ONE MORE DECISION

Outlining the Scope and Defining the Limits of the New Street Act.

CITIZENS WHO PROTEST

Must Make Out a Good Prima Facie

Case Before Going to Court.

ADDITIONAL VALUATION SUITS.

Over 300 Oleomargarine Dealers Returned by the Constables.

AN IMPORTANT DAY IN THE COURTS.

Judge McClung yesterday handed down an opinion in the matter of the appeals from the Board of Viewers on the grading, pav

exceptions saving there is nothing to justify the court's interference, and confirms the viewers' reports. The exceptions filed in the cases were numerous, but the argument before the Court was confied to two questions. It was contended, first: That in cases where money had been paid under the void assessments of the unconstitutional act the viewers should take no notice of the fact, and give credit for such payments in their reports. Second: That on exceptions filed the parties

excepting were entitled to a hearing by the court de povo, and thus without showing either misconduct or mistake on the part of the viewers, without even showing that viewers' attention had been called to the matter embraced in the exceptions, the broad claim being made that all a party lost by failing to go before the viewers was the chance of a decision by them favorable Where Viewers Have Nothing to Sax

It was further maintained that although exceptions were based upon matters of fact outside of the record and even contradicted by averments of the report, they need not be sworn to, or at least a mere formal affi-dayit to their truths was all that was re-

quired. The Court says: A payment made under the void acts can-not be regarded as anything more than so much money said by the property owner to he city in advance to be credited when the assessment is made. The viewers have othing whatever to do with it. The city annot of course retain it and compel the arties who has paid to may a full assess-But we are wholly unable to see how t. But we are wholly unable to see how the viewers have anything to do with the matter. They have not imposed upon them the duty, nor are they given the right to inquire as to such payments. As to the other position taken, we are there, too, compelled to differ from the exceptants. They practically maintain that the property owners can ignore the viewers, and by merely filing exceptions can throw upon the Coart the burnen of making the exceptions de novo. We cannot for a moment concede this.

We cannot for a moment concede this.
It is true the act requires the court to carefully and strictly squeryise the work of the viewers, and this we will not hesitate to do. If it is named to appear that they have neg-perced their dary, acted arbitrarily, failed to hear the evidence or complaints of those interested, or made material mistakes, or Location of the Burden of Proof.

The Court then goes on to say that parties interested must look after the matter before the report leaves the hands of the viewers, and if dissatisfied with assessments, object and give, or offer to give, evi-dence to correct the error, and if viewers decide against them, that the burden is on them to show error. The evidence of error must be sufficient to cause the Court to act, and sufficient to overcome the presumption and justice, to which the Court again says it will hold the reports of viewers entitled.

The evidence should be of the existence of specific facts; must be more than a mere allegation of too high an assessment or too little damages. The Court says it should be remembered that the proceedings in question are upon exceptions to the report, not appeals from them. The report is a basis of the proceedings, and stands until the exception affirmatively shows it to be wrong. The propriety of this construction, the Court holds, is rendered more apparent by the fact that after the confirmation of the report so far as re lates to damages to property, etc., the parties are entitled to an appeal and jury

rial. Further discussion, the Court says, is unnecessary, in view of the recent opinion of Judge White, The Court adds that it is apparent that there is nothing before the Court to justify the interference with the report. The exceptions are dismissed and the report is confirmed.

CAN SHUT OFF THE GAS.

Manufacturing Concerns Fail to Enjoin the Equitable Company.

In the case of the Scaife Foundry and Machine Company against the Equitable Gas Company, Judge Kennedy yesterday refused to grant an injunction restraining the defendant from shutting off the supply of gas for the plaintiff. In the case of the Bear Creek Refining

Company against the same company for the same matter, in which the plaintiff had a five-year contract, the Court granted the injunction asked for until further order of

Charters Wanted and Granted.

An application was filed yesterday for a charter for the Roselia Foundling Asylum and Maternity Hospital of the city of Pittsburg. The trustees of the institution are Charles Donnelly, John D. Scully, C. L. Magee, John Farrell, W. R. Thompson, Richard Phelan, Stephen Wall, Thomas Hackett, W. J. Brennen, J. M. Guffy and D. D. Porter. An application was filed for a charter for the German Beneficial Union. Charters were granted for the Schweizer Maennerchor Helvetia, of Allegheny, the St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, the East End Bayarian Beneficial Society, of Pittsburg, and the German St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Tarentum.

Answer to an Election Contest.

