Assessment of River Front Farms.

A large number of people have lately called on the County Commissioners to direct their attention to this state of affairs and it has been numerously asserted that river front farms are assessed entirely too low and out of all proportion to other land Many of them are assessed no higher than farms lying back three to five miles from the rivers. The latter, it is true, have in some instances been increased price by the discovery of petroleum, but it is held that their valuation should not be increased on this account, as the mineral product when extracted is taxed as well as he land, us also is the machinery used in

developments. Messrs. Mercer and Boyle were somewhat reticent on the subject, but their eves twinkled at the possibility of getting \$100,-000 more a year in taxes than at present and the wiping out of the county debt in the near luture. Commissioner Mercer made an estimate of the land on the river frontage and found it to be, in round numbers 50,000 acres, confining himself within half a mile of the water. This at \$500 an acre will yield \$100,000 a year more tax than now collected from it, at a valuation something like \$66 an acre less than the price put on the Wylie-Reed-Glue farm.

The Vatuation of McKeesport. It is said the valuation of McKeesport

of its best citizens want it. Stowe township is said to be undervalued \$1,000,000. It is estimated that the valuation of Coraopolis should be increased at least \$250,000 and there are other boroughs that should be pulled up, making at least \$20,000,000 to add to taxable valuation without working in-justice to any. This would give with the increased valuation of river frontage \$45,-000,000 and yield \$180,000 a year to the county. The chief beauty of the proposition

is that it is merely justice. People who have any get-up about them and make improvements are taxed on their industry and enterprise, while the silurian mossbacks do nothing except add 10 per cent to the valuation of their surrounding hold-ings every time live people add a factory or

SNAKE STORY WEATHER.

A Discussion Upon the Subject in One of the Rooms of the Court House-The Hoop Snake, Sad to Say, is Becoming Scarce in Pennsyivania.

This is snake story weather, and herpetology was the subject of discussion in one of the departments of the Court House yesterday. Who has not heard of the hoop-snake, which not only goes on its belly in obedience to the curse, but the application of whose horned tail to a vigorous oak tree will kill it before the succeeding sunset. Hoopsnakes seem to have become scarce in Pennavivania, as well as the joint-snakes, which at the appearance of danger unjoint themselves and reunite at leisure when it passes. Only very old people, and they in their dotage, tell of having actually seen either hoop or join, snakes,

The snake discussed yesterday was the blue, or as most call it, the bluck-snake racer. Although there are, perhaps, hundreds of midd suged and old poople who have recollections of having seen this serpeut in their you.h in Western Pennsylva-nia, yet scientific snakeologists have only not classified it, but they seem to actually have no knowledge of its existence. It isn't "down in their books," though there is no doubt that it is, or was

years ago, a verity, On a Search for Evidence.

The county official reserved to has a brother who has been a college professor for mony years, and some years ago he visited the home of his boyhood to secure evidence demanded by a body of sunke scientists. The county official has a lively recollection of having seen at least two specimens of the unclassified reptile in this county, but neither he nor any one else hereabouts can recollect of having ever seen it in motion, except when the motion was so rapid that it seemed to be a mere flash, making the outline indescribable. When at rest it is always seen with the greater portion of its concealed under weeds, hay grain, leaving merely the head six inches or thereabouts exposed grain. and the head always in the air as though the serpent slept with one eye and both ears

from five to eight feet in length. The snake vellow ring round its neck, and appears to e merely the common ground snake on an enlarged scale, and it can outrun a covotte As a specimen of its swiftness, our county officer, who has a horror of having his name connected with a snake story, states that once he and another man were raking and binding cats. Turning round to look backward he saw a blue racer's head and six inches of its body protruding through the next swath. It was looking directly at the man, and its expression was decidedly

malevolent. He remarked to his companion, "see me fix that follow," and suiting his action to the word gradually extended the head of his rake over the snake's head and within two feet of the ground, intending to bring i down so suddenly as to make the escape of the sanke impossible. He brought the rake down so quickly that he thought be could not fail, but there was a flash and the snake's whole six feet of length had passed him before the rake struck the swath

Disappeared in a Shock.

Both men saw a vard of the hinder end disappear in a shock 50 feet distant. They stationed themselves on either side of the shock and lifted the hudders off without finding auvthing, and then they tore the whole shock down, sheat by sheaf, and examined the mound without trace. The next opened each sheaf and shook its contents apart, but found no snake. As both had distinctly seen the head and forepart o the reptile as it lay in the swath, and had seen its latter part disappear in the shock, they came to the conclusion that it either carried the receipt of fermseed, and thereby "walked invisible," or else its motions when under full headway were too rapid to allow the eye to follow them. In conclusion i might be stated that there was no whisky

that oats field. Years ago, before New Brighton was built up as it now is, Mr. Richard Howe went out one morning bird shooting. He had with him a fine setter dog. They passed through a paled lot of about an acre with a gate at each side. Both gates were closed and just after entering the lot Mr. Howe was astonished to see his dog break for the fence as fast as though Old Scratch were atter him. Finding the gate closed the dog began his flight around the inside of the tence leaving his owner speechless with astonishment. The dog had made one round and had gotten well started on another when Mr. Howe perceived the cause of the dog's panic

One Reptile Shot on the Fly. Gliding along with the utmost case and as though it were not halt trying, was a seven-foot blue racer, its head carried about six inches above the dog's hips. Mr. Howe was a crack wing shot, and his eye and gun barrel followed the fleeing canine for a tim until a favorable opportunity presented itself and he let go with one barrel. It wa a good shot and an instant later the snak was lashing the ground in the agony of death. The dog kept up his flight for some time ere he discovered that his pursue elaxed, but the brute was demoralized and | dren To

land in this instance could not have been | was worth nothing for hunting for several days subsequently and his nerves were so shaken that he was subject to panic ever after.

Mr. Howe is a well-known and highly respected citizen of New Brighton, where he has resided for more than 50 years, and his statement, as well as that of the gentle man first referred to, is well known and their testimony would be given full credit in any court where they are known. The blue racer is, or at least has been, a well-established fact, even though the herpetol-ogists are not acquainted with it.

IN THE WOOLLY WEST.

Alderman Jacob Soffel Relates His Expe rience as a Farmer in That Section-Plenty of Crops Out There, but a Scarcity of Cash-Interesting Features,

Alderman Jacob Soffel, one of the tipstaves and court interpreters in Common Pleas Court, was once upon a time a farmer in Kansas, and to hear him tell his experience, embellished with his peculiarly oblique views on the subject, is a treat.

All his previous life Mr. Soffel had been imbued with the opinion that to be an extensive landed proprietor and raise his own beef, pork, mutton, bread, butter, honey, etc., was greater than to be a king. As he wanted a great deal of land, a farm nearly as large as all out of doors, he went to Kan-sas when good land was cheap and he got a farm large enough for artillery practice without trespassing by dropping cannon balls in his neighbors' principalities. When Mr. Soffel looked over his broad domain, within the limits of which the sun

seemed to rise and set, his bosom swelled with patriotic pride, and he communed with himself thus: Where is the man with soul so dead Who to himself hath never sai!,

etc., and then he bought himself a yoke of Texas steers with horns so widely branching that a six-foot yoke was necessary to keep them from knocking each other's eyes out. Mr. Sofiel got them hitched to a plow and started in to plow as 80-acre truck patch.

