THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

BEER BY THE BOTTLE,

Dealers Do Not Like Judge White's Advice as to Conducting Their Business.

LAWYERS ARE NERVOUS.

They Show It by the Manner in Which They Listen to the Court.

WILMERDING ENTERS A PROTEST

Against the Granting of Any Wholesale Licenses in That Town.

THE LIST TO BE GIVEN OUT NEXT WEEK

The last day for liquor dealers to recite their extechism was rather devoid of interest except, perhaps, that the proportion of those who had heard that the selling of beer by the single bottle was not favorably regarded by the Court, was rather larger than

A great many applicants evidently did not relish some of Judge White's advice as to the manner in which they should conduct their business. For instance, Fred Hampe insisted that he ought to know why he preferred not to sell less than half a dozen bottles to any customer. One thing seemed very evident, viz: That while a native may get along without a lawyer, a foreigner who neither can spreehen English nor understand its idioms had better calculate among his expenses a lawyer's fee.

The First Lively Scrap. The shindy of the day was when A. E. Jones, of Duquesne, came up for his license. Attorney Christy and his cohorts came down on him like a wolf in the fold. Mr. Jones' troubles have been aired in court,

and the prosecutor, whom the applicant's attorney claims to have been run out of Baldwin township because he was a monomaniae on the subject of prosecuting liquor sellers, awore that the grand jury ignored the bill against Jones, notwithstanding evidence that ought to have weighed heavily

against him. A man named Luchinger, of Walls station, was opposed by Mr. Castle, the attorney, who pushed the matter so strongly that Mr. Brennen, Luchinger's attorney, insisted on calling him as a witness. Mr. Castle stated that he heard that Luchinger had had some trouble with his wife which had been settled in a 'Squire's office and Luchinger, as he left the stand, stated that he proposed to make the attorney

prove the statement.

inwyers were affected. Christy's whiskers twitched nervously like the leaves of the vas bowed and his shoulders were rounded. McKeana's hair no longer stood up like an aureole, but bung limp on his shoulders, and the peach-blow bloom was off his cheeks, but he had animation enough left to observe that the hearings began on the eve of St. Patrick's Day and closed on May Day. Wholesale applicants put off the May-pole dance until they hear the result

of their applications. The first man heard was Joseph Allen. of the First ward, Pittsburg, and his attorney was John Marron. The last applicant was Jacob Miller, of the Seventh ward. Pittsburg, and his attorney was George

As the curain went down Tom Pender struck up the doxolory, but his tale of woe was shortened by Morton Hunter slipping one of Christy's sample bottles of whisky into the singer's pocket. Felix Negley pronounced the benediction and Judges White and Magee scooted. Thomas H. Davis attempted for a considerable time to make them follow last year's precedent and rehear a case of one of his clients, but Judge White very emphatically refused to do so, and the scrub women coming in asserted their right of eminent domain, and the room was cleared. The following is a record of the last day's hearings:

Never Sold to Speak-Easies. Henry Heck, of the Twelfth ward, Pittsburg, who was sick when his case was called origin

ally, was the first applicant at the morning session. His business last year amounted to sau cru, \$2,000 of which was from the sale of Emil Grimm, Chartiers borough, was refused last year, and since then he has been an agent

inst year, and since then he has been an agent for the Iron City Brewing Company. He desired that he had disposed of bottled beer in the hat year, and he denied that he knew that Mrs. Feacock, to whom he sold an occasional eighth, kept a speak-easy. Heary Hamma, Main street, Chartiers, had a business last year amounting to \$10,500. Bobert H. McConkey, a carpenter, was a new applicant. James E. Nelson's receipts last year were \$8,600.

The Iron City Brewing Company withdrew its application for an agency at Chartiers,

its application for an agency at Chartiers, stating that if Grimm was granted a license it would allow him to act as its agent. George Ganster, Etna berough, said his re-ceipts were \$14,000. Frederick C. Heiber, But-

ler plank road, Etha borough, reported receipts of \$7,000, and John Kammerer, 255 Butler street, said his receipts were \$17,000.

Lawrence Hoeffner & Co., Homestead, did a business last year amounting to \$19,000. William Walten, Homestead, did a small business. Louis Amshell's receipts were \$25,000, \$5 being trem heer.

Herman Lubonestz, 514 Dickson street Homestead, was the first afternoon applicant. He is a cigar maker and was refused last year. Levi Myers, Eighth avenue, did a business of \$14,000 last year, and sold no beer in bottles. Patrick Rogers and A. S. Kirkall both had defective petisons. Phillip Simon, 510 libebth avenue, had been a retail applicant and was not heard for wholesale. Conrad Bohl was the only applicant from Knoxville borough,

And was a new man.

Authory Schneiderlochner was the first Millvale applicant, and was asked but few questions. Leopoid Enstein, 36 Grant street, and a business of \$7,000, of which \$5,000 was from beer. Henry Hodul reported his business as \$4,000, the greater portion of which was from beer. This was the smallest business constraint of a business to the street of t

bess as \$4,000, the greater portion of which was from beer. This was the smallest business reported so far by any wholesaler.

Frank Huckestein, 812 Main street, Sharpsburg, reported a business of \$22,000. He did not bottle any beer, but sold 150 eighths per week. Lewis Locup, 1814 Main street, did \$12,000 worth of business has year, \$6,000 of which was heer. Nichelas and John Schmidtchen, 1008 North Canal street, reported their sales as \$15,000, of which \$10,000 was from beer. They sold no jugs of beer whatever.

Joseph Knuff, corner of Westinghouse a nue and Station street, was the first Wilmerda large part of which was from beer. Attorney V. W. Scott presented a remonstrance against Mr. Scott also questioned the applicant as to his being a jug and bottle trade, but this was ceried. C. Cowie was called and testified to having seen drinking about the premises and with glasses furnished by the applicant.

