BUYERS AND RENTER

LOOK FOR BARGAINS

IN THE EVERY MORNING DISPATCH.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.

IN THE OPEN COURTS

All the Expected Curative Legislation Is to Be Placed in Operation.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME

By Which It Is Proposed to Collect for the Street Improvements Finished and

COMPLETE THE WORK UNDER WAY.

The Common Pleas Tribunal to Asses Damages and Benefits, the City Paying Balances and Costs.

FIXING WEAK PLACES IN THE CHARTER.

Attention Given and Remedies Asked for All of th Deficiencies Recently Pointed Out by the Eupreme Court,

THE ARGUMENTS OF MORELAND AND RODGERS

TRUOM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.

HARRISHURG, March 24 -The Pittsburg street bills were introduced to-day by Senator Flinn, and at once referred to the Judiclary General Committee. At 3 o'clock the committee met, when the bills were discussed by City Attorney W. C. Moreland. Mr. Moreland said that the recent decisions of the Supreme Court had completely wiped out the laws under which cities of the secand class had conducted their street improvements, and that it was necessary to be-

The legislation they asked for was of three kinds, curative, general and supplementary. The curative legislation consisted of two ollis, one relative to the grading, paving, macadamizing, and the other to the opening, widening and lengthening of streets. were for the purpose of providing a ne reassessment and collection of

soney due for improvements made oder the laws declared unconstitutional. Basis of the Curative Legislation.

E This curative legislation was based upon the Supreme Court's decision in the case of Black versus the City of Chester. The act of 1887, making seven classes of cities, had been decided unconstitutional, leaving future improvements is entitled, "An act Chester in a condition similar to that in Puttsburg at present.

In 1889 the Legislature passed a curative law, under which a case was appealed to the Supreme Court, and that body affirmed authorized, after passing an ordinance or his validity. These bills were within the letter and spirit of these laws and decisions, and were general applying to all cities which might be directly or indirectly inter-

second class, and provided for viewers, opened the doors of the courts to all, and threw a safeguard around the property holders by providing for the advertisement of every step taken.

Meeting the Court's Objections. The Supreme Court decision had been based on two main points-no concert of action between the city and the property holdproper powers and prerogatives and vesting them in a subordinate tribunal. This bill removes these difficulties.

The fourth was a municipal lien law. The Supreme Court had decided that lieus relating to a particular class of cities were unconstitutional. It is essential that there b yeaver to enforce these liens, and for this aurpose this general bill is introduced.

The fifth bill is supplementary to the city charter. In Whitney's appeal the Supreme Court had decided that all that was necessary was that the charter should specifically enumerate the powers conferred upon the various departments, which the bill did. Two other departments were created, the Supreme Court having decided that the Counmis could not do this, it being a legislative function. Mr. Moreland made a very clear presentation of the matter, concisely answering all interrogatories and meeting all obfeetions.

Rodgers Adds an Explanation.

He was followed by W. B. Rodgers, ex-City Solicitor of Allegheny, who thoroughly explained the situation and the legislation necessary. The curative bill to reassess and collect the amounts due for grading, paving, its, provides that whenever any city, bor-signed by the requisite number in interest, ough, township, or other municipal division of the State has by act, ordinance, or resolution authorized the grading, paying, dinance becomes null and void. This macadamizing, or otherwise improving of any street or alley, or the construction of any sewer, and work has been done, ma- the city, terials furnished, or private property taken, injured, or destroyed, and the acts of Assembly under which this was done have hour declared unconstitutional, or are so defective as to invalidate the mode of assessment upon property benefited to pay the costs, expenses and damages, authority shall be given for their levy, assessment and collection in the manner following:

Either party, the city or persons interested may at any time after the work has been done present a petition to the Court of Common Pleas setting forth the improvement, the costs, expenses and damages, and the fact that they have not been paid, and asking for the appointment of three freeholders to ascertain and determine them and to

Fairly and Ratably Assess the Same

upon the property benefited. At least 10 days' notice to all interested shall be given by order of the court of the day of hearing, by advermement in two newspapers and by hand bills mining the line of the proposed improvement, at which time, unless good objection is made thereto, three viewers shall be appointed, any two of whom shall have power to act, who the same manner of the time when they will hear all parties in interest. After the hearing and inspection of the improvement ther shall fix the damages to such property to un for such opening, widening, straightenme and extending taking into consideration the necutiar benefit, and after ascertaining the

amount of the damages cannot be found, the viewers shall find the excess of damages.
The viewers shall make full report, setting forth the damages and benefits in each case the names of the owners of each parcel of property. and what amount of damages are not assessed upon property peculiarly benefited thereby. Ten days' notice of the time of filing this re-port shall be given, the report to remain mean-

be designated in the notice.

An Opportunity to File Exceptions.

When filed it shall be approved risi and 20 days given for the filing of exceptions. If none are filed it shall be approved absolutely, but if any are filed the court shall speedily hear the same, and may confirm, set aside, change or modify the report, or refer it back to the same or another Board of Viewers, as may seem proper. Within 30 days after the final con-firmation, or the fixing of damages, any person

firmation, or the fixing of damages, any person interested may appeal, and on said appeal the amount of such damages shall at the demand of either party be determined by a jury according to the course of the common law. All costs of these proceedings, and any excess of damages, above the benefits, shall be paid out of the municipal treasury.