Attorney W. J. Brennen yesterday filed in the Quarter Sessions Court the answer of John R. Loughran to the contest of his election as Select Councilman from the Thirty-third ward. The contestant is Thomas Perry. Loughran denies all of the allegations made in the contestant's petition and asserts that a number of illegal votes were cast for Perry. Loughran, it is claimed, was rightfully elected and the Court is asked to dismiss the contest.

Examined for Admission to the Bar The following gentlemen passed the final examination for admission to the bar at the recent examination: T. L. Goertner, John H. Henderson, F. W. McMullen, H. W. O. McCue, Arthur E. Lenhart and C. W. Williams. The latter is colored. Seven of the applicants failed.

Trying to Get Her Child Back. Elizabeth Moore, filed a petition yesterday for a writ of habeas corpus, to secure

the possession of her 12-year-old daughter, Eva Moore. She alleges that in June last the child was given into the custody of Mrs. Duncan, at Ingram, by an employment agent named Perceptino, and that she now desires the girl again, but Mrs. Duncan refuses to release her.

MORE VALUATION SUITS

Filed in Court Yesterday, Mostly From the East End-The Question of Classification to Be Thoroughly Tested-Feature of the Appeals. Another lot of appeals from the triennial

ssessment made by the City Assessors was filed in court yesterday. C. B. Seely, owning three lots on Penn

avenue, Nineteenth ward, was assessed at \$39,550. He claims it is too high and asks a jury trial.

Mrs. Anna M. Woodward filed two appeals. One is for property at the corner of Pride and Fifth avenue assessed at \$29,200. She claims it is too high and is not in accordance with other valuations in the neighbor-hood. It should be about \$13,000. The other appeal is for property at the corner of Aiken and Fifth avenues, Twentieth ward, assessed at \$27,075. It is asserted it is not in accordance with other assessments in the neighborhood and ought to be from 25 to 50 per cent less. It should also be classified as rural instead of full.

David D. Bruce, owning 5 75-1,000 acres the Board of Viewers on the grading, paving and corbing of Aiken, Negley and Stanton avenues and Omega, Keystone, Baird and Lilas streets. The Court dismisses the sessment is illegal, because it was made before the duplicate of the county assessment for the same ward was received in the office and it was not taken as a basis for the city assessment. He demands a jury trial.

J. M. Shields, owning 1 842-1,000 acres on Wilkins avenue, assessed at \$14,700, makes similar statements in his appeal. J. P. Quinn, owning three lots at the corner of Fifth avenue and Grant streets, assessed at \$45,000, \$36,000 and \$16,000, laims the valuations are excessive and

higher than other property in the neighbor-

The heirs of A. Harrison, owing property on Elsworth avenue, Walnut street, Filbert street, Ivy street and Westminster place, Twentieth ward, also appealed, claiming the valuations were too high and that the classification should be rural instead of full.

THE OLEOWARGARINE CRUSADE.

Constables Obey Orders and Beturn 314

Dealers to the Court. The second step in the movement against the oleomargarine dealers was taken yesterday, when 314 dealers were returned by the constables, as ordered by the Court. Constables from the Fourth, Ninth, Fifteenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second and Thirty-third wards, Pittsburg, and the Fourth, Fitth, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Thirteenth, Allegheny, made no returns. The Allegheny Market House is in the Fourth ward, and no return was made from there. Mr. McCook says he will ask for an attachment against all the constables who failed to make returns. When these have been brought in the list will reach over 400. As soon as the list is prepared Mr. Mc-Cook will take steps to have the cases brought before the grand jury. Agents for Chicago and St. Louis manufacturers have been in the city for some time trying to persuade the dealers here who are handling oleomargarine to continue in the business, but many of the local dealers are considerably scared and are endeavoring to dispos of their stock.

CRIMINAL COURT SENTENCES.

The List of Prisoners on the Anxious Seat Cleared Up Yesterday.

The Criminal Court business was cleared

up yesterday and a long list of sentences imposed. The latter were as follows: Isaac J. Henlein, selling lottery tickets, one year to the workhouse; George Martin, same offense, four months; Robert Trent, felonious assault and battery, four years to nitendary; Henry Brewer, malicious mischief, \$50 and costs; John Gregor, larcent from the person, two years to penitentiary; Mollie Jones, assault and battery, 6 cents fine and costs; James Jones, felonious assault and battery, two months to workhouse: Margaret McClure, illegal liquor selling send fine and in the control of the molling send fine and the control of the c ing, \$600 fine and six months to workhouse; William Flaherty, receiving stolen goods six months; Edward Lenhard, immorality usual sentence; Valentine Greno, immoral-ity, \$50 fine and costs; Annie Bingy, adultery,

