INDICATING AN EVIL.

Senator Wilson, of Iowa, Points Out Dangers of Over-Legislation.

A RAPIDLY GROWING PRACTICE.

Rights and Privileges of the Individual to Be Considered.

EACH LAW MAKES A DEMAND FOR MORE.

[WRITTEN FOR THE DISPATCH.]

At the threshold of the constitutional Temple of the Republic of the United States of America there has ever stood a most accurate interpreter of the purposes of its creation. From the beginning this interpreter has had but one answer to all inquiries. The formula of the never-varying response which every inquirer has received was prescribed by the sovereignty which crected the Temple, and has continuously dwelt therein. To citizen and alien, to the serious inquirer and to the frivolous skeptic, to the defender of political faith and to the promoter of discord the answer has ever

We, the people of the United States, in or der to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the gen-oral welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do or-dain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

It is not my purpose to enter upon a general discussion of the many delegated and implied powers which lie imbedded in the several articles and sections of the Con-stitution of the Republic to which this ever present answer introduces all inquirers. Those with which Congress was intrusted by express delegation are vast in extent, leaving out of view those which pass to it by implication. But it is well to keep in mind the jealous care which walked hand in hand with the patriotic men who formulated the Constitution which the people adopted. As evidence of this companionship we find among the delegations of powers to Congress by the Constitution, a clause which evi-dently was intended to guard against the mischiefs which so often have their origin in generalizations, and which declares that

The Congress shall have power * * * and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers yested by this Constitution in the Govern-ment of the United States or in any depart-

Certain Limitations to Be Observed. This delegation of power is broad, far-reaching and effective. Still, it is subject to limitations. It is not to be exercised with-out restraint. It has its proper field in which to operate, and beyond which it may not go. What are the limitations, restraints and boundaries which ever attend it? How

shall we ascertain them?

Every person who has made inquiry at the door of the constitutional Temple of the Republic has been told that one of the purposes of its erection was to "promote the general welfare." Are we to understand that this imports that Congress may enact laws without restraint or limitation in re-spect of any subject which any citizen, combination of citizens, class or interest may declare to be within the domain of the eral welfare? If this be so, then there are limitations, restraints or boundaries to the power in question. Such a discovery as this would be a most threatening portent. It would open the doors of legislative power to all of the products of the evils which so often attend the operations of or-ganized society, and which so frequently ave their origin in the minds and purpose of those who least deserve to be intrusted with the affairs of government. Should this Republic ever reach such a janeture as this, then indeed would it cease to "promote the general welfare," and become the prey of ekless schemers and conscienceless agi-

That there are tendencies present in the ons existing in this country which gested, no conservative student of the activities of these times can fail to detect. The most active factor in the case is the increasing demand for legislation. It has betors and supporters of every new theory of action, and of the formulators and promoters of schemes of whatever kind or character, to at once demand legislative action for the omplishment of the ends they have in

A Rapidly Growing Practice,

They do not stop to inquire whether or not the thing demanded would, if granted, be promotive of the general welfare. Suf-ficient onto them is their desire to promote the interest of the particular theory or scheme they have in view regardless of the effect it may have on the general welfare. No close observer of the proceedings in Congress and in the several State Legislapractice indicated is growing. Too often success attends these movements, which only tends to increase their number.

tion to say that no permanent harm can result to the country from this growing tendency of the times, by reason of the judi-cial supervision of the courts over all legis-lative action. The student of history must often have noticed that the courts from time to time have changed the course of the judicial current by reason of the force of popular movements. This may not frequently occur, but whenever it does it intensifies the demand for repeated changes. Hence, absolute reliance cannot be placed in the direction of the judicial qurrent, and this fact tends to intensify and multiply the demands for that character of legislative netion which fails to take account of constitu-tional limitations, and is bringing the country into a condition of over-legislation:

This is an uncertain sea for nation and State to enter upon. It is not only uncertain, but also positively harmful. Once entered upon, the self-reliance of our people will diminish. They will gradually drift away from their observance of that forceful uphorism which admonishes them that "self help is the best help." A community comgod of individuals who will each adopt that aphorism as a guide of personal conduct, and keeping in line and harmony with the true signification of the constitutional phrase which places the general welfare limitation on the legislation to which it ap-plies, will always be blessed with public order and prosperity, and avoid the dangers which ever attend over-legislation.

No Law Will Execute Itself.

Over-legislation engenders a habit of disfair share of effort to the proper enforcement of the law. No law, no matter how wisely framed it may have been, will ex-cente itself. The wisdom of statesmen has never discovered any automatic device for to criminal conduct, it will remain a negative force, when violated, until some officer or citizen shall put it into active opera-tion. If it deals with the civil right and privilege of the citizens, it has not the power to appear in court and of its own motion, demand that the party in interest shall enjoy the remedy which its provisions contain. In either case the practice of the doctrine of "self-help" must be resorted to, and no crying aloud for the enactment of additional laws, in respect of the subject matter involved, will protect the community or give remedy to the citizen. Additional enactments will be no more antomatic in their action than are those to which the subject makes, at a price, at Welty's, 120 Federal contains the additional contents to the citizen. Additional enactments will be no more antomatic in their action than are those to which they may be additions or amendments. They will all remain dead letters on the statute ook until "self-help" shall put them into

If from the date of the first enactment of a statute by Congress, and by the Legisla-tures of the several States, on down to the present time each and every act had been framed with perfect conformity to the constitutional provisions upon which they rest offer the finest lot for support, not one of them would have at \$7, \$8 and \$10. been exempt from the operation of the rule

stated. A review of the various laws now in force in this nation and in the several States, would reveal the fact that there is scarcely a right or interest, public or private, which is not enjoying statutory protection, and yet, notwithstanding the existence of this indisputable fact, there never has been a time in the history of this country when the demand for the enactment of additional laws has been so great as now.

