CRITICS OF THE WAR

Attacked by Gen. Slocum at the Army of the Potomac Reunion.

CORRESPONDENTS THE OBJECT

Of the Old General's Especial Attention in His Oration.

UNCLE SAM IS A GENEROUS PENSIONER

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BUFFALO, July 3.—The Army of the Potomac owns the town. It has taken possession of the hotels, the streets, the public buildings, and even many of the private dwellings. Flags fly from every housetop. Bunting waves on every breeze. Martial music greets the ear. The city is en fete in honor of the survivors of the Civil War. It is the twenty-second annual reunion of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. The ceremonies extend over two days. Representatives are present from every State that was loyal to the Union.

General Veasey, Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Department Commander Charles H. Freeman are here. General Horatio King, of Brooklyn; General Henry W. Slocum, the orator of the day; General Henry Borden, the famous sharpshooter, and many other prominent army men are present. Large delegations from New York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities arrived this morning.

The proceedings began with corps meetings in Music Hall this forenoon. At 1 o'clock there was an excursion on Lake Erie and the Niagara river, and a luncheon at Sheerwater, tendered to the visitors by the citizens of Buffalo. The excursion steamer was escorted by the United States steamers Michigan, Perry and Fessenden. In the evening there was a big meeting in Music Hall. An interesting musical programme was rendered, and there were a number of informal addresses by prominent speakers. Colonel George A. Marden, of Boston, read an original poem. General Henry W. Slocum delivered the following address:

The Address of General Slocum.

Mr. President and Comrades:

Since our last annual meeting death has removed from our midst one who has frequently been our honored guest, one who is universally accorded a position as one of the greatest and purest American Generals. Our love for General Sherman, personally, and our admiration for his great military genius will grow brighter as the years roll by, and as each year brings forth new incidents in his wonderful career.

When the Secretary of this society informed me that the honor of addressing you on this occasion had been conferred upon me, I at once wrote requesting him to send me a list of the speakers who have enjoyed this privilege on former occasions. I received in reply a list embracing the names of all who have ever addressed the society at its annual meetings. The committee, in its selection of orators, has not confined itself to distinguished soldiers, but has frequently resorted to the clergy and the legal profession. I find in the number the names of such renowned orators as Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, George William Curtis, Chauncey M. Depew, Daniel Doherty, Cortlandt Palmer and Dr. Behrends.

The List of Soldier Orators.

"In the list of soldiers I find the names of Generals Dix, Chamberlain, Woodford, Devens, J. R. Hawley, Horace Porter, Calvin E. Pratt and others. I have attended most of the meetings of the society and have observed that as a rule the orators from civil life have spoken of the patriotism of the army, of its great service, and of the grand results flowing from the war. Many of those selected from the military profession have indulged in criticisms on the conduct of the war, and have discussed the errors committed during the struggle.

"The thought has occurred to me that the committee believe an address of the character last named to be desirable at times, and for this reason I am indebted for the honor conferred upon me. I shall, therefore, follow the precedent set by some of my distinguished military predecessors.

Treatment of the Press.

"The most difficult question a Government like ours has to encounter in time of war is the proper treatment by the Government and the army of the press of the country. No administration in this country can carry on a great war without the active and earnest aid of the press. It is this tremendous power which keeps alive the patriotism of the people, supplies recruits to our armies and money to our treasury. And yet a soldier who attempts to point out the evils that beset our army during the war, without speaking of those we suffered from the action of the press, would be an arrant coward.

"Those evils, of course, are far greater under a Republic, where the liberty of the press is jealously and properly guarded, than under a monarchy; and yet, under the monarchies of Europe, the course of the press in recent years has become almost intolerable.

A Military Writer's Onslaught.

"A very able military writer, Lascelles Wraxall, who, long ago, published a work entitled 'The Armies of the Great Powers,' in commenting upon the campaign in the Crimea, says. 'Another great grievance under which the English army suffers, and which, so long as it is permitted to continue, must impede any successful operations, is the unbridled discussion by the press of all military movements during a campaign. Far be it from us to wish to lay any fetters on the press, or to ignore the advantages derivable from a thorough ventilation of all army questions, yet we honestly think that when matters are carried to such a pitch as before Sebastopol, when General Codrington was compelled to issue a general order to prevent the publication of the most important secrets, the efficiency of the army must be materially injured by such indiscreet publicity.

"'Even the Duke of Wellington was tormented by newspaper correspondents, and we find in his dispatches repeated allusions to the subject. But what would he have said to the swarm of self-constituted critics who beset our army in the Crimea, and sent home the most absurd reports to delight the reading public as to the inefficiency of our generals. These letters found their way back to camp in printed form, and were admirably adapted to enhance the feeling of insubordination among our men.

A Destroyer of Confidence.

"'Newspaper articles do not, after all, possess the weight of speeches uttered by popular men in Parliament, and these certainly did their utmost to destroy all confidence in our army. A General commanding, who, while he is standing in the presence of an enemy, is compelled to hear such things as were uttered about Lord Raglan and his successor, cannot possibly secure the necessary confidence of his men, and must at last lose confidence in himself. * * * *

"'And then again! that notorious Roebuck commission—did it not subvert all ideas of military honor and discipline? Officers were compelled to appear before a committee of civilians and publicly express their opinion as to the merits of their superior officers. If the originators and defenders of this inquiry could have heard, as we did, the sarcastic remarks of the French officers, or heard the openly expressed disgust of all who bore any love for England, they would not have permitted such a disgrace to their country to go on.'