\$20 fine and ten days to jail. The Will of the Late B. L. Wood, Jr. The will of the late B. L. Wood, Jr., has been filed for probate. It is dated May 27, 1889, with a codicil, dated May 29, two days later. His interest in the Monongahela Dredging Company he bequeaths to his brother, W. P. Wood. The balance of the estate is divided as follows: To his mother, one-seventh; to his sister, Mrs. E. N. Lucas, one-seventh; to his sister, Mrs. M. M. Locke, one-seventh: to his sister Mrs. Ada Preusse, one-seventh; to his brother, W. P. Wood, one-seventh; to his nephew, B. L. Herr, one-fourteenth, and to his niece, Sarah Wood, one-fourteenth. By the codicil he gives to Mary Herron, then in his employ, \$2,000, and to Elizabeth Wall, also in his employ, \$500. His executors, W. P. and Charles Wood, are directed to complete the tomb in the Allegheny Cemeters and to pay the Safe Deposit Company \$3,000, to be held in trust with which to keep in good condition the lot.

A Suit for Alleged Slander.

Matthew Szezesenak and his wife, Mary, resterday entered suit in behalf of the wife, against Frank Olszak, for damages for alleged slander. It is asserted that the defendant made statements in the presence of different persons reflect-ing on Mrs. Szezesenak's faithfulness. J. C. Golden is attorney for the plaintiffs and issued a capies for the defendant's ar-

Monday's Trial Lists. Common Pleas No. 1-Yatzhs vs Baltimor and Ohio Railroad Company; Spisak vs Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company; Conner et al vs Thompson: Ramsey vs Kimber-land; Brown vs Huss: Kelly vs Huss; Lucat

vs Rodgers. Common Pleas No. 2 - Hopkins vs McKeesport and Duquesne Bridge Com-pany; Whitney & King vs Barnett; Martin & Co. vs Ryan; Daly vs Carson: Stadfast vs Adams' Express Company; Crammer vs Blackmore; White vs Elliott Herman vs

mon Pleas No. 3—Goldberg vs Rafferty; Simpson vs Lang; Ayers vs Douglass; Berger vs Lhotta: Douthitt vs Coward; Braderick vs Oliver & Roberts Wire Company, limited; Wilson vs Duquesne Traction Company; McAfee vs McMasters.

A morion for a new trial was made yesterday in the case of the Parsonage Oil Company against the High Explosive Company, Limited.

B. F. Rynn yesterday entered suit against Kimberland & Co. and Sheriff W. H. Me-Cleary for damages for the alleged illegal levy and sale of some horses, wagons, etc., belonging to the plaintiff.

ELLEN MORAN entered a suit yesterday against the Second Avenue Electric Railway Company, claiming \$5,000 damages for an in-jury received by being thrown from car No. 18 on November 7, 1891. She had her shoulder badly injured.

On motion of Attorney G. W. Guthrie ves terday the judges of Common Pleas No. 2 ap-proved the election of Charles L. Cole and Edwin A. Meyers as trustees of the Dollar Savings Bank in place of Geter C. Shidle and

In the suit of B. J. Stenger against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, operating the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railroad, and the borough of Homestead, for damages for injury to property caused by changing a water course, a verdict was given yesterday for \$516 50 for the plaintiff.

SPECIAL rent lists to-morrow in The Dis

NOT IN THE SCHOOLS

Number of Pupils Not in Line With the Growth of Population,

PARTICULARLY IN THE CITIES. Features Shown in the Report of the State

Superintendent. THE RECOMMENDATIONS THAT ARE MADE

County School Superintendent Hamilton has received the annual report of State School Superintendent D. J. Waller, Jr., and it contains considerable mental food for digestion. The number of pupils in the public schools was 969,506, an increase of 4.062, notwithstanding a falling off in Philadelphia of 2,083. This emphasizes the important fact that while the population of the State during the decade between 1880 and 1890 increased about 23 per cent and the population of the cities nearly 43 per cent, the increase in the public schools is but 11

per cent. This moves the Superintendent to say that "the dangerous disturbances arising from rapid immigration, and from the crowding of vast numbers of the disorderly and illiterate into our cities, make it one of the most important duties resting upon our citizens to have a statute enacted meeting as far as possible the difficulties always attending compulsory attendance, but providing that every child in Pennsylvania between 8 and 16 years of age must be sent to school, or have instructions and training equivalent to that given in the public schools."