When the court has finally confirmed the report, or fixed the amounts of assessments, the benefits thus ascertained shall be due and payable to the treasurer within 30 days, and if not paid within that time shall them bear interest and be delivered to the City Solicitor or attorney to be collected by action of assumpsit or other due process of law. This act shall cover the ascertaining, levying and collection of the costs, expenses and damages of all improvements completed within two years preceding its approval, or now in process of completion, and when finished to assess and collect for the same.

In cases of appeal, should the appellants recover less damages than had been awarded, the court may then order and compel the municipal authorities to repay to the property owners assessed for benefits so much of their owners of their owners of their owners of their owners.

municipal authorities to repay to the property owners assessed for benefits so much of their assessments as were made by reason of said excess of damages. The Other Curative Measure.

The second curative bill is entitled "an act authorizing the ascertainment of damages in opening, widening, straightening and ex-tending of streets and alleys in cases where the local authorities have entered upon private property or filed bonds under unconstitutional or invalid laws, and providing for the ascertainment, levy and collection of benefits therefor." It provides that when an act or acts of Assembly under which a city. which a city, borough or township or other municipal division of this State has entered upon private property for the purpose of opening, widening, straightening and extending any street or alley, is declared un-constitutional or is so defective as to invalidate the mode of assessment of damages for private property taken and for benefits peculiarly accruing therefrom or either as contemplated by said acts, then the said municipality is authorized to assess and collect the benefits in manner as follows:

lect the benefits in manner as follows:

The municipality or interested person may any time within six months from the approval of this act petition the Court of Common Pleas to appoint three disinterested freeholders to assess damages. These viewers shall be appointed in the same manner as on the preceding bill, and have the same powers and proceed in a similar way as to notice of their meeting, hearings and report. Exceptions may be filed and appeals taken as on the former case. When the court has made its final decree confirming the report or fixing the assessment where exceptions have been filed, the report or decree shall be placed in the hands of the city solicitor or attorney, who shall collect the same and pay over to the parties damaged all assessments bearing interest 30 days after said final decree. Proceedings shall include the assessment of Proceedings shall include the assessment of damages and the levy and collection of all benefits on streets or alleys, the act or ordi-nance for which was passed within two years prior to the approval of this act,

Provision for Future Improvements. All other provisions are similar to those the first bill. The bill providing for relating to streets and sewers in cities of and class, providing for the making of public improvements and the assessment, collection and payment of the costs, damages joint resolution fixing the location, breadth or length, and after all damages for private property taken, injured or destroyed shall be paid or secured, to lay out and open streets and alleys, to widen, straighten alter, The third was a law to provide a method by which future improvements could be made. It was a general one for cities of the mize or otherwise improve the same, to establish or re-establish all grades, and to cause sewers and drains to be constructed in

any street or alley or through private prop-No ordinance for the grading, paving, curbing or macadamizing shall be passed except upon the petition of a majority in interest along the line of the proposed improvement, duly verified by the affidavit of a credible person that the petitioners are the tion between the city and the property hold-owners of a majority in interest, and no ors, and the wresting from the courts of their work shall be begun until 60 days after the approval of the ordinance, during which time any person interested may present a petition to court praying for an inquiry whether said petition to Councils had the requisite number of signers, the decision of

the court to be final and conclusive. Difference From the Former Act This provision differs from the act of 1880 in requiring the petition of a majority in in-terest instead of the owners of one-third of the property fronting or abutting on the street to be improved, and in allowing 60 days for objections to the sufficiency of the signers. Within 30 days after the approval of the ordinance notice of the proposed im provement shall be served on all property holders affected personally, or by leaving a copy with an adult member of the family at his residence, or if he be not known, by notice posted on the premises

Notice shall also be made in two or more daily newspapers once a week for three weeks, and by hand bills posted along the line of the proposed improvements. After this notice has been given all persons failing to present or join in such petition to court shall thereafter be precluded from disputing the fact of a majority in interest having properly signed the petition to Councils. At the expiration of 60 days, where no petition has been presented, or where the Court has considered it and ad-

Councils may proceed on the improvements. If the Court has decided that the petition was not properly signed, the orsection is entirely new. When the improvements have been completed, the city, or any person interested, may petition the Court of Common Pleas for the appointment of three disinterested view ers to determine the costs and expenses, and to fairly and ratably assess them upo property benefited and make report to the

The Appointment of the Viewers.

These viewers shall be appointed in the same manner, and after the same notice given, as are the viewers in the two bills given above. Their duties are practically the same, and their reports shall be acted upon in the same manner. Under the act 1889 there was a permanent Board of Viewers. This bill provides for the ap-pointment of three viewers in every case where a petition is presented, and if every property holder along the street petitioned. the Court might appoint a different board in each case, although it is probable that where the petitions all refer improvement and set forth the same facts.

but one board would be appointed. w Where the city was the petitioner, no action would likely be taken until the work was finished, in which case one board would be all that was necessary. The compensation of the viewers is fixed at \$5 per day. These shall also give not less than 10 days' notice in | viewers shall visit the improvement and personally inspect the same and also all properties near supposed to be damaged or benefited thereby. After a full inspection and hearing they shall ascertain and determine the total costs and expenses in cases of grading, paving, curbing or macadamizing, and the total damages and expenses in cases total damages shall fairly and ratably assess of construction of sewers, and shall fairly the same upon the properties benefited, but not in any case to exceed the benefit peculiarly resulting from such improvement. If property peculiarly benefited to the full improvement, nor in case of sewer shall any

assessments of benefits be made in property not within the watershed of such sewer. One of the Changes Made.