Plowing Under Difficulties. The oxen went east, west, south and north by turns and by running at the top of his speed Mr. Sofiel was able to maintain his hold on the plow handles. Occasionally he would get its nose buried under the virgin sod and Buck and Berry would be forced to halt and hold a council of war, but before Mr. Soffel could get the helm in his hands they would lurch and throw the share out of ground and then start off again on that intrepid run that brooks no opposition when impelled by unlimited wind, 3,000 pounds of bone and muscle, the latter of a kind only found in a Texan steer.
Finally when Soffe! had given up dead

to the valuation of their surrounding holdings every time live people add a factory or something else that enhances values in the locality.

bear and preliminary to a surrender, began to repeat. "Now I lay me down to sleep," etc., he was saluted by a man on a broncho who wanted to know what the trouble might be. Mr. Soffel explained and the man announced himself as a next door neighbor whose little 1,000-acre brick patch lav over "beyant" a cotton grove 13 miles distant. The neighhor advised Mr. Soffel to unhitch and he, the neighbor, would come next day and give him a lift with his team and at the same time show Soffel how to drive oxen. The offer was accepted and in a couple of days Mr. Soffel had added to his accomplishments that of a proficient bull-whacker.

A Success in One Feature.

As a crop raiser Mr. Soffel was a success. The land brought forth its fruits abundantly, and all he had to do was to tickle the earth with his plow and it laughed with a harvest so abundant that it exceeded his wildest dreams. He reveled in an abundance of roasting ears, ripe corn, string beans, wheat, pumpkins, watermelons, tomatoes, potatoes, and everything else that the exuberant climate and soil produced. Potacould be heard grambling at each other and

fighting for room.
One day Mr. Soffel plowed out a wagonload of the tubers, each as large as a Chi-cago woman's foot, and took them to an allaround country store with intent to trade them for clothing and other things needed by the family. He was astonished to find that the storekeeper didn't want any potatoes, raised what he needed himself, and, further, that he didn't want any corn, pumpkins, wheat, or, in short, any farm products of any kind; but he did want to sell goods badly, and he wanted to sell them for cash and for nothing else, and there was no other store within two days' drive.

Mr. Soffel sat down and thought and as he thought the sun began to grow dim. He made extended inquiries and found that not only could be not sell his crop for cash, but there was not even a chauce for barter.

Solvent, but Short of Cash.

Every one in the country was rich in food products, but, as a rule, short of money, and a wagon load of corn, potatoes, or wheat t buy a pair of cowhide shoes or a dress for a baby. At that time there were no produce exchanges in that part of Kansas, and it dawned on Mr. Soffel's mind that a surplus without a market was a delusion. He hung on, however, and managed to tide over the winter. The next year there was a drouth and the surplus did not

weight the inhabitants.

The third year locusts darkened the midday sun and ate every green thing. Mr. Soffel was disenchanted. He sold out on the best terms he could get and came back to Pittsburg, and now the rear end of a Mr. Wash. ington lot, 25x100 feet, is farm enough for him, and he agrees with John O'Riley that the business is not especially adapted to the average city-bred man.

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

To the Ladles.

Ladies who desire to purchase a becoming and stylish hat and who buy a hat because of its style and value, not because it has a French ticket" in it, are invited to inspect our stock. Pattern hats from Connelly. Dunlap, Francois, Aiken, etc. Copies of

same at very reasonable prices.
E. S. GILES, 94 and 96 Federal street, Allegheny. 56 Sixth street, Pittsburg.
P. S.—It is not generally known tha
French tickets can be bought in New York

R.AR. Ladies' all-wool reefers, in black and

navy silk cord fastening, \$2 50 each. BOGGS & BUHL. REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, LIM.

401 Smithfield Street, Cor. Fourth Aven Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$69,000. Deposits of \$1 and upward received and

interest allowed at 4 per cent. TIS Any goods purchased at our special sal

of clocks and bronzes, now going on, will be fully warranted and delivered free in any part of the two cities. AUGUST LOCH, Jeweler and Optician, 145 Federal street.

Early Spring Opening. On "Thursday and Friday, March 19 and 20," we will show pattern hats and latest novelties in millinery. E. S. GILES, 56 Sixth street, Pittsburg; 94 and 96 Federal street, Allegheny.

Special Bargain in Ladies' Reefers. No. 1, \$4 50; No. 2, \$5; No. 3, \$5 50; No. 4, \$6; good black cheviots and plain cloth at Rosenbaum & Co.'s.

Ladies' spring weight Connemaras-black navy, tan-\$5, \$7 50 and \$10.

AUGUST LOCH, Jeweler and Optician

145 Federal street, has secured the services of Prof. J. F. Dodge, Optician, who is here permanently. Call and we will advise with you about your sight. MRA. WINSLOW'S Scotbing Syrup for Chi-dren Teething softens gums and aliays paid

CHURCH TROUBLE.

Ecclesiastical Politics Is Sapping the Methodist Society,

SO SOME OF HER MINISTERS SAY.

of the Country. NUMBER OF REMEDIES ARE PROPOSED

Office seeking, wire pulling and log rolling in the Methodist Church are the subjects of a little volume published in Chicago, a collection of the opinions and experiences of representative Methodist ministers of the Pacific slope, Western, Middle, Southern, New York and New England districts of the Church, as to the prevalence and corrupting influences of the methods of practical politics in the Church's ecclesiastical meetings. "Ecclesiastical Politics in the Methodist Episcopal Church" is the title, says the New York Sun, which

adds that the unanimous opinion of the

have fallen into the practice of unscrup-

ulous scheming for advancement to high

places in the Church. Methodist conferences, the six representative ministers agree, have become the scenes of the most open and shameless selfishness and political machinations. In short, preachers of a gospel that teaches them the preferring one another in honor," are described as plotting with all the energy and cunning of "profane musicians" to secure ecclesiastical preferment for themselves at the expense of others. All the statements in the book are made in such boildly vigorous language as abounds in the partisan literature of a political campaign. The reverend contributors call every spade a spade, and the pages are thickly sprinkled with such phrases as: "Arts too low for Christians:" "bought, sold, swapped off, herded;" "Conference bosses," "ecclesiasti-cal politicians," "ministerial wire-pullers,"

"neeler and clacquer of the general Confer-ence," and even "tissue ballots." Trustworthiness of the Volume. The trustworthiness of the book is vouched for by Dr. Charles Parknurst, who collected the articles in it originally for the Zion's Herald, or Boston, and gives the assurance that the writers "are the elect serby the desire to inaugurate a reform in this matter." Their names are withheld, merely "that the attention of the Methodist Church may be concentrated upon the condition revealed rather than upon the per-

The articles of the six representative ministers are supposed to be answers to these questions addressed to them by Dr. "Is there good reason for the application of the phrase 'ecclesiustical politics' to our denomination? How is it manifested? How

sons who expose the situation.

may the tendency be overcome?" The representative from the Pacific slope opens his paper with a definition of ecclsias-tical politics. "What are we to understand," he asks, "by ecclesiastical politics but schemes, finesse, combinations, bargains, in the interests of men or parties? To give to the term its etymological, undegenerate score, were to command instant approval and remove the question from the domain of debate. If you please, then, we will understand by the phrase electioncering, biased and scrupulously truthful representations of men and measures, ex parte statements, in sinuations, keen watching for opportunities which may be adroitly used to the advan-tage of the other party, and, in a word, all such sinister usages as consult factional triumph more than fraternal justice, the eye of God, and the day of judgment.

