THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1891. PITTSBURG,

COMMERCE BOOMER

SECOND PART.

The Great Ship Canal Project Will Not Hurt Cleveland Nor

REDUCE RAILWAY FREIGHTS

A Reckless Opponent Cleverly Hauled Over the Coals.

THE LEGISLATURE MUST WAKE UP

And Push the Printing of the Maps and Reports at Hand.

FACTS FOR IRON MEN TO STUDY

Much to the surprise and regret of many who have admired the seal and ability with which the Marine Review, of Cleveland, has heretofore advocated every measure promising advancement of the interests of the marine of the great lakes, the journal in question has from the outset antagonized the Lake Eric and Ohio River Ship Canal project. The Review has not explained the grounds upon which its antagonism is based; but, presumably, it imagines that were a canal such as that proposed actually in existence and handling the traffic for accommodation of which the waterway in question is to be constructed, the consequent diversion of "lake and rail" freights from Cleveland and other Lake Eric ports at which the material that would go by canal is now handled, would, not only primarily but continuously, detrimentally affect those ports.

The Review has unadvisedly asserted that establishment of a canal, such as that recommended by the Pennsylvania Ship Canal Commission, is entirely unfeasible; that is to say, impossible; and that not one person with a competent understanding of the situation generally, will indorse the canal scheme; but it evidently fears that a canal of some sort will be built, and that such canal, even if inadequate to handling a large traffic, will be effective as a means for depressing rail rates, and will thus damage the railways, and in doing that will injuriously affect the interests of Cleveland and Erie.

Facts for Thoughtful Readers.

The Review is avowedly "devoted to lake marine interests," and if it lives up to its professions has a watchful care for the interests of Erie, as well as for those of Cleveland. Although among the contributors to the maintenance of the journal in question, Erie is "conspicuous by her absence."

Ashtabula harbor and Fairport are distinctly appurtenances of the railways. They are simply entrepots established by the railways for railway uses, and are not in any respect to be classed with Cleveland and Erie. The entrepots aforesaid are merely instrumentalities in railway service. The maintenance of an entrepot, or transfer station, is a tax on through traffic. The expense becessary to maintenance of the entre-pots in question is borne primarily by the railways, but ultimately by the consignees of the ireights; that is to say, the ore and coal handled at those points. Railway deck charges at Ashtabula sverage about

son practically acquainted with the situa-tion, and not tongue-tied by the discipline of corporations, who does not express ap-proval of the scheme. Ore Handling Not Made Dearer.

1801, rendered to the Legislature of said Commonwealth a report of its doings and findings. Of this report the Commission printed 500 copies for distribution to the members of the Legislature and to the new-papers and technological and trade journals of Western Pennayivania and Eastern Ohio. It had prior to automitting its report, de-posited with the State Printer at Harris-burg, photo-engraved plates of the maps and profile accompanying that report. The State will, we presume, print the report, with the accompanying maps, for general distribution. Until this & done the Com-mission applicants for Information relative to the caual project. Ore Handling Not Made Dearer. With regard to the assertion that the cost of delivering ore from canal vessels to the furnaces will exceed the present aggregated oost of discharging the ore from the vasel at the lake port, handling it at the lake docks, and discharging if from the railroad exceed the cost of putting ore from canal vessel into stock pile, at any forance in the She-nango or Monongahels Valley, will not ex-resed the present cost of putting it from the railway ears into the stock pile at those fur-naces; and that the canal practice will effect a saving on present outlay in this particular operation of the entire amount of the rail-way "dock charges." Of the 23 stacks in the Shenango Valley, 16 stand directly slongside the canal route; and the others are within easy reach by eable conveyors. Of

merous applicants for information relative to the canal project. But, as above intimated, the Marine Re-vice has a copy of the report of the Com-mission, such copy having been forwarded to that journal immediately upon rendition of the report to the Legislature as aforesaid. For more than two months, then, the Re-view has had at hand the very explicit and comprehensive exhibits made by the Com-mission of the facts upon which it bases its several findings, among which findings are these: First, that construction of a canal with 15 feet of water (affording navigation for vessels drawing 14 feet), to extend from Lake Erie to Pool No. 1 of the Ohio river system of navigation—that is to say, to Pittswithin easy reach by cable conveyors. Of the furnaces in the Mahoning district, two at Hubbard and one st Youngstown are not within "conveyor" range; the others are either on the canal bank or near it. The Monongahela furnaces are all within con-

As fully shown in the report of the Com-As fully shown in the report of the Com-mission, the lake marine now in service can make more money in a lake and canal trade than they now do. Because of the default of the Marine Review we are constrained to supply the present article to show how, and to approximately define the extent, to which the prosperity of the port and eity of Cieve-land, particularly, is dependent upon the prosperity of the iron-making 'districts of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania; and to urge upon the people of that eity the fact that if the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal will benefit the said iron-making dis-tricts it will, as a natural consequence benefit system of navigation-that is to say, to Pitta-burg harbor-is entirely feasible second, that with such canal in existence the through rate on iron ores, from the shipping ports of the Northwest to Pittsburg, may be reduced to about one-half of what it now is, and that lake vessels carrying these ores to Pitts-burg and taking return loads of coal or other ratio and the same time make more freights may, at the same time, make more money than they can now make in ore and coal carrying on the lakes; third, that ex-cept a canal, such as that projected, be promptly established, a serious decline of the iron-making industries of Western Penn-sylvania and Eastern Ohio is inevitable. Canal will benefit the said fron-making dis-tricts it will, as a natural consequence benefit Cleveland; and to commend to the careful attention of the people of Cleveland the facts, set forth in the report of the Canal Commission, upon which that Commission bases its assertion that the canal is necessary to the maintenance of the canal is necessary

The Canal Means Increased Prosperity. The reader will understand that the ship The reader will understand that the ship canal, constructed as proposed, will serve the Shenango Valley, and—by means of a "lateral" work—the Mahoning Valley, as fully and as effectively as it will serve the Pittsburg district. The above recited find-ings of the Commission are, purely and simply, formulations of logical deductions from thoroughly authenticated and indis-putable facts. to the maintenance of the said district in its present rank as the principal iron-producing district of this country. If it maintains that rank it will very shortly be the first iron-making district of the world. J. M. GOODWIN.