If property peculiarly benefited to the full amount of the costs, expenses and damages cannot be found, they shall find the excess of costs, damages and expenses. Under the old law the Department of Public Works furnished a statement of the cost and exwhile for inspection or exception at a place to pense of improvement to the Board of View-ers, who thereupon, after having given five days' notice by bandbills, proceeded to as-certain the costs, expense and damages and assess the amount upon the property bene-fited.

Court had powers similar to those given in

The costs, damages and expenses incurred or likely to be incurred by reason of the opening, widening, straightening or extending of any street or alley shall be ascertained, assessed and paid in the same manner as in the case of sewers, and the peti-tion for viewers may be presented by the city or any party interested. In case of no appeal to the Supreme Court, the report of the viewers, or the assessments as fixed by the court where exceptions have been filed and determined, shall be certified by the Prothonotary to the City Solicitor to collect the assessments and pay the damages.

The Provisions for Collection. He shall give three weeks' notice in two daily papers that if they are not paid within 30 days he will proceed to collect the same and pay the damages to the parties entitled thereto. Under the act of 1889, the proceed-ings were similar to those given above in the case of improvements for grading, pav-ing, etc. All damages sustained by the es-tablishment or re-establishment of the grade of a street or alley shall be paid by the city, and in case of a failure to agree with the persons damaged, such damages shall be as certained and assessed as in the case of

No street or alley shall be vacated unless upon petition signed by a majority of the owners of property in interest fronting or abutting thereon, verified by affidavit, and the proceedings shall be the same as in the case of the grading or paving or macada-mizing of a street, which has been given above, and the costs, expenses and damages shall be ascertained, assessed, collected and paid as in the case of the opening, widening, straightening or extending of streets and alleys. Under the law of 1889 the petition of the owners of one-half the property

street or alley, and may require the owners of property abutting on any streets directed to be graded or paved, to pave the foot or sidewalk, and upon their failure to do so within 30 days, the Chief of the Department of Public Works may cause the same to be done, the costs and expenses therefore to be by him certified to the City Solicitor, who

One Week's Notice of an Ordinance. When the sidewalk shall have been laid at the time of the paving and curbing of a street, and forms a part of the improve-ment, the cost and expenses shall be assessed and collected as part of the total amount. No ordinance for any improvement shall be finally acted upon by both branches of Councils until at least one week after its presentation and publication. No street or alley shall be entered upon, over or under, used or occupied by any person or corpora-tion for any purpose without the authority of Councils, and when granted, the Councils shall have authority to impose such reasonable regulations with regard to public convenience and safety as they shall deem

shall be a lien upon the property assessed from the date of the final confirmation of the viewers' report, or the decree of the court, where exceptions to the report have been filed and determined, and if filed in the office of the Prothonotary within six mouths

until fully paid and satisfied. Manner of Dealing With Delinquents This lien when filed shall be proceeded upon for collection by writ of scire facias, returnable to the monthly or other return day, and shall be served upon the owner or reputed owner of the property personall or by leaving a copy with an adult member of his family at least ten days before the return day. If he cannot be found or has no dwelling in the county, the Sheriff shall return the writ nihil whereupon an alias sire facias may issue, to be served by notice

from the entry of such judgment,

Patching Up the City Charter. ormal enumeration of the duties of the de

The Department of Libraries is given omplete control of all public libraries and the buildings, houses, grounds, goods and chattels connected therewith or appertain-ing thereto. The Councils shall by ordinance provide for the carrying into effect of this act by the election of the heads of departments, whose term shall be for four years, and all public officers chosen by Councils or any committee thereof shall hold office for the same term of four years. Councils shall fix salaries, the number and grade of assistants, superintendents, emloyes, clerks and their salaries. Provided that the section shall not apply to any head of department or officer until the end of his

term. Issuing Certificates of Indebtedness

Taken in the Matter.

Upon their report being approved by Coun cils, notice was given for three days in the newspapers authorized to do the city print-ing, and their action was final and conclusive, unless within ten days persons interested petitioned the Court of Common Pleas setting forth their objections, whereupon the

in interest was required.

The Councils may direct by ordinance the construction of boardwalks on any unpaved shall collect the same with interest.

To carry out the purposes of this act, the power of eminent domain is conferred upon cities of the second class.

The bill 31, creating and regulating heretofore or hereafter a final assessment shall have been made for the costs, damages, and expenses of grading, paving, macadam izing or otherwise improving any street, lane, or alley, or parts thereof, or the construction of any sewer or the opening, widening, straightening, extending or laying out of any street, lane or alley, or parts thereof, or the construction or laying of any boardwalks or sidewalks, the assessmen

after the final assessment shall remain a lieu

posted upon the premises, which posting shall be equivalent to service.

If no appearance is entered to the writ, judgment shall be entered for the debt, nterest and cost of the lien, but if entered the case shall be proceeded with in accord-ance with law. When final judgment is entered, a writ of levari facias may issue, apon which the sheriff shall sell the property, after advertisement in at least two ewananers for three weeks before the re turn day, the proceeds to be distributed in coordance with law. Any person aggrieved by any final judgment on any lien, may ave a writ of error to the Supreme Court which must be sued out within one year

The bill to amend the city charter, after a partments of Public Safety, Public Works and Charities, provides that there shall be two additional executive departments, to be called Department of Awards and Depart-ment of Libraries, the heads of which shall e chosen by City Councils, The Department of Awards is given the awarding of contracts and for supplies in all city departments, subject to the approval of both branches of City Councils, and the members thereof shall be chosen by City Councils.