Applicable to Our Army.

"I have quoted from this excellent military book more freely than I should have done but for the fact that, by the substitution throughout the chapter, of 'the press of the United States' for that of England, Congress for Parliament and the Committee on the Conduct of the War for the Roebuck Commission, the entire chapter, though written prior to the Rebellion, is an admirable criticism upon some of the great evils with which our army was afflicted during the war.

"At the commencement of our conflict a venerable, kind-hearted old philanthropist, who hated war and everything pertaining to it, seated in a little room on an upper floor on Spruce street, in New York, issued a peremptory order for a movement against the enemy at Bull Run. No officer dared to oppose the edict. I was in Washington at the time commanding nearly 1,000 young men from this State. None of them had been drilled as soldiers except for a few days, and not one-half of them had been taught to load and fire the miserable old Austrian muskets with which they were armed. The inevitable result followed. Over a tenth of these boys were left on the field either killed or wounded, without having done any real good to the country; but we had obeyed the orders of a good old man who deeply repented and humbly apologized for his action.

Valuable Secrets Revealed.

"During the war, correspondents of the press accompanied all our corps and divisions and most of our brigades. In many cases they were on terms of the utmost intimacy with the commanding officers. In a very short time many of these correspondents were assigned to staff duty, and kept up their character as correspondents at the same time. The result was a daily revelations of secrets which should have been carefully preserved, the promoting of discord among officers and of jealousies between the different commands. Month by month they became more independent and more defiant of military authority.

"Finally, in the spring of 1863, a correspondent of one of the leading daily papers of New York published statements as to the strength of General Sherman's command, his contemplated movements, etc., all of which it was important to keep secret. At last he openly abused Sherman and some of his officers highest in rank, and his letters were published, and the papers containing them were soon distributed through the camps. Upon being remonstrated with, he openly defied Sherman, saying to him: 'We newspaper men are a fraternity, bound together by a common interest, and we must and will write down any man who stands in our way.'

Sherman's Decided Action.

"Then Sherman replied: 'And I belong to a fraternity that can put down at least one newspaper man,' and this he proceeded to do by ordering him to leave camp, and telling him if he caught him within the lines again he would hang him. The man subsequently appealed to President Lincoln to revoke Sherman's order and permit him to accompany the army, whose commander he had defied. But Sherman was sustained by General Grant and President Lincoln, and from that date to the close of the war there was less vilification of the officers, fewer attempts to destroy the confidence, not only of the country, but of the army, in our military leaders.

"The question will be asked, Why allude to these old matters, the war being now closed? I allude to them because I hope to see our country, if it becomes involved in war again, start with the efficiency and military skill that it possessed at the close of the war. Many of the evils that beset our pathway were exterminated by experience. We began the struggle with little better than an organized mob; we closed the war with an efficient, well-trained army, suffering from as few evils as would usually beset the path or the best trained armies of the old world.

An End to Fault-Finding.

"Now, comrades, I have indulged so much the spirit of fault-finding, I fear you may think I see no bright side to the picture. But I do see a very bright side. Few armies ever had such heavy losses, none ever accomplished such grand results. We fought to sustain the best Government ever devised by man, and in accomplishing this grand result we conferred more and greater blessings upon the South than upon the North.

"Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, the debt due to our veterans is fully appreciated by the people. If you ever had a doubt of it, look about you. Go through the streets of this beautiful city. It seems to me that all the people of Buffalo, without regard to party or nationality, have been vieing with each other to honor you, to testify their gratitude and their high appreciation of the services of the veterans of the war.

The Question of Pensions.

"But it has been said that in the matter of pensions our Government has been unjust and niggardly. Is this true? Our nation never will have done enough while a single worthy veteran remains an inmate of a pauper house or is permitted to suffer from want. It has long been the boast of our statesmen that we are the most favored people on earth, for the reason that we need no great standing army to insure our safety. And yet we are now paying nearly as much to support our disbanded army as two of the most powerful military nations of Europe expend to support their immense standing armies.

"In 1867, two years after the close of the war, the interest on our national debt amounted to $125,000,000, and our pension roll to $25,000,000. This year the figures are reversed; our interest is $25,000,000, and our pension roll $125,000,000. Does this look like ingratitude or meanness?

"I take pride in the glory of my country. I take pride in the good name of the gallant men who defended her in the hour of peril. For this reason I earnestly hope that in the future, if charges of ingratitude and meanness are to be brought against the Government, the task of bringing them may be left to demagogues and pension agents. The truth is the nation is grateful to its defenders, and no people on earth ever before gave such ample proofs of this gratitude."

NOBILITY — Wakeman describes the home life of the titled class of England for THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

A TRIO OF INQUESTS.

Quite a Busy Day for Coroner McDowell, That of Yesterday.

A verdict of accidental death was returned yesterday in the inquest on the body of Evan Reese, 62 years, who died at the West Penn Hospital from injuries by being struck by a passenger train on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Thursday afternoon.

A similar verdict was returned in the case of Contaro de Virgilo, 60 years, who died from injuries received by being crushed by a fall of rock at Booth & Flinn's quarries at Long Bridge.

An inquest was also held into the death of William McGraw, who was killed at Hazelwood on Thursday morning. The deceased was run over by a light engine at the Tecumseh street crossing of the Baltimore and Ohio road, while trying to cross with a team. A freight train standing on the crossing was parted to allow the team to pass, and as McGraw drove onto the track the light engine ran him down. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and recommended the railroad company be compelled to place a watchman at the crossing to protect the public.