Mr. Scennen wanted to know if Mr. Cowie's

animus didn't arise from the fact that Knuff opposed him for election and defeated him last spring, but this was denied. Mr. Frances was called and testified to the applicant's selling to

called and testified to the applicant a drunken men.

Mr. Brennen—You're known as Crazy Neth Frances up there, ain't you?

Mr. Frances—No, sir; I am not. John F. Miller was called and testified to having seen intoxicated men about Knuff's place; also saw a great deal of drinking there.

Judge White Wants Restaurants. R. J. Murphy, Westinghouse avenue, had a defective petition, Thomas McCann, No. 4 Herman street, also had a defective petition. William B. Shaw, corner of Station and Caldwell streets, is a machinist at the air brake works. The house is now occupied as a restaurant.

Judge White—And you want to knock out the restaurant? Now, is there not more need of a restaurant than a wholesale house up

the restaurant? Now, is there not more need of a restaurant than a wholesale house up there?

Mr. Shaw—No, sir; restaurants up there are a drug on the market.

Judge White—Were you ever in the liquor business?

Mr. Shaw—Only in a general way. I had a coust in the business, and was about his place a good deal.

Judge White—Well, I should say that was a general way.

William Harrison, of Forward township, did not answer. Joseph Voye had a defective application. John O'Reilly, Township read, Collier township, runs a small store and has no license, being refused last year. The applicant was formerly constable of the township, and said that he had returned some illegals sellers. Edward Webster, Hickman, Collier township, was refused last year. He had a license in 1888 and did not apply in 1889, because he thought all saloons were going to be closed down.

Judge White—Now wasn't the reason because you run a very bad house?

Mr. Webster—No, sir; it was not,

William Suecop, Harmar township, had's defective petition. Max Rosenbery was the sole applicant from Hampton township and he had a defective application.

Gustav C. Frank, Railroad street, was the first Harrison township applicant. He did \$18,-000 worth of business last year, and botled con-

siderable beer, but quit it because he thought the Court was opposed to it.

Judge White—Why the Court has never ex-pressed itself on that subject. I suppose you thought so because of the manner of examina-

thought so because of the manner of examinations?

Coorad Huth, Gurfeald street, did business to the amount of \$6,000 last year.
Judge White—Did you hear that the Court was down on bottling, and stop for that reason? Mr. Huth—Yes, sir; Idid.
Judge White—When and how did you hear it? Mr. Huth—I saw in the German paper last January that the Court was opposed to it, claiming it was retail business, so I quit it.
Judge White—And you saw that in the German paper last January? Well, I can't understand that.

Mr. Huth—Well, that's why I quit.
Henry Stam reported his sales as \$10,000. Ho never bottled any heer, and confessed to having read in the paper that the Court was down on the bottling susiness. He read that some time last fall in the German paper.

William H, Wagner, Tarentum and Saxonburg pike, is a glass blower and a new applicant.

cant.

alr. Christy—This place for which you are ap-plying is known as "Job's Hole," ain't it?

Air. Wagner—I believe that's the common The Jefferson township applications were all

Lower St. Clair Applicants.

Frederick Hampe, No. 5 Southern avenue, was the first Lower St. Clair township appli-cant. His sales last year were \$27,000; about

cant. His sales last year were \$27,000; about \$50.000 was from beer. The applicant never sold any single bottles of beer because he thought it was too small a business.

Judge White—Well now its queer how suddenly they have stopped bottling. When we first started there was no hesitancy in admitting to selling single bottles, but now they think the Court is down on it and they have suddenly stopped. Fred J. Hartung, corner of Sterling street

Fred J. Hartung, corner of Sterling street and Center alley, was a salesman and has not been in the liquor business. Ernest F. Kreiger, corner of Glover and Meadow streets, is a glassworker and a new applicant.

Joseph Frankfurther, 75 Second street, was the first from Mifflin township. His sales amounted to \$9,000, one-third of which was from beer. He sold some bottled beer, but quit because he lost too many bottles.

Lividently the wind-up was given to meditation, as only the lawyers with fat fees in their pockets and applicants who felt sure of a license looked as though they would get through the night safely. And even the

Mr. Frankfurther—Yes, str. I was down
73,727,589 bushels in the year before, and
East getting married.

73,727,589 bushels in the year before, and
108,744,991 bushels in ten months of 1887-88.

His Wife an Equal Partner. Justus Haas, corner of Viola and Fifth street, said he wasn't doing anything for the past year, only waiting for the License Court. The applicant stated that his wife was to be a partner in the business and would share half the profits.
Albert E. Jones, Duquestie Village, reported

He bottled as high as 75 barrels of beer per week. The applicant also sold as many as 200 eighths of beer per week. Mr. Jones also admitted to bottling beer on Sunday.

Mr. Christy named a number of minors whom the applicant denred seiling to. David Evans was called and testified that he was 18 years old, though he looked fully 25. He bought beer at the house and drank it in the alley beside the house. John Thompson was called and said he had often seen men drinking in the back yard. Mr. Thompson was also struck with a bottle thrown from applicant's back yard. Jacob Quath, Joslah Guinn and John M. Cline were all called and testified to having drank beer on the applicant's premises. Mr. Cline also testified to having entered suit against Jones for selling on his premises, but the grand jury ignored the bill. Mr. Jones claimed that Cline was a monomaniac on the subject of bringing suits. Mr. Cline charged Attorney Cox with tampering with witnesses against Jones in the He bottled as high as 75 barrels of beer per

tampering with witnesses against Jones in the grand jury room. Mr. Cox denied this, and claimed that Cline was drummed ont of Bald-win township because of his suit-highing pro-

livities.

Rudolph Runk, Railroad street, Duquesne, eported his business \$20,000.