This suggests the consideration of another element in the case of which we are treating, which may be presented by the questions "Have we not reached a point where the constitutional limitation in respect of the promotion of the general welfare should be applied as a check to the present tendency toward over legislation? Can we promote the general welfare by engaging in a practice which tends to confuse the citations are as a faster in the present of enforces. a practice which tends to confuse the cit-izen's sense of duty in the matter of enforcement of existing laws by both the public of-ficer and hinrself?"

Each a Part of the Whole.

We have a vast population; but its great aggregation does not eliminate the individ-ual nor abolish his rights and privileges. Each is a part of the whole, and as such must be taken into the account when we come to act for the promotion of the general welfare. Hence the jealous care we should exercise in excluding from our legislative action every element which tends to check the enforcement of law, and to encourage demands for additional enactments concerning subjects already provided for. This is a field which true conservatism should dominate, and every citizen should actively aid in its administration.

It is a most interesting field for the young

are it is a most interesting field for the young men of the country to explore. Upon them is rapidly settling down the responsibilities of caring for the public and private affairs and interests which abide in the possibili-ties of the on-coming years of this Republic. If the tendency of the present times toward over-legislation shall receive their encouragement and support, how impotent will our public forces soon become in the matter of promoting the general welfare. If outery for additional legislation touching subjects already provided for by law is to dominate legislation, exclude the practice of the rule of self-help, and diminish the American respect for the enforcement of the laws and the promotion of the general welfare, then indeed may we look for unwelcome experi-

indeed may we look for unwelcome experiences in the future.

But my faith in the sturdy practicability of the American character is firm enough to believe that before we shall have gone beyond the danger line at which we have now arrived a halt will be called, and the present tendencies herein suggested will take their departure and give place to those better conditions which will bring peace, contentment and prosperity. But come what may, the subject is one which all, and especially the young men of our Republic, may take the young men of our Republic, may take into the most conservative consideration's JAMES 8. WILSON, FAIRFIELD, IA., May 15.

BATTLED WITH A RATTLESNAKE.

An Alabama Negro Has a Terrific Experi-

ence With a Reptile. Thomas Jenkins, living at Opelika, Ala., a hard-working negro who is fond of hunting, and who owns a small farm near town, had yesterday a terrible adventure with a large rattlesnake, which he succeeded in killing only after it had bitten him twice. Jenkins was at work removing the debris of an ontbuilding, when the snake sounded its rattle almost under his feet. He sprang back just in time to escape the dart of the reptile, and struck at it with the small hand-ax he carried, but was so unfortunate as to miss it entirely, when the snake with incredible rapidity coiled itself about his leg. He en-deavored to throw it off, when it buried its fangs in the fleshy part of the limb. Before it could withdraw them he seized it back of the head and choked it, as he thought, to death, for its folds relaxed and he was able to fling it from him; but, upon reaching the ground, the reptile revived and turned again

Jenkins again endeavored to kill it by a stroke of his ax, but only succeeded in severing the extreme tip of the tail, and the next instant the writhing creature had struck him on the ankle, when he brought the blake down upon it, cutting it entirely in two. Calling his wife to assist him, Jenkins managed to reach a physician living near him, and whose immediate attention to The limb is much swollen and of a livid biue, but no danger is anticipated. The wounds were in both instances deprived of their full deadliness by Jenkins' heavy trousers and stockings, which absorbed much

Mr. Gill made the defense that Miaco of the poison, and thus prevented its en-trance into the body.

ADVENTURE WITH A LION.

The Monster Objected to Being Made a Target by a Young Spiritualist.

A monster lion appeared near the village of Prabhas Patan recently. An audacious young native, who insisted that the lion was the physical embodiment of his uncle's spirit, sallied out to him, and, standing at a distance of some 15 or 20 paces from the animal, threw a stone at him, notwithstanding the dissussions of the villagers. This the lion did not mind, and quietly lay stretched on the ground at its full length. Encouraged by this, the man threw another stone. This also the lion did not mind. On his throwing a third stone, the lion gave a terrible roar, at which the villagers, in-cluding the nephew, took to their heels. A'a bound the lion pounced upon the man, who, being too near him, could not clear away as the others did, and, clear away as the others did, and, inflicting only a slight injury on him with his paw, he hurried away toward a cotton field, where a large number of women and children were picking cotton. He passed by some children, who were taking their food, and, rolling a while on a large cotton heap, majestically stalked out of the field and disappeared in the Gir Forest. The injured man expired the same evening at about 8 o'clock.

The villagers of Lati, Kadver and Harnosha had all assembled, but no one dared to approach the lion. The incident has caused a great sensation among the vil-lagers, who, however, do not find fault with the lion. The oldest inhabitants say that they had not seen such a huge animal in all their life, though they had seen many a lion of the Gir Forest.

A Confession From Atlanta. Atlanta Constitution. 1

Not one man in every 50 in Atlanta can tell you the names of the President, Vice President and Cabinet officers of the United States Government. I tried the experiment vesterday of asking lawyers, State officials, including legislators, men known to have political aspirations, and business men. And but three could be found who named them. One was a State official; the other two lawyers, both holding what are termed

WAKEMAN perched on the top of an English stage a few weeks ago and went whirling through the Lake District. His description in THE DISPATCH to-morro will prove almost as exhilarating as the ride

Men's Fine Suits,

Made from the best imported and domestic materials, at \$8 and \$10 to-day at the P. C. C. C. Special Saturday suit sale.
P. C. C. C., corner Grant and Diamond

streets.

street, 65, 67, 69 and 71 Park way.

One hundred styles corsets, 50c to \$6 each. Special sale Saturday—come,
BOOGS & BUHL.

The Chance of the Season Now is the time, to-day. The P. C. C. C. offer the finest lot of men's suits ever shown

AN OBSTINATE JUROR

Caused Some Trouble in Judge Collier's Court Yesterday.

HE REFUSED TO TAKE A BALLOT. The Other Jurers Received Thanks and He

YESTERDAY IN THE COUNTY COURTS

Got a Reprimand.