The twenty-fourth section of the act fo the government of second-class cities, relating to the increase of indebtedness is amended to provide that any city may, without a vote of the qualified electors, issue certificates or evidences of indebtedness for work done or materials furnished for and on account of grading, paving or macadamizing roads, streets or alleys, and the con struction of sewers, heretofore or hereafter made, with the authority of the municipality, which certificates shall be issued for a period not exceeding three years, and shall bear legal interest and be negotiable. They may be cancelled by the city at any time on ten days' notice and the payment of Continued on Seventh Page.

CARNEGIE IS COMING

Early in April to Revive Interest in the Library Building.

HE THINKS IT NOW HIGH TIME That Active and Earnest Steps Should Be

NOT ERECTING ANY DWELLING HOUSES

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, March 24.-Mr. Andrew Carnegie was seen to-day in reference to the rumor that he was about to erect a quantity of buildings in Pittsburg for renting purposes. He said it is not his intention to erect any tenements in Pittsburg or anywhere else at present.

"You can say," said he, with a smile, "that Carnegie, the iron man, has no extra cash lying around with which to build tenements, and has no interest in such edifices there or elsewhere. There is one building I should like to see erected in Pittsburg, and I shall go to Pittsburg as soon after the first of the month as possible to see if the people of that city will not cooperate with me in the effort to get it started. I mean, of course, the Music Hall and Library. I want to see that building started before long and hope to revive enough interest in the project to accomplish my purpose. I will do my share if the people of Pittsburg will do theirs.

"No steps have been taken in the matter for some months and I think the time has come for decisive action on the part of the people who believe Pittsburg should have such an institution worthy of her greatness. I think the new Music Hall here in New York is just what Pittsburg needs, and I should like the people of that city who visit New York to go and see it. The building is not open to the public, but I have given orders that visitors from Pittsburg be admitted upon application. I hope that the people of Pittsburg will awake to the importance of having such a building, and my visit next month will be mainly for the purpose of arousing public sentiment in favor of inaugurating the work of building it. You may state for me that that is the only sort of proposed building I am at all

O'MALLEY IN THE TOILS.

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED IN THE BRIBERY CASE.

The Grand Jury Hearing Damaging Testimony Against the Detective-Threats and Attempts to Spirit Witnesses Away-The State's Advantage in Foiling Intimi

NEW ORLEANS, March 24.-The grand jury held another long session to-day, and from the witnesses examined it is evident that the body is getting into the bribery business. The coming sensation will doubtless be the indictment of a prominent party not heretofore mentioned in connection with

As telegraphed last night, O'Malley was indicted yesterday for being an accessory before the fact of attempting to bribe jurors. master's part in the transactions in which the prisoner figured. Detective Collins has told the secrets of O'Malley's office; anothe city detective kept constant watch of O'Mal ley's office and reported who entered, and O'Malley's doings have evidently been shad-

Many of the witnesses of the last few days have been surprised to find themselves called, and protested that they knew nothing until they got into the jury room. The sys-tem of espionage extended to the witnesses for the State. Some of them were threatened and the State also learned of efforts to spirit some away. The State has the advantage of knowing the relative importance of it witnesses, while the defense merely guessed at their knowledge. The methods of the defense were well known and thwarted at many steps, although the skill of O'Malley and his henchmen proved eminently successful, so far as the jurors were concerned O'Malley has not yet been brought back, although a capias has been issued, and it is not likely that he will be really sought for until the Grand Jury is through with the investigation.

SLAVERY IN NEW YORK. A Little Girl Kept in Bondage by the Con

sul General of Peru. PERCHAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH NEW YORK, March 24 .- A stout little girl of about 14 years, with swarthy skin and big, seal-brown eyes, came before Justice Divver in the Harlem Police Court this morning and told a remarkable story. She had been a slave in the family of Juan Quintana, Peru's Consul General here, for the last three years, she said. She was bought by the Consul General, several of her friends asserted, about three years ago, in Lima, Peru, for \$500, and was brought

to New York by him. She complained that she had led a most wretched life all this time, having been beaten repeatedly by Mrs. Quintana for petty offenses. Her troubles culminated Monday evening, when the child bore the marks of severe treatment. Her name, she said, was Maria Feborsia. Maria was given into the permanent care of Mr. Gerry's society, and the case went over until to-morrow morning for further in vestigation.

NOT ACCEPTABLE TO NICARAGUA.

The Sherman Canal Bill Thought to Be Con trary to Treaty. PANAMA, March 24.-Respecting the Nicaraguan Interoceanic Canal the Opin-

ion Nacional, of Leon, the largest city in the Republic, contained an article February 14, from which the following extracts are made: The "bill presented in the Senate of the

United States by Senator Sherman contains conditions which we believe cannot be ac cepted by Nicaragua, since they are contra-dictory to rights ceded in the Cardenas Menoca accory to rights ceded in the Cardenas Menocal canal contrast of April 24, 1887, and restrict the action of the Republic. The bill mentioned impliedly, at least, accepts the Zeledon Menocal contract, the validity of which has been energetically rejected by Nicaragua, and recognized by the Congress of the United States on February 10, 1889, It has already been said, but it is as well to repeat, that the legal existence in comary 10, 1888. It has already been said, but it is as well to repeat, that the legal existence in company of these two contracts is impossible, and, based on this fact, the Government of Nicaragua has issued protests and rejected the Zeledon Menocal contract on various occasions, and refuses to permit it being observed by

THAT BILLION VOTED AWAY.