A Second License Not Necessary. John Werner, Railroad street, was an appli The Court told him that he did not require a wholesale license to dispose of his goods out-side of Jefferson township, where his brewery

is located.

Melchhair Wolf, corner of Second street and Camp avenue, reported his sales as between \$28,000 and \$29,000. The applicant also is en-\$28,000 and \$29,000. The applicant also is engaged in the bakery business, and his wholesale place is in the cellar.

John Luchsmyer, Walls avenue, was the only applicant from North Versailles. His sales last year were \$13,000. Attorney Castle wanted to know if the applicant didn't have some trouble and a law suit between himself and his wife. The applicant denied this and challenged Attorney Castle to prove it. Attorney Brennen called Mr. Castle down in a most vigorous way and accused him of manufacturing statements with absolutely no truth in them.

Charles Mess was the sole representative from Reserve township, and had a defective application.

from Reserve township, and had a defective application.

Poppinconrt & McLaughlin were from Stowe township. Their sales last year amounted to \$26,000. They never sold less than a case of beer at a time. Charles Wessell, Chartlers avenue, had a transfer become, and did \$10,000 worth of business.

William Ellingham, Pitt street, Union township, reported his sales as \$10,000, or which \$7,000 was from beer. Jacob J. Miller, Public road, was the last License Court applicant. As Mr. Miller came up Judge Magee drew'n deep breath, and Judge White smiled in a satisfactory manner. Mr. Miller is now in the drygoods business in this city.

Judge White, in speaking of the wholesale ist, said that it may not be ready before Monday or Tuesday.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES to-morrow. Get a copy of the big DISPATCH. A Week's

Henry W. Hartman, of Beaver Falls, will take a number of invited guests in a special train to the new town of Ellwood this afternoon for the opening of the Hotel Oliver. About 200 people have been invited, among them a number of railroad officials. They expect to have a glerious time in the beautiful Beaver valley.

Died From Epileptic Fits.

Lydis Roemer, aged 35 years, an inmate of the City Poor Farm, died early yesterday morning. She was a sufferer from epilep fits, and was sent to the farm in co with a brother on January 9, 1888. Her brother was also an epileptic, and died on August 2, 1888. She has friends living in the East End, who will take charge of her

THE DOCTORS DIFFER

Once More Slightly as to the State of the Country's Trade.

DUN & CO. TAKE A CHEERFUL VIEW,

While Bradstreet Reports That Business In Not Improved.

DIVERSE ACCOUNTS OF IRON TRADE

NEW YORK, May 1.—Special telegrams to Bradstreet's do not reflect a generally im-Crop reports, west and northwest, with reference to the leading cereals, continue exceptionally favorable, a fact which, in turn, tends to stimulate trade among interior dealers in many localities. A moderate improvement is reported from Philadelphia, based apparently on a slight gain in the inquiry for crude iron. Business is said to be improving at Kansas City, to equal expectations at St. Joseph, to be good at Memphis, and to have expanded in such lines as dry goods, groceries and hardware at Omaha, Duluth, Minneapolis and St. Paul.

In the matter of demand and prices, crude rubber, hogs, cattle and tobacco are all firmer, with an upward tendency. Lumber is in fair request as well. On the other hand, the sugar and cotton crops are beginning to show the effects of prolonged dry weather.

General trade is quiet at Boston and New York. Baltimore does not report any increase, while Pittsburg continues to feel the effects of the continued depression in iron and labor disturbances in regions tributary. Chicago and Cleveland report trade only fair, while at Cincinnati the volume is

fair, while at Cincinnati the volume is smaller. The distributive movement at St. Louis is not equal to expectations, and has been smaller at San Francisco.

Lake navigation is open, but the iron ore trade is flat. Leather, hides, hats, caps, log products, raw wool, cotton and raw sugar all tend to shaded quotations, with demand noticeably less than a week ago. Wheat is 63/c lower, a natural reaction from the speculatively stimulated prices of the previous week. California is promised a large wheat harvest, and is exporting flour to the South American coast with great freedom, particularly north of Chile.

Sales of cotton goods are disappointing on Sales of cotton goods are disappointing of the whole, and prices as well. Prints have declined to as low a point as ever reached. Several Eastern cotton mills passed quar-terly dividends recently.

Larger Number of Business Failures. Business failures in the United States number 190, against 181 last week and 133 this week last year. The total from January 1 to date is 4,263, against 4,138 last

year.
Strikes for fewer hours of work at unchanged wages, or for advanced wages, are interfering with general trade, though less extensive than expected. The great bitu-minous coal strike in seven States did not take place, financial aid given the unsuc-sessful Connellsville coke strikers having reduced resources materially. The number of miners actually striking was about 20,000. The outlook in the building trade is less favorable, strikes to involve about 10.

000 men having occurred May 1.

*Exports of wheat, and flour as wheat, from both coasts of the United States for the week are 2,300,703 bushels, as compared with 2,747,048 bushels for the week one year ago, and as compared with 2,222,895 bushels last week. The total from July 1 to date is 81,896,869 bushels, against 91, 397,281 bushels in a like portion of 1889-90

Money Market and Bank Clearings. Money is firmer and in active request twithstanding the partial sub the wave of speculation. Foreign exchange s now not unfavorable to the export of gold Bank clearings at 57 cities, for the month ended April 30, amount to \$4,808,006,228, a decrease from April's total last year of seven-tenths of 1 per cent. The total for March, 1891, was 9.5 per cent smaller than in 1890, for February 11.1 per cent smaller,

and for January 5.8 per cent less.
Our month's clearings equal \$17,647,947, 398, a decrease of nearly 7 per cent com-pared with 1890. Share speculation is under the influence of a strong bullish feeling, the public and Europe being large buyers, and the market displaying a strong disposition to discount favorable crop prospects by buy-

ing railroad shares.