SOME VERY TALL SWEARING.

Witnesses in a Cruelty Case That Contradict Each Other.

Mrs. Ellen Carey, of Tustin street, Fourteenth ward, was given a hearing before Alderman McMasters yesterday afternoon, on a charge of cruelty to children, preferred by Humane Agent O'Brien.

Quite a number of witnesses were examined on each side, one-half swearing positively that the defendant abused and cursed her children, and the other half swearing just the opposite. The 'Squire reserved his decision until Monday.

BLAINE.

Castle Shannon

Trains every hour July 4.

BLAINE.

FIREWORKS less than half price to close out. Open all day Fourth. Big bargains at Johnston's, 706 Smithfield street.

BLAINE.

BURLEIGH A WINNER.

The Popular Assistant City Attorney Succeeds Dick Johnston.

ONLY TWO VOTES AGAINST HIM.

Bearing of the Appointment On the Present Judicial Contest.

YESTERDAY IN THE COUNTY COURTS.

Assistant City Attorney Clarence Burleigh yesterday was appointed District Attorney to fill the vacancy caused by the death of R. H. Johnston. Yesterday morning seven of the Common Pleas Judges met, Judges Stowe and White being absent, and proceeded with the election. Mr. Burleigh was the choice, the vote, it was stated, standing five for Mr. Burleigh and two for other gentlemen. After the election the Judges adjourned to Common Pleas No. 2, when Judge Ewing administered the oath of office to Mr. Burleigh. He will assume his new duties at once and retain in office all of Mr. Johnston's appointees. They are County Detective Beltzhoover and Clerk Thomas Johnston, a brother of the late District Attorney, and N. E. Dorente. Both the appointment of Mr. Burleigh and his retention of the old force of the office gives general satisfaction.

Clarence Burleigh was born in Boston in 1853, and is consequently 37 years of age. He received his education mostly in the excellent schools of New England, and came to this city while yet very young with his parents. He commenced the study of law in 1875 in the office of Bruce & Negley, and

The New District Attorney.

was admitted to practice in 1877. In appearance he is of medium height, compactly built and has a face which is stamped with firmness of character.

The effect of the appointment of Mr. Burleigh upon the judicial situation as respects Common Pleas No. 3 was canvassed in certain quarters. Through the week there has been a vigorous working of sentiment in favor of having the Republican County Committee indorse the Governor's appointees, Porter, McClung and Kennedy, instead of going into a convention. The appointment of Burleigh to the District Attorneyship will operate in that direction. He is so strong politically that no one will care to oppose him for the Republican nomination. Had any weaker man been named, other Republican attorneys would probably have wanted to contest for the nomination and would accordingly have joined with Fetterman and Williams' friends in asking for a convention. The appointment of Burleigh will withdraw that element. Some question was raised in a cotemporary last evening as to the position of Messrs. Flinn and Magee upon the judicial question. It may be stated with certainty that they are both opposed to a convention, and in favor of indorsing the Governor's nominees. Mr. Magee favored Mr. Fetterman for the appointment, but it is understood that he considers it the best interests of the party and the public now to have the appointees indorsed since they are unexceptionable men.

NEXT WEEK'S TRIAL LIST.

The Fitzsimmons Case to Be Resumed on Monday Morning.

The Criminal Court will reconvene Monday, after having been closed a week owing to the death of District Attorney Johnston. The trial of Fitzsimmons, which had been on but one day, will be resumed, John S. Robb and R. S. Martin conducting the prosecution. The following is the trial list for next week:

Monday—A. G. Budd, alias Fitzsimmons, G. B. Williams, C. N. Clark, Emma Clark, Cora Wyatt, Laura Hill, alias Snowden, Daniel Dever, C. B. Jorden, John Golden, Peter Schaffer, Albert Smith, John Garrison, John Edmonds (2), Peter Harrington, Frank Graceton, John Craig, alias Hoffman, Harry Chambers (2), David Larimer (2), J. H. Wilson, Frank Robinson, P. McKale, N. T. Richardson, John Conlon, M. Bennett (2), Edward Rubican, Charles Teufel, Frank Davis, William Tifel, C. Eckerman, M. Fitzgerald.

Tuesday—Harry W. Wyant, Ed Lantrier, D. Hines, Mrs. M. Bane, Samuel McFadden, Milton Blake, John Welsh, W. B. Hanlon, William Miller, H. Lewis, Thomas E. Hill, Daniel Guenther, Amos Deckroth, Joseph Geyer, Louis Hume, Hugh McGuire, J. R. Tuell (2), Wesley Richardson.

Wednesday—J. Karchusk, J. Black, H. Cohen, Augusta Donibrosky, Johana Kowalsky, J. Krohinaley, R. Mouren, S. Schmitt, M. Benkowitz, Catharine Benkowitz, Reuben Miller, Joseph Kramer, Joseph Alexnovitch, T. Klenznoski, M. McCumiskey, Joseph Ogonoski.

Thursday—J. McKee, C. J. Cassity, William Staley, John Schaub, T. Blashford, R. Gibson, A. Harvey, John Hanker, J. Johnston, S. Rorison, R. Scheile, A. Dugan, James Jackson, J. Silk, J. Moran, A. A. Alles, J. Wesler, W. Griffin.

Friday—Such cases as are left over from Thursday will be tried, and the sentencing of the convicted will commence at 2 o'clock.