The number of schools is 22,884, an increase of 519; the number of teachers, 24,925, an increase of 432: the increase in the number of graded schools is 190; in the number of schools supplying free text books, 391; in the salary of male teachers, 73 cents per month; increase in salary of female teachers, 36 cents per month. The total expenditure, including buildings, was \$13,518,708 98, an increase of \$690,386 88. The estimated value of public school property is \$35,837,894 84.

One of the Difficulties Encountered. Speaking of the difficulty of grading hools where families and schools are widely separated, Superintendent Waller states that the plan now on trial in some parts of Massachusetts of having one central building for all the schools of the district and of providing conveyances at public ex-pense for all children will be watched with interest. The friends of the experiment assert that the expense of conveyance is fully met by the sum saved by consolida-tion. He observes that while economy of tion. He observes that while economy or administration, etc., attend graded schools, they are accompanied by the special dangers that always attend the fitting of free agents and unequal minds into the same grooves and nolds. The interest of the individual and the apparent interest of the system are often at variance and the natural tendency is toward the sacrifice of the former.

The failure of the bill in the last Legisla ture for an increase of superintendents is deplored, as full supervision is impossible where one superintendent has from 300 to 600 schools under his charge. There are about the latter number in this county, and the State Superintendent appears to have heard of the condition of the roads near Oakdale, where a milkman was prosecuted last week for leaving the road and going through a field, and subsequently prose-cuted by an agent of the Humane Society for attempting to get his milk to the rail-way station on a road on which taxes are annually expendend. A school superin-tendent travels at the risk of his life in districts where the oil drillers have been at

Directors' organizations are encouraged on the ground that two heads or more are better than one, though some may be sheep

Illy-Ventilated Schoolhouses

There are still several thousand illy ventilated school houses in the State and i is suggested that, as in Massachusetts factory inspectors should be empowered to require expenditure sufficient to provide

oure air. Taking into consideration the increase in the State appropriation it is regarded as a fitting time to lengthen the school term. The testimony shows that the average attendance in 1887 with a minimum attend once of five months, was exactly the same a n 1890 with a minimum of 6 months and arged as a complete refutation of the objec-ion that parents will not generally send

tion that parents will not generally send their children throughout the term. if they can be profitably employed at home. As to the distribution of State aid, it is urged that the Legislature should provide to take care of sparsely settled sections which are not able to give the same advantages as those densely populated. It is suggested that more liberal provision may be made by appropriating to each district levving a tax of at least 10 mills for school purposes a of at least 10 mills for school purposes a fixed sum, \$100 for instance, for each teacher employed not less than six months at not less than \$25 a month, and distributing the remainder on the present basis. It is held that this arrangement would not work hard-ship to the populous districts, as Cameron county education, with 1,500 pupils and 63 county education, with 1,500 pupils and 63 teachers, at a cost of \$1 20 per pupil per month for an average term of 6½ months, would receive \$7,350 on the basis suggested, while Allegheny county, with 42,500 pupils and 1,600 teachers, cost per pupil being \$1 08 per month, would get \$302,000. "If it be objected that this basis will constitute a temptation to employ more teachers than are really needed, it may be realised that a are really needed, it may be replied that a sufficient check will be found in the tax that would have to be laid to pay salaries

The Bane of the System. The Superintendent says the bane of our system is the inadequate support of good teachers. He advocates three steps in the direction of reform; length-ening the term in short-term districts, raising salaries and restricting by statute the number of provisional certifi-cates. He quotes the father of the school system: This certificate of incompetency has been suffered to grow into a graded certificate of some respectability, and teachers who were not fully competent were thus permanently engrafted on the system. County institutes are styled great educa-tional revivals and the State normal schools are recommended to the fostering care o Legislature. The extension of the Legislature. The extension of school libraries in sections where the English language is not generally spoken is recommended as bringing the minds of the unassimilated under the influences of advanced thought, and calculated to make them good citizens. Mr. Waller has a good word for manual training, and fine text books, which he regards as the most satisfactory solution of the problem of uniformity of text books. The number of schools supplying free text books increased from 1,517 in 1890 to 1,908 in 1891. The advantages cited are the diminishing of cost from 1,517 in 1890 to 1,908 in 1891. The advantages cited are the diminishing of cost nearly 33 per cent; the enabling teachers to classify pupils readily and begin work promptly, as well as facilitate progress by enabling the teachers to change them in the interest of pupils without fear of delay or displeasure among patrons. Free text books save money and are a logical accompaniment of free schools. They put all pupils more nearly on an equality, and help pave the way for compulsory education.

the way for compulsory education.
On the Ground of Economy. On the Ground of Economy.