If the iron masters of Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania keep their place at the head of the column in the march of the head of the column in the march of progress in pig iron production throughout the present decade, they will in the year 1900 consume about 9,354,088 gross tons of iron ore. On the basis of operations in 1889, about 4,960,000 tons will be used in Allegheny county and vicinity, and 4,394,-098 tons in the Mahoning and Shenango valleys. But delivery by rail at the points in the districts named at which pig iron is now made, in the period of one year of 9,000,-000 tons of iron ore, together with the coke and limestone necessary to work up that amount 000 tons of iron ore, together with the coke and limestone necessary to work up that amount of ore, is a physical impossibility. In order that such increase in production may be effected, establishment, and moreover a prompt establishment, of the ship cansl is necessary. If the canal be not promptly built production of iron in these districts will decrease instead of increasing; and, finally, in order to maintain even the de-

putable facts.

finally, in order to maintain even the de-creased production the 'railways will have to reduce rates tally as much as they will n the event of the construction of the canal. With the canal constructed in due season

the railways in the year 1900 will have their hands full in taking care of the passengers, the food and household supplies and the manufactured products of a populaand the macufactured products of a popula-tion of 2,000,000 people occupying the Mahoning, Shenango, Beaver, Ohio, Alle-gheny and Monongahela vaileys. They will be glad to let the canal carry all the ore and through coal. They will slways get much the greater part of the pig iron. If the canal be not built the railways in the year 1900 will not carry as much ore as they did in the year 1890.

The Commission Invites Criticism.

Any person carefully considering the facts presented by the report of the Commission, and intelligently forecasting the situation as it will be when the region above outlined The following cases were continued until the next term of court: Thomas C. Spencer, a postmaster of Clarion county, charged with opening a latter below the second states of the shall have become the seat of furnace plants producing annually as much as 5,750,000 gross tons of pig iron, will quite certainly reach conclusions practically identical with those just stated, and will approve the findings of the Commission generally. We had hoped that the Marine Review would give its readers an opportunity for considering some at least of the arguments favoring the ship canal project presented by the Canal Commission in its report, and naturally supposed that it would select for particular examination and comment those ortions of the report devoted to consideraions upon the economic results of applying lake ore and coal carriers, of the types now prevailing, to the mixed lake and cana rvice, establishment of which is conter plated But the Review distinctly declines dis cussion of the report. It has quoted nothing from said document; and in its issue of April 23 opposes itself to publication of extracts from the report in the following strong language: "The newspapers in lake cities that have given up their columns to matter supporting the Pennsylvania ship canal scheme are following a very unwise ourse. The Review then proceeds to characterize the canal scheme as an "unwise project," "a visionary matter," a "project the mos unfeasible that might be imagined." I charges the Pennsylvania Legislature with having "blundered in giving attention to such a visionary matter;" and declares "there can not be found one person with a practical knowledge of the increase of the ize of the vessels on the lakes of late years, and the relations which the railways o Ohio and Pennsylvania bear to the lake and furnace interests, who will indorse this scheme." It asserts that "the canal cannot he so constructed as to deliver the ore to th

BRIGHTER ASPECT Is Now Presented in the Pittsburg Iron and Steel Industries. RESULT OF RECENT CHANGES.

The Next Great Labor Question Is the Amalgamated Scale,

OFFICIALS PRESERVE A CLOSE BECRECY

The industrial situation in and about the vicinity of Pittaburg, as far as the iron and steel, coal and coke industries are concerned, has assumed a much brighter aspect during the past week than has characterised any change that has occurred in these important trades for many months.

The satisfactory agreement on the wage scale and peaceable settlement of all differences between the miners in the Western Pennsylvania and Ohio districts, and the railroad coal operators of those districts, has put an end to the threatened strike of the railroad and river miners, which, if it went into effect, would probably reflect itself on the trade in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and West Virginia. The approach of the end of the prevailing Connellsville coke strike by the gradual resumption of work at nearly all the plants throughout the region has caused much satisfaction to those either directly or indirectly engaged in the trade, if for no other reason than to witness the end of the lawlessness and disorder that has characterized this latter half of the greatest labor campaign that has ever taken place in the history of the many differences that from time to time arise between capital and labor in these. ruitful regions.

Effect of the Changes.

The result of these changes have been no less satisfactory than their occurrence was rapid and surprising. In the first case, in view of the determined utterances of the Columbus Convention, as regards the en-forcement of the eight-hour day and the subsequent abrupt ending of the conference between the opposing sides, held in this city some few weeks ago, owing to the indiffer-ence of either side to attempt any modifies. FRANK G. CARPENTER has interviewed Ex-Governor Curtin, the Blind Parson and other old men on the rules for longevity. ice TO-MORBOW'S DISPATCH. All the ence of either side to attempt any modifica-tion of the views of the Columbus Conven-tion, a strike affecting both the river and railroad miners and promising to assume immense proportions, was thought inevit-The official announcement that the strike

on the basis of the eight-hour day be de-ferred, as the present is an inopportune time, caused great surprise among the trade. At the Columbus Convention, last week, the At the Columbus Convention, last week, the rates were agreed upon and work was re-sumed in the to-be-affected districts at the commencement of this week. The terms agreed upon were 79 cents for lake and Northwestern trade, and the question of the price for mining for the local trade was left open to be settled by an arbitration board. This latter innovation is entirely new and leaves the wages for mining coal for local This latter innovation is entirely new and leaves the wages for mining coal for local consumption between the Miners' Pit Com-mittee and the pit boss, and in the event of failure by three parties to agree, the district officers are appealed to, and in case of further failure to agree on a satisfactory price the Arbitration Board is called upon.