At Montreal the drygoods trade is better than a year ago, but groceries and hardware are only moderately active. Farm work is well advanced. Trade has improved steadily at Toronto, where prices are firm Ontario crop reports are encouraging. The Dominion reports 41 business failures this week, against 33 last week and 23 this week last year. The total number from January 1 to date is 746, against 698 last year.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Version. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review says:

Business is large in volume and sustained by general confidence as to the future. Vheat and flour exports from Atlantic ports continue far behind those of last year and while reports of foreign crop prospect are not favorable, there is really no reason to anticipate any shortage or unusual de-mand from abroad prior to the close of the current crop year. The possible demand next year has to meet it an exceptionally

avorable crop outlook.

The reports of trade at other cities are, or the whole, more favorable than a week ago Boston finds general business better. A Pittsburg the glass business is active and Bessemer iron is higher. The Cleveland market is inactive, but money is in good de-mand, and at Detroit the manufacturing interests are sustained by a strong demand At Cincinnati the drygoods season has beer brisk, and collections are about as usual.

At the Western Metropolis. At Chicago flour receipts are smalle than a year ago, and grain receipts about the same, but increase appears in cured meats, lard, butter, dressed beef, and about 8 per cent in wool. Sales of drygoods are, at least, equal to last year's, with very satis-factory payments in that branch, in shoes and in clothing.

points seems to be especially encouraging this week. Better weather helps at almost this week. Better weather helps at almost all western points, and at Milwaukee trade was never better and at Omaha and St. Paul very fair. At Minneapolis flour is dull, but the lumber trade is active, and at Omaha fair weather helps business. Trade is quiet at Kansas City, but improving at Louisville, Nashville and Atlanta, with decided strength at St. Louis, though for the week barely fair at New Orleans.

A Feverable Outlook

A Favorable Outl The great industries are in better shape.
The demand for finished products of iron and steel is more encouraging. The woolen manufacturers still hesitate, apparently because the producers are inclined to ask higher prices for the new clip of wool than manufacturers are new clip of wool than manufacturers can pay, but there is a belief that the consuming demand for goods must be as large as it ever has been in any previ-ous year, and the clothiers, though very cautious heretofore, begin to act upon that belief. The shoe trade is still retarded by the uncertainty as to prices for the future, but is, nevertheless, fairly active.

Merchandise experts from New York continue much larger than a year ago, but imports are also remarkably large, and there is a prospect of heavy experts of gold for some months to come.

alparateo in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

FIXED THE HEIGHT.

The Hudson Railroad Bridge Must Be 150 Feet Above High Water-Colonel Andrews Says the Grades Will Be Heavy Into New York.

The Secretary of War has signed the Hudson River Railroad Bridge bill, fixing the height at 150 feet. This is 15 feet higher than the Brooklyn bridge. Colonel James Andrews returned from New York yester-day. "I suppose the bridge will be built." he said, "but the grades will be hard to overcome. We start at a fixed point and must get off at a certain place. For all time this heavy summit will have to be over-

this heavy summit will have to be overcome.

"I don't see the necessity of making the
bridge so high to accommodate an occasional
ship whose mast may be too long. High
masts are fast going out of date, and, indeed,
the bigger the boat made now the shorter
the mast poles are. They prove an obstruction against head winds. Ships these
days are propelled principally by steam,
and will be in the future. All the
preliminary work in the way of getting a
charter, removing legal difficulties and securing privileges has been done, and it now
remains to perfect the plans, which will
take some time. Mr. Lindenthal is doing
the work, and my business is to keep his
idess up. The bridge is now projected to
have 14 tracks, and I know that the roads
can use twice this number. All that is
needed now is hearty co-operation on the
part of the railroads. It won't cost much
more to make the bridge 150 feet
high than 135, but the grades is the
problem. We went direct to the National
Government rather than be bothered by
State luterference. I remember the time
when the gauge of railroads in the various
States was different, so as to make passengers change cars. It was claimed it would States was different, so as to make passen-gers change cars. It was claimed it would build a town on the border, and resulted in several pieces of pie being sold. At Erie they had a terrific battle before the Lake Shore and New York Central were permitted to make their gauge the same."

THE manufacture of dynamite is little understood. A DISPATCH man has visited a factory with a camera. Interesting illus-trated letter in to-morrow's big issue.

BUILDING A FEW HOUSES. Annual Meeting of the Knoxville Land

Company Held Yesterday. The annual meeting of the Knoxville Land Company was held at the Duquesne yesterday. Francis Rawle, of Philadelphia, was re-elected President, and J. F. Grimes, Secretary and General Manager. Mr. Grimes said the stockholders number

about six, and much of stock is held by Mr. Bausman and the Knox family. The company has been conservative and now owns pany has been conservative and now owns property worth \$1,000,000. He added that it was in first-class financial condition. Only two new houses are under way at present, and he supposed more would be built during the summer, but he didn't know how many. Mr. Grimes continued: "The eight-hour strike did not deter us from building, for we deal with the contractors direct, and not with the men but I know that the talk of a with the men, but I know that the talk of a strike has killed the building trade for this spring. Many workmen intended to put up houses for themselves, but they have postponed operations. The local carpenters are being made a cat's paw for the balance of the country. It is ridiculous to ask our planing mill men and contractors to com-pete with Cleveland and Chicago, where they work ten hours per day. The folly of this strike must be apparent to the car-penters."

the Western Theological Seminary which will be held next Thursday night in the East Liberty Presbyterian Church, Dr. J. P. Kumler pastor. This is the farthest from the institution the commencement has ever been held. There is talk among the East

Dr. John Hall, the great pulpit orator, will deliver the discourse of the evening.
Those anxious to hear him will go early,
when they remember the crush last fall to
hear his address before the Irish-American
Congress. Rev. Dr. Jeffreys will deliver
an oration at the close of the imposing graduation exercises. It will be one of th most interesting occasions ever witnessed in

THE meeting of the Theosophical Society in Boston calls attention to the leading ex-ponent of Theosophy, Madame Blavatsky. Sketch of her career in the 24-page DIS-

BACK TO WASHINGTON.