The case of Maggie Oberman against Anton Steffig was placed on trial yesterday before Judge Collier. The suit is an action for damages, the plaintiff alleging that Steffig assaulted and beat her without provecation. When the jury retired they stood 11 to 1. The one, however, would not consent to discuss the case or take a ballot. He persisted in his course, making it impossible o reach any verdict.

The court was finally notified of the con-

dition of affairs and at once ordered the jury back to the court room. When they returned he discharged them and continued the case. He then severely reprimanded the obstinate juror, Frank Gemmel, for his action, after which he thanked the other 11 turors for their faithful attendance at court jurors for their faithful attendance at court during the past two weeks.

NOT A FAIR DIVISION.

An Attempt to Break the Will of John P. Kirchner.

A hearing was commenced before Judge Over in the Orphans' Court yesterday on the appeal from the probate of the will of the late John P. Kirchner, of Pittsburg. Mr. Kirchner died in February, 1890, leav-

Mr. Kirchner died in February, 1890, leaving four children. By his will he gave his property to two of the children, Louis Kirchner and Mrs. Louisa Bowman.

The other two, Mrs. Lizzie Stoerkel and Mrs. Margaret Rindfass, contested the will, alleging that their father was of unsound mind and incapable of making a will. The testimony taken yesterday related to alleged periods of drunkenness in the life of the deceased and his changeable temper. The case was continued until next week. The case was continued until next week

A BIG DAMAGE SUIT.

The B. & O. Asked to Pay \$100,000 for Killing An Engineer.

John Ewing Speer yesterday filed a pre cipe of a suit against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for damages in \$100,000 for the death of Charles Aukenheill, who was killed on the Philadelphia division of the defendant's road about a

year ago.
Mr. Aukenheill was engineer in charge of the Staten Island division of the Balti-more and Ohio, and was a son-in-law of Mr. John D. Scully, President of the First National Bank of this city. His death, it is alleged, was due to carele

WANT TO GO TO COURT.

Latest Move in the Owens-Evans Bond of Friendship Case.

The taking of testimony in the Owens Evans bond of friendship case was concluded yesterday before Register Conner. The testimony taken was as to the validity of the signature to the bond claimed to be that

of Owens.
At the finish the counsel for Owens heirs made a motion for the awarding of an issue to the Common Pleas Court for a jury trial. The arguments on the motion for the issue will be heard by the Register

VERDICT FOR THE DEFENSE. Mr. Gill Will Not Have to Pay for Mr. Miaco's Lost Satchel.

The case of Minco, Morris & Howard against Charles S. Gill, proprietor of the St. Charles Hotel, was concluded yesterday. The case was an action to recover for a satchel and its contents which had been left

again, Mr. Gill made the defense that Miaco afterward went to the office and took the satchel away. The jury returned a verdict

To-Day's Trial List. Criminal Court-Commonwealth vs Frank

Schmidt, John J. Burke, Alfred E. Maxwell, R. Dietrich, M. Remlinger.

Court News Told in Brief.

In the suit of Schuetz & Renziehausen igainst Frank Klein, an action on an ac count, a verdict was given yesterday for the plaintiffs for \$517.78. In the suit of Mrs. Sarah A. O. Bryan vs

Mrs. Annie Lanning yesterday entered suit against David M. Parker for \$1,000 damages for slander. A capias was issued for the arrest of the defendant. In the suit of S. W. Black & Co. against H.

S. Craig and A. H. Urlson for commissions for the sale of real estate a verdict was given yesterday for the defendants. In the suit of John Hicks against Carlin's

Sons, an action for damages for injuries caused by a crane handle striking him, a non-suit was taken yesterday by the plaintiff. suit yesterday against the Citizen's Traction Company for \$2,500 damages for injuries to Mrs. O'Donnell, which she suffered while trying to get off a car.

In the suit of Samuel Elders and others against the Westmoreland and Cambria County Natural Gas Company, for damages for injury to property by the laying of a pipe line, a verdict of \$258 73 was given for, the plaintiffs.

A VERDICT was given in Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday for the sum of \$1,500 for the plaintiff in the suit of Carl Huff vs the Eberhardt & Ober Brewing Company. The suit was an action for damages for per-sonal injuries caused by the fall of an ele-

for a writ of haboas corpus to gain possession of a child, Josephine Carroll, aged 7 years, who is his waru. He alleged that she is restrained of her liberty by Ellen Carroll. An order was issued to bring the child into court this morning.

court this morning.

The following executions were issued yesterday: Michael Senge'vs Charles Larkin, \$8,055 12: Elizabeth Bellstein vs J. W. Miller, \$1,000 and \$500; J. Stewart Knight & Co. vs Chambers & Coale, \$1,019 25; R. D. Elwood & Co. vs David Rankin, \$61 19 and \$61 19; F. M. Finley vs Conrad Goldstrom, impleaded with Charles F. Goldstrom, \$115 45.

against fat are just now attracting great at-tention throughout the country. Methods of the athletes described in THE DIS-PATCH to-morrow. ABSOLUTELY painless in most cases, vet

CELIA LOGAN'S letters on the warfare

the best remedy in liver affections, dis-ordered stomach and digestion, headache, constipation, bad breath, etc. Dr. D. Jayne's Small Sugar Coated Sanative Pills.

There are many bicycles represented to be "just as good as the Columbia." They are not; but, like all counterfeits, they lock the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine, in casy running, fine finish, and ex-cellent workmanship. The Columbia is sold by James W. Grove, Fifth avenue.

Only a few left. Those on hand are very desimble and will be sold at half price on Monday and Tuesday, May 25 and 26.

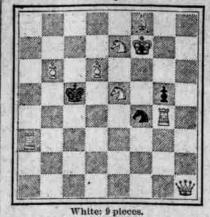
D PARCELS & JONES, 29 Fifth avenue.

CHESS

All communications anomal or addressed, to the Chess Editor, P. O. Box #55.

The Pittsburg Chess Club meets at the Pittsburg Library, Penn avenue, The Aliegheny Chess Club meets at Dr. Miller's Hall, North avenue, every Monday evening.

