

AN ECONOMIC FLOP. Senator Cockrell Runs Counter to All His Congressional Utterances on RUINOUS EXTRAVAGANCE.

While Denouncing the Last Congress, He Hedges on the Next.

WHOSE POSSIBLE EXPENDITURES He is Seeking to Apologize for Thus Early in the Season.

ILLY INFORMED ON DEPARTMENT WORK

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, March 22.—A good deal of amusement is excited by a communication to the press by Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, upon the subject of appropriations.

Cockrell is one of the most fanatical members of the Senate on the question of economy. He always proceeds on the theory that economy is to be had by the public instead of expending it for great projects conducive to the general benefit.

During the last Congress the Senator had his hands constantly untied to the right, a favorite posture of more than one Senator, in public utterances, and the extravagance of the Senate did not ring into a speech upon any and all subjects a denunciation of the reckless and ruinous extravagance of the party of the majority in Congress.

Directly contrary to his Congressional utterances, the communication published to-day "hedges" in the most amusing manner against the possible appropriations of the next Congress with its enormous Democratic majority in the House, exceeding the extravagant Republican Congress.

An Excess of \$170,000,000. Mr. Cockrell asserts that the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress exceed those of the Fifty-second by \$170,000,000, that of this he admits \$110,000,000 is devoted to pensions, and that possibly even this enormous sum will be insufficient to pay what will be due under the law.

With this exception, the Senator declares that no important appropriation of the Fifty-first exceeds to an important degree the appropriation for a similar purpose of the previous Congress, and that the excess appropriations are confined to a number of the small and comparatively insignificant appropriations.

Looking carefully over the work of the last Congress and into the possible demands of the next, Senator Cockrell is forced to the conclusion that the appropriations of the coming one will necessarily be larger, and that the excess of the last Congress is a very extraordinary conclusion for a great Senator, whose skill in trade in the last Congress was a denunciation of extravagant, dishonest and unnecessary appropriations.

All depends on the Tariff. Senator Cockrell says: "On account of the law enacted and continuing in full force, I do not see how any very great reductions from the appropriations of the Fifty-first Congress can be made. Whether the revenue of the Government will be increased or diminished by the tariff law of October, 1890, remains to be determined. Until the business of the country settles down under the new tariff law to something like a steady basis, no reasonable estimate of revenue can be made. At the same time it is impossible to predict, with any degree of certainty, how much money will be required for the needs of the Government."

"All predictions, therefore, as to the appropriations to be made by the next Congress are of necessarily a very uncertain nature. It is certain that the House of Representatives, with its large Democratic majority, will refuse to consent to the waste and extravagant expenditure of money that no one can make at this time a fair comparison between the aggregate appropriations, which may be required to be made during the Fifty-second Congress, and those made during the Fifty-first Congress. The work of many of the departments of the Government is so far in arrears that there is no means of ascertaining its status with certainty."

Advocating Business Methods. "This should not be. I believe that it would be economy in the end for the Government to bring the business of its departments up to date in the shortest possible space of time. This could be done without any additional expenditure, I am quite confident. There is no reason why the business of the Government should not be conducted like the business of any great commercial establishment, and such work of the departments be completed within the year."

The concluding paragraph shows that the Senator is not thoroughly in earnest in the machinery of the various departments. In many instances the very nature of the work precludes its conclusion. The amount of necessary work within the year in three-fourths of the offices is impossible, as the clerical force is insufficient either from lack of numbers or inefficiency. Notwithstanding the fact that the various departments, Congressmen are so besieged by constituents for Government positions, that by one means or another they get in a great number of merely political favorites, who, feeling that they are put there by political influence, believe the same power will keep them there, and therefore their work is meager and inefficient.

Clief Forces Too Small. Chief divisions and other outside the classified service are almost invariably of this nature of appointment, and Mr. Cockrell was so efficient in his office in this direction as any Democrat in the country during the Cleveland administration. But in many cases the Government has no right of a clerical force, which, though individually efficient, can by no possibility keep up with the current work. Only a sufficient number can be secured to do the work by every one working every day, full time, and no allowances being made for sickness, necessary absence, or absence on the 20 days' annual vacation allowed to all clerks of the classified service.