quash the indictment sgainst James M. Cover and Samuel S. Forney for refusing to appear before the magistrates and testify and produce the ballot boxes in the Greevy-Scull Congressional contest in the Blair and Somerset district. The motion set forth that the bill of indictment was defective as not showing that the defendants had been sum-moned to appear before a magistrate, and that the bill did not charge the defendants with a crime against the United States. Judge Reed in the afternoon sustained The only disagreeable feature thought to be contained in this method of wage settlebe contained in this method of wags settle-ment is that it gives opportunity for con-tinual discussion and probably disagree-ment, although those well acquainted with its workings, think that the mutual cog-fidence repeated in one side by the other is a sufficient guarantee that justice will pre-val. Judge Reed in the afternoon sustained the motion quashing the indictments. vail

reached. This incipient improvement is at-tributed in a great measure to the scaroliy of stocks, causing a strong buying move-ment. The voluntary shutdown of the Ma-honing and Shenango Vailey furnaces, as well as the forced essention of casting smoon many furnaces in the districts from which Pittsburg draws its supplies, owing to the failure to receive supplies of coke, has greatly restricted production in this market, and the inevitable result of the laws of sup-ply and demand is now only arising. No Advance Looked For. No Advance Looked For.

No Advance Looked For. It is very probable that no pronounced dvance will continue and a dull and de-pressed market is expected to rule during the summer. While the local mills are not overstocked with orders they are neverthe-less making extensive preparations for an enlarged trade. - Furnace No 2 of the Isabella plant is to be torn down and rebuilt. The foundations were weakened during the late flood and this precaution is necessary to save the plant from wreck. Furnace No 1, which has been out of blast since October, has been relined and started. The Keystone mill is putting in a battery of new boilers. Howe, Brown & Co. ere building a new heating furnace at their mill. Last week the breaking of the anvil block on their large steam hammer caused a few days sus-pension of work. The Monongahela plant at McKeesport was recently put in opera-tion, giving employment to over 300 men. - Ming to the lack of coke furnace B will remain idle. The Nutional Tube Works Company, of McKeesport, is building mill No At its edicing an plante Printer & remain idie. The National Tube Works Company, of McKeesport, is building mill No. 5 to its adjoining plants. Painter & Sons have fully resumed on gas, after using coal for a few months, necessitating the re-cleaning of their puddling furnaces. Car-negie, Phipps & Co, are erecting an addi-tioned the provide of the section of the sec tional plant to the Government works. The machinery to equip the plant is being im-ported from Scotland.

Other Repairs in Progress

The No. 1 blooming mill of Jones & Laughlins has shut down in order to permit of a general overhanling and additions be-ing made. The Fischer Foundry and Machine Company has recently added a 16-foot boring mill, 12-foot planer, 48-inch horizontal boring machine, 72-inch radial drill press and 20-ton traveling erane. These works are very husy just at present

These works are very busy just at present and recently turned out a 20x24 engine and two 10-ton traveling cranes for the Pennsyl-vania Tube Company and a 20-ton traveling vania Tube Company and a 20-ton traveling crane for foundry practice. William Fisher recently shipped from his extensive works an eight-ton bar shear to a city firm; a ten-ton shear with engine for burs and rails to Blandon, Pa.; a pan for grinding sandstone and washing the sand thus produced, to Connellsville. The Sterling Boiler Company has made sales of Sterling Boiler Company has made sales of Sterling boilers to Marshall, Kennedy & Co., of this city, and to the Pacific Bolling Mills at San Francisco. The Pittsburg Bridge Company has received the contract for a plate girder viaduot 800 feet long over a railway track at Indianapolis. This company has had a very heavy business this season.

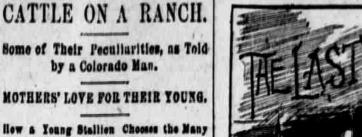
this sea this sensor. Totten and Hogg have contracted with the Minnespolis Bolling Mill to furnish an 18-inch2three-high muck train of modern de-sign. They have also received an order for a number of chilled rolls for rolling tin plate, from the Granite Iron Company, St. Louis. Messrs. Seamon, Slath & Black, Thomas Carlin's Sons & Co., and the Leechburg Foundry and Machine Company also report the receipt of large orders for also report the receipt of large orders for their different products. C. J. K.

A SURPLUS of fat means disease. In THE DISPATCH to-morrow Cella Logan will tell how to prevent abnormal abdominal devel-

TWENTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY

Of the Southside Medical Society to Be Cele brated by a River Excursion.

At the annual meeting of the Southside Medical Society the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. George C. Rahauser; Vice President, Dr. W. F. Burleigh; Secretary, Dr. C. C. Hers-



Members of His Harem. PROTECTING HIS PAMILY PROM WOLVES

Harry Moore, who spent some years in Colorado surveying, prospecting and study-ing men and things, horses and horned cattie and the habits of domesticated animals generally, as they reverted to the wild state on the plains, and gradually recovered much of the instinct lost when man took upon himself their guardianship, found it an entertaining occupation. He also found that some ranchmen in that matter-of-fact region were fully as superstitious as a back-woods Pennsylvania Dutch farmer, believing that the moon is the guardian goddess of all who believe in zodiacal lore and gives success or disappointment according as people follow the teachings of the old astrologists, in addition to her control of the tides. He tells of one practice that seems to be. built equally on ascertained fact and superstition: Calves at a certain age are by some ranchmen separated from their dams. The mother usually frets for a time, and some cows are inconsolable for a long time, during which they lose fissh, become melancholy

and hollow-eyed, and are liable to disease. Unique, but Said to Be Effective.