Representative Dockery Gives a Statemen of the Appropriations of Congress. St. Louis, March 24.—The Republic has received from Congressman Dockery, of this office to-day against Lillian Eussell, in State, a comparative list of the appropria-

tions made by the Fiftieth and Fifty-first Congresses, furnished to him by the clerk of the Committee on Appropriations, showing a total of \$1,008,873,129 55 appropriated a total of \$1,008,873,129 55 appropriated by the last Congress, as against \$817,969,-859 80 voted by the preceding Cengress.

Mr. Dockery calls attention to the fact that the statement made by Chairman Cannon, of the Appropriation Committee, and telegraphed to the country about a week ago, shows a total of \$20,464,000 less than the above list, which he accounts for by saying that Mr. Cannon did not include in his statement \$2,236,000 for back pay and bounty to soldiers (as estimated by Secretary Windom), \$3,000,000 for sugar bounty and \$15,227,000, the amount carried by the direct tax bill.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1891---TWELVE

ORDER OF CO-OPERATION.

ARGUMENT HEARD FOR THE APPOINT-MENT OF A RECEIVER.

Three Hundred Members Who Wanted Their Interests Protected-The Question of Responsibility Is Yet to Be Decided in Philadelphia.

RPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, March 24 .- Argument n the case of the application of the Pittsburg branch of Universal Order of Co-oper ation took place to-day before Judge Butler, in the United States Circuit Court. It was the application made for the appointment of a receiver for the entire order in the United States.

Peter Boyd, counsel of the complainants. stated the point on which the motion was based. He said that he represented over 300 members, who desired to have their inerests protected. It was a matter which was far-reaching in its results, as the shoemaker, the tailor and the small merchant and mechanic had money invested in the concern. Mr. Boyd thought there must be a general collapse. The order had received over \$250,000 and money was coming in right long. The plan was that a member who would pay in \$30 and get two other members to join would, at the end of four months, re-

If he did not succeed in getting two other members he was fined \$30. But if he com-plied with the rules, at the end of four months, he still received \$70. Thus it was seen that if a man became a certificate holder and got two other members, there was \$90 received, while each of the members was to get \$100. How this, in the end, could result in anything but a collapse Mr.

Boyd could not see.
Mr. Heverin said that his clients wished to do nothing contrary to law, and would be pleased to have the Court pass upon the matters in dispute. As soon as the proceedings had been begun, counsel had advised the officers of the order to stop doing business until it was ascertained what the Court would direct. Money, however, still coming in all the time and of course they were holding onto that, Counsel would like the Judge to take the matter into consideration and to decide whether the wheels of the Association's machinery were stopped.

The Judge said that he was informed that

nothing had been done further than the filing of the bill and the entering of the appearance of Messrs. Heverin and Shakes-peare for the defendants. He said further that an answer should be put in so that all the facts would be before the Court, and then the question whether a receiver should be appointed could be passed

MUST SUPPORT HERSELF. n Outcast Child Sues Her Father in Vain

for Her Maintenance. ST. LOUIS, March 24.-The Court of decision. Frieda Huke, who will shortly attain her majority, and who has taken to the stage chorus as a means of support since her father, William Huke, thrust her

out of doors, sued her father in the Circuit Court to compel him to maintain her. The parent's demurrer to her petition wa sustained, and she appealed to the Court of Appeals. Judge Thompson writes the opin-ion, and holds that the child has no action against her father for maintenance. He says that by the common law of Eugland a father is not bound to support his infant child, in the sense that the obligation has any legal sanction.

BRIBERY CHARGES NOT SUSTAINED The California Assembly Adopts the Minor

ity Report of the Committee SACRAMENTO, March 24.—The Assembly to-day, by a vote of 40 to 21, 28 members be ing absent, adopted the minority report of the committee appointed to investigate the charges of accepting bribes for appointments to the San Francisco police force. which charges were made against Assembly men Edwards and Bruner, of Sacramento.

The report which exoperates Bruner, was concurred in by all, except the Democratic cluding Bledsoe, chairman of the investigating committee. The majority report finding Bruner guilty, having been pub lished by newspapers, was not read or printed in the journal.

BOTH WERE SUICIDES

The Coroner Renders a Verdict in the Cin-

cinnati Students' Case. CINCINNATI, March 24.-The Corone has just announced to-day his opinion in the case of Sallinger and Fraventhal, the two students of the Hebrew Union College, who were found in their rooms March 4, one dead, the other dying.

His judgment is that it was an unmistak-

able case of suicide on the part of both. He made a painstaking investigation on ac count of a theory advanced that one of the young men killed the other and then she

CAPTAIN COUCH TO BE AVENGED. His Slayer Found Gullty of Murder in th

First Degree, WICHITA, KAN., March 24.-The trial of J. C. Adams, charged with the murder of Captain Couch, the noted "Oklahoma boomer," was concluded to-day, the jury bringing in a verdict of murder in the first Sentence was reserved. The killing of Captain Couch

at Oklahoma City last fall. J. C. Adams ontested the Captain's claim to a portion of land, and during the dispute over it Adams killed Couch with a shot from Winchester rifle. NEW YORK'S GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

The Grant Monument May Be Helped Out by the Direct Tax. NEW YORK, March 24.-The Executive

Committee of the Grant Monument Association held a meeting this afternoon and passed resolutions asking the Legislature to appropriate \$500,000 of the State direct tax ecently refunded by the United States, for the purpose of erecting the monument to General Grant at Riverside Park. A committee to advance the plan sent to Albany.

