

FIGURES OF FOSTER.

The Secretary of the Treasury Takes the Stump in the Ohio Campaign.

OUR FINANCES ALL RIGHT.

A Strong Argument Against the Free Coinage of Silver.

BENEFITS OF THE NEW TARIFF.

Something Like the Force Bill the Crying Need of the Hour.

A BOOMLET WORKED IN FOR HARRISON

FINDLAY, O., Oct. 22.—Hon. Charles Foster, Secretary of the Treasury, entered the Ohio Campaign today in behalf of McKinley. He delivered his first speech in this city, the chief town of the Congressional district which he failed to carry at last fall's election. Mr. Foster was warmly received, and listened to with great attention by an immense audience. During the course of his address he said:

It is not my purpose to indulge in a full discussion of the questions at issue in this campaign. This has been done so ably by Major McKinley, Senator Sherman, Governor Foraker and others, as to leave but little room for me. An election is always important, and it is therefore of duty of all good citizens to thoroughly inform themselves upon the issues involved, to weigh the merits of the candidates, and never to fail in exercising the right to vote.

The present contest in Ohio is one of supreme significance and importance. The result will probably determine for years to come whether the present protective policy shall be sustained; whether we shall maintain a sound financial policy that will retain for our people honest money in whatever form it may be issued, or whether or not this country shall be governed by the majority as originally intended by the framers of our Constitution—for upon this basis free institutions, to be enduring, must rest.

ADMINISTRATION OF STATE AFFAIRS.

In addition to the national questions which have the subject of State administration to pass upon. It is not my purpose to discuss at any length the administration of State affairs. I have had much experience and very considerable knowledge upon this feature of the campaign, and I have no hesitation in saying that it will be found, upon an honest examination of the subject, that we never had a Democratic State administration that did not increase expenditures, and that did not interfere with the public institutions, greatly to their detriment. No Democratic administration has been more reckless in this respect than the present one. The professions upon which the Democratic party has succeeded since 1861 have been wholly disregarded, and the public interest is subordinated entirely to the absurd notion of political advantage in every move that is made. It is forgotten that legislation and good administration are always the best political considerations. State expenses have been increased to such an extent that had it not been for the refund of war taxes paid to the State by the General Government, we can get not more than the billion-dollar Congress, the credit of your State would today be dishonored.

The public institutions, which were in the hands of skillful management, have been interfered with for the mere purpose of partisan advantage. Valuable officials have been turned out of office for no other reason than to replace them with people of the Democratic faith. The result is corruption and deterioration in the management of these institutions. Almost without exception the cost of their maintenance has been increased.

FOR THE FORCE BILL.

Great importance must be attached to the question of majority rule. To begin with, the South gives its entire vote to any Democratic candidate for President. Thus we have a solid South, made so by foul wrongs not disputed at this time by anyone, when, if a fair vote and an honest count could be had, a majority of this electoral vote would be given to the Republican party. This proposition is hardly contested even by Democrats themselves. The fact that Democrats of character and reputation can with complacency accept such a result without protest may be cited as evidence of decay in public morals.

In the Northern States, wherever the Democrats have attained control, they have enacted into law a systematic and atrocious method of gerrymandering. In Indiana, where the State is very close, they have so gerrymandered the Congressional districts as to give the Republicans 3 out of 13, and so gerrymandered the Legislative districts as to require at least 25,000 Republican majority in the State in order to give the Republicans a majority in the Legislature. In Wisconsin and West Virginia precisely this same method has also been adopted, and the Democratic bond that we can get not more than two members of Congress in Wisconsin and none in West Virginia, and that the Republicans must have at least 30,000 majority in each of these States to give them a majority in the Legislature.

THE MONEY ISSUE.