The ranchmen have learned that a scent of the cow's offspring consoles her maternal solicitude, and that if the end of the calf's tail be cut off, just sufficiently to draw blood, and put into her feeding rack where she can snuff at it daily, she soon becomes reconciled to the loss of her baby, and proceeds to do her duit to her source normality. Accordher duty to her owner normally. Accord-ingly, the calf's narrative is slightly abbrevi-ated. But in order to make the operation a

ated. But in order to make the operation a complete success, in the estimation of many cattle owners, a charm must be worked in connection with the amputation. As soon as the latter is performed the calf must be caught by the tail and pulled backward clear out of the stall in which the operation is performed. No further incention is res performed. No further incantation is re

is performed. No further incantation is re-quired. Some cows are almost human in duration of affection for their offspring, while others are soon consoled for the loss of it. A specimen of the first class made a small fortune for a Colorado ranchman. As soon as her calf was sent away from her and she could no longer get trace of it, she would betake herself to the range, and before evening she would succeed in stealing some other cow's calf. Now, it is a taw on the cattle plains that all unbranded calves ran-ning with cows belong to the owners of the ning with cows belong to the owners of the latter, and as fast as this cow could bring home foundlings they were branded by her owner and put into his separate enclosure, one daring to attack his title. A Cow Without Guilt.

A Cow Without Guilt. The cow incurred no moral guilt, and the owner no legal one. This baby farming went on until the cow was the foster mother of a large herd. She would not have sold in the market for more \$13 but her owner considered her worth at least \$500. When horses are sent out on the plains to propagate they, even in the first year, re-cover a part of their sense of danger in loaing man's guardianship, and in a faw years they adopt a regular military evstem for mutual defense. The stallions select their famale partners, and as among polyga-mous and savage mankind, the strongest and most courageous choose to suit them-selves, while the less spirited must put in with the residue. In this way proprietors ith the residue. In this w are enabled to discover the best sires to insure hardy and spirited progeny. The most powerful and courageous horses not only have the pick of the herd, but have the largest harems, just as the mighty men of old appropriated the finest of the women and finally founded rude aristocracies of best blood. Blood Will Always Tell. Blood tells in man or beast. When the ivision is finally acquiesced in, either division is finally acquiesced in, either through victory over weaker contestants or otherwise, each leader conducts his harem by itself, but the divisions teed contigu-ously for the purpose of mutual defense. Each stallion is absolute master of his harem, and each mare soon finds, if she be disposed to have a will of her own, that in equine matrimony, as in polygamy the world over, the weaker sex has no rights except those allowed by the head of the family, and in the case of horses the tyranny seems to be a necessity for the common good. The stallion, though he be ever so gentle, is a born fighter and he holds himself re-sponsible for the welfare of his charge. sponsible for the welfare of his charge. While feeding he is ever wary, and at short intervals directs his attention to all points of the compass in rapid succession. His senses are more acute than those of the mare, and between sight and hearing it is difficult for an enemy to steal a march on hum. If a mare chance to stray beyond a small distance from the herd the stallion stampshis foot impatiently at her and emits a low waring neigh. How the Mares Are Controlled. If she do not heed the admonition and get back to the herd at once it is repeated, and if this fail her lord and master gallops up to her and thumps and cuffs her soundly, and with such effect that she is subsequently tractable and submissive for a considerable time. And this guardianship is necessary, as prowling wolves are ever hanging in the as prowiing wolves are ever hanging in the outskirts of the herd, too cowardly to attack it massed, and always respectful to the stallion, whom they know from experience to be a fighter and a dangerous enemy, but ever on the alert to attack a mare if she be isolated, and no matter how desperately she may fight she is usually, if not rescued by her guardian, hamstrung and rendered powerless either to rejoin the herd or to fight. Then, when abandoned by the herd at Then, when abandoned by the herd at evening, the wolves put an end to her speedily, and in a short time her bones are clean enough to be strung on wire. Thus he apparent savagery of the stallion is real the apparent savagery of the stallion is real kindness not always appreciated as it should be. Up to a certain age the colts stay with the family, and the father is not only proud of them, but very affectionate, though when in his unerring judgment he concludes that they should go out into the world and de-velop character, he is not mineing in his commands. Colts Left to Their Mothers. While he is, up to this stage, their pro-ector, he leaves their education to their nothers. When he decides that they must leave the parental circle he allows no time for leave taking, tears or ambrades. The youngaters make the best of it, and soon here is a large mass meeting of the offspring of the various harems. The young males phoose their partners as their sires did before them, and new colonies are founded. This instinctive arrangement prevents the This instinctive arrangement prevents the disastrons consequences resultant from in-termarriage among the crowned heads of Europe, and there are but few cases of in-sanity among wild horses. That it prevents degeneration is proven by the fact that the half-trained and diminutive horses brought from Texan plains have all the spirif, with the addition of a pungent spice of will, of their ancestors, the Spanish cavalry horses that took to the wilds centuries ago. The broncho, fed on grass alone, will en-dure much more fattgue than the civilized



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ment's rest and about their 25th year men and women dropped dead of total exhaus-tion. Perceiving the increasing coldness of the planet and the approach of eternal winter, they had early maintained about them-wilder and more exciting than the old breases from the woods and prairies, had lived more rapidly and rushed more rashly to the inevitable end. The elegance of coa-times, the beauty of forms had gradually isen to an unexpected perfection in conce-quence of a passional selection, which eetine thappines. Wives no longer became of the lower elasses alone remained in condi-tion to undertake the duties of motherhood, and the necessity in the upper social compress the necessity in the upper social The earth had been inhabited for about 22,000,000 years, and its vital history had been divided into six progressive periods. The primordial age, or formation of the organism (infusoria, zoophytes, echinodermata, crustaceans, molluscs-a world of the deaf and dumb and slmost blind), had not taken less than 10,000,000 years to go through its different phrases. The primary age (fish, insects, more perfect senses, separate senses, rudimentary plants forests of horses tails and of tree ferns) had then occupied more than 6,000,000 years. The secondary age (saurians, reptiles, birds, forests of coniferen and of cycadacm) in order to accomplish its work, required 2,300,000 years. The sertiary age (mam-Then it was seen that the women of the mifers, monkeys, superior plants, flowers, fruits and seasons) had lasted 500,000 years.