Frantic appeals have been made year after year by heads of bureaus, both under Democratic and Republican administrations, for an increase of force in nearly all of the bureaus, yet the demand has been met by Congress with a refusal to consider every instance, though the work of the bureaus may have been doubled on account of the growth of the country and increased activity of Government departments. Consequently the public accounts are greatly behind in many of the bureaus, and yet Mr. Cockrell seems to believe it can be kept up without increase of expense. LITTONS.

A SENSATION BREWING, In Which a United States Senator Figures Somewhat Unfavorably.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.) WASHINGTON, March 22.—"I think I have reason to know," said a very prominent lawyer of the District to-day to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH, "that the scandal-loving public may soon be rolling under its tongue a very sensational divorce suit, in which a person of no little distinction than a gentleman, has been for many years a Senator."

It is the charge is, or will be, adultery, and that the Senator is not far one side or the other of three-score years of age. Briefly, the case stands just this way: The Senator keeps up two complete establishments. In one is his wife and children; in the other a beautiful woman, with whom the Senator became infatuated some months ago. Demands have been made by the wife for the breaking up of establishment No. 2, which have not yet been complied with. A divorce suit is imminent, though the wife is willing to suffer a great deal to avoid a scandal which would humiliate her children.

A THIRD PARTY BORN In the Bay State That Its Leaders Say Will Shake Things Up FOR BOTH POLITICAL PARTIES.

Old Labor Party in a New Form and a Farmers' Alliance Adjunct.

THE OBJECTS OF THE NEW MOVEMENT

A RELIGIOUS EVENT IN JAPAN OF NO SMALL IMPORTANCE.

The Native Presbyterian Church Changes the Time-Tried Doctrines of the Denomination—They Believe Western Nations Have Not the Correct Conception of Christianity.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Many strange things have come out of the East, but probably few events that have occurred during the last decade are likely to impress the thinking minds of our own civilization more deeply than the fact set out in an official report to the Department of State by the late United States Minister to Japan, General Sewell, that, after deliberation, the native Presbyterian Church in that country has seen fit to recast the time-tried doctrines of the Presbyterian Church, and even to make additions to the sacred Apostolic Creed.

A committee, composed of judicious and religiously true, was empowered to report such changes and modifications in the Articles of Faith as would afford a maximum latitude to the progressive school of Japanese, with a minimum disturbance of ancient landmarks. The committee in its report recommended the substitution of the twenty-fourth article of faith of the English Presbyterian Church for those of Dr. Hodge and Heidelberg, then in force. The change failed to meet the demands of the progressive Japanese, and the report was rejected.

After rejecting these modifications, the synod which met last November prepared and adopted a standard of faith expressive of strict Japanese Christian opinion. An addition was made to the Apostles' Creed by the insertion of a clause, in the following words, as a preamble to the creed:

"The Lord Jesus Christ, who was worshiped as God, the only begotten Son of God, for us men and for our salvation was made man and suffered death for the redemption of the world, and all who are one with Him by faith are pardoned and accounted righteous; and faith is a gift of God, and without His grace man being dead in sin, cannot enter the kingdom of God. By His promise and inspiration, He, speaking in the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments, is the supreme and infallible Judge in things pertaining unto faith and living. From these Holy Scriptures the ancient Church of Christ drew its confession, and, holding the faith once delivered to the saints, join in that confession, with praise and thanksgiving."

Minister Sewell's report says that to these changes in the creed the American and European members of the synod assented, and the new creed was formulated and promulgated. He further says that it is a frequent and common claim made by native Christians converts that the spirit and meaning of Christianity is broader and more universal scope has never been properly comprehended among Western nations, and is solely to advance their interests through legislation.

The time has come when such a party must be formed, and the time has come when the political party is being organized. It will seek to secure legislative enactment for the benefit of the industrial classes only. Neither the Republican nor the Democratic party is inclined to give any heed to the demands of the laboring people, unless they are forced to do so.

On experience at the State House this winter has determined us to form the third party. We shall seek support from both parties. We shall bring into the third party the Republicans and Democrats who all others who favor legislation for the masses other than the classes.

It will drive into the ranks the capitalists and monopolists and their sympathizers. The line between the classes and the masses will thus be closely drawn, and we shall be enabled to determine whether or not intelligence, industry and justice are to predominate in this Republic.

