present his application in due form; (2) his fitness that he is "a citizen of temperate habits and good moral character;" and (3) the necessity that his house is "necessary for the accommodation of the public and the entertainment of strangers and travelers." The law provides that remonstrances may be filed and must be conconsidered by the court, and also that evidences may be received when the application is heard.

eard. The law does not authorize a license for a

mere drinking place. It is only in connection with accommodations for the public in the way of hotels and restaurants. Since this fact has of hotels and restaurants, since this lact has been realized there has been great improve-ment in the number and character of the res-taurants in our cities. In rural districts and small towns, in nearly every case, the object is only to keep a drinking place, and no license only to keep a drinking place, and no license should be granted, except for a regular hotel

Information Regarding Applicants Wanted The Court cannot have personal knowledge of one in twenty, perhaps not one in fifty, of the applicants in this county. We must, therefore, be furnished with evidence to perform our duties properly. We invite such evidence. We ask good citizens of the different wards We ask good citizens of the different wards and districts of the county, and especially the police officers of the cities and borougha, to aid us by giving information as to the character of the applicants, the places for which license is asked, and, if they have heretofore had license, how their business was conducted.

An excellent plan, and one we strongly recommend, is for the police authorities or citizens, in each ward and district, to appoint some suitable person in that ward or district to personally examine the premises for which a license is asked, and make inquiries into the

cense is asked, and make inquiries into the character of the applicants, and be present in court to give information when that ward or district is called. We want this information in reference to all

We want this information in reference to all applicants, whether retail, wholesale, bottlers or any other. It should be given before, or at the time, the applicant is examined in court, so that he may have an opportunity of answering, denying or explaining. We want no anonymous letters, and no private, confidential talks, and must disregard any communications after the applicant has had a hearing. The right way is for those who oppose a license to appear in court and give testimony at the hearing. They may have information very important and order. The league is to include most of the eouncils of Western Pennsylvania.

Besides the business of the meeting there will be a supper at which social intercourse is to run riot, and it is expected the occasion court and give testimony at the hearing. They
may have information very important and
which would defeat the license, yet the Court,
not being informed, or deceived by the false
statements of the applicant, may grant the
license. Such persons have no right afterward
to complain of the action of the Court.
Respectable men engaged in the liquor business are also deeply interested in this subject.
It is their duty, and greatly to their interest, to
aid in bringing to punishment all violators of will be an unusually pleasant one in every way.

SLEEPLESSNESS, nervous prostration, nervous dyspepsia, dullness, blues, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine. Samples free at Jos. Fleming & Son's Market st. Tu

MILLIONS LOST IN IT.

Facts and Figures on the Recent The Decision of Judge Stowe in the Sharps Speculation in Silver.

Judge Stowe yesterday handed down an opinion in the case of the petition of resi-THERE WAS OVER-PRODUCTION. dents of O'Hara township for the annexa-

tion of land in the township to the borough of Sharpsburg. The annexation had been And Free Coinage Was to Make the Sur-

> plus Yield Big Profit. VAULTS NOW FILLED WITH BULLION

was solely farm land, and as such should not be included in the borough limits. He did not think the court had the power to change or modify the boundaries set out in the petition, as it would amount, in fact, to NEW YORK, March 2.-There are many mourners in Wall street and elsewhere in the financial haunts of the city. By the ignoting of the finding of the grand downfall of free coinage, which is now coneded even by its most sanguine friends, a As he could not approve the finding, and had no power to modify it, the only course was to refuse to approve it. This leaves it great speculation has come to an end. Millons have been lost in the deal. In July open for the people to commence new prolast, when it became certain that the bill providing for the purchase by the Government of 4,500,000 ounces of silver per month would pass Congress and become a law, a number of pools were made up to buy silver

be a great advance in price. The conclusion reached by the speculators was correct. When they began their opera-Thompson et al vs Myer et al; McCoy vs Mc-Nally; Williams vs Fergus et al; Miller vs Jacktions silver was below \$1 an ounce. On the son et al; Trinkle vs Allen; Grubbs, use, vs O'Neil et al; McConnell et al vs Gerrard; passage of the bill it jumped up rapidly un-O'Neil et al; McConnell et al vs Gerrard;
Grocers' Supply Company vs Hoeveler et al;
McClure vs Kay.