PROBLEM NO. 50 [Composed for The Dispatch.] BY CHARLES 8. JACOBS. Black: 3 pieces.



GAME ENDING NO. 16. (From a game played in the recent Butler tourns ment.) Black-Amateur.

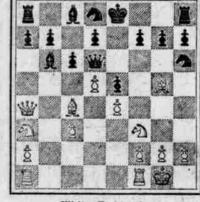


The continuation was: 1 Q B 3, B B 3; 2 Qx B, PxQ; 3 BxP, R K I: 4 RxP, KxR; 5 castles

SOLUTIONS. Problem 50, H. Ernst. R to K B 4. Game ending 13. KtxP ch, etc. Correct solutions of both from Otto W., Master Keeney, M. O. D. and J. G. Stephens. CORRESPONDENCE.

R. M. Richards, Youngstown, O.—You can get the book from Will H. Lyons, Newport, Ky. He is the largest chess dealer in the United States.

STEINITZ-TSCHIGORIN MATCH. (From the Field.) LVII.-EVANS GAMBIT. chigoria, Steinitz, Tschigoria, Steinitz, White. Black, P.K4 P.K4 Kt B 3 Kt Q B 8. B K Kt S Q Q 3 9. P Q Kt 4 B Kt 9 P B 3 B B 4 Castles Q B 3 (a)



L		1000	1000		- 1
		White-T	sch	igorin.	- CX
12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 22. 23. 24. 25.	R K 2 (d) Kt B 4 P Q 6 (e) Rt Q Kt 6 Q K P B B 1 (b) B B 3 Q R Q (k) B B 4 Kt Q 5 (m) Kt R 4 (o) Kt R 5 (p) Kt R 8 ch	BR2 QKB EXP(f) QEKt Kt K3 (g) Kt K4 (l) Kt B3 (l) BB2 Kt K5 (l) BB2 Kt K5 (g) Kt K5 (g) Kt K5 (g) Kt K6 (g) Kt K6 (g) Kt K6 (g) Kt K7 (g) Kt K7 (g) Kt K7 (g) Kt K7 (g) Kt K8 (g) K8	HING AND	BxKt BxP QxR QxR HQ2 (s) Rxt15 QXt4 PQR4 PQR4 PQR4 PXP PxP PxP PQ6 (t)	BPxB RQR QxB RQ1(r) KB2 RQ13 PQ3 QK1 PQ4 KK11 Resigns,
		NO	TES		

(a) We have mentioned before that this move was adopted by Mr. Steinitz, and considered to yield the best defense of the Evans' Gambit. Mr. Tschigorin, however, having been of a different opinion, the present match by correspondence was the result. The Russian master has shown in a striking manner that his view was the correct one, which view he shares with all the known experts.

the London Fire' Insurance Company, an action on a policy, a verdict for \$401.66 was given for the plaintiff.

At the opening of Common Pleas Court No. 2 yesterday afternoon a juror named Sullivan was fined \$5 by Judge Ewing for appearing five minutes late.

Mrs. Annie Lanning yesterday entered suit against David M. Parker for \$1,000 dam-

Tschigorin's plan of attack remains the same as before.

(d) Probably Mr. Steinitz did not anticipate this subtle maneuver, as Mr. Tschigorin formerly played QR to Qsq.

(e) A most beautiful move; it hems in black's pieces completely, gives more effect to the QR upon the queen's file, and is, in fact, the beginning of the final attack, which ends in the gain of the exchange, Obviously, if 14 xx, P to Kt 4, then P takes B and wins.

(f) Hie has nothing better.

(g) Mr. Steinitz, it might almost be asserted, had no clear notion of his opponent's pians. He attacks the bishop; which, in all probability would have retired to B sq, in order to piay to R 3 without compulsion. He, therefore, could have gained a move while his opponent executed this maneuver. Perhaps he might have transposed his moves, and played 16 xx, Kt to Kt sq at once.

(h) Another admirable move, full of death

moves, and payed is XX, Kt to Kt sq at once.

(h) Another admirable move, full of depth and subtlety. It threatens B to R 3 and Q takes R.

(l) Again compulsory, else 19 Q takes R; but it weakens his position still more.

(k) We anticipated at the time 19 K R to Q sq; but in various instances, such as the variation pointed out in note (n), the next move proves better.

(l) Any other of black's moves, such as 13 xx, B to B 2, would have been met by 20 B to B 4.

B xx. B to B 2, would have been met by 20 B to B 4.

(m) Tempting, but inferior, would be 21 B takes Kt, B P takes B: 22 Kt takes B, R takes Kt, 23 Q takes Kt P, K to B 2, and gets ultimately into safety.

(n) Supposing he had played 21 Kt takes Kt, one of the probable continuations might have been: 22 P takes Kt, kt to Q sq. 23 B takes P, P to Q 3: 24 B to Kt 5 ch, B to Q 2: 25 B takes B ch, K takes B; 26 Kt takes P ch, K to B sq; 27 Q to R 4 P to Q Kt 4: 28 Q to R 6 ch, Kt to Kt 2: 29 B to Kt 4, lollowed by K R to K sq, and black would be completely paralyzed.

(o) The following variation was anticipated here: 22 Kt takes Kt ch, P takes K; 23 B takes Kt, B P takes B: 24 B takes P, B takes B; 25 Q takes R, K to B 2. The text move is artistic, and picases the gallery.

(p) Here, again, 23 P takes Kt was expected, yielding the following continuation: 23 x x, Kt to B 5: 24 B takes F, B takes B; K, K to B 5: 24 B takes KP.

(q) Black seems hardly to have time for this move, but his difficulties are so numerous that he desires to reduce the game to a more simple ending.

(r) He might as well have castled. The line of play adopted yields absolutely no escape.

(s) Here he has to lose a move with the

cape.

(s) Here he has to lose a move with the rock, which he might have saved had he placed on his nineteenth move the K R.

(t) The whole, as conducted by Mr. Tschigorin is of the highest interest, but chiefly the precision with which the ending, after winning the exchange, was played.