Leading Politicians in Sympathy. "The movement has had a phenomenal growth, and its weight has already been felt by the men who are now sitting under the political dome. Many of the leading politicians of this State, regardless of party affiliation, are in active sympathy with our objects, and more than a score of them are members of the Alliance. It would not be judicious to name who they are at this time. The character and standing of these men is unquestionable, and it will be impossible for them to recede from their present position.

"We do not intend in the next election to nominate an entire independent ticket unless it is forced upon us, and we can in no way secure the enactment of laws in behalf of the producers. It will, without doubt, lead to the nomination of a complete ticket by the party which we shall have a thorough and strong political organization effected.

Organized in Every City. "One of our methods for effectively advancing the cause of labor is to divide the entire State up into political districts, every one in a city will be made a district and an organizing or campaign committee will be placed in every district. We believe that the key note has been struck and that the producers are about to inaugurate a movement in their own behalf that will make monopolistic legislation impossible.

"Not the least significant feature of the movement is the number of politicians who are even now hastening to express sympathy with the cause. Some of these men are officeholders. They are now members of the two old parties. Although it is proposed to co-operate with the Farmers' Alliance, yet our movement differs somewhat from the Western movement, inasmuch as it is organized secretly, and is not to be known to the public, and all of our work is done publicly."

A WILD CRY OF FIRE Causes a Panic in an Opera House, Resulting in Many People Being Hurt.

SPRINGFIELD, O., March 22.—A panic that came near resulting in several fatalities occurred to-night at a union religious meeting in the Grand Opera House, conducted by the Rev. Mr. A. Barnes. Miss Anna Berry, occupying a seat in the parquette of the house, was overcome by heat and fainted. The house was crowded, over 2,000 people being present, and there was a rush to her aid.

Some one in the gallery foolishly or ignorantly yelled "Fire." There was a tremendous rush for the doors from all parts of the house, people struggling as if mad and fought like tigers to reach the outside. The managers made a rush for the main entrance, and there by main force kept the people back. At this point the choir at the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Barnes started up "Nearer My God to Thee." This had the effect and a terrible disaster was averted. A score or more persons were badly bruised.

SEIZED BY THE SHERIFF. A Kansas City Book Store in Rather a Bad Way.

KANSAS CITY, March 22.—The stock of M. H. Dickson & Co., book dealers and stationers of this city, the largest concern of the kind west of the Mississippi river, was taken possession of to-night by the Sheriff under a chattel mortgage held by the Union National Bank.

The assets of the company are believed to be about \$100,000. The liabilities cannot be ascertained, but they are thought to be comparatively small.

CAUGHT AND CAGED. AFTER MANY YEARS Emma Adams Finds Her Mother in the Indiana Penitentiary.

TEARFUL MEETING BETWEEN THEM Mrs. Adams Sent to Prison for Life for Poisoning Her Husband.

PARDONED AT LAST BY GOVERNOR HOVEY

INDIANAPOLIS, March 22.—A remarkable meeting after 20 years separation occurred at the city prison here yesterday between a mother and her daughter, a resident of St. Louis. In January, 1870, Mary A. Adams was tried in the Jennings County Court on the charge of poisoning her husband. She was sent to the woman's prison to serve a life sentence, and in a few hours her mother and her daughter, several years by a previous marriage, and one of these was Emma, who at the time her mother was convicted was 5 years old. She was adopted by a family of her father's friends, and grew to womanhood without knowledge of her parents, regarding both as dead. In time she married, and made her home in St. Louis.

A few days ago she returned to this State to attend the funeral of a sister in Bartholomew county, and there she learned her mother's fate. Without delay Emma came to this city, and went direct to the woman's prison, where she asked to see Mrs. Adams. A woman, with sorrow marked on every feature of her face, led her to the cell pointed out to her. Emma, stifling her emotion, approached the prisoner, and with trembling voice, asked: "Are you Mrs. Adams?"

"Yes," replied the prisoner. "But who are you?" "I am Emma, mother—your little Emma. Don't you remember me?"

In an instant they were clasped in each other's arms. The sobbing of the two women deeply affected all who witnessed the scene. The mother continually patted the daughter on the shoulder, exclaiming: "Oh, my Emma, my little baby girl!" After the meeting the daughter went at once to Governor Hovey, and, throwing herself on her knees, prayed for her mother's pardon. To her joy, she learned her prayer had been granted. Mrs. Adams had been in prison for a long time, and had been long pending, and the night before the Governor had decided to issue the order for the woman's release.