The question of honest money is involved in the subject of silver coinage, which is now an issue between the two parties in Ohio, and in most of the States of the Union. The Democratic party in Ohio has declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. The Republican party stands upon a conservative ground, and in favor of the present law upon that subject. I think it may be safely assumed that the mass of our people, of all parties, favor the use of both gold and silver as money. The object to be sought is how to best obtain this result. So far, by conservative management, the Republican party has been able to maintain both metals and to keep the circulation of silver at about 1875, in domestic circulation at par with gold for money uses. The danger to be avoided in such legislation as will place us upon a silver basis. Our whole interest, and the entire confidence of the people, that gold alone is too narrow a basis upon which to conduct the business of the world must be apparent to every thinking man in this country, and, I doubt not, to many of the best minds in England.

It is safe, I think, to assume that members of the Democratic party of Ohio and of the country, whose occupation and modes of thought give them the best opportunity to form a correct judgment upon questions of finance, are, almost without exception, opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Such a course by this Government, without an international agreement and the entire consent of the nations, would place us upon a silver basis, a basis of measurement of values fluctuating with the market price of silver bullion. The yard stick of dollar, by which we measure values, would be elastic and uncertain.

QUALITY, NOT QUANTITY.

The advocates of unlimited free coinage give as the main reason for such legislation the necessity of the country for a larger volume of money with which to transact business. They seemingly forget that the first element to be considered is the quality of our money. I do not know that we can have too much good money, but I do know that poor money, however plentiful, will soon prove to be a grave disaster, and the first in the land to feel its disastrous effect will be the laborer and the farmer. What

I fear is that unlimited free coinage will bring us to the condition of being compelled to use poor money, a sadly depreciated currency.

They forget, also, that the per capita circulation of this country to-day is greater than that of any other civilized country on earth, except France. In France business is largely transacted with actual cash, while in this country it is believed that more than 90 per cent of our business is done with checks, drafts, certificates and various forms of credit simply representing cash. They forget that by the purchase of 4,200,000 ounces of silver, by adding about \$4,300,000 in legal tender Treasury notes monthly to the volume of our currency. None of the civilized countries of Europe at this time permit the coinage of silver, except in limited quantities for the purpose of small transactions.

Thus, under the unlimited coinage of silver, we must expect to attract to us, through the great profit we offer, all the silver bullion and coined silver of the world that is for sale.

CALLING DOWN CAMPBELL.

Governor Campbell very fittingly makes the point that we could with equal propriety issue Treasury notes against pig lead or any other commodity stored by the Government, as by the issue of Treasury notes upon the value of silver bullion. Governor Campbell forgets that both gold and silver have always been regarded as the money metals of the world. They differ essentially from pig lead, or any other artificial product in this particular. Modern civilization, together with the legislation of the Republican party, have demonstrated the superiority of the paper representative coin of silver coinage.

I am sure that upon this question the Democratic party cannot be trusted. In 24 States of this Union the Democratic party have declared for free and unlimited coinage of silver. In a few of the States, notably Maryland and New York, they have put themselves upon equivocal platforms, and in one State only has the Democratic party declared itself in favor of a sound money. The success of the Democratic party in Ohio this year means that unlimited free coinage of silver will be the platform of that party in 1892, and Democratic success in the nation means that this country must go upon a silver basis; it means that in this respect this country must be on a par in its money transactions with Mexico and Asia; that the great countries of Europe will have the advantage of us. Let us continue to pursue the Republican policy of conservatism. Let us convince Europe that we are not going on a silver standard. My word for it, when Europe is convinced that we will not place ourselves upon a silver basis, we will be able to come to some agreement for the better use of silver if not the issue of silver coinage.

UNDER THE MCKINLEY BILL.

We have now had 11 months of experience under the McKinley bill, enabling us to understand quite well its effect upon prices, labor, foreign trade, and development of home industries. The following recapitulation, obtained from authentic and official sources, showing the operation of the McKinley law for the 11 months since it came into effect, so far as our foreign trade is concerned, completely disproves every prediction made by the free traders at the time the bill was under consideration.

Our total foreign commerce during 11 months from October 1, 1890, to August 31, 1891, under the new tariff, amounted to \$1,663,782,206, an increase over the corresponding 11 months of the prior years of \$74,768,639.

Second—The imports of merchandise were \$763,210,953, an increase of \$25,681,316. The imports of merchandise free of duty were \$364,601,826, an increase of \$12,920,081 over value of such imports of corresponding period of preceding years.