CHESS NEWS

Mr. B. H. Latton, of Allegheny, made the players of Butler a friendly visit on the loth, which both he and the players enjoyed very much. Four simultaneous games were played and won by Mr. Latton. Of the single-handed contests he won all except those with Mr. Stauffer, with whom he played five games, winning two, losing one and drawing

against nine players, winning seven games and drawing two.

The Cincinnati Chess Club has a member in Mr. Phineas Moses who has passed the age of 22 and is still a daily visitor at the clubroom. Mr. Moses saw Napoleon Bonaparte at Plymouth, England, and was 17 years old at the time.

THE GAME OF DRAUGHTS. CONDUCTED BY J. B. FERGUSON.

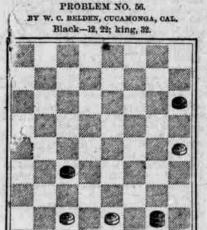
REFERENCE BOARD. 1 to 12; white men squares 21 to 32. Black men always move first.

Checker Headquarters—Home Hotel, Duquesne vay, between Eighth and Ninth streets, and at samuel Seeds', 96 Seventh avenue. TO CORRESPONDENTS. Positions, Problems, Games, and Checker News

P. O. BOX 35, EAST END, PITTSBURG, PA. P. O. BOX 35, EAST END, PITTSBURG, PA.
L. S. Head—Yours to hand. Your high appreciation of our efforts is very encouraging. The back numbers will reach you scon.
J. Maize—Your communication will be followed to the letter, and I hope you will get your rrangements completed, but selecting Saturity will dehar two of our strongest players. Mr. Ewalt and G. D. Sherrow, as Saturday is their main business day.
J. Mae—Mr. Maize's letter will have read do you as to the delay.
L. Transtrong—Mr. Maize's letter postponing is meeting will have reached you.
G. S. Forsythe—Happy to hear from you. Commotten.

Come often.

L. M. Stearns—We accept your reply and send you the badge, but certainly the old players have ground for comment.



White-20, 30, 31. MATTESON VS. FRENCH. The following four games were played be-tween Mr. French, of Deerfield, Wis., and J. R. Mutteson, of Inkster, N. D.:

GAME NO. 65-DYKE.

GAME NO. 96-LAIRD AND LADY. J. B. Matteson's move.

GAME NO. 97-WHILTEN. J. B. Matteson's move.

8-11 13-22 10-14 5-14 12-16 17-14 35-18 31-27 24-19 22-26 0-18 3-10 14-23 11-16 16-2 22-7 22-25 27-15 22-17 24-16 16-28 6-9 9-14 16-23 20-27 27-18 23-22 18-9 27-10 Draw GAME NO. 98-DOUBLE CORNER. J. B. Matteson's move. 8-15 | 14-23 | 29-25 | 27-18 7-11 | 3-7 24-20 | 21-17

11-15 9-13 15-19 6-10 17-26 5-14 18-11 23-18 25-21 32-27 30-23 Drawn.

	GAME NO. 99-SINGLE CORNER. Black-Mr. Fahy. White-Mr. Edgerly.								
11-15 22-18 15-22 25-18 12-18 12-16 29-25 10-14 25-22 16-20 24-19 6-10 19-16	8-11 28-24 4-8 22-17 a 9-13 18-9 13-22 b 20-17 5-14 21-26 17-13	5-9 13-6 2-9 30-25 d 10-15 16-12 e 11-16 26-22 8-11 22-17 15-18 17-10	7-14 24-19 0-13 19-15 16-19 15-8 19-26 27-23 18-27 32-23 21-31 25-22	31-27 22-18 20-24 15-9 27-18 9-5 18-14 5-1 13-17 8-4 24-27 4-8	77-82 8-11 82-27 11-15 17-23 1-6 23-18 6-1 22-23 1-5				

VARIATION 1. (a) 16-12, 11-16, 22-17 is stronger for white, followed by 8-13 or by 8-11, 17-13, 14-17.
(b) 5-14, 32-28 is also strong for black, (c) 8-12, 22-28 draws. 11-15, 16-11, W. should win, (d) 16-12 draws with more certainty, (e) 30-22, 15-19, B. wins.
(f) Left as a draw.
(g) 18-14, 8-12, B. wins.

ENGLISH TOURNAMENT GAMES.

Under the above heading, Mr. J. Hill, the secretary of the recent tournament played at the Polytechnic Institute, London, to decide the championship of England, has published a handy little volume containing the whole of the games, 130 in number, together with other matter of general interest connected with the contest. The pages of the back are embellished with sundry diagrams illustrative of critical points occurring in various games, and so far as time would permit, the games have been carefully examined, and notes and variations appended pointing out losing moves, etc. An excellent portrait of the champion, Mr. H. Christie, with a brief biographical sketch accompanying, forms the frontispiece, and adds greatly to the interest of the work. Mr. Hill is to be congratulated upon the attractive appearance of the book, which is published at a popular price, and will no doubt meet with a ready sale. The typograpical portion of the work has been executed in a superior manner by G. Wright, Castle street, Bristol, the well-known printer of the International Draughts Magame. As a sample of what the book holds in store, we have pleasure in reproducing the following game for the benefit of our readers:

GAME NO. 120. ENGLISH TOURNAMENT GAMES.

GAME NO. 120. "Will of the Wisp." Christie, black; Beat (a) A new move, and evidently a sound one. (b) A balt to tempt Black to play 13-17, 31-2 3-23, 37-19, 17-22, 15-10, and White wias.

Reattic-WHITE. 0 0 .

> Christia_nt.cr Black to move.

Black to move.

For some moves prior to this situation the players present had been growing more and more excited, for it was whispered about that Beattle had something line "up his sleeve." Groups of experts were testing the possibilities of the position on idle boards in remote corners of the room; one would demonstrate a sure win for Beattle, another prove a draw, while the facetious veteran, carried away with excitement, declared it a loss first for one and then for the other.