Common Pleas No. 2—Rhodes vs Rodgers;
Jackson vs Pennsylvania Natural Gas Company; Hays vs Black & Co. et al.

Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs Curley Fannon, Joseph Orgill, Thomas Armstrong, William White, John Ward, Sloan Manning, Hattie Kilgore, Lettie Rodgers, George Crawford, William Bonner, Daniel O'Fee, Robert Wilcox, Joseph Gill, George Darry, Edward Fitzpätrick, Fred Simms, Harry Anderson, Jacob Levy, Ella Brooks.

Calculations of the Experts.

Of this amount the Government would be til it reached \$1 21%. To make the silver

Of this amount the Government would be required to purchase, at the ruling market prices, 54,000,000 ounces, and the arts would WORK OF THE GRAND JURY. use 9,000,000 ounces more. The surplus, therefore, was reckoned at only 2,000,000 ounces. America had previously been a heavy exporter. The preceding year it had List of True Bills Found and Those Ignored The grand jury returned the following true bills: Thomas Armstrong, Harry Anderson, Edward Fitzpatrick, Sloan Manning, Joseph sent abroad about 23,000,000 ounces. The outlook for the speculators was good, Orgill, larceny and receiving stolen goods; George Crawford, George Darry and William

but they had only surface indications to go by, and the succeeding events proved what had been proved many times before, that it is impossible to corner the products of the earth. It had been tried in grain, coal and oil and always with the same result. The oil, and always with the same result. The more the speculators bought the more there was to sell. Nature's bounteous hand could never be emptied.

and larceny and receiving stolen goods; Curley Fannen and William White, larceny from the person; Ella Brooks, larceny by bailes; Daniel O. Fee and Robert Wilcox, entering a building with intent to commit a felony; Hattie Kilgore, felonious assault and battery; John Ward, pointing firearms; Lillie Rodgers, selling liquor without license; John Donebue, Joseph Gill and Fredrick J. Summs, assault and battery.

The following bills were ignored: William Courtis, attempt to commit burglary; William Cody et al. larceny and receiving stolen goods; Mamle Palmer, perjury. The pools conducted their operations entirely in New York. Most of them were formed here. There was one pool, known as the "Congressional pool," made up in Washington. Its members were principally Senators and Congressmen. The orders of this pool were accounted in New York. this pool were executed in New York. To facilitate operations in silver a sort of silver clearing house was established. The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company received the pullion on storage and issued for it certificates which were recognized by the New York Stock Exchange as "good deliveries." Court yesterday was taken up in hearing Instead of having to deliver the silver when a sale was made certificates representing the amount of the transaction were transferred. Thus heavy expense for cartage and risks of fraud and loss were obviated.

Nearly All Transactions in Certificates.

The greater part of the dealings in silver since the new law went into effect has been through the medium of certificates. Each certificate represents 1,000 ounces of silver. The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company at first charged 2 cents per 1,000 ounces a day storage. The charge was subsequently reduced to 1 cent. The certificates were guaranteed by the Western National Bank, which also settled "differences." The silver, THE ejectment suit of Jacob Cable against of course, could not be delivered in amounts of exactly 1,000 ounces, owing to the different weights of the bars. Sometimes lots of silver would run over and other times they A VERDICT of \$33 for the plaintiff was given in the suit of H. J. King against L. C. Barton an action on an account. would fall under. In either case the West ern National Bank would receive or pay the & Wiegand, to recover borrowed money, a ver-ulct was given for \$185 90 for the plaintiff.

difference, as the case might be.

Almost the entire production of silver came to New York, as here was the natural market for it. The Government bought on regular days of each week at the prevailing market prices, but the store in the sa deposit vaults kept steadily mounting up.
The reason was easy to find. The mines
had all increased their output in anticipation of greater profits. Many old mines
that had been abandoned on account of the low grade of their ores, which could not be smelted with a profit, were reopened and even refuse heaps were worked over. As the accumulation grew larger the price began to descend and fell steadily until it was below \$1. Then the agitation for free coinage was started. If successful that would, speculators understood, provide a market for all the silver that might be pro duced, no matter how great the amount. The agitation was so energetic that it seemed at one time destined to be successful, and the

price of silver rose to \$1 13. 10,000,000 Ounces in New York Alone, When the opposition to the free coinage of silver assumed increasing proportions the price of silver took a downward turn again and the adverse report of the House Com-mittee on Coinage sent it once more below vesterday in the suits of Henry Laudefeld and his father, Rinebardt Laudefeld, against the Pennsylvania Railroad for damages for injur-ies to the son, who was run over and had one foot cut off. \$1. The present quotation is 97 cents. There are now in the vaults of the Mercantile Sate Deposit Company 7,332,867 ounces. There A NON-SUIT was entered against the plaintiff s enough more bullion stored in other ing Company against C. C. Shriver, garnishee of G. T. Hilleary, an action to obtain money Shriver was alleged to have in his possession belonging to Hilleary. places, including the vaults of banks and safe deposit and trust companies, to make the total amount stored in New York about 0,000,000 ounces.