Appeals to Cupidity and Vanity "Within the gift of the General Conference are many honorable and responsible offices. This fact appeals to the eupidity of ome and the vanity of others. To those who will stoop to such arts here is room for intrigue and political chicanery. If all who agnire to them were fit for these high offices their names might be shaken in a bag and drawn out at a venture. But if, as in Origen's time, those are to be held as least worthy who are most aspiring, the plots and sinister combinations of the lew greatly complicate and embarrass the honorable representation, and should be met

rith a withering rebuke. To remedy the evils which he has de-scribed, the minister from the Pacific slope suggests that every minister shall cast off the "itch of office seeking," enter no cliques or coteries, refuse to vote or candidates who push themselves, and suffer no lay commitee to represent a charge at Conference unless its members habitually attend prayer and class meetings and are spiritually minded. Finally he adds: "Let every delegate be too much a man to be earried in any man's pocket, bought, sold, swapped off, herded, or halter-led by any man or for any man." The report on ecclesisstical politics in the Vestern district is couched in still plainer language. The representative comes down hard upon the Annual Conference, which

precedes the General Conference. Preachers ollege Presidents and professors, religious editors and their secretaries mingle in the wild scramble for ecclesiastical spoils. has been known to take a Conference four years to recover from this demoralization caused by the envyings and strife of ambi tious ecclesiastical politicians." Even the presiding elder gets his place through "pulls." The Western minister then makes

this assertion:
Presiding Elders and Politics.

"To be out-and-out, who doubts that the large proportion of presiding elders in the General Conference is due to 'politics?' Who doubts that, as a rule, the presiding lder is elected a delegate through the power of his position rather than through the power of his personality? It is most noticeable that when the presiding elders step back into the ranks of the pastorate they are seldom thought of as the most intellectnally and spiritually representative men the Conference. Complaints are heard against the favoritism of certain presiding elders who appoint their men and man their appointments with an eye to the reciprocity feature of ecclesiastical politics. It is said that presiding elders have been known to 'remember' their 'political' friends and to 'pay back' their political opponents. Whether justly or not, hints have been expressed that two presiding elders have, on occasion, found it profitable to pool their issues, and or each to 'deliver' his district to the other, and for both thereby to enjoy

the honors of election."

The peripatetie, perennial candidate for ecclesiastical office is a "nuisance," a "bore," a "windbag," but he is innocence and purity, the writer thinks, compared to the "Conference boss." He is the man who splits the conference into discordant log rolling factions, so that the newly arrive member must become a "Smith" man, o man, or "Jones" man, or "Brown" man the moment he enters the door, and the Bishop, to keep peace, must give out the official plums in equal portions to Smith and Smith's men, Brown and Brown's men, Jones and Jones'

It may be objected that such expression as "Conference bosses," "ecclesiastical poli-ticians," "ministerial wire-pullers," etc., are too harsh to be applied to ministers of the "ecclesiastical poli gospel. I wish there were harder and mor ontemptuous terms to be used. Of all the politicians that infest the land, ecclesiastica politicians are the most unscrupulous and dangerous, the most hypocritical, unfair and demoralizing in methods. Ecclesiastical politics is the greatest evil our Methodist Episcopal system has to fear.

Some of the Remedies Sug The remedies suggested by the Western clergymen are reduction of the number of delegates to General Conference by one-half or even two-thirds, diminution of the "sppointment fixing" power of the presiding elders, liberation of the Methodist official press from the domination of ecclesiastical politicians, limitation of eligibility to gen-

eral conference to once in eight years, boy-cott of the chronic candidate, preservation of the two-third rule in the election of Bishops, and finally, extinction of the pre-

necessarily a stepping stone to another.

The representative clergyman from the middle district considers ecclesiastical politics somewhat more philosophically than do his two Western brethren. He says: "The appointing power of the Bishops makes their selection in General Conference a matter of deep and vital concernment to ministers and to churches. In some cases conferences are actively canvassed all the Views of Representatives From All Sections time, the whole interim of General Confer-ence being improved to secure the choice of particular delegates. In rare cases (and the writer has personal knowledge of more than one) the selection of presiding elders and the fixing of many other appointments turn upon the politics concerned in selecting the next delegation to the general conference.

The writer from the New York district acknowledges that he knows the ecclesiastical politician only too well.
"At recent General Conferences attention has been called to this character. The warning was met in each instance by an instant and general denial. That men who preach a gospel of self-denial and of 'preferring one another in honor' should be guilty of plotting for their personal advancement, as profane politicians do, was too startling and shocking to be believed or admitted. But the disclaimer did not quiet the heart of the Church. The fear and distrust recontributors is that Methodist ministers mained. Delegates returning were comnelled to admit in home circles certain significant facts and were dumb before the inferences drawn. Every year the evidence increases and multiplies that our great church is threatened by the politician seeking his own. We know of no well-informed minister, except the man who seeks to cover his tracks by denial, who does not at times express his anxiety upon the matter.

> The Same Current of Opinion. The testimony of the representative of the New England district goes with the prevailing current of opinion. Of the reign of the ecclesiastical politician in the con-

erence he says:
"Its effect is to tone down the standard of morals and to destroy the nice sense of propriety and honor. It puts to a disadvantage and perpetrates a wrong upon a class of noble men, usually the ornaments of their conferences, who scorn the use of these partisan tricks and combinations. They can afford to be unrecognized by the ringmasters; they cannot afford to part with their honor as gentlemen and brethren. Its tend-ency is to place third-rate men in the high-est positions in the church. First-rate men would not enter the combinations, and, if admitted, could not be used by the bosses; and they are driven to use baser material to effect their purposes. A few men have sufficent hold on their conferences to insure their election in spite of the ring, but in too many instances able men are shelved and mere ciphers put forward. How surprising that some men reach the General Conference, that better ones are left at home! Once in the General Conference, they are the mere tools of the bosses, often more con-cerned in arranging the electoral card than

in promoting good legislation."

The first and best means of modifying the abuses is, in the opinion of the New Enggland minister, exposure of the bosses and heir unscrupulous methods.

From the Southern district the same scandalous practices are reported as from the other districts. Methodist Church politics in the South, however, the writer says, is more unsatisfactory than it is elsewhere on account of the negro. The ignorance and prejudice of colored delegates at Conferences are played upon, he says, by un-principled politicians, and not infrequently the "General Conference season has proved the golden opportunity to the delegate who had some building enterprise on hand to pass about his subscription book.