But which Beattle moved \$1.27, there was a grand russ to have another look, the hourse E. Orchard.

Mr. A. B. Hodges, at the celebration of the first anniversary of the Staten Island Chess Club, gave a simultaneous performance

to fathom his intentions. "Beattie can never draw after that," whispered one. "Oh he's desperate; He's lost! He's lost!" exclaimed another under his breath.

Gardner and Freeman, at the secretary's tables, quickly divined the subtle trap, and hastened back to the players, awaiting Christie's reply. He was studying with all his might, fully conscious of the importance of proceeding safely. With small-like pace the fingers of the watch kept slowly our all waiting with breathless anxiety, while Bradley, who held the "ticker," almost forgot his duties, so absorbed was he in the problem.

At last "time" was called. Christie moved 7-10, and Beattle's anxious features relaxed, for he knew that all hope for the championship was gone.

ship was gone.

If Christie had tried to win by 7-11, Beattle would have sprung the following beautiful stroke: 7-11 32-7 4-11 24-19 24-27 22-18 14-9 2-11 17-14 20-24 9-2 Wwins 5-23 22-17 12-16 19-16 27-18 8-12 20-27 15-8 16-20 14-9 81-20 The game was as follows:

(a) With just the faintest tremor of emotion in his voice, and grasping his opponent's hand, Beat-tie congratulated Christie on his victory, and so closed the championship of 1891.—Leed's. [CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH.]

THE SCOTTISH CHAMPIONSHIP.

Bryden Versus Ferrie, for £100,

FOURTH DAY. The attendance was not so large as on previous occasions when play started, and country visitors were more in evidence than those belonging to the city. The well-known Scotch analyst and player, Mr. C. Adamson, of Leven, Fifeshire, and Mr. Paton, from the same town, were present

of Leven, Fifeshire, and Mr. Paton, from the same town, were present.

The opening balloted was the "Switcher," and Ferrie was first player. After an hour and a half's play the position was as follows: Black men on 2, 3, 5, 21, king on 37; white men on 12, 22, 29, 30, king on 4. Black (Ferrie) to play. Dryden's forces, it will be seen, occupied a very precarious position—so much so, that it was the almost unanimous opinion that Ferrie would score another win. Bryden, however, showed he knew more than his critics, and drew this, one of the most difficult end games of the match, amid ringing applause, in the following fine style:

(Position as above.)

Play proceeded more rapidly in the second "Switcher," and after an hour the position of the respective forces was as follows: Black men on 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 12; white men on 14, 17, 18, 19, 24, 32. Black (Bryden) to play:

And the game was shortly afterward abandoned as a draw. The "Center" was the next opening balloted.

The following shows the ending of the first "Center" game played on Wednesday: Black men on 1, 3, 20, kingson 18, 19; white men on 5, 10, 13, 21, 31, king on 9. Black (Ferrie) to play:

And, after three hours' play, the game, in a few more moves, was resigned as a draw. The next "Center," played in the evening, was quite as critical and interesting. Bryden sacrificed a man as carly as the seventeenth move, and the opinion was pretty freely expressed that he was bound to lose. Such was not the case—he knew his ground well, and drew the following difficult end game in fine style: Black men on 1, 2, 3, 5, 19; white men on 10, 11, 20, 22, 26, 28. Black (Bryden) to play:

5--9 | 20-16 | 2--6 | 10--6 | 9-14 | 14-16 | 22-18 | 13-17 | 18-15 | 1-10 | 6--2 | 2--6 | 9-13 | 16-12 | 6--9 | 15--6 | And, although white is the piece up,he can

FIFTH DAY.

There was a fair turn-out of spectators, and among the visitors was Sheriff Spens, so well known in the chess world, and who seemed quite interested in what to him would possibly look like a "pawn ending" at chess. The opening drawn from the bag was the familiar "Laird and Lady!"—a favorite game with many players, and on which a great deal of "book" has been published. As "draws" will now win the match for Ferrie, who was first player, he rightly enough kept on well-known and easy lines: and, as Bryden had nothing new on the particular variation adopted, the result was a draw, after fully an hour's play. The ending was as follows: Black men on 3, 8, 12, 13, 21, king on 32: white men on 5, 20, 24, 29, 30, 31. White (Bryden) to play:

And was now given up as drawn.

A second "Laird and Lady" was at one FERRIE WINS THE "LAIRD AND LADY." Bryden, now that he was first player, made an early variation from published play—too early, perhaps, to be sound. He moved 6-10 in place of 4-8, but Ferrie met the new dem pace of 25, but seem to the less and soon seemed a winning superiority in position, as will be seen from the following: Black men on 1, 5, 6, 8, 9, 19, 12, 12, white men on 19, 29, 22, 24, 27, 28, 30, 31. Black (Bryden) to

and Bryden resigned.
"That's the effect of risking." he quietly

and Bryden resigned.

"That's the effect of risking," he quietly remarked, as he rose from the table for a few minutes. "Ay, but it's too well riddled that game to risk varying," Campbell replied. But, being two games down, with only nine to play, when he started the last game, Bryden was in a sense compelled to strike from "book" play at all hazards.

The next game drawn from the bag was the "Second Double Corner," considered rather a weak opening for the white, or second player. Ferrie pursued the advantage the peculiarities of the opening afforded with telling effect, and soon secured the superior position. It is, however, taken as a matter of course that the first player should have the easiest side in the "second double cogner," and that white should have an uphill struggle for the draw. After 80 minutes' play the position was: Black men on 2, 3, 5, 6, 9, 12, 16, 20; white men on 14, 18, 21, 23, 23, 23, 23, 27. White (Bryden) to play:

35-22 | 9-14 | 17-10 | 25-32 | 14-9

and Bryden drew the game.

On resuming on Thursday evening Ferrie had the weak side of the "Second Double Corner." Bryden had 'rather the pull all through, and fully the best position in the end game; but when the pieces were reduced to five a side, Ferrie, by a neat and unexpected three-for-three cut, scored an easy draw. The position was: Black men on 5, 13, 16, 24, king on 25; white men on 14, 17, 21, 22, king on 2. White (Ferrie) to play: 22-17, 13-22, 14-10, 23-7, 247—drawn.