GAS DRILLERS AT IT AGAIN.

A Coal and Coke Company Waging War on a Lot of People.

A bill in equity was filed yesterday by the Mansfield Coal and Coke Company against W. H. Huot, Frank Richards, E. G. Husler and John Davis, to restrain them from boring oil and gas wells. The plaintiff company states that it owns the coal under a large tract of land in Collier township. The defendants have entered on the land and are about to erect derricks, etc., and drill for oil and gas. They have already drilled one well through the coal of the plaintiff.

It is impossible, it is stated, to drill such wells in such a manner as to allow the removal of all the coal in the tract belonging to the plaintiff without exposing the mine to leakage from gas from the wells, and rendering the mining operations hazardous to the plaintiffs' property and employes. An injunction is asked for to restrain the defendants from drilling wells.

SUING FOR DAMAGES.

A Couple of Suits Filed, One Against a Traction Company.

Edward Gilliam yesterday entered suit against Allegheny City, R. S. Smith and Alexander Leggate for $5,000 damages. Gilliam states that he owns property on Gallagher street, Second ward, Allegheny, which has been damaged to the extent claimed by the opening of Ridge street in 1875. Water courses were changed and diverted from their original channels, causing the washing of great masses of earth down on his place and the destruction of trees, grapevines, shrubbery, fences, etc.

James and Margaret Fox yesterday entered suit against the Duquesne Traction Company for $10,000 damages for the death of their daughter Jennie, aged 3½ years. The child was run over and instantly killed by a car June 26 on Forbes street. The company, it is held, is liable in running the cars at a dangerous rate of speed and in not employing safe and careful men as drivers of the cars.

NEW JURORS DRAWN.

The List That Came Out of the United States Wheel Yesterday.

United States Marshal Harrah yesterday drew a grand and petit jury for the July term of the United States District Court to be held at Erie. The grand jury is composed of the following:

B. F. Andrews, mining engineer, Scranton; Samuel L. Lutz, railroad trainman, Lewiston; G. W. Simonds, engineer, Pittsburg; P. H. Buck, farmer, LeRoysville; Edward Camphausen, attorney, Erie; George H. Titus, gent, Campton; Ira P. Harrington, stock dealer, Albion; J. M. Murdock, medical student, Pittsburg; A. J. Hill, coke operator, Vanderbilt; Finley Surrena, gent, Nectorine; J. B. Felton, bookbinder, Towanda; Samuel Blue, farmer, Potter Grove; John Glass, gent, Allegheny; August Steiner, miner, Wilkinsburg; Silas McCormick, attorney, Irwin; M. Z. Evans, salesman, Allegheny; A. S. Collenn, gent, Mill City; S. M. Plumer, attorney, Pittsburg; I. N. Johns, professor, Sunbury; G. A. Federer, miner, Allenport; A. C. Logan, attorney, Scranton; P. W. Long, attorney, Butler; Abe Shallenberger, Sr., farmer, Evendale.

AFTER BANDBOX STROUP.

Another Attachment Issued Against the Ex-Saloon Keeper's Goods.

Demmler Brothers yesterday issued an attachment against the goods of John C. Stroup for a claim of $247 45. The amount, it was stated, has been due since May 4, for plumbing work done and goods furnished.

The defendant, they believed, was about to remove his personal property out of the jurisdiction of the Court with intent to defraud his creditors, he was also concealing personal property, therefore an attachment was asked for. The suit was filed by Attorney James T. Buchanan.

Bits of Legal Briefs.

AN application was filed yesterday for a charter for the M. E. Church of Sewickley.

W. F. WALLACE, W. E. Minor and T. J. Wisecarver yesterday were appointed appraisers of the effects of John F. Thompson, who made an assignment to J. H. Wise.

ARGUMENTS were heard yesterday in the cases of A. Northrop against S. Keighley & Co. and Risner & Digner, suits for infringement of patents for corrugated sheet iron ceilings. Decisions were reserved.

IN the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Reed filed a decision in the case of the Belmont Nail Company against the Columbia Iron and Steel Company, vacating the order appointing a receiver and discontinuing the suit.

IDA MCGEARY, administratrix of Marshall H. McGeary, yesterday entered suit against the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railway Company for $1,000 damages for a strip of land in Glenfield borough, taken by the defendant company.

CLERK JAMBLE, of the United States Circuit Court, yesterday served a subpena on Mayor Gourley, notifying him to appear in court July 8, in behalf of the city, in the suit of the Government against the city to prevent encroachments on the river.

THE following executions were issued yesterday: E. R. Payne vs Ira DeWitt, $2,775 08; W. T. Linton vs Ira DeWitt & Co., $800; P. B. Reilly vs William McCarthy, $150 65; C. and F. H. Bruenning vs P. J. and W. F. Walsh, $530; Charles Somers & Co. vs the Bnai Israel congregation, of Pittsburg, $428.

ATTORNEY JOHN REBMAN, Jr., yesterday filed a petition in the Quarter Sessions Court for the incorporation of the borough of Crafton. The proposed borough takes in the village of Crafton in Chartiers township. The Court directed the petition to be laid before the next grand jury.

PATRIOTISM—Carpenter tells how Mexico celebrates the Fifth of May in THE DISPATCH to-morrow. It is the Mexican Fourth of July.

CAPTAIN GRAY'S WILL.

An Important Decision Handed Down by Judge Hawkins Yesterday—Charitable Institutions Lose Nearly $100,000 Through a Flaw in the Document.