Crooked Work in Southern Conferences As to "crooked" political work in Southern Conferences he says: "In at least one there has been for years arrayed party against party. Crimination and recrimination are common. Grave charges are freely made as to oblique methods on the part of managers and leaders in Co. and educational work." report states that the friends of the Methdist Church work in the South feel that the political methods in vogue in part of Southern Church "have become a burden too heavy to be borne.

"The End Thereot" is the significant title of an account of the "tissue ballot" case ap-

pended by Dr. Parkhurst: "It was a session of an annual Confer-ence. The ballots had been cast for the election of delegates to the General Conference, and the votes had been counted. One teller reported to the presiding Bishop that 12 tissue ballots had been discovered in his collection, all bearing the name of one can-didate, and that he was confident that they were east by the man whose name was written upon them. The Bishop suggested that another vote be taken, without stating fully the reason, and directed the teller who knew the suspected man to receive his vote last. Twelve more such ballots were found, bearing the name of the man in question, and clearly the last dropped into the box! That candidate for the General Conterence had a majority of 36 votes. Within two hours after his election he had been tried for illegal voting and expelled from the Conference

and the ministry."
That, even in the short time since its publeation, a book teeming with such scathing denunciations should have caused consider able agitation among Methodists is tar from surprising. At a meeting of Methodist ministers in Chicago on Monday morning, the Rev. Mr. Clendenning critised the bool length unfavorably. He denied that the leaders of Methodism were unscrupulous, designing men. The Rev. F. M. Bristol, however, said that it was useless to try to hide the facts. "Ecclesiastical Polities in the Methodist Episcopal Church" was ter-ribly accurate, he thought. He had seen too many illustrations of the actual state of affairs to be blinded by passing denials.

TREASON AGAINST ENGLAND

ome Dominion Annexationists Who Mar

Get Themselves Into Trouble. TORONTO, ONT., March 16 .- It is under stood that the Government has been considering what it should do with such men as Edward Farrer. A firm of Toronte solicitors have men at work investigating his conduct, and some weeks ago they advised the Government that he came well within the law relating to high treason. As the law now is it is said there would be no difficulty in securing his conviction on a charge of high treason. Whether the Government will go this far is yet to be decided.

The report says that if the authorities do move they will probably move against some others who are members of Parliament. Any punishment that may be meted out to them will be in the nature of banishment rather than of confinement. It is also said that the Government is being urged to ask Lord Salisbury to station in Canada from five to ten British regiments, quartering them in Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. It is argued that the presence of these regiments in Canada would do more to put down the annexitionists and put a check to their conspiracy than any-

thing eise could do. Fortune Seeking Emigrants Many a poor family that seeks the Wester wilds in the hope of winning a fortune, served from that insidious foe of the om and frontieraman—chilis and fever—by teller's Stomach Eitters. So effectually

tetter's Stomach Citters. So electually citat incomparable medicinal defense for the system against the combined influence a malarious atmosphere and miasma-tah water, that protected by it the pioneer, miner or the tourist provided with it, safely encounter the danger. Now ready—hundreds of new misses' jackets and reefers, all styles and sizes, \$1 25 to \$15 each. It'll pay you to see them.

BOGGS & BUHL.

Special Sale of Clocks and Bronzes Now going on at August Loch's, Jewele and Optician, 145 Federal street. TuFsu TAKE advantage of a bright day and have yourself photographed by Dabbs, 602 VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

Upon a Variety of Subjects. PROTEST OF AN OIL PRODUCER.

Letters From Interested Readers

One Man's Observations as to the Cheapness of Southern Labor.

INFORMATION FOR EAGER INQUIRERS

Every oil producer will concur in the ar-

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

guments advanced by you against the bill now before the Legislature which forbids the draining of the salt water from the oil wells into running streams. The bill does not specify oil wells, but it could not do us more injury if it was drawn for the sole purpose of injuring us. By the terms of the bill we would be liable to a fine of \$500 and six months' imprisonment if we let the salt water from our wells run into any stream which is "tributary to any body of water from which a public water supply shall be taken." There is not an oil well of any con sequence from New York to Virginia which oes not give out salt water, and under this law there would not be a stream we would dare let it run into. In the Hundred Foot field there is not a well which does not make at least 200 barrels of salt water a day. Some of them run five times that much There are 800 producing wells in this field, and not one of them could be operated under this law. Recent develop-ments have added eight miles of new territory to this district, which will add largely to the wealth of the landowners, but if this bill is passed without some protection tor us, it will not be worth while to work a lease in it. The coal and ore miners are to be allowed, under the bill, to run their drainage into the streams as heretofore, although the drainage from some of our coal mines will cut through an iron pipe in a year. If it does that with iron, what would it do to a man's stomach, but that a running stream quickly purifies itself? Is one in dustry to be protected and another attacked by the State? The Legislature refused us the Burdick bill, and I think that, having refused us relief, they at least should not impose legislation upon us under which any malicious person will have the power to harass and blackmail us. We have never had any serious sickness in the oil countr which could be traced to the salt water, and

have never heard of any general public lemand for such legislation us this. HUNDRED FOOT.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:
In an issue of THE DISPATCH a few days since there was an account copied from a PITTSBURG, March 15. Muncie, Ind., paper of the birthday celebration of "The Oldest Twins," Mrs. Ta-Colored Labor in the South. bitha and Mrs. Lavinia Martz, of Arcadia, To the Editor of The Dispatch: Ind. Having known them from childhood, I notice in your columns recently that one I send you some additional facts, which Mr. H. W. Hargreaves wishes to correct the may help to make them out also the most article headed "Cheap Southern Labor." "coincident" twins. These twin sisters were Now, to start with, please understand me born February 27, 1816. They were married on November 27, 1834, to Issae and Moses Mariz, who are twin brothers and who were born May 27, 1812. The day for the double to say I do not dispute his ever being South, but his saying that the negro laborers average the same as the whites of this country I wedding was not planned especially so as to do dispute. Now, I have dwelt among fall on the 27th of a month, but was after them for eight years. I know every tract ward discovered to be kelping on the coincidence. To each family there have been born seven sons and five daughters. Of the of land in Jefferson county, Ala., where there are any kind of a public works. Now, so far as the miners' part, that is all right, 28 persons making up two generations of but with the hoisters and trappers there is this family 26 became members of the Chrisa considerable difference. They receive at tian or Disciple Church. The two excepleast 40 cents per day less than those of this country who do the same work. Now, young. These two aged couples have lived in sight of each other all their married lives those laboring around the Jurnaces receive from 15 to 50 cents less per day than those with the exception of about two years. in Allegheny county doing the same work. On November 27, 1884, they celebrated The general average of the negroes of the South receive from \$1 to \$1 50. their double golden wedding. At this writing they are in the enjoyment of good health and are highly esteemed by a large number Teamsters may average \$5 per week. In some cases these teamsters have to supof friends and acquaintances. C. W. GRANGER. port and pay rent for a large family, as the negroes of the South are rapidly increasing. SOMERSET, PA., March 10. My object for writing this is to show where the Southern capitalist has much cheaper every mill has a large tract of land and has To the Editor of The Dispatch: houses built as close as possible so as to Our attention was arrested some time since have ample shelter for every employer. by an article from "A Friend to the Miner." All the houses are of the cheapest material. We more particularly confined ourselves to costing not over \$100 apiece. They rent these houses at \$3 per room and the rent is deducted from the pay. No man can rent a the argument supporting the suggestion which we learned from the article of March house nor room unless he works for the 4, was merely the result of observation, and not the outgrowth of practical experience We admit the advantage of examinations or

company. No woman can rent one at any price. Some one working for the company must be responsible for this rent or she cannot get the house. The furnaces are the same. I know of one furnace company which has 250 houses. Tuey have six furnaces and live in these houses. Then they have a company store. They must trade there, their pay is monthly and they being in poor circumstances there the company has them at their mercy. Now there are some companies who have no company store, but there are certain stores where these emever they want. Now if this cheap labor wants a little cash he must accept 85 cents for a \$1 order. A good many I know done so time and again, as 85 cents in some places will buy more than a \$1 order these special stores. Then most any of the sses will furnish their hands money, bu

they must pay 25 per cent for it, and this money must be deducted in the office from his pay before he receives it. J. W. WILLIAMS. McKee's Rocks, Pa., March 12.