In the afternoon Mrs. Adams became a free woman and left last evening for St. Louis, where she will have a home with her daughter. The pending petition for pardon had been signed by county officials and the judges who tried the case, the prosecutors and other influential citizens, among them the late Judge Berkshire, of the Supreme bench. There had always been a doubt about the justice of the verdict.

AFTER A DEEPER CHANNEL. Senator Farwell's Scheme to Improve the Brazos River.

HOUSTON, March 22.—Senator Farwell and Congressman Abner Taylor, of Chicago, arrived in the city to-night on their way to the mouth of the Brazos river, where the Brazos River Channel and Dock Company, in which they are interested largely, is constructing jetties across the bar for deep water. The jetties are not now complete, and the object of their visit is to make an inspection of the work and verify reports, preparatory to deciding upon completing the work.

A reporter called on Senator Farwell and learned that the completion of the work would cost less than \$100,000, and that it is an emergency fund to be raised to get the benefit of the June rise in the river, which he was sure would result in their getting between 20 and 25 feet of water over the bar.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES. The \$250,000 Emergency Fund Can Now Be Drawn Upon.

VICKSBURG, March 22.—The Government steamer Mississippi with the Mississippi River Commission on board, left for New Orleans at 3 P. M. The Commission was joined at Vicksburg by Capt. C. F. Palmyre and Captain C. McD. Townsend. Lieutenant John Mills joined them here. General Conatuck received official information here by telegraph by the War Department that the allotment of \$250,000 in an emergency fund to be raised by the United States engineers in charge of the Mississippi river work from Memphis to New Orleans had been approved, and that amount would be available at once. Information to-night from the break in the levee at Concord in East Carroll parish is that it is widening rapidly, and at 8 o'clock this evening it was reported to be about 500 feet wide and 15 feet deep.

AWAITING INVESTIGATION. Locked Up on Relating an Attempt at Burglary by an Unknown Man.

Detective Korman, of Allegheny, locked up a man named James Brown early yesterday morning. For a man who had planned the burglary of a well-known young lady, who was walking through Clark street, she was knocked down by two tramps. Highway robbery is supposed to have been the object. Miss Hollingsworth screamed so lustily that the two tramps, who were her assailants, made their escape. Two men gave chase, but were unable to catch the robbers. Miss Hollingsworth received some scratches in the face, and the blow she got made her nose bleed.

Shortly afterward the same two tramps assaulted Edward Carroll, a grocer, and knocked him down. Carroll yelled and the policeman on the beat gave chase and captured one of the assailants, who proved to be a well-known crook named Nathan Rogers. Rogers was recently released from State prison, where he had been serving time for a similar offense. It is believed to be one of the assistants of Mr. Hollingsworth. The other man was not apprehended.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRUFS. A Well-Known Young Lady and a Grocer Assaulted on the Street.

PATERSON, N. J., March 22.—Miss Lydia Hollingsworth, a well-known young lady, who was walking through Clark street, she was knocked down by two tramps. Highway robbery is supposed to have been the object. Miss Hollingsworth screamed so lustily that the two tramps, who were her assailants, made their escape. Two men gave chase, but were unable to catch the robbers. Miss Hollingsworth received some scratches in the face, and the blow she got made her nose bleed.

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THE NEBRASKA DEADLOCK. The Three Parties Still Stagnantly Fight Over the Freight Rate Bill.

LINCOLN, March 22.—There is no change in the Senatorial deadlock, and no new developments regarding the missing man Taylor. Members of the Nebraska Senate are sleeping and dining-room, and if weary of their self-imposed imprisonment make no outward manifestation or complaint.

To-morrow the Republicans and Democrats will make overtures to the Independents in the way of a proposed compromise to the objectionable maximum freight rate bill, pledging themselves to aid in the passage of a measure demanded by the people, but less harsh in its restrictions than one now pending. Indications warrant the belief, however, that it will not be accepted. But a few more days of the session remain in the Senate and one in the House. Not a single State appropriation bill has been passed.

EARLY MORNING SCENES AND TALKS FROM THE LOCKUP.