Third—The percentage of merchandise admitted free of duty for the 11 months has increased from 49.7 to 50.3.

Fourth—Since the removal of the duty from sugar, April 1, 1891, the percentage of merchandise admitted free of duty has increased to 53.75, much the largest percentage of free imports in the history of our Government.

Fifth—The per capita revenue from duties reduced from \$9.80 to \$2.60.

Sixth—The exports of merchandise for 11 months since the enactment of the new tariff were \$421,000,000, or an increase of \$48,675,323 over the corresponding period of prior year.

Seventh—During the 11 months the exports of merchandise have exceeded the imports by \$74,768,639.

THE RECIPROcity PLAN.

A new departure in the matter of establishing reciprocal trade relations with foreign countries is being made for in the McKinley tariff law. Here again the Republican party has shown its capacity for leadership, displaying its genius in discovering new methods for enhancing the welfare and prosperity of the people. It is not overstating the facts to claim for this party that it has never yet met an emergency which it was not able to dispose of satisfactorily, nor a problem so intricate or difficult that it was unable to solve. It gave this country a system of finance and taxation that carried us safely through the War of the Rebellion, and subsequently enabled us to pay the \$5,000,000,000 which that war cost, and \$1,800,000,000 of the brave defenders of the Republic in the form of pensions, while maintaining the expense of the Government on a scale of intelligent liberality. So mildly and successfully were these enormous sums collected from our people that not one of us knew it was a penny, a single penny, except as we know, in a general way, that we pay something when we indulge in drinks or tobacco.

I am grieved over the course business because the present policy is objectionable to the ladies, causing them to feel unkindly toward the gallant Major McKinley, but I can assure them that if they will possess their souls in patience, it will not be long before they will find a way to get it cheaper than they can get elsewhere, and that substitute can be found for whalebone. As a matter of fact, the large increase in the price of whalebone, not in the least the result of the law, has much to do with the advance. How can it be claimed that the consumer pays the tax when it is shown that there has been no increase of price?

CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.

Much is being said by our critics on the subject of the condition of the Treasury. I have been confided with over the difficult task assigned me, and it was impossible for the Treasury to meet its obligations without resorting to unusual methods. We had \$26,000,000 to pay for pensions in the month of June. These critics insisted that the Treasury would not be able to pay them. They were mistaken; the payments were made without any inconvenience whatever.

When we proposed to extend about \$51,000,000 of the 4 1/2 per cent bonds (which we had the right to pay on the 1st of September), it was charged that the Treasury had not the money to pay them. I assured the country that the Treasury could pay them, but as a matter of precaution, and to keep the Treasury in easy condition, I preferred to have them extended, if it could be done at 2 per cent interest, reserving to the Government the option of payment at its pleasure. The result was that something over \$20,000,000 were extended, and more than \$20,000,000 have been paid.

DEPRESSION IN FARMING.

Governor Campbell seems to be distressed over the condition of the farmer. I do not know, my business life was one of very close relation to the farmer. I have witnessed the transitions from prosperity to depression, and from depression to pros-

perity several times during my career. I have bought your produce in days of Democratic rule under a revenue tariff—wheat for less than 50 cents a bushel, corn for 20 and oats for 16, hogs for 2 cents per pound, dressed; butter for 6, and eggs for 3 per dozen. At the same time I sold you cotton shirtings at 20, calico at 15 to 25, sugar at 10 cents, salt at \$2 to \$3 per barrel. How can you expect to solve a mystery. Not one farmer in twenty but what was in debt, and, if pressed for payment, bankruptcy was under his feet.

Under the stimulus of protection and the effects of the high price prevalent; lands largely increased in price, and most of you found yourselves free from debt. This was followed by a marvelous immigration to the West, where to-day more than one-half of our cereals and live stock is produced. The cheapness of transportation and the facilities afforded by the railroads bring these Western products, raised on cheap lands, in close competition with the farmers of Ohio upon their high-priced lands. The result has been a depression in the price of Ohio farm land. But to say that the farmers of Ohio are a poverty-stricken, mortgage-ridden, debt-suffering people is a slander which will not, if I do not mistake their spirit.