The Time for Decisive Action

Why does not the Pittsburg press up

pon the General Assembly prompt and

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

decisive legislation providing for the construction of our Ohio river and Lake Eric ship canal? An enterprise of such vest importance to State trade and our national commerce should not be allowed to languish or go by default. Ways and means for its construction and early completion should be devised without delay. An act should be passed at the present session providing everything essential to a vigorous prosecution of the great work. A loan, as well as the appointment o all necessary officials, should be authorized, and we venture to say

that an issue of 4 per cent bonds, in amount required to complete the enterprise, could be all sold at a premium within 30 days or less after they are thrown upon the market No single locality is more largely inter-ested in this grand addition to inland commerce than Pittsburg; and, hence, we are unable to account for the apparent indiffer-ence with which it is treated by Pittsburg journalists. THE DISPATCH, we must acknowledge, has done well-and it should do more-but the others have, thus far, been criminally indifferent.
Our representatives are quite busy with

free school book jobs, treasury investiga-tions and other schemes to equander the people's substance and benefit individuals, while seemingly nothing is doing to enhance, widen and sustain the vast agricultural, manu acturing and commercial interests of our great and growing comonwealth, or to develop its wonderful natural resources. If THE DISPATCH and other live journals will only being our representatives at Harrisburg out of their little, narrow, scheming, selfish shells, and, by the keen lance of argument, induce them to take a broad, liberal view of their duty to the whole people, such grand enterprises as the one we herein advocate may receive the profound and effective consideration its great importance imperatively demands, and the members of our General Assembly do something for their constituency that may add to their honor, as well as to the interests and enterprising spirit of the people whose they are supposed and pretend to repre

BEAVER FALLS, PA., March 16.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Will you kindly give space in your valuable paper to call attention to the proper authorities to the manner in which the prisoners of the Fayette County Jail are ing treated, insumuch as their health is

G. L. E.

concerned. Their complaint is limited to FIGHTING FOR MAYOR the "heating" (or more properly speaking, non-heating) or the building. The latter is

an iron one, and when allowed to cool it takes some days to make it habitable again.

The County Commissioners employ but
one fireman, who remains but 12 hours,
and, as the fires are then allowed to die out A Unique Campaign Now in Progress in the World's Fair City.

and the immense building to get cold, he

can hardly be expected to do the impossible

and keep the building and prisoners warm

during the night and a good part of the

day. The thermometer has varied from 360 to 700, and much oftener near the former than the latter figure. It is so cold

that the men could not sleep at night, and required brisk and vig-

orous exercise during the day to keep almost from freezing. Many are suffering from

throat and lung diseases, to which such vari-

ations cannot be otherwise than injurious,

The Patent Centennial Celebration.

Elaborate arrangements have been made to

celebrate the beginning of the second century of the American patent system at Washington

on the 8th, 9th and 10th of April next. All of

the railroads leading into the national capital

facturers of patented articles will be organized. There will be a grand reception at the Patent Office by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner Mitchell, at which it is expected Cyrus W. Field, Thomas A. Edison. George Westinghouse, George M. Pullman and others will assist. There will be a military parade, a grand excursion to Mount Vernon, a planked shad banquet at Marshail Hall, near Mount Vernon, and the Navy Yard, the National Museum, the Patent Office, and other interesting national establishments will be open

interesting national establishments will be open to the visitors. This is the first time in the history of the Republic that the inventors have

J. E. WATKINS, Secretary. WASHINGTON, March 14.

Two Remarkable Twins.

tests of ability, but it must be remembered

the mere possession of a certificate does not of itself establish one's ability to fill a cer-

tain position, but experience or a period of

service in such a position is necessary to completely establish such ability. And it

amination and become the proud possessor of a certificate, one enters the field of experience

and proves a failure, through lack of in-

herent or acquired qualifications not tested

in an examination, but by experience only.

Allegheny County's War Record.

What regiment was the first to leave Pitts-

[A number of companies recruited in Al

legheny county were assigned to various

regiments. On April 17, 1861, orders were

received by General Negley to forward two

regiments to Washington, which was done.

They were composed of the different military organizations. Twenty-four companies went

from this county-one in Third, three in Fifth, five in Seventh, six in Twelfth, eight

Population of London.

Will you please give the population of

[The census of 1881 gave it a population

of 3,816,483. The estimate population now

The Age of Gladstone

Will you inform me how old Mr. Glad-

stone, the leader of the Liberal party, is?
A CONSTANT READER.
ACMATONIA, March 12.

[Mr. Gladstone was 81 years old Decem

Who Can Give This Information?

To decide a controversy will you please

state in your columns when the Allegheny

to allow a man to cross on the ice and oblige,

No License Needed in New York

Please answer the following to decide :

bet: Is a person required to secure a license

in the State of New York to get married.

Make a Personal Application

Can you inform me what is the best way

to get a chance to learn firing on a river

The Rev. Samuel Jones Is White.

by us on a guarantee. It cures consumpt Sold by Jos. Fleming & Son, 412 Market st.

BAR

ou sale. Unique, elegant, appropriate.
BOGGS & BUHL.

Please inform me whether the Rev. Samuel

READER.

PUN XSUTAWNEY, PA., March 12.

river was last frozen over sufficiently

in Thirteenth, one in Fourteenth.]

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

the city of London proper.

is 4,282,921.]

ber 29, 1890.]

HOMESTEAD, March 16.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

MCKEESPORT, March 13.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

JOHNSTOWN, March 13.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

Jones is a white man or not.

ALLEGHENY, March 15.

LATROBE, March 14.

To the Editor of The Dispatch :

PITTSBURG, March 16.

burg, and the date?

happens that, having passed ex-

F. H.

UNIONTOWN, March 15.

To the Editor of The Dispatch:

important event:

PRISONERS.

FOUR BIG MEN IN THE FIELD.