Mr. Blair Sorry His Trip to 'Frisco Was Spoffed.

Ex-Senator Blair passed through the city yesterday on his way back to Washington. He expressed disgust that he should be disappointed in his contemplated trip by the Grand Canyon route to San Francisco, but outside of this he was not worrying over the refusal of China to receive him. He said

he knew nothing about the report that he was to be sent to Japan.

Immigrant Inspector Layton remarked yesterday that Mr. Bisir could have anything he wanted from Mr. Harrison. He added that Blair always had the courage of his convictions, and that provides the courage of his convictions, and that poverty never swerved him from his course or made him weak-kneed. The ex-Senator is a poor man.
Senators Sherman and Allison, with their
families, were in the city yesterday on their
way home from Washington. Neither
would talk politics or make predictions

8 Hours a Day.

Wanted—5,000 union carpenters to spend eight hours a day at the World's Museum-Theater, Allegheny, where they can see the official baseball score of all games played by the National League and American Association received by innings; each inning is bulletined as quickly as played.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK, LIM, 401 Smithfield Street, Cor. Fourth Aver Capital, \$100,000. Surplus, \$69,000. Deposits of \$1 and upward received and

Latest Songs, Waltzes And transcriptions, as also ancient and modern classics, can be had at half-price at H. Kleber & Bro.'s No. 506 Wood street. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Chi dren Teething rests child and comforts mother

sterest allowed at 4 per cent.

Do not abuse it. My \$1 spectacles, every pair adjusted by myself and guaranteed for two years. Mannion, This Expert Optician, 67 Fifth avenue.

THE omnibus between Homewood Ceme-tery and East Liberty will begin running

Two HUNDRED AND FIFTY pieces best moquette carpets in Hartford & Smith's makes, at a price, at Welty's, 120 Federal street, 65, 67, 69 and 71 Park way. TIS LITTLE, the optician, 511 Penn avenue,

THE CANAL CRITICS

Furnished Facts and Fgures That Should Stay Their Pens.

THE GREAT LAKE ERIB PROJECT

Will Make Pittsburg the Nation's Manufacturing Center and

WILL NOT HURTTHE RAILROADS AT ALL

In a recent Issue of THE DISPATCH an article contributed to the Sharpsville Advertiser on the proposed Lake Eric Ship Canal was reproduced. The writer, who signed himself "G.," was so familiar with his subject that it has attracted attention in other directions. The Iron Trade Review, of Cleveland, quotes from the article re ferred to certain calculations showing that with the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal in existence freight charges on ore to Pittsburg and Sharpsville, respectively, will be less than they now are to the extent of reducing the cost of producing a ton of metal by as much as \$1 29 at Pittsburg and 85 8-10 cents at Sharpsville.

After noting the fact that the present

stoppage of iron-making in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys-largely referable to maintenance by the railways of freight rates that are higher than "the tariff can bear"—opportunity affords argument in favor of the ship canal, and after having commended the calculations in question to the attention of iron mapufacturers the Review remarks: "Whatever be said of the feasibility of the canal project (and that the Pennsylvania Legislature deems it feas-ible is evident from the fact that it has con-tinued the Canal Commission in service), the argument of cheaper rates is a seductive one, and stranger things have happened than the materialization of this acheme

which now seems so visionary."

The same correspondent in replying to the criticisms of the Review, says: "We trust that the Review will not adjudge us trust that the Review will not adjudge us hypercritical if we call attention to the fact that its use of the term 'visionary' is inconsistent with its admission that the scheme in question involves nothing actually impracticable. Our esteemed fellow-worker for the public good intends, we believe, to convey the idea that he is not yet entirely convinced of the fact that the measure of construction this conclusion was accounted."

constructing this canal is expedient." No Engineering Difficulties at All. That there are no "engineering difficult that there are no "engineering dimedi-ies" in the way of constructing a ship canal, to afford navigation for vessels drawing 14 feet of water, between Lake Erie and Pitts-burg harbor, the report of the Pennsylvania Ship Canal Commission sufficiently demon-strates. There is no ground for question that the route recommended by the Commisthat the route recommended by the Commis-sion is positively better than any other available for the purposes in view. The length of that route, from Conneaut harbor to the Ohio river at Rochester, is something less than 103 miles; and is not more than ten miles greater than that of an air line

between the two points named.

Considered with relation to the utility of the canal as a highway for commerce the cost of the work as indicated by the detailed estimate made by the commission, is so far within the prohibitory limit as to be practically insignificant. The estimated cost of penters."

DR. JOHN HALL COMING

To Add to the Interest in the Theological College Commencement.

The leading church event of the coming week will be the commencement exercises of the co

would effect, as shown in the calculations quoted as aforesaid by the Iron Trade Review, at 58 8-10 cents per ton of metal produced, would amount to \$938,327 67.

The product of pig iron in Allegheny county in 1890 was 1,327,309 gross tons. End people of a movement to bring the seminary to that part of the city, where it would be nearer the pulse of the churches, have larger grounds and be more accessible in every way. The interest in this direction will be manifested on Thursday night.

With this output the saving of \$1 29 per ton of metal, that the canal would effect, amounts to \$1,725,128 61. So in a year of output like that of 1890, the canal would effect for the two valleys and Allegheny county, together, reductions from present cost of production amounting to \$2,663,456 and this in the single item of transports tion, and associated charges, on ore. Reductions on freights on coke to the two valleys, and on pig iron from the valleys and Allegheny county, respectively, would make a further important saving.