Lillian Russell Must Pay Up. NEW YORK, March 24 .- Judgment for \$2,250 was entered at the County Clerk's FICTITIOUS MEMOIRS

the Great Talleyrand

FOR SOME POLITICAL PURPOSE.

PARIS, March 24.—The sensation of the hour here is the attack on the authenticity of the alleged memoirs of Charles Mauric de Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince of Benevento, by M. Aulard, Professor of French Revo lutionary history. Prof. Aulard believes that the greater portion of the memoirs as published are apochryphal, and his belief is indorsed by some of the best literary judges in France. He points out that the few chapters in which the light, eighteenth century touch of Talleyrand constantly recurs, differ entirely in style, train of thought, spirit and mental physiognomy

from six-sevenths of the rest of the work. Besides this the memoirs abound in glaring errors that Talleyrand could not possibly have committed. Thus the great Carnot is referred to almost with contempt and it is stated he underwent penal servitude at Cayenne. As a matter of fact he was neither there nor at any other penal colony in his life. What seems to be really the work of Talleyrand is the portrait of Philippe Egalite, seven pages of which the editor says is lost.

says is lost.

In the opinion of the learned professor the apochryphal chapters are the work of M. de Racourt, one of Talleyrand's executors, and that the seven pages lost were destroyed for political reasons. The Duc de Broglie, on being asked where the original MSS, was, returned a confused answer and doesn't remember that he ever auswer and doesn't remember that he ever possessed or saw it. Again, asks M. Aulard, if the real memoirs were the flat, colorless the most famous caterers of modern times, affair the present volumes turn out to be, why should Talleyrand have enjoined his heirs to publish them before 1864, and when that year came why was publication postponed for 26 years longer? M. Aulard de-clares that only a sight of the original will convince him that the present issue is he who first introduced the practice of sendgenuine.

RIOTERS ON TRIAL.

O'Brien, Dalton and Others, of Tipperar Fame, Before the Court at Cork. CORK, Murch 24.-The trial of Michael

mand of the police at Tipperary at the time of the trial. The transfer yesterday of Dillon and O'Brien from the Galway jail to the jail here is believed to have been connected with this case, as both these gentlemen will be called upon to give evidence in the pending trial, the rioting having occurred prior to their departure from Ireland during the

fred Illingworth, another English member of Parliament will also testify. Mr. Carson, Appeals to-day handed down an interesting in stating the case for the Crown, argued that it had been got up for political pur-poses. He declared that the presence of Mr. Morley at the time of the riot was due to

party aims. A NEW POSTAL SCHEME

The English Postmaster General Proposes Messenger and Telephone Service. LONDON, March 24.—Postmaster General Raikes, in speaking of his recent action in forbidding the establishment of a corps of messenger boys in this city by private parties, told a reporter who interviewed him to-day that if he had allowed the district messenger companies to carry out their pro posed plans they would seriously infringe upon the monopoly of the postal service, a

The Postmaster General imparted the in formation that he was engaged in the work of maturing a gigantic scheme for a nigh and day messenger call and telephone ser vice combined, and that this scheme was far beyond the dreams of the capacity of the companies which had hoped to establish

WORK ON THE WABASH.

Postpone the Detroit Line.

ond and stockholders, and to control the

the restriction of the adulteration of artiroting power of the securities.

It was further agreed that the proposed ficial manures and feeding stuffs, Mr. Chaplin having signified his intention of intro-Detroit and Chicago line be postponed until ducing a Government measure on the same he earnings of the road improve to such an subject. The deputation consisted of the

MAD MAY-DAY PLOTS Revolutionary Character Aimed to B Given the Holiday.

Italians in London Indignant IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. LONDON, March 24 .- A meeting of the Italians living here will be held in the Holbom Town Hall Thursday in order to pro-test against the lynching of their compatriots in New Orleans.

MADRID, March 24.-General J. W Foster, the special representative of the United States in the negotiations for a com-mercial treaty with Spain has arrived here and has already had a conference with the

Spain is suffering from a cold. In answe to inquiries to-night it was stated that His Majesty's illness is very slight. Tories and Unionists Out of the Race.

Palmed off on the Public as Those of

mallpox Breaks Out Near Queen Victoria's Country Resort.

PARNELL NOW WAITING UPON HEALY

IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1

that division. Their decision was received by the McCarthyins with loud cheers, M. VERDIER AND M. Pht. 1, OF GASTRO-

M. Potel became associated in partnership with M. Charbot, who was a cook to Louis Philippe, but who left the monarch's service for the grave reason that he was not allowed to use refined hog lard instead of "drip-pings" in preparing his dishes. The firm were most prosperous under the Empire, the Emperor, besides being at all times a gen-O'Brien, Dalton and the other persons who are charged with rioting at the time of the trial at Tipperary of Messrs. John Dillon and William O'Brien and a number of erous patron, having commissioned them to supply all repasts when Queen Victoria was in Paris in 1885. others, opened in this city to-day. Besides the charge of rioting made against them, the accused are also charged with having assaulted Colonel Caddell, who was in com-The most gigantic banquet ever turned out by the house was in 1889, when it was ordered to provide dinners for 16,000 provincial maires, a far less important and far more numerous class of officials than the

progress of the conspiracy trial.