The production of silver since the enactment of the new law is calculated at 40,000 .-000 ounces in round numbers. The average cost to the speculators has been about \$1 10 an ounce. They have been compelled to keep the Government supplied in order to prevent importations from other countries, and their sales have realized only about \$1 05 an ounce. They are, therefore, out cents an ounce on their transactions. his calculation their total losses on their dealings in the bullion alone have been \$2,000,000. Storage charges and interest on he money required to carry the silver rings the total loss up to \$2,500,000.

The future of silver speculations is prob-lematical. The speculators think they have a chance to recoup part of their loss, There have been practically no exports tions from this country since the new law went into effect. Now that free coinage efeated they expect that exportations will be resumed and that they will be sufficient to advance the price at least a few cents an ounce. Calculating on the previous exportations and the requirements of the world they say the extra stock ought to be wiped

out in two or three months.

The silver in the silver dollar is now worth in the New York market 75 cents.

STOLE THE ELECTION LAW Theft Which Will Cause the Oklaho

Authorities Trouble. OKLAHOMA CITY, March 2.-It was disclosed Saturday by the Compiling Committee of the Territorial Legislature that the law providing for a general election has been stolen, and no trace of it can be found. It provided for an election on national election

there is no trace of it further. It is thought here that the Governor signed the bill, and that it was stolen from the Territorial Secretary. At any rate, the bill is gone, and there is no law providing for an election two years hence or ever again in this Territory.

days and was passed by both Houses, but

No Oll In Brazil.

James Flaccus, who went to Brazil a year ago, to drill for oil, returned yesterday. disgusted with the country. It cost his ompany \$23,000 to drill a dry hole and the natives almost mobbed them. They burned down the derrick and the State officials refused to give them satisfaction.

PRUDENTLY BREAK UP YOUR COLD by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for Sore Lungs and Throats, and a certain curative for Coughs.

MUST HAVE SEWERS.

John & B. Mercer Takes the Oath as Burgess of Wilkinsburg and Makes Some Pertinent Remarks-Looking After the

> A special session of the Council of Wilkinsburg borough was held last evening when the recently elected officers were in-ducted into office. They were: Burgess, John S. B. Mercer; Assistant Burgess, Souire Samuel Creelman: Councilmen. T. J. McKallip, First ward; Jacob Weinman, C. B. Stewart, Second ward; James Balph, Third ward.

> Third ward.
>
> After the oaths had been administered, the retiring Burgess, Dr. John Semple, made a few remarks, in which he took occasion to thank the Council of the past year for their fidelity to the interests of the borough and their co-operation in looking after its welfare. The retiring members are J. H. Wood, Thomas W. McCune, James A. Wilson and John H. McIntosh

Burgess Mercer also made a brief address. He said that he had not the least doubt that each and every member would earnestly labor with him to accomplish the duties to which they were chosen by the people and in seeing that the borough enactments are rigidly complied with during the coming year. He called particular attention to the lact that the sewerage system of Wilkinsburg is inchessed. bullion in the expectation that there would burg is inadequate. He said the time is at band when this question of sewerage must demand public attention. The health of the people must be protected, and ordinances relating to nuisances looked after. He sug-gested better arrangements in the Council chamber, such as a raised platform for the press and permanent desks for members.

At the conclusion of his speech, the Burgess announced the following standing

Finance—Arthur Stuart, Samuel A. Steel, N.
J. H. Gering. Ordinance and Printing—T. J.
McKallip, Jacob Weiman, James Balph. Fire—
Arthur Stuart, N. J. H. Gering, S. A. Steel.
Light—S. A. Steel, Arthur Stuart, N. J. H.
Gering. Streets—Jacob Weiman, Dannel
Krider, N. J. H. Gering, Water—S. A. Steel,
Arthur Stuart, C. A. Mitinger. Borough Property—C. B. Stewart, T. J. McKallip, James
Balph. Police—C. A. Mitinger, Daniel Krider,
C. B. Stewart,
The Stewart, T. J. McKallip, James

The session was brief, no regular busines being transacted. The new body holds its first monthly meeting on next Monday evening when the clerk, street commissioner

and engineer will be chosen.