The primitive human age, the time of national divisors, of barbarism and of militarism had filled about 300,000 years, and the sixth age, that of intellectual humapity, had reigned for nearly 2,000,000 years. During that long succession of centuries the earth had grown older and the sun had become colder. In the beginning of the ages

the terrestrial globe was entirely covered by the waters of the ocean. Upheavals caused first islands, then vast continents, to emerge; the surface of evaporation diminished in extent; the atmosphere was saturated with less

Then it was seen that the women of the lower classes were the first to feel the deadly effects of invading cold, and the day came when it was recognized that amid the blind enjoyment of pleasure no woman was a mother or could become one. They no longer desired the inconveniences of mater-nity, which had so long been left to the in-ferior women, and they reigned in all the splendor of their unblemished beauty. It was only when a law was passed that the en-tire fortune of the republic would be given to the first woman who would give birth to a child that they understood the irreparable extent of the misfortune that had befallen the last inhabitants of the earth. Doubtless the end would not have long

Doubtless the end would not have long



SHE TRIED TO RISE AND PELL BACK.

COURT NEWS OF A DAY. frue Bills Found Against Henry W. Hartman and Charles Wylie for Misrepre-senting Weights-Indictment Quashed in the Greevy-Scuil Congressional Con-In the United States Court vesterday the grand jury completed its work. The last two indictments upon which true bills were returned are in the cases of the Governmen

against Henry W. Hartman and Charles Wylie, of the Hartman Manufacturing Company, of Beaver Falls. They were indicted on the charge of willfully and knowingly, fraudulently misrepresenting the weight of two shipments of wire doormats to New York. The offenses are indictable An argument was made on a motion to quash the indictment sgainst James M.

Chance for Endless Discussion.

The amicable adjustment of the miners' troubles has withdrawn attention from their

17 cents per ton of ore forwarded thence.

Ashtabula Harbor and Fairport are the lake ports, not of Northeastern Ohio, but of the Mahoning and Shenango valleys, and o Allegheny county, Pennsylvania. Cleveland and Erie likewise serve the iron-making districts above named as lake ports. Of the tonnage handled, in and out, at the port of Cleveland in 1889, fully 70 per cent. (or 2,534,100 net tons), went to or came from the two valleys and the Pittsburg district, re-

spectively. Of the total tonnage handled in and out of the port of Erie in 1889, something more than 31 per cent. went to or came from the Shennngo Valley and the Pittsburg district, respectively.

Of the aggregate of 3,127,724 net tons of ron ore received at Ashtabula harbor and Fairport in 1889, practically the whole went to the Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania iron-making districts above named; of the 2,591,563 net tons of ore actually shipped inland by rail, from the wo ports last named, in 1889, more than 98 per cent, went to those districts. And the coal shipped from Ashtabula and Fairport, respectively, is Pennsylvania coal. Of the coal shipped from the port of Cleveland in 1800 nearly 73 per cent, was Pennsylvania

A Nut for Cleveland to Crack.

In event of a total annihilation of the traffic in coal and iron ore between the Pittsburg, Monongahela, Shenango-Ma-honing district and Lake Eric ports, the business of Fairport and Ashtabula harbor would be entirely wiped out. Retaining its lumber trade with Eastern and South eastern Ohio, the port of Cleveland would e left with about 33 per cent. of its present tonnage. The port of Erie, however, would continue business with about 69 per cent. of

its present topnage. This is a fair illustration of the degree to which the business of each of the lake ports, above named, is reterable to the existence of the iron-making and coal producing industries of Western Pennsylvania and the Mahoning Valley. We do not in the least overlook, nor un-

dervalue, the fact that the city of Cleveland is the seat of great manufacturing industries of various sorts, and that its lake trade is only one of the bases of its growth and prosperity. In this regard, however, Erie is more independent of her port than is Cleveland. Moreover, the business of the port of Erie, as above indicated, does not depend as largely as that of Cleveland does upon com merce between Western Pennsylvania and the ore-producing Northwest.

The principal market for the products of some of the more important manufacturing establishments of Erie and of Cleveland. is in the iron-making and coal-produc ing region of which, as aloresaid, Eric, Cleveland, Fairport and Ashtabula harbor are the lake ports; and these, and indeed all the manuacturing establishments in question, let. their markets be where they may, would be injurious affected by a decline of the industries of

that region. Nobody, facing the facts here stated, will dauy that the prosperity of Cleveland and Eric, and of Cleveland particularly, depends largely upon the maintenance of the ron industries of the two valleys and Pittsburg; but the Marine Review denies, and e who have, like it, thus far neglected the opportunities offered them for fully examining the "situation," also deny: First, that there is any ground for apprehending a serious decline or production of iron the district in question; second, that a ship causl, such as that projected, would, o could, better the position of the iron makers; and third, that construction of such ship canal, to extend from Lake Erie to the

upper Ohio, is feasible, anyway. The Legislature Should Wake Up.

The Commission of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania charged with the duty of "determining the feasibility of connecting the waters of Lake Erie and the Ohio river by a ship canal," entered upon its duties in October, 1889, and on the 20th of February, The Commission of the Commonwealth o

furnaces, and the handling cost is accord-ingly increased." It asserts further that the modern steel steamships of the lakes would make a half dozen Lake Michigan trips while a boat was navigating the canal.