Carter Harrison's Original Method of Boom-

ing Himself. BOTH THE GREAT PARTIES SPLIT UP

CHICAGO, March 16 .- From present ap-

not to say fatal. We feel sure that this car easily be remedied, and with the assistance pearances, Chicago is about to enter upon of THE DISPATCH will be. All that is necessary to do so is the employment of an one of the most exciting municipal campaigns in her history. Each of the two additional man to keep up the fire at night. great parties has a couple of candidates in the field, one regular and one independent. The Socialists have put up a man, the Labor people another, and the Prohibitionists may vet put a candidate in the field. The Re-publicans have nominated Hempstead The Executive Committee of the Patent Washburne as their candidate, with au out-Centennial Celebration earnestly request burst of enthusiasm which even drowned the whistles of the Illinois Central locomovon to publish the following notice so that the inventors and manufacturers of natented tives that were at that moment passing the armory in which the delegates were assem-bled. articles who are among your readers may

have an opportunity of participating in the Mr. Washburne is an able man. He has filled the City Attorneyship with great abil-ity, and since having that post a couple of vears ago has given up his law practice and levoted himself to negotiating real estate deals and making building loans. He is without personal magnetism, but withal is popular and has the machine solidly at his the railroads leading into the national capital have reduced their rates for the occasion and a great crowd is expected. President Harrison will open the celebration, and the literary exercises will be presided over by some of the most eminent inventors of the country. Twenty addresses upon the different phases of invention will be delivered by men who are famous as masters of the subjects they will discuss. A national association of inventors and manufacturers of patented articles will be organized. There will be a grand reception at the

Another Washburn in the Field. Early last week a self-appointed committee of "citizens" put up for the office another Washburn, who spells his name without a final e, and the latter has accepted and promised to make a vigorous fight for the office. Elmer Washburn belongs to the Republican party. He was Chief of Police when the Republican Joe Medili was Mayor a few years ago, and won the reputation of eing a man of marked individuality and

vote. He is ultra respectable and inclined to be somewhat puritanical in his ideas. With Elmer Washburn for Mayor, the gambling fraternity would have a hard row to bee and the foreign element might find it slightly less easy than it is now to drink on

Sunday.

The Democrats have not yet made their nomination. The present Mayor, Cregier, has made a good record. He has convinced everybody of the sincerity of his efforts to make the street railway companies pay the city for their franchises and has incurred the bitter hostility of some powerful and influential street railway men. No very serious effort has been made by him to rid the city or public gambling, but that evil has not been by any means as loud and flagrant as it might have been. Cregier is a good or-ganizer, and, has the party machine solidly at his back.

Assessing the Officeholders. The man with the assessment roll has been around in his behalf, and those in office have contributed liberally to perpetunte his rule. He has in a measure conciliated the ultra decent element by compelling soloon-keepers to keep their front blinds closed on Sunday. That much has never been accomplished before, and it is a step forward, though liquor selling goes on as actively as ever behind the blinds. And he has not es tranged the liquor men. It seems to us a foregone conclusion that

Cregier will capture the regular Democratic nomination, though his candidacy will be hotly contested by the world-renowned ex-Mayor Carter Harrison. While Harrison was away on his trip around the world, he kept the city in mind of him by a series of readable letters to one of the Chicago papers. When he returned he was heartily welthe last three or lour years he has been looked upon as a sort of political corpse. It was commonly believed that his wonder ful vigor as a politician had departed for-ever, and henceforth he would be notable only for what he had been. It was therefore with no little surprise that Chicago heard the announcement a few weeks ago that he was in the field for the Democratic

nomination, if he could get it, and that if he could not get the nomination he was in the field as a Democrat. Carter is worth perhaps \$750,000. He is pouring out his money like water, organiz-ing clubs, hiring halls for Horrison meet-ings, hiring bands to patrol the streets by day and by night to call the people to those meetings. Follow the crowd to one of his gatherings and you strike something really novel, the like of which is never seen in

Pittsburg polities.

A Specimen Harrison Meeting.
The crowd gathers and becomes restless.
Presently a man drags a table to the center of the stage. Another man places upon it a stuffed eagle with folded wings and with a general air of being the worse for wear. Then follows another stuffed eagle with outstretched wings, also a little the worse for wear. Then a large, elderly personage enters; there is a clapping of hands, which acknowledged with a graceful salute, and then, after more or less formality, comes a speech, full of vigor and fire and life. The man who is talking is a hard hitter.

Building Instector John Dunphy has ventured to disapprove his candidacy, and Dunphy is called out by name and hauled over the coals. The Herald has disapproved his candidacy, and Carter Harrison talks rabidly of John R. Walsh, proprietor of the Herald, and tells the crowd to stop taking his paper until Walsh knows how to treat a Democrat. The rest of the speech is what "I did when I was Mayor," six years ago, and "what I shall do if you elect me Mayor again, as elect me you must and shall. Queerly enough, each meeting winds up with taking a vote of those present, in which half a dozen venture to vote that they do not want Harrison to be next Mayor, and the rest vote "aye" with a cheer. The band plays, and as the crowd wanders out the stuffed birds are boxed up to be taken to the next gathering. Such is Harrison's peculiar way of conducting his campaign.

A Bete Noir to Cregier. What is he alter? And can he succeed? That he can win the Democratic nomination from Cregier nobody believes; that he can succeed as an independent candidate, nobody believes. What he can do, though, is defeat Cregier for re-election and put a Republican in the Mayorship for the next two years. During all that time he will be telling the Democratic workers how different it would have been had he been made the nominee in place of Cregier, and he will be a formidable candidate for the nomination in 1893 for the term covering the World's Fair. That is probably what Harrison ex-

pects to accomplish.

If he succeeds, everything in Chicago will be wide open during his term. Public gambling will fleurish, and the sporting fraternity generally will breathe more freely than they ever have for years. The city will win a reputation during the World's Fair time which years of subsequent good behavior may not overcome. It is not to be wondered at, there ore, that the decenter element in the Democratic ranks is doing its utmost to keep Harrison in the background and primit the present Mayor to succeed

A SLIGHT cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Browning. Thoules rive sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price

RAILROADS

New stylish tan jackets to-day at \$5. Boggs & BUHL.

PITTSBURG AND WESTERN HAILWA SHILOH'SCough and ConsumptionCure is sold Mail, Butler, Clarion, Kane. 8:30 a m 4:55 p m
Day Ex., Akron, Toledo. 7:30 a m 7:30 p m
Butler Accommodation. 9:50 a m 11:30 a m
Greenville and Butler Ex. 1:30 p m 2:35 p m
Chleago Krpress (daily). 2:15 p m 11:30 a m
Zelienople Accom. 4:25 p m 5:30 a m
Butler Accom. 5:30 p m 7:30 a m
First class lare to Chicago, 5:30 p m 7:30 a m
First class lare to Chicago, 5:00. Second class,
9:50. Pullman Bullet sleeping car to Chicago
daily. Easter cards, booklets and novelties now

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER DECEMBER 39th, 1890.

Trains will leave Union Station, Pittsbu
as follows (Eastern Standard Time):— MAIN LINE EASTWARD. New York & Chicago Limited of Pullman Vesti-bule cars dally at 7.15 A. M., arriving at Harris-burg at 1.55 F. M., Philadelphia 4.45 P. M., New York 7.00 F. M., Baltimore 4.40 P. M., Washing-

York 7.00 P. M., Baltimore 4.60 P. M., Washington 5.55 P. M.