A ROOM FOR HARRISON.

The President has been absolutely true to every obligation he assumed as the candidate of the Republican party, and has executed his high office with a conscientious regard for the public interest, with energy and capacity rarely equaled. The Congress elected with him passed upon his recommendation, more valuable legislation than any other Congress since the days of the Republic. The country was wiser and more united. No good purpose can now be subserved by indulging in criticisms upon those Republicans who saw fit by their votes to defeat the election bill, except to say that the Republicans of the country were grievously disappointed, and that time will demonstrate the great mistake.

His administration in all the departments has been exceptionally clean and successful. All the interests of the country were recognized, and are receiving intelligent and capable attention. The rights of labor are carefully guarded, and the farmer, through the new Department of Agriculture, is receiving most intelligent and valuable consideration. I have every reason to believe that in this great contest, not alone for the State but for the nation, your action will be as courageous, effective and victorious as it was in 1873.

CRISPI ON PAPAN POWER.

THE EX-PREMIER DESCRIBES ROME UNDER THE POPE.

A Gargantuan on the Nation's Body—Cavour's Vain Attempt to End Temporal Power by Peaceful Means—The People's Primal Right to Independence.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.—The North American Review for November presents the first of a series of articles by ex-Premier Crispi, of Italy, entitled "Italy and the Pope." After tracing the causes and events which led to the unification of Italy and the various conflicts between the civil authority and the temporal power of the Pope in the last 100 years, Signor Crispi says:

"Rome, under the Pope, was a gargantuan spot which must have poisoned the whole body of the nation. From 1860 onward it had become the asylum of all the fallen dynasties, a cave of brigands who infested the southern provinces of the peninsula. This being stated, the redemption of the Eternal City was only a logical consequence of the restoration of Italian rights; it was necessary to the pacification of the country."

"For a people, the right to exist in freedom and independence long antedates any reason of princes or any international treaty, conquest, or usurpation. The individual good luck of a despot may suspend the exercise of this right, but it cannot diminish it, much less slay it. Within its natural limits, the nation resumes its own autonomy almost as soon as it has freed itself from the grasp of sacerdotal and civil tyranny."

"The question of the temporal power of the Pope has troubled for many years the minds of all Italian statesmen. Certainly it has been for us the most difficult to deal with in consequence of the character of universality which the head of the Church possesses in virtue of his mission. When Cavour had determined that the temporal power must come to an end through pacific means and by an agreement of the Catholic world, that illustrious Minister was the first in our time to undertake seriously the study of means to achieve this end. He died too soon to witness the failure of his policy. Garibaldi, by cutting the Gordian knot, but without the cannon the porta pia would never have been opened to the nation to take possession of its capital."

FOR TIERED BRAIN.

Dr. O. C. Stout, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I gave it to one patient who was unable to transact the most ordinary business, because his brain was so overworked. It gave him the least mental exertion. Immediate benefits and ultimate recovery followed."

Every Friday

The P. C. C. devote to a sale for the poor people. To-day we give you one bargain in each department at about one-half regular prices. Read this: Men's good overcoats made from heavy cloth, chinilla and melton, well made and lined; you can buy one to-day for \$4.95. Men's cassimere and cheviot suits, made up in sack and cutaway style, neat pattern, lined, and collared, only \$4.50. About 100 men's long overcoats at 2.35. 230 boys' suits (for boys aged 4 to 14) pleated or plain, at an even \$1.00. A great line of men's pants, made from striped cassimere, melton, and worsted, stripes, checks and plaids, 1.38. A genuine fur derby hat at only .95. Only 48 cents for your choice from 50 dozen men's ransdown wool undershirts and drawers, all sizes, at 1.00. Boys' cape overcoats (size 4 to 14), always sold at \$5, for only \$2.35. P. C. C., Pittsburg Combination Clothing Company, corner Grant and Diamond streets.

Hutchison's Cancer Hospital.