Not a Very Beliable Pilot. Thus, instead of doing its proper share in the work of acquainting the public with the

facts relative to the ship canal project, the Marine Review sacrifices its reputation as an able pilot by ignoring all the lights and channel marks (provided as aforesaid by the Commission), and undertaking to sail his ship directly against a strong current, the "set" of which was long ago known to these navigators who have taken the sailor-like recaution of "keeping an eye to windward." Instead of facts the Review gives its readers recklessly extravagant assertions; some of which we have quoted above. If the Review thinks the canal project "unwise," it is in duty bound to say so; but it is likewise in duty bound to give the grounds on which it bases its opinion. We suppose that when the Review says "the cunal project is uneasible," it means to say that it considers the measure of building a canal, such as that proposed, inexpedient. We do not under-

stand that the journal in question intends to appear as charging the engineers of the Canal Commission (as well as the Pennsylania Legislature) with "blundering." The engineers of the Commission say, and onstrate the fact, that construction of the canal is entirely feasible. They say further, that there are no engineering diffi cultics in the way of construction, and that the whole work may be done within three years, and that the entire cost need not exeed \$27,000,000. The statement that no person practically

acquainted with the situation will "indorse this cacal scheme" is simply ridiculous. The Commission already has signatures of very many such persons subscribed to a formal and unqualified indorsement of the scheme. The Legislature of Pennsylvania and the Governor of that State have formally in-

ring to A. E. Sutherland, of Hazelton, charged with writing indecept letters; Nelson Van derpool, charged with asking excessive com instition as a pension agent. pensation as a pension agent. Before the grand jury adjourned it passed a vote of thanks to W. H. McCleary, fore-

under the inter-State commerce act.

man, and F. X. Burns, clerk. During the ent term 31 true bills were returned and tour ignored.

NEXT WEEK'S TRIALS.

List of the Cases Slated for Hearing in a Few Days.

The District Attorney's clerks yesterda prepared the weekly list of cases for trial in the Criminal Court next week. The follow ing are the persons to be tried:

ing are the persons to be tried: John Gorman, Martin Doherty, John Sco-field (2), Aunie' Scofield (2), Kate Koberet, Mary Deuniston, William Keily, Patrick Keily, Joseph Bray, John Kerr, Michael Dochla, C. L. Wachter, Martha E. Brenneman, W. J. Lippencott, Thomas Dutch, Richard Beale, Henry Freeman, S. Beale (3), Charles Johnston (2), William Tucke, Edward Tracey, John Glesn, Charles Lipkaw, Marian Nepat, Feter Frevity, James B. Neison, Mary Ramsey, John McCaw, Peter Lorbig, Miles Mc-Nulty, Hugh McKee, H. F. Bragaman, George Cramer, Jr., F. Colemery, John Dingiss, James Sutie, John P. Schofield, J. W. Greever, Charles Holman, Christian Herman, H. Sandford, Frank Rose, Charles Young, Elizabeth Kenua (3), William Green (2), Saintei Harper, A. Gunther, James Monahan, Mollie Blair, William Peterman, John Toner, Rose Flood, Emil Hess, A. Miller, F. Tschume, Frack Doiand, J. Mazek, Leonard Reich, J. Gardner, J. G. Guigley, W. E. Strong, G. A. Betel, A. Long, J. Herodnowitch, Y. M. Oribbs, Belle Stone (2), R. Gordon, John Brown (2), John Loghk, John Englert (2).

To-Day's Trial List.

Criminal Court-Commonwealth vs Ellen Welsh, Harry J. Parker, J. B. Cole, Joseph S. Dawson, John Harris, George R. Owings, John Burke,

Briefs From the Courts. THE suit of John Stauffle and wife against

Adam Peters for damages for injury to prop-erty caused by drainage, is on trial before Judge Ewing. In the suit of J. E. DuBois, executor of John

DuBois, against John Clark and wife, an action on a mortgage, a verdict was given yesterday for \$403 66 for the plaintiff. THE suit of Catherine Fulmer against Me-

Leesport borough for damages for injury to property caused by the overflowing of a sewer is still on trial before Judge Slagie.

H. D. GASKELL yesterday entered suit against Mrs. Matiida Gerst for \$1,800 damages for alleged unlawful retention of household goods which had been stored with her.

THE executions issued yesterday were: J. P. Sterrett, trustee under the will of James Mc-Auley, for use of Lillie McAuley, vs M. F. Ryan, \$910 35; A. S. Miller, assignee, vs Robert Heber, \$63 70. In the ejectment suit of James Dugan

against Mary E. Bowman to recover for a strip of ground 6 inches in width taken from Du-gan's lot, a verdict was given yesterday for \$365 66 for the plaintiff. THE suit of V. K. McElhaney and others

against the Pittaburg, Virginia and Charles-ton Railroad Company for damages for a right of way taken through property, is still on trial before Judge Harry White.

A NON-SUIT was entered against the plain tiff yesterday in the case of Robert H. Mc Munn against Allegheny City to recover dam-ages for injuries caused by McMunn's horse stumbling over some sewer pipe on Main street, and throwing McMunn to the ground. with interest.

An inquest in lunacy was held yesterday on Thomas Ward, an old soldier living on the Southeide. The inquest was held on the pet-tion of Mra Martina J. Barstohe, a daugiter of Ward. He was declared alunatic and found to have been insane for five years. Mrs. Berstohe was appointed a committee to take charge of him and directed to give bond in the sum of 55m.

EUROPE is covered by Special Cable etters in to-morrow's big DISPATCH.

The People's Store, Fifth Avenue. Read our ad. to-day. It will interest you GAMPBELL & DICE.

itself in the outcome o the Connelisville strike. A report is our-rent that every working miner and miner's apprentice within the bounds of the Ameri-can Federation will henceforth set aside 5 per cent of his weekly earnings to promote the cause of their fellow workmen, and as a result fully \$25,000 to \$40,000 this week will result inly about the set of the set will be spent in the Connellsville region to sus-tain the strikers in their positions by furnish-ing themselves and families with the neces-saries of life, agitating the important ques-tions bearing on the result and in divers ways endeavor to work success for the cause of these in this meeting of the cause of

abor in this most important struggle. No Great Outbreak Feared.

The condition of affairs in this region is at present peacable, and, while no general outbreak is feared, small-sized riots and individual disturbances will undoubtedly continue to mar the public peace until the question is flually disposed of . The numquestion is hually disposed of. The num-ber of workingmen gradually increases from day to day, and the last authentic re-port from the regions stated the number of active ovens as over 4,000, while the idle list approximates 12,000. The shipments rom week to week show a continued slight increase, and all signs point to an unsuc-cessful end for the workingmen.