Will Benefit the Railroads. "But," somebody objects, "these figures are based on the proposition that the canal is to carry all the ore; which proposition is absurd." There would be no absurdity in the proposition if the capacity of the canal to handle all the ore were the only requisite to its getting all of it. The railroads, how-ever, will retain a large share of the traffic; but "lake and rail" rates will have to be equated with "lake and canal" rates; where-fore, the canal "effects" the savings, afore-said, all the same. The canal will largely facilitate and expedite deliveries of ore at the furnaces; so that with aggregate deliveries, by canal and rail, very much larger than those of any former time, the "fric-tion" of delivery will be materially less than at any time since the traffic assumed

its present great proportions. The better-ment of conditions at the furnaces will largely benefit the railroads. The canal, as it will supply the means for maintaining the current rate of growth of the iron-making industry of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, will save to the railways a great traffic which except the canal be built they will lose; and will make for them a great traffic which except the canal be built they will never have.

The canal will make these vaileys and the Pittaburg and Monongahela Valley district the great industrial center of this continent. The railways will within a few

years after the opening of the canal be glad to let the canal carry all the ore and coal, while they handle the passengers, the food and household supplies, and the manufact-ured products of a closely congregated population of 2,000,000 people. But the immediate motive for building the canal is not so much a desire to benefit the railways as to save and maintain the fron making industry of the associated districts above named. The \$2,663,456 saved on ore freights, as aforesaid, represents 6 per cent on \$44,890,933.

The Estimated Cost Is Correct. We have good reasons for believing that the canal may be built for the sum named in the estimate of Commissioners; and that fully responsible parties are ready to undertake the entire work of construction for a round sum corresponding with the agrregate of the items, for such work, specified in the estimate. But even were the work to in the estimate. But even were the work to cost twice the extreme sum named in the estimate, or \$52,750,476, the savings for the two valleys and Allegheny county, as above given, represent considerably more than 5 per cent on that great sum.

According to conservative estimates the production of pig from in the United States in the year 1900 will be fully double that of 1889 provided always the cost of production

in the year 1900 will be fully double that of 1889, provided always the cost of production be duly restricted. In these valleys and at Pittsburg freights on furnace stock amount to about one-third of the total cost of producing pig 1ron. The relation of the cost of lake transportation to that of rail transportation is fairly indicated by the fact that in the season of 1890 furnaces at Pittsburg paid for railway dock charges on ore at Lake Eric ports, and transportation of the ore an average distance of something less than 150 miles to Pittsburg, nearly 2 cents, per tou more than they paid nearly 2 cents, per ton more than they paid for lake transport of the ore an average distance of 651 miles and discharge of the ore from the ressel at the Lake Eric port.

will always get back freights of coal, fire-brick, building stone or manufactured goods; but were a steamer to take no back freight she could deliver ore at Pittsburg for 25 cents a ton less than ruling "lake and rail" rates, and make more money in a sea-son than she can in the lakes.

How It Would Boom Pittsburg.

How it Would Boom Pittsburg.

If we get the canal ready for the season of 1895 pig iron production in these valleys and the Pittsburg district will in the year 1900 be fully twice what it was in 1889; and the movement of ores from Lake Eric ports to the region in question will aggregate about 9,354,098 gross tons; of which (on the basis of operations in 1889) about 4,960,000 tons will go to Allegheny county and vicinity, and the balance to the two valleys.

The canal should be, and no doubt will be a free waterway; and if it is free the transportation charges on the above named tonnage for Allegheny county will be \$3,934,768 less, and on the tonnage for the valleys \$2,321,402 less than they would be at the rates now ruling. With a "toll" of 20 cents per ton on ore to Allegheny county, and of 10 cents per ton to the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, the saving on the Allegheny county ore would be only \$2,942,768, and on the valley ore only \$1,881,993.

Here Adjivery at the formsees in the dis-

only \$1,881,993.

But delivery at the furnaces in the disricts in question by rail, in the period of one year, of 9,000,000 tons of ore, is a physical impossibility. If the canal be not promptly built the production of iron in these valleys will decrease instead of increasing; and finally, in order to maintain the metabolic decreased production even the materially decreased production, the railways will have to reduce rates fully as much as they will in event of the cou-struction of the canal. Meantime the area of greatest production of pig iron will have moved southward; and the great volume of general traffic which would come to the roads with the construction of the canal will have been lost to them.

Advised to Stick to Friends The present stoppage of the furnaces in these valleys has already made inevitable a falling off in the product of this year, as compared with that of 1890, of at least 350,000 gross tons. This involves a falling off in railway traffic of at least 1,500,000 tons; and of lake traffic, and sales of ore, of at least 568,750 tons. As nobody knows when the furnaces will resume operations, nobody can say what the actual falling off will be.

can say what the actual falling off will be. Let us hope that it may not be so great that we cannot make it good next year.

Meantime let us hold up the hands of the iron masters. We commend this line of action to the Iron Trade Review. If that journal will devote an hour or two to a careful perusal of the report of the Pennsylvania Ship Canal Commission it will find ample ground for belief that the canal will work immense benefits not only to the iron trade, but to all the industries of the two great regions, interchange of traffic between which it will facilitate and foster.

The Marine Review, in its issue of April 23, says that the canal project "is the most unfeasible that might be imagined;" and that "it is the well-arranged collection of statistics presented by the Canal Commission that is misleading." Pending explanation on the part of the Marine Review of the manner in which and the extent to which the said statistics "mislead," we take the responsibility of assuring the Iron Trade Review that the statistics in question are authentic in every detail; and that the Canal Commission invites the closest tests of the accuracy of them or any of them.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

A Fatal Fire in the Annexed District of New York City. NEW YORK, May 1 .- Three young girls were burned to death and two other persons were badly burned at a fire in a fireworks factory in the annexed district this afternoon. The fire broke out in the one-story

powder. They spread rapidly, and in a mo-ment the entire building was afire: Tillie Hammond, Mary Lynch, 17 years old, and Jennie Harpley, 17 years old, were caught in the burning building and burned to death in sight of the crowd that had assembled to watch the fire. George Kreamer, 40 years old, was badly burned about the head and body, and Lottie Horn, 14 years old, was horribly burned about the body. The damage to the stock in the building was

frame building 1902 Union avenue, Morrisans. The building was occupied by

George Kreamer, manufacturer of fireworks.