Over 500 patients treated and cured removed during the past month. A remedy that effects permanent cures in from seven to ten days. Why suffer from cancer when thousands have been cured and are ready to testify to the merits of this wonderful remedy? Patients not taken to the hospital unless a cure is guaranteed. His wonderful remedy has been successfully used for more than 30 years. For terms, etc., address Hutchison's Cancer Hospital, Sewickley, Allegheny county, Pa. W.F.S.U.

BLAINE.

Free Trains Every Day. Get work, secure a home, make an investment in the future great Monongahela Valley town. For tickets, maps, price lists and full particulars call at 129 Fourth avenue.

THE BLAINE LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.

A Good Suggestion. If you have valuables kept where they will be safe. The safe deposit vaults of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, 68 Fourth avenue, offer security, strong vaults, perfect ventilation, good light, spacious coupon rooms, separate apartments for women. Boxes rented at \$5 and upward.

Kid Glove Bargains!

Ladies and misses' 5-hook tan, 8-button suede or kid moccasins; your choice 75c a pair, selling elsewhere at \$1, at Rosenbaum & Co's.

B. & B.

See special \$2 a pair lace curtains—just opened.

BOGGS & BUSH.

IN HIS OWN DEFENSE.

Stewart Cherry Relates Before the Court the Story of How HE KILLED HENRY C. SCHAMPLER.

Westinghouse Sues the Birmingham Company for Infringement.

OTHER EVENTS IN THE VARIOUS COURTS.

Before Judge Ewing yesterday Stewart Cherry was placed on trial for the murder of Henry C. Schampler near Oberly's picnic grove at McKeesport, May 10, 1891. Attorney Burleigh, assisted by W. E. McElroy, conducted the case for the Commonwealth, and John McMillen, of Oil City, and J. H. Chapman had charge of the defense.

Dr. J. O. McKee, of Braddock, was the first witness called. He testified to having held the post mortem examination, and found that Schampler's death was caused by a hemorrhage, caused by a blow on the head, the wound inflicted being a very dangerous one. William Dunseath testified to being at Oberly's Grove on the day of the murder. He saw a crowd of men fighting outside the grove, and saw the defendant pick up a palling and strike Schampler over the head with it. Three different crosses, and then the witness saw no one strike or quarrel with Cherry previous to this.

John McCall also saw the fight and saw Cherry pick up the palling and strike Schampler over the head. A man named Schaffer, who was in the crowd, fired a shot after the defendant. William Warringsford also saw the fight. There were half a dozen men engaged in the fight. Schampler and a man named Routhroff were at each other.

CHERRY NOT IN THE FIGHT.

Cherry was not in the fight and no one was quarreling with him. The witness saw Cherry pick up the palling and strike Schampler with it, and the latter turned half round and fell.

Schamper and Routhroff testified to the same as the previous witness.

Ottmar Oberly testified to seeing the blow struck. The parties engaged in the fight were Messrs. Routhroff, Schampler, Knight, Albert Schiller and one cross-examination. The witnesses testified that he could see the party had been drinking.

This closed the case for the Commonwealth, and Mr. Chapman opened for the defense and claimed that the cross-examination of Cherry struck Schampler in self defense at a time when he thought his life was in danger. The defendant, Stewart Cherry, was then placed on the stand. He testified that on the day of the murder he had been at Duquesne hunting for work. On the way home he met the crowd and they were having some fun with a colored man. The party stopped and the witness saw Cherry pick up the palling and strike Schampler with it, and the latter turned half round and fell.

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A PLEA OF SELF-DEFENSE.

The witness who had been standing on the side of the road, picked up Routhroff's hat and threw it at the crowd. It hit him in the face and he was in the act of wiping some blood off Routhroff's face when Schampler rushed up and aimed a blow at him. The witness warded off the blow and struck Schampler on the chin, knocking him back. The witness then turned to run, when a shot was fired at him and he picked up the palling in order to defend himself against Schaffer. As he turned to run, Schaffer ran at him with his fists clenched and he struck him with the palling. At the time the shot was fired one of the witnesses with a stone. The witness then ran up the hill and Schaffer fired another shot at him and the crowd yelled "Kill the man!" At the time the witness was perfectly sober, having only drunk three glasses of beer.