A "Single Corner" was the next opening drawn by lot, Bryden having white. It is a favorite opening with many players, and a vast amount of "book" has been published on its different variations. Bryden, however, struck out for the beaten track in the hope, no doubt, of taking his willy opponent into unknown ground. But Ferrie was not to be tempted into fishy play, and, keeping the draw always in view he brought the game to that desired termination in a few moves from the following position: Black men on 2, 3, 5, 7, 12, 14, 29; white men on 13, 18, 19, 25, 28, 30, 32. White to play:

SIXTH DAY.

and won the 27th, a fife. As Ferrie was four games up and only three games to play, Bryden resigned the match, and James Ferrie became champion of Scotland. This forences atturday the stakes were formally handed over to the winner in Mr. Duffy's, North Albion street. R. McCall, referee and stakeholder, congratulated both players on the courteous, fair and straightforward way everything in connection with the match had been done, and added that his duties as referee had been quite a sinecure.

"Reid, of Mauchline," and McKelvy of Glasgow, are both auxious to play the winner.

JAMES DEAN, Secretary Lanarkshire Draughts Association.

SCOTLAND'S CHAMPION. James Ferrie was born at Greenock, Dec. 1877, and is in his 3ith year. He was apprentieed as a joiner with Caird & Co., Greenock, and took a strong fancy to the game of dringhts when about 18. After some practice he succeeded in carrying off the first prize in the Wellington Draughts Club, Greenock, and became the recognized champion of that town. Seeking fresh fields and pastores new, he entered for the Glasgow Central Club Tournament, and, receiving one

ge of a start from the top players, car game of a start from the top players, carried off first prize, defeating in succession J. King and "Jock" M'Innes. He next engaged, in 1883, in a little match with W. Campbell, of Glasgow, which he lost, the score being-Campbell, it Ferrie, 0; draw, 7.2. In a similar encounter next year, with Beattle, of Liverpool, Ferrie won by 2 to 1, with three games drawn. Proceeding to London, after a time, Ferrie soon secured the championship trophy, which he held against all comers for 18 months, and there played a match with G. Smith for £40, and won easily. He played the present champlon of America, J. P. Reed, a subscription match of six games at Newassie-on-Tyne and fairly "floored" him, the score being—Ferrie, 4; Reed, 1; drawn, 1. Returning again to Greenock, he won the Renfrewshire Cup, and two years ago again met Campbell, whom he this time defeated somewhat easily, the score being—Ferrie, 3; Campbell, 0; drawn, 1. He is a member and captain of the Nationalists' Club, and for three years has



James Ferrie, Soottish Champion. not lost a game in a club match. Last year he carried off the Lanarkshire Draughts Association trophy, and earned the title of champion of the county.

He represented Scotland in the international match with England, played in Glasgow in 1884. His score and opponents were as follows:

CHECKER GOSSIP.

London Championship—Mr. J. G. Lewis has challenged F. Tescheleit for the London championship. Next!

The Derry Ness, commenting on the posi-tion of The Disparce in the world's cham-pionship, dispute uphilishing our article of tion of The Disparch in the world's cham-pionship dispute, publishing our article of May 2 verbatim, has the following: The above echoes the sentiments of all square-minded checkerists, and if Barker and Reed play for the championship of the world, they will play for something that neither possesses, and what neither can possess until they come honestly by it. We are sur-prised at Earker adding the title to his chal-lenge, which is superfluous, better challege Wyllie.

lenge, which is superfluous, better challege Wyllie.

If Charles Francis should defeat Reed, he will use the title of world's champion to his name on every occasion, as he used the title of champion checker player of Great Britain after his victory over ex-Champion Martins, but it only made him a laughing stock, and a subject of ridicule, and he eventually dropped using what he never possessed. It will be so every time that they use the higher title. Players will never give them that honor until they earn it; even if a few checker editors publish it for them, who do not believe in their claims themselves, but, being caterers, and the recipients of their favors, their hands are tied.

THE Rev. George Hodges contributes chapter to the discussion of Andrew Car-negie's "Gospel of Wealth" in THE DIS-PATCH to-morrow.

STYLE IN LETTER WRITING. A Return to Common Sense in the Matter

and Manner of Correspondence. With the wheel of common sense turning slowly and surely to revolutionize the world and its fashions, comes the latest sensible decree on the rules of letter writing. The paper, though, scented daintily, is plain, rich and white. The number of the house is in gold at the head of the sheet, and the style of writing is now decreed to be round, plain and distinct (the angular vanishing from popularity). The written words should be in good old-fashioned style, written on the first page and continuing on the second, third, etc., instead of dashing wildly from one page to the farther one, then back again only to recross to the fourth. Now one can begin in peace at the beginning and read comfortably page after page and not jump mentally, as it were, from the Rockies to

the Alleghanies.

After the letter is fully penned there is the "Cordially yours," of social correspondence, and the "Faithfully yours," of the professional (for only by the professional must the latter term be used). Initials are not allowable for the signature, the name must be written in full name must be written in full.

After the letter is completed and inserted in an envelope, it must be sealed with a genuine drop of wax. Scorehed wax is abominable, but it is difficult not to scoreh it. Mixed wax of dark green, blue or gold will be less likely to show the burning, therefore be less likely to show the burning, therefore it is better to use these colors.

On the outside of the envelope, if the person addressed be not the owner of a title, it is necessary to add Esquire after the name. "Alpha," who is up in politics and fashion, declares that "Mr."—the modest "Mr."—is now entirely out of style. Esquire it must be as of old. Then city or town for a local letter is erroneous. Pittsburg or Allegheny must be put fully and squarely, and no chez elle or "en ville," any more than town or city.

or city. TAMING THE CORAL.

The Little Polyps Get So They Work in Presence of Their Master.