In conclusion the Superintendent says the Supreme Court of Connecticut says that on the simple ground of economy the State cannot afford to permit any child to grow up without being sent to school. As Pennsylvania has gone much further by supporting her school system at an annual outlay of \$13,000,000, her course is justifiable only if every child must be educated As the public schools have largely supplanted the seminaries and academies which almost every county once possessed, and where an

ambitious youth was able to get a good preparation for college or for business at small expense, Mr. Waller says it is incumbent on directors and legislators to see that the children of this generation shall find in the public schools all the educational concertunities that they themselves

find in the public schools all the educa-tional opportunities that they themselves had in their youth, and urges that in the backwoods especially the position of teacher shall not be made merely one to furnish employment for the relatives of in uential citizens.

The net increase in number of school districts during 1891 was 12; increase in number of schools, 519; increase in number of graded schools, 190; decrease in number of male teachers, 211; increase in female do, 643; increase in salary per month, male, .73; female, .36; increase in school term in months, .38; in number of pupils, 4,062; increase in cost of tuition, \$323,766 08; in-crease in cost of building, etc., \$154,249 27; increase in cost of fuel, debt, interest and contingencies, \$112,270 53; average num of mills for school purposes levied outside of Philadelphia, 5.96; same for building pur-poses, 3.22; tax levied, \$8,081,137 92.

The Cornplanter Indians got \$300.

The total number of teachers granted per manent certificates was 5,731 996 of which were granted in Allegheny county.

NEW TIN PLATE MACHINES.

ufacture of Machinery for the New Industry-A Pickling Apparatus Which Promises to Do Much,

The Union Foundry and Machine Company, of the West End, is branching out into the manufacture of tin plate machinery. At present it is manufacturing a part of the machinery to be used in the Blairsville tin plate mill. It consists of a two-roll long sheet tinning pot, a five-roll improved Morewood pot and a pickling machine.

The machines are all used for finishing

the machines are all used for misning the plate. The two-roll pot is especially in-tended to make terne plate, but straight tin plate can be made. The machine is a simple looking affair, consisting of two rolls The five-roll machine is the best of the kind

that has ever been manufactured. It will do finer work than the long sheet pot. It's working is so simple that one boy can operate it. The rolls are placed so that tin runs down through one set and comes out between another. Underneath the rolls is the liquid tin through which the plate passes and be-low that is the fire. The whole thing is so compactly built that the room it occupies

amounts to nearly nothing.

The pickling machine was especially designed and invented by Superintendent Williams, of the Blairsville Company. The machine is not in general use yet, but it is said to be the best ever invented. It is also a simple contrivance. It consists of a vat, cradle and a cylinder. This machine is used to clean the plates. The cradle is placed in the vat and the plates are stood on edge in it. The cylinder is so arranged at the side so that the acid can be shot over the plates. This is the first time the company has tried to manufacture all their machines. Many people are visiting the mill and the company is receiving numerous compli-

FROM PITTSBURG TO CALIFORNIA. A Pennsylvania Railroad Personally Con

ducted Tour. The third tour in this popular Golden Gate series, under the personal escort of the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves Pittsburg March 24. Space in the palatial Pullman vestibule train, composed of drawing room, sleeping, dining, smoking and observation cars, is being taken up very rapidly. This particular tour, in charge of a tourist agent and chaperon, runs directly west via St. Louis Kanses City Deaves Coloredo. Louis, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, side trip over Marshall Pass, Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake City; thence the train will speed for the Pacific coast, where four weeks will be spent in California. The Patte from Pittsburg is \$355. burg \$230 returning via direct lines, and

Application for space and itinerary should be made to T. E. Watt, passenger agent Western district, Pennsylvania Rail-road, Pittsburg, Pa.

Gibson's New Grocery. Pay cash for your goods and buy where you get the best goods for the least money. At the following prices we will deliver all orders amounting to \$10 and upward to any part of either city, or will pay freight to any station or landing within 200 miles of Pittsburg. All goods guaranteed first-class, or can be returned at our expense. Send for weekly price list. All goods shipped the day the order is received:

10-lb kitts good mackerel..... 10-15 kitts best mackerel...... 1 25 7 lbs rolled oats..... 8 quarts navy beans..... 8 fbs Carolina rice.....