The strike during the past five weeks has fallen outside the limits of a properly con-ducted labor struggle, and the contest has legenerated into a determination to win by brute force, by intimidation, midnight rioting, destruction of property and even mur-der. To the public mind the original contest has been lost sight of, and, it has asumed the appearance of an outbreak against law and order.

It is to be regretted that such measures are resorted to by the strikers, for in losing public sympathy that give away a powerfu aid, and however disagreeable it may be for the leaders to acknowledge defeat, it is only a question of time until they will be reinc tantly forced to do so.

Next Great Labor Question.

Probably the next important question that will engage the minds of the labor world hereabouts is the annual settlement of the Amalgamated Association scale for of the annuigamenter. There has been talk among members of changing the basis of the wage scale to some other article than bar iron. Muck bar and skelp iron have been suggested, but no positive information can be obtained as yet, and the talk on this point so far is thought to be mostly expres-

sion of individual opinion. Suggestions on economic questions, sub-lodges, on scale, good of the order, laws, etc., are said to be down on the programme for consideration. The general officers advise that all changes and new demands on the wage question be submitted to the re-spective mill firms, previous to the meeting of the wage committee, otherwise they will be certainly rejected by the convention, as the law on this point is very explicit.

Probably the most important question that will come before the convention for setthat will come before the convention for set-tlement, for the reason that it ' will affect every mill within the jurisdiction of the Amalgamated Association, is the adoption of the general sliding scale. The Homestead mill system enforced in July, 1889, has worked so admirably that many advocates of the sliding scale have been used and the of the sliding scale have been gained and the settlement of the question will be watched

Preserving a Close Secrecy.

The utmost secrecy is being preserved by the members as regards an advance in the price for boiling, which rules at \$5 50 in the Western districts and about \$4 50 in the East. The abnormal depression existing in the iron trade during the past ten months will serve as a strong lever to work bene-ficially on behalf of the manufacturers, and

man; Treasurer, Dr. J. C. McQuiston. It was decided not to give a banquet on the twenty-first anniversary of the society, as has been the custom heretofore, as several members desired to have their ladies present. It was finally decided to give an excursio and basket pionic on the steamer Mayflower up the river, on Tuesday, May 19, the twenty-first anniversary of the society. The boat will leave the foot of South

Iwenty-second street at 2 P. M. sharp, and Twenty-second street at 2 P. M. sharp, and if a convenient place can be found a landing will be made and the entire party will dis-embark and have a regular old-time picnic. About 500 invitations will be issued, and fully that number are expected to attend Toerge's Orchestra will furnish the music and a grand time is being looked forward to

PAYING THE PIPER.

entences Dealt Out in the United States Court Yesterday.

In the United States Court yesterday Judge Reed sentenced the following persons:

William Bedell Smith, one year and six

William Bedell Smith, one year and six months to Riverside Penitentiary, for taking a letter from the postoffice that did not belong to him. The letter contained \$75, John A. Musgrave, \$25 fine and three years to the Riverside Penitentiary. He was con-victed of raising a \$1 bill to a \$5 bill. Isaac Crotzer, one year to the Northumber-land county jail for taking a letter that did not belong to him. John Corr, two years to the Riverside peni-tentiary for sending improper terms through the mail.

Michael Day, three months to the facka. Michael Day, three months to the facka. wanna jail, and a fine of \$100, for selling liquor without a license. Nolle prosees were insued in the cases of

J. C. Mohney, charged with using the mails with intent to defraud, and J. W. Shepler, charged with not paying retail liquor tax. C. C. Martin pleaded nolle contenders to assing counterfeit money. Sentence was

uspended.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON will de cribe a funeral in the South Seas and some of the native superstituons in THE DIS-PATCH to-morrow. News from all the world. The best paper in the State.

CRIMINAL COURT WORK.

Several Acquittals Among the Cases Disposed of Yesterday.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Louis Young, tried for the larceny of some tools from John Douglass, was found guilty and was sentenced six months to the workhouse. Thomas Perrine pleaded guilty of false pretenses. He was accused of selling a rope which did not belong to him. Sentence was suspended on payment of costs. William Craig was acquitted of immorality, but was

ordered to pay the costs. Anthony and Michael McCaffrey were acquitted of assault and battery on Anna McNally, and the costs divided.

costs divided. Thomas Purgell, of Braddock, tried for sggravated assault and battery on Samuel Hanson, was found guilty of unlawful cut-ting and wounding. Hanson, who was charged with assault and battery on Purcell, was charged and the secto placed on Purcell, was acquitted, and the costs placed on Pur-

Employes Were Negligent.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Patrick Foley, killed on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad Wednesday, rendered a verdict yesterday, consuring the negligence of the railway employes. Testi-mony showed that the engine that struck Foley was going around a sharp curve without ringing the bell or blowing the

no advance as far as can be learned at this writing will be demanded. In the iron and steel trades general trade continues in a depressed condition, though raw irons have stiffened up in price con-siderably during the past few weeks; es-pecially is this true of Bessemer, which has advanced probably \$2 from the lewest point

dure much more fatigue than the civilized horse of either equal or greater weight fed on the most nutritious grain, and the mas who rides one 30 miles in a day will show more signs of fatigue in the evening than does the "horselst" that seems but little heavier than his rides

delayed its coming, the sterilised soil being henceforward incapable of feeding its chil-dren. But they were deluding themselves vapor and could not so well preserve the heat vapor and could not so well preserve the near received from the sun; so that a gradual de-crease of temperature was brought about. During the first human age three-quarters of the globe were still covered by water and the temperature remained high. But from eeu-tury to century a portion of the rain water with the thought that perhaps by some in genious proceeding it would become possible to put off the fatal period, to gain time; and who knows, they said, if the climate may not improve and the sun smile on the unpenetrated through the soil to the deep rocks and returned no more to the ocean, the quan-tity of water diminished, the level of the sea fortunate planet. But recriminations, regrets, sorrows, re-proaches, accusations, despair—all were now superfluous. Life had been, if not dried up at its source, at least rendered irremediably unfinited.