Athantic Express daily at 2.20 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg 10.30 A. M., Philadeiphia 1.25 P. M., New York 4.01 P. M., Baltimore 1.15 P. M., Washington 2.25 P. M., Baltimore 1.15 P. M., Washington 2.25 P. M., Baltimore 1.15 P. M., Philadeiphia 10.55 P. M., Baltimore 10.40 P. M., Sunday Mail 8.40 A. M.

Bay Express daily at 8.00 A. M., arriving at Har-

10.55 F. M., Baltimore 18.40 F. M. Sunday Mail 8.40 A. M.
Day Express daily at 8.00 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg 3.20 F. M., Philadelphia 8.50 F. M., New York 9.35 F. M., Baltimore 7.00 F. M., Washing
• n 8.15 F. M., Baltimore 7.00 F. M., Washing
• n 8.15 F. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Philadelphia Express daily at 4.30 F. M., arriving at Harrisburg 10.45 F. M., Philadelphia 4.25 A. M., and New York 7.10 A. M.
Eastern Express at 7.15 F. M. daily, arriving Harrisburg 2.25 A. M., Baltimore 6.30 A. M., Washington 7.30 A. M. Philadelphia 5.25 A. M. and New York 8.00 A. M.
Fast Line daily, at 8.10 F. M., arriving at Harrisburg 1.25 A. M. Baltimore 6.30 A. M., New York 3.00 A. M., Baltimore 6.30 A. M., Washington 7.30 A. M., Canding double ferryage and journey through New York City.

Johnstown Accompagement Sunday 2.40 F. M.

Y., avoiding double ferryage and journey through New York City.
Johnstown Accom., except Sanday, 2.40 P. M.
Greensburg Accom., H. 15 P. M. week-days, 19.30 P. M. Sundays. Greensburg Express 3.10 P. M., except Sanday.
Derry Express 11.60 A. M., except Sanday.
Wall's Accom. 6.15, 7.20, 9.00, 10.30 A. M., 12.15, 2.00, 2.20, 4.55, 5.30, 6.25, 7.40, 9.40 P. M., and 12.10 A. M., except Mondays, Sunday, 12.10 A. M., 12.55, 2.35, 6.40 and 9.40 F. M.
Wilkinsburg Accom. 6.00, 6.00, 7.00 A. M., 12.01, 4.00, 4.35, 5.20, 5.40, 5.50, 6.10, 10.10 and 11.40 P. M.
Sunday, 12.40 and 9.15 F. M.
Braddock Accom. 5.50, 6.50, 7.40, 8.10, 2.50, 11.15
A. M. 12.30, 1.25, 2.50, 4.10, 5.00, 6.35, 7.20, 3.25, 9.00 and 10, 45 P. M. week days. Sunday, 5.35 A. M.
SOUTH-WEST PENN RAHLWAY.
For Uniontown 5.30 and 8.35 A. M., 1.45 and 4.25 P. M. week days.
MONONGAHELA DIVISION. MONONGAHELA DIVISION.

or Monongahela City, West Brownsville and Uniontown 10.40 A. M. For Monongahela City and West Brownsville 7.35 and 10.40 A. M., and 4.50 P. M. On Sunday, 8.55 A. M. and 101 P. M. or Monongahelis City only, 1.01 and 5.50 P. M. week days. Dravosburg Account., 6.00 A. M. and 3.20 P. M. week days. West Elizabeth Accoun. 8.35 A. M., 4.15, 9.30 and 11.35 P. M. Sunday, 9.40 P. M. WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION. From FEDERAL STREET STATION, Aligheny

Blairwille Accome 10.30 P. M. S. The Excelsion Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and ful. Information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices—No. 110 First avenue, corner Fourth avenue and Try street, J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'r Agent

Pennsylvania Lines. OUTHWEST SYSTEM-PANHANDLE ROUTE OUTH WEST SYSTEM—PANHANDLE ROUTE, Leave for Checimast and St. Louis, d 3:15a, m., d 7:10 a, m., d 8:55 and d 11:15 p, m. Dennison, 2:45 p, m. Chicago, d 1:15 a, m. and 12:35 p, m. Wheeling, 7:10 a, m., 12:05, 6:10 p, m. Steuben-ville, 5:55 a, m. Washington, 6:10 p, m. Steuben-ville, 5:55 a, m. Washington, 6:10, 5:35 a, m., 1:35, 2:30, 4:45, 4:35 p, m., Bulger, 0:10 a, m. Burgetts-town, S 11:35 a, m., 5:25 p, m. Mansifeld, 7:15, 5:30 11:00 a, m., 1:05, 6:20, d 8:35. Bridgeville, 10:10 p, m. McDonalds, d 4:15, 10:45 p, m., S 12:30 m. m.

D. III.

TRAINS ABRIVE from the West, d 2:10, d 6:00 a. m., 3:05, d 6:55 p. m. Dennison, 9:20 a. m. Steubenville, 5:05 p. m. Wheeting, 2:10, 8:45 a. m., 2:05, 6:55 p. m. Burgetistown, 7:15 a. m., 5 a. m., 6:25 p. m. Mansfield, 5:00, 5:55, 5:30, 11:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 10:00 and 5 6:20 p. m. Bulger, 1:19 p. m. McDonalds, d 6:35 a. m., d 9:00 p. m.

p. m. McDonalds, d 6:35 a. m., d 2:00 p. m.

NORTHWEST SYSTEM—FT. WAXNE ROUTE.—
Leave for Chicago, d 7:30 a. m., d 12:24, d 1:01 d
2:34, except saturday 1:25 p. m.; Toledo, 7:16 a.
m., d 12:25, d 1:00, and except Saturday 11:26 p. m.;
Crestline, 5:45 a. m., Cleveland, 5:10 a. m.; 12:45 d 11:05
p. m., and 7:10 a. m., vin 1'., Ft. W. & C. Ry.; New
Castle and 1 compatiown, 7:10 a. m., 12:20, 2:5p.
m.; Youngstown and Niles, d 12:20 p. m.; Meadville, Eric and Ashtabula, 7:20 a. m., 12:20, 2:6p.
m.; Niles and Jamestown, 5:35 p. 10.; Alliance, 4:13
p. m.; Wheeling and Bellaire, 6:10 n. m., 12:45,
5:45 p. m.; Beaver Faila, 4:30 p. m.; Beaver Faila,
S 5:20 a. m.; Lectasiale, 5:30 a. m.

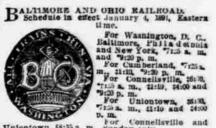
DEPART FROM, ALLEGHENY—Rochester, 5:30 t.
m.; Beaver Fails, 8:15 H:50 a. m., 3:45 p. m.; 8 4:35
p. m.; Enon, 3:50 p. m.; Lectasdae, 5:50, 2:00,
10:00, 11:45 a. m.; 1:15, 2:20, 4:30, 4:36, 5:39, 5:16,
7:20, 2:30 and 8 8:35 p. m.;
Fail Oaks S 11:40 a. m.
Trains arrive tunion station from Chicago, ex-Fair Oaks S 11:40 a. m.; Conway, 18:53 b. m.;

Fair Oaks S 11:40 a. m.