 3 lbs 50c tea (all varieties)
 1 00

 1 bbl best winter wheat flour
 5 40

 1 bbl best Amber flour
 4 90

 8 cans Alaska salmon...... 1 20 cans sardines...... 1 00

A. A. GIBSON,
177 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City.

MONDAY BARGAINS. In Our Well-Lighted Basement-P. C. C. C. Four tables of men's cassimere suits in a big variety of patterns at \$5 90. These are suits that sold on our main floor for \$12 and \$13, but now are placed in our well-lighted basement at \$5 90. The simple reason they are marked so ridiculously cheap is because there are only eight and ten suits of a kind lett from big lots which originally consisted of 400 to 500 suits of a kind. To sell 'em off we place them in our basement at \$5 90 each. A fine line of boys' confirmation suits, \$2 00 and upward.
P. C. C. C., Clothiers,
Corner Grant and Diamond streets.

LACE CURTAINS.

The Place to Buy Is at a House Which Im ports Direct, Such a one is the establishment of Edward Groetzinger, 627 and 629 Pennavenue. Nowhere outside of New York City can they be found in such great variety and at such low prices as at this house. He has all the new patterns and weaves in the leading laces. Over 50 different styles to select from. Prices range from 75 sents per pair to \$50 per pair. 75 cents per pair to \$50 per pair.

Birthstone Souvenir Spoons For all the months, price \$3 00.

R. SIEDLE & SONS, 54 Fifth av. Thorp Has Opened making rooms at 913 Penn avenue.

AT ALIQUIPPA. Special advertisements will appear in fonday's Dispatch of houses, rooms, offices and business stands to let. Read them.

A NEW steel works

And Disturbances Occupy the Attention of Quarter Sessions.

SEVERAL DIVORCE SUITS FILED. One Becree Refused by Judge Slagle in

Lengthy Opinion. PATHETIC AND AMUSING FEATURES

In the Quarter Sessions Court yesterday the business yielded an aroma of jealousy, whisky, soapsuds and politics, mingled at times with a mother-would-comfort-me-ifshe-were-here expression that was at the same time ludicrous and pathetic. John Dunlap and wife, backed by

arge number of his neighbors, male and female, deposed that on the 20th of February John and Ann Cochran, of McKeesport, had threatened to knock his. John Dunlap's, head off, smash his brains out and scald his heart out. According to the allegations, the threats were such as would have caused a greater sensation than did the periodical rent-collecting excursions of Mr. Pucks into Bleeding Heart yard. Dunlap deposed that on the date mentioned he met Cochran and wife and these threats were made 'On the other hand the defense averred that meeting Dunlap early in the morning in an alley he had put his hand to his hip-pocket and Cochran said he saw a revolver gleaming there. Dunlap said he carried his tobacco there and was merely reaching for his plug, preparatory to taking a chew-a dangerous place to reach during an altercation. The Court put the costs on the Cochrans and required them to enter into their own recognizance to keep the peace.

Too Pitiful to Punish,

Leband Painter was arraigned on charge of desertion by Mary Painter, who didn't put in an appearance, and he presented a spectacle so forlorn and careworn, with his shoulders broken down by hard work, that Judge Collier could not find it in his heart to punish him

Mrs. Burgess Henshaw, a fine looking colored woman, charged her husband with cruelty and non-support. She deposed that he had whipped her repeatedly. He made her an offer of shelter upon his manly bosom, but she said she would not live with him. She was told that she could get a divorce if she sustained the allegations and her complaint was dismissed.

Clara Pfeil, a youthful-looking matron with golden hair, had her husband, Louis Pfeil, arraigned for neglect to obey an order of court made in 1889, requiring him to pay her & a week. He appeared to have served his time under the insolvent act, and regaining his liberty had gone to Ohio and procured a divorce from Clara. The record of the Ohio court was put in as a defense Clara denied that she had ever been served with notice of the proceedings, and Mr. Pfeil could only say that he supposed she had been served, as he was not present when testimony was taken in Attorney Duff's omce. Mrs. Pleil said she had since paid \$1.50 per week for the support of a child belonging to both. The Court informed Mr. Pfeil that he must show the record of the Ohio court, and intimated that even then it might fail to let him out of his matrimonial obligation to Mrs. Pfeil. The it could be ascertained under the inter-State

connubial commerce acts.