was lowered and the screen of atmospheric vapor afforded only an insufficient protection vapor afforded only an insufficient protection to the nocturnal radiation. There resulted a alow, century-long decrease in temperature and then a spreading of the ice, which at first covered only the high mountains and the polar regions, but little by little invaded the temperate regions and insensibly lowered the line of perpetual snow. On the other hand, the sam, the source of unfruitful. A special congress of the last surviving members of the Medical Academy produced no satisfactory result. They dis-puted violently, each member being accused by his accused faring last humal in the by his neighbor of having lent himself to the spreading of that insane fashion; they near-

ly came to blows. As the issue of the meet-ing the President of the academy and the chief of the protectors were even compelled to quench their mutual anger by a duel On the other hand, the sun, the source of all light and all heat, radiating perpetually, without an instant of cessation, in the cen-ter of cold, obscure and empty space, slowly lost the calorific power which caused the earth to live. Of an electric and almost bluiab white, asturated with incandescent with swords, and more than a year was spent in physiological and political discus-sions without result. But a youth, the last of that race, young bigins white, saturated with incandescent hydrogen, during the geological periods which witnessed the appearance of terres-trial life, it gradually lost that dazzling whiteness, to acquire the color, perhaps ap-Omegar, born in the lower ranks of society, came with his mother, already advanced in age and a rare survivor of the mothers, and before the assembled representatives recalled the improvidence of the governors, stigmaparently warmer, of glittering gold and such was its real color during the first 300,000 the improvidence of the governors, sigma-tized the public immorality, pointed out to them the general folly of which the human race was the victim and demanded that the last constructed electric aerostat made in the Government workshops should be put at his years of human history. It then became yellower and even reddish, consuming its bydrogen, exidizing itself, metallizing it-self. This alow transportation of its photo-sphere, the increase of its spots, the diminu-tion of its protuberant eruptions, brought

about a correlative decrease in the emission of its heat.

disposal. He engaged to conduct an expe-dition over the whole of the equatorial zone which still remained habitable and to see In consequence of these various causes the terrestrial temperature had, from century to century, become lower. The geographical aspect of the globe had metamorphosed itself, the sea having several times taken the place of the land, and vice versa, and the extent of the sea having considerably di-minished and been reduced to less than a quarter of what it was at the advent of huquarter of what it was at the advent of in-manity. The seasons which had begun in the training age had perpetuated themselves through the centuries, but with a decreasing intensity for the summer heat. Climates insensibly approached each other near the equator; the glacial zones (boreal and aus-tral) ineversibly forced back the temperate tral) inexorably forced back the temperat

zones to the place of the anzient forrid zone. Warm valleys and equatorial regions alone were habitable; the rest was frozen. From century to century humanity had attained forms of exquisite beauty and no

attained forms of exquisite beauty and no longer worked materially. A network of electricity covered the globe, producing at will all that was needed. It was then a unified race, entirely different from the rude and heterogeneous races that had character-ized the first period. Doubtlem the abso-lute equality dreamed of by the posts had not been attained, and there were still supe-rior and inferior beings, seekers and indif-ferent, active and inactive men, but there

ferent, active and inactive men, but there were no more scandalous unfortunates nor irremediable miseries.

About the year 2,200,000 after Jesus Christ the last great focus of human civilization shone in the center of equatorial Africa, in the brilliant city of Suntown, which had already been several times raised again from its ashes. It was more than 100,000 years since the spots where Paris, London, Rome, Vienna and New York had stood were baried he the only survivors of terrestrial ity, looking on with despair at the last days of the world. At the head of the group stood

Vienas and New York had stood were buried beneath the ice. The capital of this aristocratic republic had attained the last limits of a luxurious and voluptuous eivilusation. Leaving far behind it the childish amusements of Baby-lon, of Rome and of Paris it had thrown itself heart and soul into the most exquisite refinements of pleasure and enjoyment, and the semila of more reading and program to of of the world. At the bead of the group stood an old man enveloped in reindeer skins. Of commanding staturs, his hollow black eyes shaded by bushy white eyebrows, with a long beard as white as snow, and his skull as yellow as antique ivory—it was felt that he was one of those energetic characters who have endured all the trials of life without yielding, but whose hearts have bidden fare-well every hone. However, his country refinements of pleasure and enjoyment, and the results of progress, the schlevements of science, art and industry had, during several centuries, been applied to raising all the love of life to their maximum of intensity. Electricity, perfumes, music, keyt the senses in a parts of over-scalement, so that under the brilliant light of enchanting nights, as beneath the valled challous of the day, the marrows symbol could be large and a mewell to every hope. However, his counte-nance lit up with joy at the arrival of the

newcomers. His sons and their compani-threw themselves into the arms of the se travelers. They made large fires and seat selves at a modest meal, compose

whether any human groups still existed on any spot. proposition was received with enthusiasm, a real aerial flotilla was contructed and all the strong men flew away to discover the land of increase. II. Alas! the entire earth had disappeared beneath snow and ice. Everywhere the desert, everywhere solitude, everywhere stience. Snow followed snow, hoar frost followed hoar frost, immense shroud covered the continent and the seas. Sometimes a solitary peak rose above the frozen ocean; sometimes a dismantled ruin, a spire, a tower marked the site of a vanished city. Even tombs and graveyards were no longer to be perceived; ruins themselves were destroyed. Everywhere nothingness, ice, silence. Days fol

lowed days, and every night the red disk of the sun set behind the white plain, which slowly, at each twilight, took the violet tints of death. Already half the members of the expedifon had died of hunger and cold, when the flotilia thought they saw from their siry heights an immense ruined city near an unfrozen river. They steered toward the un-known city, and thought themselves dream-ing when they discovered on the banks of the river a group of men walking. A cry of

An

happiness and wonder sounded from every breast, and in an instant all the skiffs were tied up by the river banks. They were received as unexpected saviors by men who had long believed themselves to