The coral animal can be tamed says George L. Bancroft in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. I believe I am the first person in the world who ever accomplished the result. Here is a piece I found on a Florida reef. I was anxious to learn how fast the coral grows, so I placed it in water where I could visit it every week and note the change. When I first visited the specimen the polyps would dart into their cells. After several visits they became so bold as

After several visits they became so bold as to remain outside, and finally our acquaintance ripened until they would do their work while I remained a watcher.

I have stood by the hour watching the little fellows at work. They taught me that the claims of scientific men, that the coral does not grow more than one inch in 100 years is the sheerest nonsense. My pets builded an inch in six months. How do they work? Well, that is rather a difficult they work? Well, that is rather a difficult question to answer. The little animal is a sack; that is, his stomach is the biggest part of him. He is a compound animal, and increases by germination, young polyps springing from the original polyp. The upper surface is arrayed with tentacles, and the body is separated by a number of partitions that extend from the stomach to the context with Batterson these walls the care. outer skin. Between these walls the car-bonate of lime is deposited.

Chicago Tribune. 1 Lumnus-Torian, my dear boy, I sympathize with you. Last days at college test fellow severely. If there is anything in the world I can do to help you pull through with flying colors don't hesitate to call on

Torian (class of '91, gratefully)—Thanks, old man. If it isn't asking too much I'd be sincerely grateful for the loan of a spare

No Time for Grammatical Criticism.

It is very inelegant to end a senter with a preposition, but it also very unwise to say so to your employer when he asks in vivid tones: What in blazes did you do that for?

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF -Portugal has a new cabinet.

-The Society of American Civil Engines is in session on Lookout Mountain, no -The trial of the Walla Walla ly

still in progress, and is growing in sense

The Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor adjourned at New Orleans Thursday, to meet at Charleston next year.

Ten men in a mine near Cardiff, Wales, were crushed to death by the fall of a roof, A premature explosion caused the socident,

Union stilors raided the British steamer West Indian at San Francisco Thursday, while the vessel was trying to engage a non-union crew.

—A patent medicine fakir, named Frank Lupesky, was lynched for a grave crime by farmers on the Kansas and Indian Territory line Wednesday.

The Standing Committee of the Diocese of Indiana has voted unanimously to con-firm the election of Dr. Phillips Brooks as Bishop of Massachusetts.

-The failure of the Hill Shoe Company at Memphis caused the suicide of its President, William Vilas Hill. A Winchester rifle was the instrument of death. —A passenger train on the Monon was thrown from the track by a broken rail near Lafayette, Ind., yesterday. Four cars fell over an embankment, but no one was seri-

ously injured. The Federal grand jury at Des Moines has indicted J. C. Newton for conspiring to de-fraud the Government by "padding" the mails. Newton is Vice President and Gen-eral Manager of the Des Moines and Kansas City Railroad.

—A man named Johnson, who sold the knife and saw found Tuesday morning in the sailor's bag which contained the mutilated body of a 15-year-old boy at Liverpool, has identified the steamship fireman in custody, John Conway, as the person who purchased both the knife and the saw.

—D. E. Powers, attorney for Plenty Horses, asserts that he secured evidence at Pine Ridge which will positively acquit his client of the crime of mardering Lieutenant Casey. American Horse, one of the influential chiefs of the Sloux tribe, will be a witness for the defendant. The case will open Monday.

-Elbogen, the theatrical man who was convicted in New York on the charge of sending girls to New Orleans for immoral purposes, was yesterday sentenced to State Prison for 5 years and Il months. An application has been made for a stay in the Supreme Court pending an appeal for a new trial. The contestants in the Davis will case, in Butte, Mont., state that they will be able to prove, when the case comes up for trial on June 2, that J. R. Eddy, wrote the disputed Davis will. In substantiation of their claim they state that J. B. Weaver, Jr., of Des Moines, Ia., has letters written by Eddy to which he signed the name of James Davis.

which he signed the name of James Pavis.

—J. C. Perry, grandfather of Florence Blythe, one of the contestants in the noted Blythe will case, was thrown from a carriage near San Rafael, Cal., Thursday, and instantly killed. Florence, who was declared by the Superior Court to be the natural daughter of Thomas Blythe, the late san Francisco millionaire, resided with the Perry family, and they had a large share in her educational training.

CONSUL KERBEY says reciprocity doesn't take very well in Brazil, and unless some live American drummers come down there our trade with Para and the rubber country will not advance much. See his let-ter in THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

SHORTEST RAILROAD SYSTEM. Judge McWhorter, Who Manages a Great Route Three Miles Long. Judge MeWhorter is President of the

something more than three miles in length, between Crawford and Lexington. Of this road Larry Gantt tells a good story on the "Hamp was in New York a few months ago," said Larry, "and while in Col. John In-

shortest railroad system in the world. It is

man's office he met Jay Gould. He was introduced to the wizard as the President of the Lexington Terminal.

"Yes,' said Mr. Gould, I am glad to meet you. You have a nice road. By the way, Mr. McWhorter, how many miles are there in your system?"

in your system? "Nearly five,' replied Hamp " All under one management?" Gould from force of habit.
"And the little wizard darted under the

table to save himself from being hurled out of the sixth story window. A PHRASE PECULIAR TO NEW YORK.

It Originated in the Old Volunteer Fire Company Days There. For 40 or 50 years it has been the custom for New Yorkers to inquire: "Where was the fire?" whenever they see a friend or acquaintance in a new hat, new shoes, or new clothes, says the New York Son. This is a bit of slang once peculiar to New York, It is not, as many suppose, an intimation that a man has been purchasing clothing at an auction of fire-damaged goods. It is a survival of the period when the Volunteer

fire department was in its fullest glory.

In those days some of the "b'hoys" used to loot the stores in which the fire occurred, and after there was a fire in a big clothing store the firemen appeared in new suits bu with their feet almost out of their shoes Then there would be a fire in a boot and shoe store, and all the boys would have new shoes. From those days to this New Yorkers have hailed new garments with the question: "Where was the fire?"



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