After a violent controversy between at-torneys, the suit of Dr. J. F. Venn against Henry Doughty was disuffed at the cost of the prosecution, the Court refusing to allow Common Pleas proceedings to be con-ducted in the Quarter Sessions. Doughty The fourth and last tour leaves April 20, via World's Fair City, Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, with a side trip over Marshall Pass, Glenwood Springs and Salt Lake City. Tourists may return independently within six months. Rate from Pitts of the prosecution, the Court refusing to allow Common Pleas proceedings to be conducted in the Quarter Sessions. Doughty is agent for property in which Venn lives and wants to make him vamoose, and it appeared there were cross-civil suits pending. William Ferrington, of McKeesport, wanted David Morgan put under bond to keep the peace. Mr. Ferrington said he had been in fear of Morgan for 12 months, ever since the latter had given him a whipping. He said David had made threats, also. To this Mr. Morgan answered by putting the question, "How could I hurt him with my heads? We had a fast and I didn't hurt Mr. Morgan answered by putting the question, "How could I hurt him with my hands? We had a fight and I didn't hurt him any worse than he did me. By his talk he separated me and my wife." Mr. Ferrington retaliated by saying that he had put up with Morgan's talk out of a disinclination to bring scandal on the church, until the situation became unbearable. He denied that he had talked disparagingly of his wife. Judge Collier remarked that church squabbles were difficult to adjust and deprecated their introduction into the

and deprecated their introduction into the courts. He sentenced Morgan to pay costs and give ample security to keep the peace Divorce Applications and Decisions. An opinion was handed down by Judge Slagle vesterday refusing a divorce in the case of Margaret Dunkle against W. W. Dunkle. It was stated that the grounds on which a divorce was asked were indignities to the plaintiff's person and cruel treatment such as to endanger her life. In the opinion the Court said that the testimony did not show that her life ever was in danger and that charge must fall. As to the charge o indignities she did not claim they were such as to compel her to leave her husband and the libel in that respect was defective. They had also lived together after the divorce proceedings were commenced. The testimony was defective and in consequence

the divorce was refused. Three suits for divorces were entered yes erday. Attorney Moeser filed the suit o Mary E. Masson, by her next friend, C. T. Weiss, against Mathias Masson. They were married December 16, 1888, and, she alleges, he ill treated her and she had to leave him

Attorney J. M. Goehring filed the suit of Jacob White against Margaret White. They were married July 12, 1890, and, it is pharged, she deserted him July 20, 1890, Attorney W. C. Erskine filed the case of Mary Dunn by her next friend, Frank D. Morris, against Frank Dunn. They were married February 23, 1887, and he deserted

her March 1, 1888.

Attorney Lightenheld filed the case of Lizzie Garrity by her next friend, C. A. Dosch, against John Garrity. They were married November 18, 1887, and he deserted her in July, 1888.

The Jury Could Not Agree. In the case of John A. Renshaw against

the Excelsior Express and Standard Cab Company for damages for injuries caused by a cab running into him and knocking him down, the jury, which had been out all night, reported to court yesterday that they could not agree, and they were discharged. An Action Against a Bondsman,

George Clark, representing the Monongahela Lodge of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, entered suit yesterday against Byrne & McCabe et al, to recover \$300. The defendants signed the bond of James McGinty, a defaulting treasurer of clodge, and the suit is to re-cover the a... unt of the bond.

WE pack, haul, ship, alter, repair, re-finish and reupholster furniture. HAUGH & KEENAN, 33 Water st.

B. L. H. DABBS expects to be well enough in a few days to make sittings as usual, but meantime his operator, Mr. John Flenders, is quite competent to give satisfaction. He is an artist by nature and practice, and Mr. Dabbs considers him the ablest tice, and meanting room he has been assistant in the operating room he has been assistant in the operating room he has ever

ROBENBAUM & Co. are sole agents for the celebrated P. & P. kid gloves.

Do You Eat? I do not claim to have the largest store in the world or anything

OUT OF SIGHT. But I do claim to have the biggest bar gains ever offered along the line on strictly first-class goods. If you eat send for price list, and if it doesn't interest you I positively would not want to fill your order for goods at any price. Every article must be first-class or your money will be refunded.

I will give with all regular \$10 orders and upward the benefit of the following prices: 10 lbs Kits Lake herring..... 1 box bloaters (50's)...
1 box scaled herring (100's)...
10 lbs Kits No. 3 mackerel...
10 lbs Kits No. 1 mackerel...
1 99 15 50 50 bars family soap. 1 00
Weigh your goods—family scales 1 95
30 bars soap (5 cents size) 1 00 5 lbs tea (in all varieties). 1 00
3 lbs 50c tea (in all varieties). 1 00
9 lbs rolled oats. 25
7 lbs dried Lima beans. 25 Will ship this honey to any station or landing within 300 miles of Pittsburg, freight prepaid, on receipt of. \$1 25 6-foot stepladder, complete. 98 1 clothes horse (4 wings, 6 feet). 85 2-lb. can best baking powder in United States for.