Judge Hawkins, of the Orphans' Court, yesterday handed down an important decision on questions involved in the distribution of the estate of the late Captain R. C. Gray. Captain Gray died May 28, 1888, leaving a will dated February 2, 1888. The document had no subscribing witnesses, however, and though it was sustained as a will, the charitable bequests it contained fell because there was no proof that it had been executed more than 30 days prior to death.

The instrument first bequeaths legacies to relatives and friends, and then to charities. The residue, it was directed, was to be divided between William G., David E., Richard G., Margaretta B. and Eleanor G. Park and the Allegheny General Hospital. On the day before his death Captain Gray told W. G. and David Park that he had made a will which had not been probated, and he wished them to see that all its provisions should be carried out. The Parks now, on the assumption that the charitable legacies are void, claim that the whole of the residuary estate should be given to them in exclusion of the next of kin of the testator. The share they were claiming was that of the Allegheny General Hospital.

Judge Hawkins in his opinion reviewed the case. He said that on the one hand it was contended that because the bequest to the Allegheny General Hospital was void there was no analogy to the case of lapsed legacies, which go to next of kin, and they must consequently be read as though the hospital had not been mentioned, and the Parks were the sole legatees. On the other hand it was held that the next of kin were entitled to the residuary share ineffectually bequeathed to the hospital. After referring at length to the various decisions in relation to lapsed and void legacies Judge Hawkins said:

It was suggested that because the law presumes Captain Gray knew the necessity of attestation, he never contemplated the hospital should take any part of the residue; but that the Parks should take the whole. This attributes to Captain Gray a vain and useless act. The will speaks for itself. The more reasonable presumptions are that he intended what he wrote and being unlearned in the law was ignorant of the necessity of attestation. He gave the Parks not the whole, but pro rata shares of the residue in common with the hospital, and the failure of the bequest to the hospital could not, as already shown, operate to increase their share as residuary legatees. The share intended for the hospital having become ineffectual, it is therefore distributable under the intestate laws to the next of kin.

Continuing, it was directed that those so benefited should take in the proportion of the bequests made them by Captain Gray.

Another question decided by Judge Hawkins was that the legacy of 20 shares of Black Diamond Steel Works stock to John Caldwell, Jr, was not cumulative. As the stock was worth $500 per share, $10,000 was the equivalent.

The charitable bequests which lapsed because the will was not attested amounted in all to $95,000, exclusive of what the Allegheny General Hospital would have received as its share of the residue. The Allegheny General Hospital lost a bequest of $20,000 and the following institutions each lost $5,000: Allegheny Orphan Asylum, Homeopathic Hospital, West Penn Hospital, Allegheny Ladies' Relief Society, Colored Orphans' Society, Blind Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Improvement of the Poor Society, Old Men and Women's Home, Home for the Incurables, Sheltering Arms of Allegheny, Board of Home Missions, Young Men's Christian Association, Poor of the First Presbyterian Church of Allegheny and the Old Ladies' Home. The total amount in the hands of the accountants for distribution is $793,723 87. Of this the residuary estate, which has included all the charitable bequests, amounts to $382,-696 28.

EUROPE—All the Capitals covered by Special Cable Correspondents of THE DISPATCH to-morrow.

SEVERAL DRY HOLES.

Rather a Blue Day for Producers in All the Fields Yesterday.

FORTY-FIVE BARRELS AN HOUR

Is What the Butler Lot Well at McDonald Is Doing at Present.

GRIST OF WELL NEWS FROM BUTLER

There were more dry holes reported yesterday than for some time before. It was not the fact that they were dry so much as their location that surprised the trade. The first reported was the old No. 2 of the Fisher Oil Company, Hackett & Shirley, on the Riddle farm, in the McCurdy field. It has been over 100 days in drilling and when it did finally enter the sand not enough oil was found to start a fire. Everything was as dry as around a powder house. The well is located in the center of a group of good wells. Not over 100 feet south of it is a good well belonging to Guffey & Murphy on the Kerr farm, and 300 feet northeast are the two big wells belonging to the Fisher Oil Company and R. G. Gillespie & Co. Late last evening the Royal Gas Company's No. 2 on the Ed McDonald farm at McDonald was reported to be three bits in the fifth sand and dry. From the present indications no well is a sure thing for a producer in either field. Cochran & McAfee's test well on the Sterling farm at Montgomery, in the Butler district, was drilled in yesterday and is dry.

Coming Out Fast.

MCCURDY—The McCurdy No. 7 of Patterson & Jones was reported yesterday to be still holding up to 50 barrels an hour. Mellon & Wilson's No. 1, on the Jane Riddle, will be due the first of the week. Their No. 2, on the same farm, is down about 700 feet. Their No. 5, on the Scott farm, is down about 1,600 feet; and their Dougherty No. 3 about 800 feet. Huot & Richards' well on the Cowan farm in the southeast is down 2,000 feet and will be in Thursday. It is one of the most important wells in that part of the field. The Fisher Oil Company has a rig up on the Neeley farm in the lower part of the field. In the northeast there will be several wells in next week provided they have no more troublesome fishing jobs. At Black & Guffey's well, on the Mink, they are down 35 feet alongside of the stranded tools which they are drilling past, and should reach the sand Tuesday. They are ready to drill past the tools in their Andrews farm well, and will commence the job Monday. The old Ewing farm well of Black & Guffey is making 25 barrels a day. The Aiken No. 1 of the same parties, also in the northeast, is down 1,400 feet, and has the last string of casing in. Their Aiken No. 2 is down 1,300 feet. W. H. Hoffman & Co. have the first string of casing in their well on the Moore farm. It is located between the wells of the Forest Oil Company on the Wright and the Ewing farms in the southwest. The Forest Oil Company has not yet succeeded in pulling the collapsed casing from its Ewing farm well. Guffey & Gailey's No. 1, on the Adams farm, is down 1,500 feet.