The Murderer Thomas Marshall Stray—Murphy Did Not Run Until After Eighteen Shots Were Fired—Much Sympathy Expressed for Cora Wyatt.

FITZSIMMONS RESTS EASY.

At 1 o'clock this morning Fitzsimmons was released and said his wound was not hurting him much. The crowds had also become quiet. He was asked which of the two detectives was the braver man, to which he said:

"They were both brave. Murphy did not run until after his ammunition was used. There were 18 shots fired during the fight. I did not follow Murphy a step."

He then told a story about not getting to the house until about 1 o'clock last night, but it was deemed improbable by the officers, as he was being watched the house all day. He was asked about his past life, but he refused to talk. He also stated that he could have shot the officers that arrested him, but he did not want to. Officer McAllister, however, says that he would have shot him if he had been covered before the man had a chance to make a move. Officer McAllister rightly claims that the honor of the arrest falls to him. Officer O'Brien, however, also admits that Fitzsimmons was the coolest and bravest man he ever met.

Much sympathy is felt for Mrs. Charles Clark and her sister, Cora Wyatt, who are also in the lockup with the others. Mrs. Wyatt is believed to be perfectly innocent. She is a handsome girl, not very tall but of medium heavy build. Sitting in the lockup among the other prisoners, she looks like a young and well-dressed woman, and sits in conversation with her husband most of the time and feels very bad about the whole affair. She says Fitzsimmons roomed with them for a long time, but she never heard him speak of a wife. The Clark family are very respectable and old residents of Homestead. He is a machinist in Caracacy, Phipps & Co.'s work shop in the way of weapons was found on him.

FEARFUL OF SUICIDE. Jail Officials Carefully Guarding the Woman in This Cell.

When Lucy Fitzsimmons was placed in a jail cell last night she acted in such a strange manner that Assistant Warden Seifeld feared she contemplated suicide. In pursuance of this idea special precautions were taken to have her cell carefully watched all night.

Detective Murphy All Right. Detective Murphy was resting easily yesterday, and his injuries are not considered dangerous. He has four bullet wounds on his body, but they are all on the surface, and his physicians say he will be out again soon.

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THE WEATHER. FOR WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, WEST VIRGINIA AND OHIO: FAIR, EXCEPT LIGHT RAIN ON LAKE ONTARIO, SLIGHTLY WARMER; VARIABLE WINDS.

PITTSBURG, March 22. The United States Signal Service officer in this city furnishes the following:

Time: 8:00 P. M. Ther. 42. Max. temp. 47. Min. temp. 37. Wind: S.W. 10. Rain: 0.00. Fog: 0.00. Clouds: 100.00. Humidity: 75.00. Barometer: 30.00. Direction: S.W. Force: 10.00. State: Fair. Wind: S.W. Force: 10.00. State: Fair.

SPECIAL WEATHER BULLETIN. A Storm With Rain and High Wind Traveling Up From Texas.

The storm center moved southeast yesterday and was central last night on the Virginia coast. The storm will probably pass off the coast to-day, when the winds should become light from the northwest. Rain was falling yesterday in the Ohio Valley, lake regions, and all the States on the coast, except Florida. The fall was generally light. The storm north of Montana on Saturday was in Minnesota, with slight energy. A third storm, with rain and high winds, was moving East from Texas and should cause rain in the lower Mississippi Valley to-day. To-day promises to be rainy, with a chance of clearing in the latter part of the day; slight change in temperature. Tuesday fair, cool.

River Telegrams. (SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE DISPATCH.) MOBANTOWN—River 7 feet 6 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy and mild. WASHINGTON—River 10 feet 6 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy and mild. BROWNVILLE—River 10 feet 6 inches and stationary. Weather cloudy and mild. LITTLEVILLE—River 11 feet in canal, 11.2 feet on falls and 29 1/2 feet in pool. CINCINNATI—River 21 feet 1 inch and falling. Cloudy and cool.

THE BEST CHEW. TICKLER PLUG TOBACCO!

The best chew on earth. Try it and be convinced. We have thousands of testimonials recommending it as the best plug in the market. Take a chew of the celebrated Tickler, and it is a sure cure for dyspepsia, and makes a man feel ten years younger after having used it.

L. Goldsmith, Bro. & Co., Leading Jobbers in Tobacco, Cigars, Etc., 705 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURG, PA.