Make known your name and correct address, and we will do the rest. All goods must be first-class or your money will be cheerfully refunded.

JAS. J. WELDON, No. 201 Market street, corner Second ave-

l lb Weyman's tobacco.....

NEW CHINA MATTINGS

nue, Pittsburg.

Imported by Edward Groetzinger. One hundred styles of new China mattings are now being shown by Groetzinger at prices ranging from \$6 to \$20 per roll of 40 yards. Many of the patterns are sold exclusively by us. 627 and 629 Penn avenue.

Birthstone Souvenir Spoo For all the months, price \$3 00.

R. SIEDLE & SONS, 54 Fifth av. THORP, the New York man dressmaker, will make a limited number of spring suits.

913 Penn avenue. A PICNIC for you at . ALIQUIPPA.

IP weak, languid, sallow and sick, use

Bisque of Beef herbs and aromatics. Special advertisements will appear in Monday's Dispatch of houses, rooms, offices and business stands to let. Read them.

JACKSONS'



NOT A GENTLE SPRING.

NOT so far as we can see is this kind of weather to be called gentle spring, but the weather, like everything else, will settle some-

time soon. few days more and spring, with all its beauty, will be upon us. You don't have to look out for spring styles-we've looked out for them for you, and we've done it with our eyes wide

GENTLE-men, ours is the line of clothing you want to see to form an idea of what fashionable, wellmade, form-fitting clothing really is. Our own tailors have been at work on them, and if we don't know what you want its, about time we did.

SPRING Suits, Spring Overcoats, Spring Hats and Furnishings are all here. Now is your time to make your selections. Above all things, let us advise you to look at our line of suitings from \$10 to \$15, and at our selection of Spring Overcoats at from \$8 to \$12. Don't fail to see them.



954 and 956 LIBERTY STREET.

Furnishers.

GRAND FORMAL OPENING

Thursday and Friday, March 24 and 25.

The very latest PARIS NOVELTIES, LONDON **NOVELTIES NEW YORK** NOVELTIES, And the magnificent original conceits of our own talented Modistes, which compare

DISPLAY HIGH ART

BEAUTIFUL

In All Its

ARTISTIC HEADWEAR.

PATTERN HATS. FATTERN HATS. PATTERN HATS. PATTERN HATS.

A special invitation is extended

to all to attend our

GRAND SPRING OPENING.

favorably with the

best foreign pro-

ductions.

Your friends are invited. Don't miss this beautiful exhibit.

PATTERN BONNETS. PATTERN BONNETS. PATTERN BONNETS.

And the largest, finest and most complete assortment of Millinery Laces and Trimmings every shown in this city.

REMEMBER THE OPENING DAYS.

displayed. Every lady will be interested in this, the most important Millinery opening in years.



THE LEADING MILLINERY HOUSE. 510-518 MARKET STREET.

GOOD BUSINESS

CHANCES Who will live at KENSINGTON

DURING THE PRESENT YEAR 1.000 more houses must be built. 500 are now occupied, and when all the manufactories are working the additional population will

There is a large and paying business for those

who engage in the following lines or occupations in

require 1,500 houses.

this new city: BUILDERS' SUPPLIES. BRICK CONTRACTORS. CARPENTERS and BUILDERS. HARDWARE DEALERS. PAPER HANGERS and DEALERS. PLUMBERS and GASFITTERS. PLASTERERS. PAINTERS. LUMBER DEALERS. STONE CONTRACTORS. STOVES, RANGES and MANTELS. STAIR BUILDERS.

TIN and SHEET METAL WORKS. No better location can be selected for those who are interested in building than in this new manu-

facturing and residence city. There will be constant work for mechanics and large demand for all material used in the construction of buildings.

Visit Kensington and be convinced of the outlook. Free railroad tickets given there and return.

Salesmen always on the ground. For further information apply at office of

· The Burrell Improvement Co., Rooms 30, 32 and 34, 96 Fourth Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

REMOVAL-THE BURRELL IMPROVEMENT Co., operating the KENSINGTON properties, will remove their offices on April 1 to 79 Fourth avenue, Hostetter building, in room lately occupied by the Fort Pitt National Bank.

WONDERFULLY

COMPREHENSIVE

VARIOUS BRANCHES.

You are invited.

PATTERN BONNETS.

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MARCH 24 and 25. Come and look at the many exquisitely beautiful creations that will be