On cross-examination the defendant answered all questions in a surly manner, but did not deviate from his story. Thomas McKee testified to being at the picnic and seeing the fight. He tried to stop the men from fighting and saw Schaffer with a revolver in his hand. He heard two shots fired and saw Schaffer strike back. This concluded the evidence and court adjourned for the day. The arguments to the jury will be made this morning.

FIGHT OVER MOTORS.

Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company has Infringed.

Charles A. Terry, Attorney for the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, yesterday entered suit in the United States Court in behalf of that company against the Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company for the infringement on its patent covering a new device on electric motors rendering them both noiseless and durable. The invention was made and patented on December 9, 1890, by Albert Smith, and was assigned by him to the Westinghouse Company. It is alleged that the Westinghouse Company has put on several hundred of these motors and they have been successful in their operation. The success of the motor made them so desirable that nearly all of the other companies engaged in the same business have, it is alleged, taken the risk of infringing on the Westinghouse patent. An important one, and is brought with a view of making it a test case.

THE PERLEY CASE STILL ON.

Grand Jury Returns and Other Business in the United States Court.

In the United States District Court yesterday the trial of Seth Todd Perley, the pension agent charged with violating the pension laws, was continued. A large number of witnesses were examined. The case is still on trial.

The grand jury yesterday returned the following true bills: Ernest Dahlfin, depositing in the postoffice circulars, etc., containing a lottery; H. M. Stanley and Thomas Riley breaking into a postoffice at Glenwood, Susquehanna county; A. B. Lowe, using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

The bill against Thomas Bowman, for having molds for making counterfeit coin in his possession, was ignored.

An attachment was issued for the arrest of Frank Rogers, a witness for the Government who failed to appear in the case of P. M. Richards, of Bradford county, charged with using the mails in a scheme to defraud.

Ex-Sheriff McCandless Wins.

In the suit of ex-Sheriff McCandless against the Allegheny Bessemer Steel Company, to recover the wages paid deputy sheriffs who were on duty at the defendant's during a strike, a verdict was given yesterday for \$28,485. The amount includes interest. The verdict is subject to the opinion of the Court on a question of law reserved as to the liability of the county for the pay of deputy sheriffs on such occasions when riot is to be anticipated.

Appropriated a Piano.

Martha J. McElroy, of Taylor avenue, Allegheny, yesterday entered suit against Elizabeth Gray for \$100 damages. The plaintiff states that last May she went on a visit to Mercer county, leaving the defendant in charge of her house. While she was gone the defendant, it is charged, took a piano, sent it to Franklin, Pa., converting it to her own use.

CRIMINAL COURT WORK.

A Number of Small Cases Handled in That Branch Yesterday.

In the Criminal Court yesterday Jack Borden was found guilty of larceny, and Peter Dugan and Frank Coyle of receiving stolen goods. The were tried Wednesday for the larceny of some shoes from L. Miller.

Jacob Siegel and George B. Kress, who were tried Wednesday for conspiracy, were found not guilty, but ordered to pay the costs. They were charged by Ernest Milke with getting him to sign a judgment note for \$50 by making him believe it was an arrangement to pay \$15 for putting lightning rods on his house.

August Messner was tried on a charge of assault preferred by Ernest Morzke, of Jack's Run, Allegheny. Morzke alleged that in December, 1890, Messner, who boarded with his family, assaulted his wife. An information, it was stated, had been made against Messner before Alderman Bopp, but the case was settled on Messner agreeing to pay Morzke \$200. Messner afterward refused to pay, and the case was then pushed to court. Messner was found not guilty and the costs placed on the prosecutor.

Jacob Fry was tried on a charge of larceny by the information of F. Pepler. He was accused of retaining two wash wringers belonging to the C. E. Adams Installment Company, for whom he was an agent. He was found not guilty.