\$2,000, and the loss on the building was DOG FIGHTERS IN TROUBLE.

Results of the Work Done Yesterday b the Humane Agents. Humane Agent O'Brien yesterday made nformations against eight persons before Alderman Brinker for attending a dog fight back of Troy Hill on April 18. One of the party has been arrested. Mr. O'Brien also killed a horse suffering with a broken leg,

on Villa street, Allegheny.

As the result of Deputy Humane Agent
Berryman's investigation yesterday, suits on
the following cases will be entered to-day:
William Swick, a driver for the Palace
Laundry, is accused of ill-treating his horse;
George Thomas an Allegham bakes; George Thumm, an Allegheny baker, is charged with driving a sick horse, and Max Arnold, of 331 Madison avenue, Allegheny, who is said to have abused a cow.

WAREMAN has taken a birdseye view o the English Lake District from the top of one of its mountains. An entertaining letter in THE DISPATCH to-morrow. All the

Trying to Free Johnny Robin It is understood that an effort will be made to secure a pardon for Johnny Robinson, sent to the penitentiary for killing a man at McKee's Rocks. Influential friends of his are said to be securing signatures to a petition asking for his release.

Three Special Bargains To-Day. To-day we place on sale three special barains in men's suits. We have marked:

1,000 men's suits at \$5 each.
1,000 men's suits at \$10 each.
1,000 men's suits at \$15 each.
Whether you want a business suit or a fine dress suit, you'll find just the thing at \$5, \$10 or \$15. Light and dark suits, smooth and rough materials; any style you want-sack, cutaway or Prince Albert.

P. C. C. C. PITTSBURG COMBINATION CLOTHING COMPANY, corner Grant and Diamond streets.

Thirty-five head of draught and generalpurpose horses just arrived at the stables of the Arnheim Live Stock Company, Lim.,

the Arnheim Live Stock Company, Lim., No. 52 Second avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

Among the lot are eight matched teams, weighing from 3,000 to 3,500 pounds per apan. They have 20 head of fine Kentucky saddle horses, three fast pacers and trotters, which can go in 2:40 or better.

Anyone wishing to purchase a horse should not fail to call at their stable, as the Arnheim Live Stock Company, Lim., make it a point to handle better stock and sell them for less money than any other dealer in Western Pennsylvania. dealer in Western Pennsylvania.

Their mule yards are filled with 75 head of choice mules, from the smallest pit to the

Linerusta walton, pressed goods, hand-made goods; also chesp and medium grades, with ceilings, friesse and borders to match, and a full line of wood moldings, at Welty's, 120 Federal street, 65, 67, 69 and 71 Park way.

Prices reduced on all pictures at A frecht's Elite Gallery, 516 Market stre And bring the children.



That is never a nice moment when your horse knocks up under you, and you know quite well that he has done so, and that to ride him another inch would be a cruelty—another mile a sheer impossibility. But when it happens in the Bush, the moment is apt to become more than negatively disagreeable; for you may be miles from the nearest habitation, and an unpremeditated bivouac, with neither food nor blankets, is a thing that demands a philosophic temperament as well as the quality of endurance. This once befelt the manager of Dandong, in the back blocks of New South Wales, just on the right side of the Dandong boundary fence, which is 14 miles from the homestead. Fortunately Deverell, of Dandong, was a young man, well used from his boyhood to the casual hardships of station life, and well fitted by physique to endure them. Also he had the personal advantage of possessing the philoshophic temperament large-sized. He dismounted the moment he knew for certain what was the matter. A ridge of pines—a sandy ridge, where camping propthe casual hardships of station life, and well fitted by physique to endure them. Also he had the personal advantage of possessing the philoshophic temperament large-sized. He dismounted the moment he knew for certain what was the matter. A ridge of pines—a sandy ridge, where camping prop-erly equipped would have been perfect luxury-rose against the stars a few hundred yards ahead. But Deverell took off the yards ahead. But Deverell took off the saddle on the spot and carried it himself as far as that ridge, where he took off the bridle also, hobbled the done-up beast with a stirrup leather and turned him adrift. Deverell, of Dandong, was a good master to his horses and his dogs and not a bad one

who was crouching at the 'ther side of it, peered at him from under a floury side palm. He was making the damper already. His welcome to Deverell took a substantial shape; he doubled the flour for the damper. otherwise the old tramp did not gush.

Deverell did the talking. Lying at full length on the blankets, which had been unrolled, his face to the flames, and his strong jaws cupped in his hands, he discoursed very freely of his luck.



to his men. Always the master first and the man afterward, he was a little selfish, as becomes your masterful man. On the other hand, he was a singularly frank young fellow. He would feebly own, for instance, that he was the luckiest man in the back blocks. This, to be sure, was no more than the truth. But Deverell ashamed to recognize it; wherein he differed from the average lucky man, who says that luck had nothing to do with it. Deverell could gloat over his luck, and do nothing else—when he had nothing else to do. And

the north side of the ridge, and a short brier pipe in full blast.