KLEIN'S DUQUESNE RYE WHISKY.

The finest and most palatable Rye Whisky in the market at \$1 per full quart; guaranteed absolutely pure. Sent for sample catalog and price list of all kinds of liquors to MAX KLEIN, 82 Federal st., Allegheny, Pa. 1025-2072.

Morris. ARTIST AND PHOTOGRAPHER, 16 SIXTH STREET, CINCINNATI, OH.

STEAMERS AND EXCURSIONS. WHITE STAR LINE. FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. Royal Mail Steamship Company. Majestic, Mon. 5 a m. Adriatic, Wed. 5 p m. Teutonic, April 5 a m. Britannic, April 11 a m. Olympic, April 17 a m. Titanic, April 23 a m. From Liverpool to New York, via Queenstown, 10 days. From New York to Liverpool, via Queenstown, 10 days. Second class on down passage. Single rates 50 cents and upward. Return rates 90 cents and upward. Cabin rates on favorable terms. Steerage, 25 cents. White Star drafts payable on demand in all the principal banks throughout Great Britain. Apply to J. H. BROWN, 100 Broadway, New York. J. J. McGUIRE, 100 Broadway, New York. J. J. McGUIRE, 100 Broadway, New York.

ANCHOR LINE. UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Liverpool & London. FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY. Cabin Passage, \$5 to \$10, according to location of destination. Excursion, \$6 to \$8. Steerage, \$2 to \$3. From New York to Southampton, 7 days. From Southampton to Bremen, 21 or 26 hours. From Bremen to London, 24 hours. From London to Liverpool, 24 hours. From Liverpool to Glasgow, 24 hours. From Glasgow to London, 24 hours. From London to New York, 7 days. The steamers are well known for their speed, comfort and fine European table d'hôte.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD S. S. CO. Fast Line of Express Steamers. New York to Southampton, Bremen, Havre, Antwerp, London, Liverpool, Glasgow, London, New York. Sailing: April 1, 8, 15, 22, 29. From New York to Southampton, 7 days. From Southampton to Bremen, 21 or 26 hours. From Bremen to London, 24 hours. From London to Liverpool, 24 hours. From Liverpool to Glasgow, 24 hours. From Glasgow to London, 24 hours. From London to New York, 7 days. The steamers are well known for their speed, comfort and fine European table d'hôte.

STATE LINE. Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Dublin, Liverpool & London. FROM NEW YORK EVERY THURSDAY. Cabin Passage, \$5 to \$10, according to location of destination. Excursion, \$6 to \$8. Steerage, \$2 to \$3. From New York to Southampton, 7 days. From Southampton to Bremen, 21 or 26 hours. From Bremen to London, 24 hours. From London to Liverpool, 24 hours. From Liverpool to Glasgow, 24 hours. From Glasgow to London, 24 hours. From London to New York, 7 days. The steamers are well known for their speed, comfort and fine European table d'hôte.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO. General Agents, 412 Market Street, J. J. McGUIRE, Agent at Pittsburgh.

REMEMBER. THESE BOOTS, SHOES AND SLIPPERS, PERKS are all choice goods, rendered somewhat unsalable by damage from water only. Their wearing qualities are as good as ever.

APOLGY.—We fully appreciate the good nature of a generous public, and to all those who failed to gain admittance to our great Bargain Fire Sale during the past week with promptness and satisfaction, come any day this week and you will get prompt and careful attention, having now a complete force of competent salesmen and salesladies, numbering nearly 100. All goods warranted, with privilege to exchange.

LAIRD'S SHOE STORES, 433 WOOD ST. Wholesale Store, 515 Wood at MARKET STREET.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS. P. C. C. C. POPULAR CLOTHIERS.

\$8 Men's Suits. We are now showing a very fine line of Men's Spring Suits and Overcoats at \$8 each. These garments are new, fashionable, well-made goods, suitable for any man to wear. Only first-class fabrics used in the manufacture of them.

Our Boys' Suit Department is booming. We don't wait for trade. We make goods cheap and sell 'em quick. Boys' neat Cassimere Suits, in a variety of styles, at \$2 and \$2.50.

PITTSBURG COMBINATION CLOTHING COMPANY. A Storm With Rain and High Wind Traveling Up From Texas.

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