Among the other witnesses summoned is John Morley, who was present at the time of the trouble, and who would have been badly injured by a constable who aimed a blow with his baton at him, had not the blow been warded off by John Connor. Alwhere his father carried on the trade of "rotisseur." or vender of roast meats. PLEA FOR NEWFOUNDLAND.

LONDON, March 24 .- A deputation nerchants engaged in trade with Newfoundland visited William Henry Smith, the Government leader of the House of Commons, to-day for the purpose of urging delay through Parliament the bill introduced in the House of Lords last week by Lord Knutsford, Colonial Secretary, operative upon Newfoundland the modus vivendi.

Mr. Smith informed them that though the question was of great importance and of the utmost urgency, an interval of 26 days will

part of the postal business, namely, the de-livery of short-distanced letters. the Imperial Government pay bounties to Newfoundland fishermen similar to the system similar to the one he proposed.

Wabash Stockholders in England Decide t

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANT. LONDON, March 24.-The stock and de benture holders of the Wabash Road met this afternoon, in order to hear the state. ment of President Ashley and the history of the road since the meeting six years ago, when the Trust Company took charge of the affairs here. It was resolved to appoint a noon. The interview was regarding a bill committee to supervise the interests of the at present before Parliament, providing for

extent as to justify the expenditure,

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1 ROME, March 24 .- At a search in the iouses of members of the Federation of Socialists and Anarchists in the Romagna, some very important papers have been seized, which show that the Socialists of taly, France, Germany, Spain, and Aus tria have concerted to give a revolutionary character to the demonstration of the 1st of

Envoy Foster in Madrid.

Spain's Infant King III. IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. MADRID, Murch 24.-The infant King of

lamp fell among the guests.

An explosion followed, and in the panio 20 children were more or less injured, but none fatally. Two girls had their legs DUBLIN, March 24.-The Tories and Unionists of Sligo finally resolved to-night | broken by jumping out of the window.

MAMMOTH SCHEME

B. & O. Plans to Save Seventy-Eight Miles Between Pittsburg and Chicago,

BEATING ALL OTHER ROADS.

An L Road Along the River Front to Connect the Depot and the

UNION BRIDGE, JUST PURCHASED.

The Structure to Be a Double-Decker for Rail and Road.

ANDREW CARNEGIE'S INTEREST IN IT

THE PROMISED PANACEA.

not to take part in the coming election in

TWO NOTED CHEFS DEAD.

NOTICion TA

of the Famous Feats of Each in the

Way of Catering-They Served Monarchs,

Presidents and Many Lesser Lights-The

. sake

M. Verdier, founder of the famous Maison

Doree, and M. Potel, of the firm of Potel et

M. Potel began life as the keeper of a

sted English Merchants Ask the Gov

ernment to Delay Action.

which, in his opinion, would afford sufficien

bounties which French fishermen receive

Sir J. P. Hennessey, after Mr. Smith's re-

ply in the House of Commons vesterday

decided to postnone raising any further dis-

cussion on the Newfoundland question until

after Easter. The Liberals generally take

A MEASURE TOO STRICT.

It Would Pactically Abolish the Imports

tion of Some American Goods

CHY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.1

LONDON March 24. - An influential depu

tation waited upon Henry Chaplin, Presi-

dent of the Board of Agriculture, this after-

leading representatives of English seed

crushers, manure manufacturers and im-

porters of American linseed and cotton

Suggestions looking to the drafting of the

new bill were offered to Mr. Chaplin, and

the point was made that if the bill now be-

fore the House were passed its provision

were so stringent that it would practically

abolish the importation of the American

VICTORIA'S DANGER

mallpox Infects the Town Which She Is

Now Visting.

FRY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.

LONDON, March 24.-A sensation has

been caused by the announcement that

smallpox has appeared at Grasse, the resort

on the Mediterranean where the Queen has

gone for a holiday.

It is remembered that the town is 2,000

years old, and like all ancient and many

modern continental towns, its sewerage is extremely defective. On the other hand, it

s noted that Her Majesty's hotel is located

high above the old town, and it is, therefore,

hoped that she will suffer no inconvenience

A JUVENILE PANIC.

Twenty Berlin Children Injured After the

Fall of a Hanging Lamp.

BERLIN, March 24 .- At a children's

party given at the house of a merchant

named Scharf, to-night, a hanging kerosene

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

subject his attention.

staples. Mr. Chaplin promised to give the

jections for presentation.

the same view.

cork shop in the Rue Montmartre.

Biggest Banquet.

Charbot.

How the Baltimore and Obio airline to Chicago via Pittsburg was to get through the latter city has been a burning question in railread circles, not only locally, but in the nation. A comprehensive answer will therefore be interesting reading. The Baltimore and Obio Railroad Company has effected the purchase of the Union bridge, connecting the Point and lower Allegheny. The price has not been made public, although rumor has it that it was put up a peg because the railroad company wanted it. The present structure is of wood, and PARIS, March 24.—The wind proposed and vehicle passengers and street of March will long be memorable proposed an adventice passengers and street and vehicle passengers are vehicle passengers.