The Big Butler Lot Well.

MCDONALD—The well of Clarke & Bannister, on the Butler lot, which had dropped to 22 barrels an hour yesterday morning, was drilled one bit and increased to 45 barrels an hour. An offer of $2,000 for a sixteenth interest in it was refused yesterday. This would be at the rate of $32,000 for the well, and is more than the well is likely to produce. Thus far it has put out between 1,400 and 1,500 barrels. Mosier & Co.'s well on the Valantour lot was due to get the fifth sand last night. Finegan, Downing & Co. have located another rig on their Mongot lot. Pew & Emerson, on the Steinheiser, will get the fifth sand early in the week. The Royal Gas Company's No. 3, on the Ed McDonald, should be in the fifth sand next week.

A Howling Wildcat.

SHIPPENSPORT—The Forest Oil Company has commenced spudding at its wildcat on the John Ingell farm, 2½ miles northeast of this place. It is also 2½ miles southeast of the dry hole on the John Todd farm, which has just been completed by the Consolidated Oil Company.

The Pioneer Pool.

WILDWOOD—The No. 16 well of Griffith and the Forest Oil Company, on the Whitesell farm, was reported to be flowing at the rate of 700 barrels a day last evening, but the report could not be confirmed. At 10 o'clock yesterday morning it was flowing at the rate of four barrels an hour, and had a very strong pressure of gas. Finegan, Downing & Co.'s No. 5 on the Rynd farm was 27 feet in the sand and standing full of oil. It was nearly double the amount of sand that was found in the other wells on the same farm. McGinnis & Co.'s No. 2 on the August Kyle was shot Thursday afternoon, and for several hours afterward put out the crude at the rate of 40 barrels an hour. It was doing 30 barrels an hour yesterday. Their No. 1, on the same farm, is doing 20 barrels a day. Originally it was a 200-barrel well. The Roth Oil Company has started No. 3, on the Campbell farm, and is building a rig for No. 4. Ireland & Hughes' well, on the Kummer farm, is on top of the sand and due to-day. J. M. Patterson has bought the Oil Well Supply Company's interest in the Puff farm for $5,000. The well on this farm, which is a mile northeast of the Hardy on a 52-degree line, was a gasser in the Thirty-foot sand. It will now be drilled to the third or Wildwood rock.

New Work Commenced.

NOBLESTOWN—Guffey, Gailey & Murphy are down 1,000 feet in their well on the Sturgeon farm. On the George Wittengale farm they are down 300 feet and have just started a well on the Albert Wittengale farm. They have also commenced a rig on the Elliot Bros. property. Jennings & Co. have a rig up on the Susan Herman farm and have commenced one on the Abraham Bell farm. The Fisher Oil Company, with Guffey and McFarland, are down 1,400 feet on the Baldwin.

Wells Due at Moon.

MOON—The Kanawha Oil Company's No. 4 on the Meeks will get the sand to-day, and W. L. Mellon's Nos. 4 and 5 on the Meeks farm will be due the first of the week.

Still Hoping for Oil.

ELIZABETH—The people of Lincoln township still believe that oil in paying quantities can be found there. The Edmundson well remains just as it was left, and nothing has been taken away from it yet. The company still holds the leases taken in the vicinity, and the outside people who were attracted by the reports and gathered up some territory are holding it and keeping the rents paid up. One operator has secured a lease from Prosper Phillips on what was thought to be the line for a strike, and continues to pay $35 a month to keep it alive. All of these things lead many people to believe that there may be some developments there yet.

From Greene County.

WAYNESBURG—The well on the James Throckmorton farm was drilled in a few days ago and proved to be a duster. This well is located about half a mile west of the Harvey well, and the unfavorable result will tend to confine operations near the Harvey belt. The well is the largest in circumference of any in the county. There is some talk of drilling the well in the fifth sand in hopes of securing the amber fluid.

A Wildcat Over the Line.

SAXONBURG—Liggett & Haymakers' well, 1½ miles back of Brilliant, on the Hineman farm is 500 feet deep.

Struck a Pocket.

CALLERY — Boyd, Burke & Co.'s well on the Walters farm, 1½ miles southwest of Callery, has struck a third pay in the one hundred foot and is good for 50 or 60 barrels a day. It is located about 1,450 feet south of a well two years old, and is between dry holes. Irwin & Co., on the John A. Irwin farm, are down 1,000 feet. Collins & Heasley, on the Charles Watters, are down about 1,200 feet. in their No. 1. The Breakneck Oil Company's No. 3, on the George Marbury, is down 600 feet. The McCalmont Oil Company's No. 2, on the John Staples, is down about 1,000 feet.

Progress of Three Wells.

THORN CREEK—The Keystone Oil Company's No. 3, on the Mushrush, is down 800 feet. W. V. Hardman's No. 1, on the Shaffer, is 1,200 feet deep. The Associated Producers', on the Kennedy, is down 500 feet.

Washington County.