He was the new manager of Dandong, to begin with. That was one of the best managerships in the colony, and Deverell had got it young—in his twenties at all the same as the paddock, but they don't draw down toward the gate much." had got it young—in his twenties, at all events, if not by much. The salary was £700 a year, and the homestead was charming. Furthermore, Deverell was within a month of his marriage; and the coming Mrs. Deverell was a girl of some social distinction down in Melbourne, and a belle into the bargain, to say nothing of another feature, which was entirely satisfactory, without being so ample as to imperil a man's inde-pendence. The homestead would be charming indeed in a few weeks, in time for Christmas, Meanwhile, the "clip" had been a capital one, and the rains abundant; the paddocks were in a prosperous state, and the tanks overflowing, everything going smoothly in its right groove (as things do not always go on a big station), and the proprietors perfectly delighted with their new manager. Well, the new manager was sufficiently delighted with himself. He was

sufficiently delighted with himself. He was lucky in his work and lucky in his love—and what can the gods do more for you? Considering that he had rather worse than no antecedents at all—antecedents with so dark a stain upon them that, anywhere but in a colony, the man would have been a ruined man from his infancy—he was really incredibly lucky in his love affair. But, whatever his parents had been or had done, he had now no relatives at all of his own: and this is a great thing when you are about to make new ones in an inner circle: so that here, once more, Deverell was in his usual luck.

It does one good to see a man thoroughly

It does one good to see a man thoroughly appreciating his good luck. The thing is so seldom done. Deverell not only did this, seldom done. Deverell not only dut this, but did it with complete sincerity. Even to-night, though personally most uncomfortable, and tightening his belt after every pipe, he could gaze at the stars with grateful eyes, obscure them with clouds of amoke, watch the clouds disperse and the stars shine bright again, and call himself

stars shine bright again, and call himself again and again, and yet again, the very luckiest man in the colony.

While Deverell sat thus, returning thanks on an empty stomach, at the northern edge of the ridge, a man tramped into the pines from the south. The heavy sand muffled his steps; but he stopped long before he came near Deverell, and threw down his swag with a seminated significant and the stopped long before he came near Deverell, and threw down his swag with a seminated significant stars. with an emancipated air. The man was old, but held himself more erect than does old, but held himself more erect than does the typical swagman. The march through life with a cylinder of blankets on one's shoulders, with all one's worldly goods packed in that cylinder, causes a certain stoop of a very palpable kind; and this the old man, apparently, had never contracted. Other points slightly distinguished him from the ordinary run of swagmen. His

from the ordinary run of swagmen. His garments were orthodox, but the felt wide-awake was stiff and new, and so were the moleskins; these, indeed, might have stood upright without any legs in them at all. The old man's cheeks, bhin and upper lip were covered with short gray bristles, like spikes of steel; above the bristles he had that "lean and hungry look" which Cosar saw in Cassina.

"You're saving my life," said he, gally. "I should have starved. I didn't think it at the time, but now I know I should. I thought I could hold out, between belt and 'baccy, but I couldn't now, anyhow, If I hold out till the damper's baked, it's all I can do now. It's like my luck! I never saw shything look quite so good before. There now, bake up. Got any tea?"
"Yes."
"Meat?"

"No."
"Well, we could have done with meat, but it can't be helped. I'm lucky enough to get anything. It's my luck all over. in this way he faced contentedly even this to get anything. It's my luck all over. lonely, hungry 'night, his back to a pine at I'm the luckiest man in the colony, let me the north side of the ridge, and a short brier tell you. But we could have done with

He turned his head, and knitted his brows, but it was difficult to distinguish things beyond the immediate circle of firelit sand, and he saw no sheep. To do the man justice, he would not have touched one if he had; he had said what he did not mean; but something in his way of saying it made the old man stare at him hard. "Then you're one of the gentlemen from Dandong Station, are you, sir?"

"I am," said Devereil. "My horse is fresh off the grass, and a bit green. He's knocked up, but he'll be all right in the morning; the crab-holes are full of water, and there's pienty of feed about. Indeed it's the best season we've had for years—my luck again,

season we've had for years-my luck again, you see!"
The tramp did not seem to hear all he said.
He had turned his back, end was kneeling
over the fire, deeply engrossed with the waterbag and the quart not—which he was filling.

It was with much apparent preoccupation that he asked:

"Is Mr. Deverell, the boss, there now?"

"He is." Deverell spoke drily, and thought a minute. After all, there was no object in talking about himself in the third person to a man who would come applying to him for work the next day. Realizing this, he added, with a touch of dignity, "I'm he."

The transp's arm lasked.

"I'm he."

The tramp's arm jerked, a small fountain played out of the bottle neck of the waterbag and fell with a hiss upon the fire. The tramp still knelt with his back to Deverell. The blood had left his face, his eyes were raised to the pale, bright stars, his lips moved. By a great effort be knelt as he had been kneeling before Deverell spoke; until Deverell spoke again.

"You were on your way to see me, ch?"
"I was on my way to Dandong."

"Wanting work? Well, you shall have it," said Deverell, with decision. "I don't want hands, but I'll take you on; you've saved my life, my good fellow, or you're

saved my life, my good fellow, or vou're going to, in a brace of shakes. How goes the damper?"
"Well," said the old man, answering De-

verell's last question shortly, but ignoring his first altogether. "Shall I sweeten the tea or not?"

"Sweeten it."

The old man got rendy a handful of tea and another of sugar to throw into the quart pot the moment the water boiled. He had not yet turned round. Still kneeling, with the soles of his boots under Deverell's nose, he moved the damper from time to time, and made the tea. His hands sheek

he moved the damper from time to time, and made the tea. His hands shook.

Deverell made himself remarkably happy during the next half hour. He ate the hot damper, he drank the strong tea, in a way that indicated unbounded confidence in his digestive powers. A dyspeptic must have wept for envy. Toward the end of the meal he discovered that the swagman—who mit remote from the fire, and seemed to be regarding Deverell with a gaze of peculiar fuscination—had scarcely broken his bread.

"Aren't you hungry?" asked Deveroll, with his mouth full.