United States Government, represented by Colonel Merrill, who has lodged several strenuous but unavailing kicks against it. The new bridge will be much higher from the water level. The railroad tracks will be on the second story of the bridge, ing banquets into the provinces, and who during the visit of President Carnot to Corsica last year, furnished that official with all the dinners he are outside of Paris. which will necessarily be a very strong structure to withstand such demands as will be made upon it. The plans are already drawn, and the contract will be let this spring. The present piers have been examined, and are thought to be adequate for

the new bridge.

It will not be very long before the representatives of the Baltimore and Ohio Ball-road appear before Pittsburg Councils as suppliants for a franchise for a double track "L" road right of way from the present Baltimore and Ohio depot, on Smithfield street, to the Union bridge at the Point, thus completing the airline between Balti-more and Chicago. All the other connec-tions have been secured, and only this is

The Arguments in Store for Connells more numerous class of officials than the English or American "Mayor," at the Palais de l'Industrie, on the Champs Elysees. On this occasion 4,000 quarts of "bouillon." 2,000 fowls, 6,000 pounds of roast beef, 25,000 pounds of pate-de-foiesgras, 9,000 pounds of cold vegetables for Russian salads, and 20,000 cups of tea and Tremendous opposition from the rivernen, the Pennsylvania Railroad, and other sources is discounted by the Baltimore and Ohio people, but an enumeration of the strong points in favor of their plan will, it strong points in favor of their plan will, it is thought, give them a show before the representatives of the people in Councils. It will be argued that the granting of this franchise will make Pittsburg the most important station on the main line of the Baltimore and Ohio, between Chicago and coffee were turnished, eaten and drank.

The reputation of M. Verdier rested on giving the most minute attention to a deli-cate and refined cuisine. He began with Baltimore; that the practical paralleling of the Pennsy to Philadelphia and New York his brothers in or near Central Paris market

> the Baltimore and Ohio main line afforded by this franchise will be a great public benefit, and that other railroads (meaning the Pennsylvania Railroad) are about to ask for much greater privileges involving several public streets. The marked generosity of Andrew Carnegie to the city of Pittsburg in the matter of prospective and assured donations will have peculiar significance when the Balti-more and Ohio has favors to ask of the city of Pittsburg, inasmuch as Mr. Carnegie's heavy interests in the Baltimore and Ohio. both as a holder of stock antedating the Pittsburg and Western deal and by the lib-

> will thus be accomplished, so far as passenger and freight traffic is concerned;

that the general facilities appertaining to

sonal matter between Messrs. Carnegie, Frick, Oliver and others and the general elapse between the time the bill was intro-duced and the time for its second reading, irectorate of the Baltimore and Ohio Road. One Way to Please the River Men. It has even been mooted that to placate time for its opponents to prepare their obthe river interests the Rultimore and Ohio people would be willing to build a freight Sir Julius Vogel writes proposing that dock, where the river trade could transfer to

eral provision for himself and his as

made in that deal, virtually make it a per-

the railroad and vice versa.

At the Allegheny end of the double-decker bridge a Y, with a graffual grade, will lead from the bridge in both directions to the Pittsburg and Western tracks, now running under the bridge. Thence through trains will run to the present Pittsburg and Western depot, soon to become the Allegheny depot of the Baltimore and Ohio. It is readily to be seen that every local advantage enjoyed by the Pennsylvania Railroad will be thus gained by the Baltimore and Ohio. Should water submerge the Pittsburg and Western tracks, through trains can run via the Junction Railroad to Bennett station, and thence on cago. The system by means of which the Pennsylvania Railroad, Panhandle and Ft. Wayne tracks are linked by means of the Ohio connecting bridge, so far as through freight is concerned, will be at least equalled by the existence of the Junction Railroad, and the use of it in the moving of through freight trains east and west of Pittsburg. It will be possible, therefore, to promise that no freight will be moved over he "L" road on Water street.

Huge Freight Depot for Allegheny. At the Allegheny end of the Junction Railroad will be erected a huge new freight depot for Pittsburg traffic. To handle Pittsburg coal or freight, the enormous tonnage of the Carnegie concerns and coke region output, the Baltimore and Ohio, either westward, eastward, northward or south-ward, will be on comfortably even terms with the Pensylvania Bailroad, Mr. Carnegie's broadside of attacks upon the Penn-sylvania Railroad, first given to the public through THE DISPATCH, veiled a business hostility which late developments show to be a personal rivalry. His election to the Presidency of the Baltimore and Ohio at the next annual meeting is among the probabilities.

In assuming the Pittsburg and Western Railroad the Baltimore and Ohio found several things awry. The Pittsburg and Western has been running into Akron. O. over the tracks of the Cleveland, Akron and Ohio Railroad, a leased line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. For the use of 15 miles of track between Warwick, O., and Akron, the Pittsburg and Western paid annual tribute of \$40,000, besides the any ance of adjusting all trains, both freight and passenger, to the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus schedule, a matter sometimes of

The new management has a Baltimore and Ohio main line graded to Barberton, O., and will reach Akron soon. A projected airline between Akron and Chicago unction, under the name of the Akron and Western Bailroad, has been gobbled by the Baltimore and Ohio, and tracklaying is being pushed, with the assurance of a speedy completion.

It is stated that when all these minution

have been worked out the Baltimore and Ohio will have 781/2 miles the shortest road between Pittsburg and Chicago.