CANONSBURG—The Henry well will get the sand to-day. The well on the McClelland farm is a duster and has been abandoned. The Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company's Linn No. 3 is pumping 50 barrels. The Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company's McNary is drilling in the sand with a showing of oil. The rig on the Wilson farm is up and the machinery placed in position. The well the T. H. Lyon farm, North Strabane, is a good gasser. The Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company has started two more wells on the Linn farm, and on the A. C. Pollock farm, and one on the Wm. Martin farm.

Butler County.

ZELIENOPLE—Captain Marsh is starting a well on the Goettman farm. It is located southeast of the West farm developments. The casing in Kennedy & Co.'s well, on the Iholtz farm, has collapsed above the tools. The Perrin Oil Company is starting its No. 2, on the Kocher farm. Patterson & Co. are spudding at their No. 3, on the Allen farm. Brackney & Co.'s No. 2, on the A. Zeigler farm, is down 400 feet. Schlegle & Co.'s No. 1, on the Troutman, is down 1,200 feet.

Still After the Tools.

CRANBERRY—Kennedy & Patterson are still fishing in the 100-foot at their well on the Graham farm. Guckert & Co. are down nearly 500 feet at their No. 3 on the Balfour farm. The Forest Oil Company's No. 2 Wohlert is down 600 feet; their No. 6 Pierce, 1,800; their No. 1 Songhorst, 1,700; No. 1 Johnson, 1,600, and No. 2 Barr, 1,500 feet. Steelsmith & Co. are nearing the sand in their No. 2, on the Crawford farm. Osborne Bros. & Co.'s No. 2, on the Crawford, is about 1,000 feet deep. Their No. 1, on the Cookson, is down about the top of the sand. Bolard & Co.'s No. 2 Kennedy is down 700 feet. Campbell & Murphy, on the Biddle, are 500 feet deep. Beers & McKee on the Emmil are about 1,500 feet. Forst & Co.'s No. 5 on the Anderson is down 1,200, and their No. 2, same farm, is on top of the sand. The Elcho Oil Company's No. 1 on the Covert is nearing 1,200 feet. Reed & Co. on the Hespenhide are down about 1,400 feet. The McCalmont Oil Company's No. 1 on the Walker is due; also, Patterson & Co.'s No. 1 on Graham. Boyd's No. 1 on the Balsnecker is about due to get the pay.

Due to Get the Grease.

MUDDY CREEK—Roy & Curtis' No. 1 on the P. Hockenberry, Stevens & Co.'s No. 1 on the Keechner, Watson & Co.'s No. 1 on the Pisor, and Rawley's No. 2 on the English heirs' are all about ready to bring in. Alexander & Co.'s No. 2 on the Ripper is down about 500 feet. Imus & Co.'s No. 4 on the Hockenberry is 400 feet deep, and Matson & Co. have just finished spudding at their No. 2 Hockenberry.

Personal.

J. H. Wingard, who was burned at the Forest Oil Company's Hogbar well at Coraopolis, is improving, and it is believed that he will yet recover.

W. F. Kelly, who is now connected with the Oil City Boiler Works, is in Pittsburg. He is well known in the oil country, and was formerly a well-known liveryman of Bradford.

W. T. Smedley, of Oil City, was in Pittsburg yesterday. He was one of the early pioneers in the upper country, and is now with the National Transit Company.

Charles Riddle, who has been connected with the right of way department of the National Transit Company, has resigned his position. He has many friends in the oil business, and expects to remain among the producers.

Biggest Well in America.

The following description of the Ohio Oil Company's gusher, near Van Buren, appeared in the Toledo *Daily Commercial*:

North Baltimore, O., four miles south of this city, and located on the southeast corner of the Hugh McMurray farm, situated on the southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 11, Allen township, Hancock county, the Ohio Oil Company struck a rich and wonderful gusher on Tuesday. It is a phenomenon among the many prodigies of this wonderful oil territory. When the pay streak was struck at the depth of 43 feet in the sand, the well flowed natural through a two-inch pipe into a 600-barrel tank, which was filled in just 90 minutes, with the tools in the hole. The well has been put at 10,000 barrels. Yesterday it was only allowed to flow 2,000 barrels. This morning a large crowd of people were out to see the tools taken from the hole. They were lifted at precisely 11 o'clock, when the well became wild and belched forth oil and gas at a tremendous rate, throwing it high above the top of the derrick and covering the ground with the precious fluid for a distance of several hundred feet. The well was opened for two hours, while several men were making efforts to get the gate over the casing head and shut the well in, in which they succeeded after being nearly suffocated. During the two hours the well flowed up out of the casing and through two two-inch lines a solid stream, well-known and experienced oil men put the well at 3,000 barrels an hour, which if left open and would hold up at that gait would in 24 hours pour forth 72,000 barrels of oil. It is undoubtedly the largest well ever struck in the United States. After a steady flow of two hours the well was put under control and turned loose through a two-inch pipe into a 600-barrel tank, which it filled in 63 minutes. Four pumps have been placed in position to carry a portion of the oil to Mount Carey, but this resource seems unavailable to check the onward and upward flow of the giant. A new pump station is being erected just east of the well by the Buckeye Pipe Line Company. The oil, from the heavy pressure, has become somewhat soiley.

Yesterday's Local Features.

Oil was in the rut all week. There was not a sale to relieve the monotony. Prices were nominally weaker at the finish, due in part to the falling off in the demand for refined, but mainly to the apathy of traders, who can see nothing in the market. The only bid yesterday was 65¾. This was made soon after the opening. There was no expression afterward.