TRAINS ARRIVE U mion station from Chicaro, except Monday, 1:50, d 6:05, d 6:35 a. m., d 3:55 and a 6:56 p. m.; Toledo, except Monday, 1:50, d 6:35 a. m., j 5:55 and 6:50 p. m.; Crestline, 1:526 p. m.; Youngstown and New Gastle, 5:10 a. m., 1:526 p. m.; Youngstown and New Gastle, 5:10 a. m., 1:526 p. m.; Cleveland, d 5:50 a. m., 2:20, 7:00 p. m.; Wheeling and Bellaire, 5:00 a. m., 1:20, 7:30 p. m.; Eric arc Ashtabuia, 1:25, 10:15 p. m.; Alliance, 16:00 a. 12. Niles and Jamestown, 5:10 a. m.; Beaver Fails, 7:30 a. m., S 12:30, 1:30, 5:30 m.; Sieaver Fails, 7:30 a. m., S 11:30, 1:30, 5:30 m.; Sieaver Fails, 7:10 a. m., S 11:30, 1:30, 5:30 m.; Sieaver Fails, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15, 6:30, 7:45 a. m., 12:00, 12:30, 1.45, 2:30, 3:30, 3:30, 6:30, 3:30 m.; Fair Uaks, S 3:56 a. m.

d, daily; S. Sunday only; other trains, except Sinday.

Sundar, JOSEPH WOOD, General Manager, E. A. FOED, General Passenger Agent Address, Phusburg, Va.



D. m. 11:10 and 3:20 D. m. 11:10 and 3:20 For Mt. Fleasant, 55:30 a. m. and 17:23 a. m. and 10 and 41:00 p. m. For Wasnington, Pa., 5:05, 49:30 a. m., 7:33, 5:39 and 7:45 and 11:55 p. m. For Wheeling, 5:03, 29:35 a. m., 7:35, 7:43 and 11:55 p. m. For Wheeling, "cold, 19th a. m., "185, 7:41 and illiss p. m. For Cincinnati and St. Louis, "800 a. m., Tre

For Cincinnati and St. Louis, "866 a. m., 17:45 p. m.
For Cincinnati, Hi-55 p. m.
For Columbus, "8:08 a. m., 7:45 and Hi-35 p. m.
For Newark, "8:08 a. m., 7:45 and Hi-35 p. m.
For Newark, "8:08 a. m., 7:45 and Hi-35 p. m.
For Chicago, "8:08 and 7:46 p. m.
Trains arrive from New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, "8:45 a. m., "9:29 p.
m. From Columbus, Cheinnati and Chicago, "8:55 a. m., "9:09 p. m. From Wheeling, "8:55 a. m., 5:09, 7:00 p. m.
Parlor and siceping ears to Baltimore, Washington, Cheinnati and Chicage,
"Daily, Hally excapt Sunday, Sunday only, Sturday only, "Daily except Saturday."
The Pittsburg Transfer Company will calt for and check baggage from hotels and residences upon orders letted B. & O. tieset office, corner Fitth ave, and Wood st., or 401 and 639 Smithlield street. J. T. ODELL, CHAS. O. SCULL, General Manager. Gen. Pass. Agent

General Manager. Gen. Pass. Aroul.

A LLEGHENY VALLEY EAILBOAD—
A Trains leave Unity station (Eastern Standard time): East Brady Ac., 625 a. m.; Nisgara Ex., daily, 8:15 a. m. (Arriving at Buffalo at 5:55 P. M.; Kittanning Ac., 9:00 a. m.; Hulton Ac., 10:10 a. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 12:05 p. m.; Gill City and DuBois Express, 1:30 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 3:50 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 3:55 p. m.; Briebourn Ex., 6:55 p. m.; Hutton Ac., 3:50 p. m.; Ricebourn Ex., 6:50 p. m.; Hutton Ac., 3:50 p. m.; Buffalo Ex., daily, 8:45 p. m. (Arriving at Buffalo 7:26 A. M.); Hulton Ac., 9:40 p. m.; Valley Camp Ac., 1:30 p. m.; Church Trains—Emlenton, 9a. m.; Kittanning, 12:50 p. m.; Braeburn, 9:40 p. m. Pullman Farlor Cars on day trrins and Steeping Car on night trains between Pittsburg and Roffalo, JAS, P. ANDERSON, G. T. Agt.; DAVID MCCARGO, Gen. Sup.

DAVID MCCARGO, Gen. Sup.

DITTSHURG AND LAKE ERIE HAILROAD COMPANY. Schedule in effect December 14. 1690. Central time. P. & L. E. R. E. DEFART-For Clevelant. (130, '8500 a, m., '153, '453, '9545 p, m. For Clevelant. (130, '8500 a, m., '153, '453, '9545 p, m. For Budalo, 1693, a, m., '153, '955 p, m. For Budalo, 1693, a, m., '153, '955 p, m. For Salamanca, '8500 a, m., '153 p, m. For Youngstown and New Castle, '473, '8500, 10:09 a, m., '153, '473, '9545 p, m. For Beaver Falls, '423, '473, '9545 p, m. For Beaver Falls, '424, '4745, '4753, '4750, '875 5 p. m. For Espien and Beechmont, 7:30 a.
2 1:55 p. m.
2 1:55 p. m.
3 1:55 p. m. From Manadeid, 7:32, 11:30
m., 3:55 p. m. From Beechmont, 7:32, 11:30 m. P. McK. & Y. R. R. — DEPART—For New Ha-ren, 10:10, 1::02 n. m., 2::06 p. m. For West New-ton, 17::03, 10:10 a. m., 2:06 p. m. For West New-Jon, 17::03, 10:10 a. m., 2:00, 2::52 p. m. Arrive—From New Haven, 2::06 a. m., 4::10, p. m. From West Newton, 5:13, 2::00 a. m., p. m. From 14-19 p. m. For McKeesport, Elfrabeth, Monongabela City For McKeesport, Elfrabeth, Monongabela City and Belle Vernon, 6-4, 77-20, 11:30 a.m., 13:30, and Belle Vernon, 6-4, 77-20, 11:30 a.m., 13:30, and 14:30 a.m., 13:30, a.m. and Belle Vernon, 6:41, 17:40, 11:30 a.m., 13:30 13:50 p. m. From Belle Vernon, Mononcatieta City, Eliza beth and Moneesport, 7:44, 19:10 a. m., 12:40, 14:10

PITTSBURG AND CASTLE SHANNON R. Winter Time Table. On and after March a 1890, until further notice, trains will run as follows on every day, except Sunday. Eastern slaw and time: Leaving Pittsburg—623 a. m., 7:39 m., 8:39 a. m., 9:36 a. m., 11:30 a. m., 1:40 p. m. 2:40 p. m., 5:50 p. m., 5:50 p. m., 6:50 p. m., 9:30 a. m. 11:30 p. m., 2:30 p. m. 11:30 p. m., 2:30 p. m. 3:30 p. 3:30 DITISBURG AND CASTLE SHANNON R. R.

Daily. Sundays only. City Ticket Office. Go Smithfield Street.