Mr. J. S. B. Mercer, the new Burgess, is one of the oldest painters in the city of Pittsburg. He has been in business for 21 years, his father having been in the same line before him. He is known as one of the most progressive of Wilkinsburg's citizens, having always been active in every movement of reform for the borough.

PETROLEUM NEAR OMARA Further Facts Concerning the Recent Dis

covery Near That City. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR . OMAHA, March 2 .- Since the announce ment a few days ago of the finding of oil

near this city, things have commenced to assume a tangible shape. The Omaha Oil and Gas Company has been organized and articles of incorporation filed. The capital stock is placed at \$20,000, and the object of the company is to buy, lease and sell oil and mineral lands and bore for oil. The veil of mystery still hangs over the

well at Seymour Park. A member of the company was seen last evening by your correspondent, but he refused to talk about it. Rumor has it that an increase of oil was found on the eighth bit, and that the sand continues to show up better as the well deepened. The supposition is that they are here in the interest of the Standard Oil

Company.

The striking of oil is now the chief topic of conversation in business circles, and real estate men have already commenced to use it on the strength of booming their property. From my knowledge of oil, I teel safe in saying that it oil exists here at all it will be found at a depth ranging from 1,400 to 1,700 feet, according to the location. Two more leases were taken yesterday, and it is safe to presume that in the course of a few days all the available property in this vicinity will be taken up. So far as can be learned the well will be drilled in by next Wednesday, when it will be given a chance wits colors, and determine whether a sea of oil lies beneath the Gate City or not.

PRUSSIA'S LITTLE PRINCE.

His Name Was Kept a Secret According to

Josehin, the name given to the Prince of Prussia, is more of the German name than it sounds, and has been borne by some of the best as well as some of the worst members of the Brandenburger Princes. It is an unwritten law of the Prussian Court that the names to be given at the christening of an infant of the reigning house must not be known to any one except the parents and sponsors until actually uttered at the

The secret was well preserved on this oc-casion as far as "Joachin" was concerned, as it was generally supposed that the Kaiser would give Franz as the chief name to his youngest son in compliment to his at present warm friend and ally the Emperor Franz-Josef of Austria. At the banquet following the ceremony the Empress Frederick wore the same grey silk gown which she had specially made for the dinner she gave some weeks ago in honor of her daughter Vic-toria's engagement to the Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe. Her Majesty was in high spirits and frequently kissed her little

GAVE TOO LARGE A DOSE. A Hospital Patient at St. Paul Dies From

Its Effects. ST. PAUL, MINN., March 2 .- Miss Phillipina Wamback of Georgetown, Minn., came to her death at St. Joseph's Hospital in a most sensational manner to-day. She is the daughter of wealthy parents at Georgetown and but 19 years old. For some time she has had a goitre on her neck just over the windpipe. It was feared that it would continue to grow until it suffocated her. Yesterday morning she came to St. Paul accompanied by two brothers, and went to St.

Joseph's Hospital for treatment. This morning Drs. Millard, Ritchie and Millard prepared to remove the goitre, first arranging to render Miss Wambach unconscious with ether. She objected to its use for some time, but finally consented, whereupon the physicians began administering it, and continued it for three or four mir utes. Noticing alarming symptoms they suddenly ceased their work, and applied a battery to restore her to conscious did not revive, however, and died in 20 minutes. The case is in the hands of

Coroner Quinn. NEW SCHOOL FOR EDGEWOOD.

Rapid Growth of the Suburb Calls for

It is expected that the borough of Edgewood will, before many months have passed, be in the possession of a handsome school building. The board of school directors of the borough have advertised for proposals from contractors, and they expect that the handsome two-story brick building on Maple avenue called for in the specifications will be not only by this story, but by his an actual fact during the coming summer. Edgewood is one of the prettiest suburbs o Pittsburg, and its population has increased so much within the last few years that the need of a new school for the children can no longer be ignored.