Frederick Hunsicker was tried on a charge of assault and battery on Catharine Goets, on Thirty-ninth street.

A nolle pro was allowed in the case of Charles Auerwald, Sr., and Charles Auerwald, Jr., charged with assault and battery on E. A. Barnes, of Lower St. Clair township.

Benton Stonecypher is on trial on a charge of cruelty to animals preferred by F. Powell of this city. Powell alleges that Stonecypher shot and severely injured two cows belonging to him.

WANTS TO ISSUE BONDS.

The Allen Sub-District School Desires to Increase Its Indebtedness.

M. M. Garland, President, and R. L. Jones, Secretary, of the School Board of the Allen sub-district, Thirty-first ward, yesterday filed in the Quarter Sessions Court a financial statement of the district. It was filed in pursuance of the law requiring it when the indebtedness of the district is to be increased. It is desired to increase the indebtedness of the Allen district \$35,000. For this they will issue bonds dated October 1, 1891, for \$200 each, bearing 5 per cent interest, and maturing each year from 1901 to 1917. For their payment an annual tax of \$3,000 will be levied. The assessed valuation of the district is \$1,462,357. The total indebtedness now is \$9,000, and there is \$2,100 in the sinking fund.

To-Day's Trial Lists.

Common Pleas No. 1.—McQuiston & Co. vs. McClure; Coleman vs. Nowoty; Hill vs. Hines; Hays vs. Pittsburg City; Gray vs. Nottle & Co.; Smith vs. Keyesman Land Company; Evans vs. McDonald; Emanuel vs. Peckman; Oathmir vs. Conrad; Murray & Co. vs. Martin; Gallagher Brothers vs. McNulty; Diamond vs. Safe Deposit Company; administrator; Claib, administrator, vs. Collins.

Criminal Court.—Commonwealth vs. John Orr, A. E. Jones, Harry Clark, William Lewis, Sr., William Llewellyn, Jr., Harry Bedding, Peter Kereher, F. Alpert, Jacob Deal, John Deale, Specimor Caru, John Shout, Louis Adams, Owen Keenan, Thomas McClary, Mike Frank, William Lee, Harry Rosenkrantz, Frank Schamper, James McCord, Nancy Love, John Dallas, Thomas Taylor, George Cramer, Jr., Frank Bowers, George Lauerbach.

Minor Matters of Justice.

The suit of J. C. Barber against J. D. Davis, to recover for claims made and not accepted, is set before Judge Sagle.

In the suit of O'Leary against Robert Palmer, an action on an account, a verdict was given yesterday for \$14.30 for the plaintiff.

THOMAS MORROW was sent to jail by Squire W. Robinson, of Sharpburg, yesterday on a charge of larceny preferred by Elizabeth Young.

Verdicts for the defendants were given in the suits of George Koch against A. Morland and wife and C. Wolfe, actions on a contract.

A non-suit was entered against the plaintiffs in the case of Lawrence & Watson against Mary E. Ellis and L. Schultz, an action on a mechanic's lien.

A TRANSFER of the retail liquor license of Joseph Illenberger, Ohio street, Third ward, Allegheny, was granted yesterday. The license was transferred to Ed. Moser.

In the case of Samuel Musgrave against John Henke and A. A. Heiner, to recover for goods levied on for rent, a verdict was given yesterday for \$20.30 for the plaintiff.

The suit of William Johnston against Ott Bros. contractors, is on trial before Judge Stowe. The case is an action for damages for injuries received by Johnston, who was hurt by a trench, in which he was working, during a strike.

In the suit of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company, assignee of the Lawrence Bank, against George Curry, a verdict was given for the defendant. The suit was a note held by the bank against Curry, who claimed as a settlor money he had deposited in the bank.

A DIVORCE was granted yesterday in the case of Mrs. Clara Alcock against Jarvis Alcock. They were married in December, 1890, and it is alleged he deserted her four months later, and refused to support her. Mrs. Alcock is now a domestic living on Sixth avenue.

The suit of Louis Hilko against Allegheny City, for the cost of erecting the Newway Company and the Pennsylvania Company, an action for