CLEVELAND, July 3.—Petroleum easy; S. W., 110°, 6½c; 74° gasoline, 7c; 86° gasoline, 10c; 63° naphtha, 6½c.

NEW YORK, July 3.—Petroleum opened steady and after a narrow movement became dull and remained so until the close. Pennsylvania oil, August option, sales, 6,000 barrels; opening, 65¾c; highest, 66¾c; lowest, 65¾c; closing, 65¾c.

OIL CITY, July 3.—National Transit certificates opened at 66½c; highest, 67c; lowest, 66½c; closed, 67c. Sales, 5,000 barrels; shipments, 97 689 barrels; runs, 97,105 barrels.

BRADFORD, July 3.—National Transit certificates opened at 66¾c; closed at 66¾c; highest, 66¾c; lowest, 66¾c; clearances, 6,000 barrels.

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DR. W. H. COPELAND.

Returned From Vacation and at His Office at 66 Sixth Ave.

FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH TO ALL.

It will be a matter of more than usual interest to the many friends and patients of Dr. W. H. Copeland to know that he has returned to Pittsburg after his vacation and will be glad to see personally all who wish to consult him at his office at 66 Sixth avenue. The remarkable success of this skillful specialist and his associates in the treatment of catarrh and diseases of the throat and lungs makes all the more notable the departure in terms of treatment that signalizes Dr. Copeland's return. Dr. Copeland has decided to treat all patients, old and new, for the remainder of the summer season at the uniform rate of $5 a month. The reasons for this departure are hereinafter stated.

FIVE DOLLARS A MONTH

To All Patients, Old and New, From July 1 to September 1.

It is beyond question that the summer season is the best time for the treatment and cure of catarrhal troubles. The climatic conditions are then most favorable, liability of catching fresh cold being then reduced to the minimum, and the even temperature and condition of the atmosphere favoring the progress of the patient.

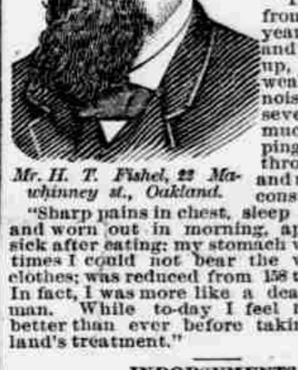
Dr. Copeland has decided in order to give all an opportunity of availing themselves of his skill during this favorable season, to treat all patients, old and new, applying to him for treatment during July and August at the merely nominal rate of $5 a month, furnishing all medicines. This applies to patients by mail as well as patients in the city. It is to all patients old as well as new and for all diseases. All patients taking treatment from Dr. Copeland during July and August will be treated until cured at the rate of $5 a month.

A CONTRACTOR SPEAKS.

Time Proves That Our Claims Are Just.

A speedy termination of the labor war existing between the carpenters and builders has been promised to the watching public for some time, but as yet has not been fulfilled. Should these troubles be satisfactorily arranged there is no surety that the matter will be permanently settled, but may reoccur at some future time. With Dr. Copeland's treatment of catarrh there is no doubtful results. The disease once cured, the cure is permanent. This assertion is indisputably shown in the following:

Mr. H. T. Fishel, who is widely known as a contractor and rig builder, residing at 22 Mawhinney street, Oakland, says: "A little over a year ago I treated with Dr. Copeland for catarrhal troubles, and in a short time I regained my health and was cured. Since that time I have had no recurring symptoms and to-day I am as much cured as I was a year ago. I have recommended Dr. Copeland to any number of my friends and in no case has the results following the treatment been otherwise than highly successful. The results in their cases have been as permanent as my own."



Mr. H. T. Fishel, 22 Mawhinney st., Oakland.

"What was your condition when you applied to Dr. Copeland for treatment over a year ago?"

"I had suffered from catarrh for years, my head and nose stopping up, eyes were weak, constant noise in my ears, severe headaches, mucous dropping back into my throat. I coughed and raised phlegm constantly."

"Sharp pains in chest, sleep broken, tired and worn out in morning, appetite failed, sick after eating; my stomach was so sore at times I could not bear the weight of my clothes; was reduced from 158 to 128 pounds. In fact, I was more like a dead than a live man. While to-day I feel heathier and better than ever before taking Dr. Copeland's treatment."

INDORSEMENTS

Of Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment for Catarrh.

The following are the names of a few of the many grateful patients who have been cured by Dr. Copeland's Home Treatment, and have kindly requested their names to be used as reference:

Miss Ida Holmes, Leechburg, Pa.
Miss Ella Agnew, Parkers Landing, Pa.
Miss Carrie Coulter, Monongahela City, Pa.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE BY MAIL.

Mr. J. H. Ward, New Castle, Pa., says: "I suffered from catarrh, and Dr. Copeland's home treatment is the only thing that benefitted me."

Mr. W. D. McLaren, Warren, Pa., says: "Dr. Copeland's home treatment is the only thing that relieved my catarrhal troubles."

DRS. COPELAND AND HALL have established a permanent office at 66 Sixth avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., where all curable cases will be successfully treated. Office hours, 9 to 11 A. M., 2 to 5 P. M. and 7 to 9 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M., to 4 P. M. Specialties—Catarrh and all diseases of the eye, ear, throat and lungs, chronic diseases. Consultation, $1.

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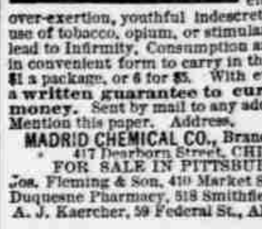

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