The People's Store-Fifth Av. Every lady wants them-the remarkable bargains we offer this week in fast black | Great Show in Kobol-Land." cotton hose. They will go quick; don't de lay.

20-cent stocking for 1234c. 30-cent stocking for 19c.
40-cent stocking for 29c.
50-cent stocking for 33½c.
Best bargains we ever sold in hosiery. NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COSMIC BEAN;

The Great Show in Kobol-Land,

-BY-FRANK R. STOCKTON.

With Twenty Illustrations by Dan Beard. THE DISPATCH has secured for Serial Pub-lication, the above story. The opening chap-ters appear NEXT SUNDAY, MARCH 8. "THE COSMIC BEAN"

FANCIFUL and humorous extravaganza in STOCKTON'S best vein, intended to amuse

and instruct CHILDREN of all ages as well as their fathers and mothers; being the story of the International Exhibition and

GAMES held in Kobol-Land and participated in by the inhabitants of KOBOL-LAND, Tanobar and the Nustyria, telling the story of the twin Kings of Tanobar, of the wonderful cosmic bean of such extraordinary qualities that it could take the place of all other food. Cooked in certain ways it tasted like meats and it afforded the same nourishment. It also could be prepared so as to be like all different kinds of vegetables, bread, even cheese and butter. It could be made to produce drinks resembling tea and coffee and wines and spirits.

This highly fanciful narrative describes the

GREAT SHOW, the mighty GIANT GIRG, the black and shiny AFRITES, the gnomes from the mines, and the myriads of

FAIRIES with their queen and her court, with DRYADS who took possession of a grove of oak trees, the GENIE who first appeared in the

queen's tent in the form of smoke, Brownies, who proved themselves so apt in combing and brush-

GRIFFIN, the centaur, and, in fact, every animal and being that has ever existed in children's books, met together at this great show and took part in feats of strength and games of skill. FIERY DRAGONS, who produced daz-

ing the horses, the

zling fire-works. Besides, there were wonderful flowers and plants, a chrysanthemum with flowers as large as saucers of BLOOD-RED COLOR, which threw out

streaks of FIERY COLOR, a very odd cactus which every quarter of an hour produced a bud which grew and swelled and in two minutes

opened and produced a CUCUMBER PICKLE ready to eat: a water lily with large and flat leaves, which were so hot that food could be cooked upon them, particularly

GRIDDLE CAKES, which were made in great numbers by little black IMPS; a plant contributed by the fairies which would open and disclose a rose, and then change to marigold, in an hour to a chrysanthemum, then to a zinia, a tulip, and so change hourly into other flowers until at the twelfth

transformation it became an IMMORTELLE, and lasted indefinitely. A species of dog-wood grown by

the AFRITES, long branches trained to CATCH RATS; egg plants, the food of which could be hatched in the sun and produce different sorts of barn-yard fowls; the

GHOST PLANT, through the leaves of which and stems one might pass his hand without injury to the plant; the

TALKING FLOWERS, which said "GOOD MORNING" and "Papa" and "Mamma;" flowers that produced water ices of delicious flavors. and a very curious plant made by a Nustyrian gardener, who had grafted the water lily, the sugar cane, the cow tree, and fireweed upon a tea plant, and when one of the large cup-like blossoms were pulled off, held under the end of the broken stem, it was speedily filled with fragrant and

delicious tea. And so on, and so on. Also the wonderful games, beginning with a

HURDLE FOOT RACE, which three youthful GIANTS from the mountains, a lot of nimble

BROWNIES, a genie with blazing eyes, a kangaroo, etc., took part in, and the race in which a CENTAUR took part.

It is impossible to give in the etr-

cular an adequate description of this wonderful story, which is a veritable new "Alice in Wonderland." The artist, Mr. Dan Beard, is especially at home in this style of work; besides being one of the

most frequent illustrators of the leading magazines, he illustrated Mark Twain's last book, "A Yankee in King Arthur's Court." That Mr. Stockton is just now at the zenith of his powers is shown

wonderful two-part story, "A Water Devil," in the January and February numbers of Scribner's Magazine, and "The House of Martha," now running in the Atlantic Monthly. For fanciful humor, nothing that he has done surpasses "The

THIS SPLENDID SERIAL begins public tion in THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH on SUNDAY NEXT, MARCH &

DON'T MISS THE OPENING CHAPTERS CAMPBELL & DICK.