BUSSEY ON PENSIONS,

in the Law by Which Both

UNCLE SAM'S BOUNTY IS ABUSED.

lators Get the Cash.

Honest Fensioners Often Left, While Specu-

THE COUNTRY'S PROMISE FULFILLED

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23 .- The annual report of General Cyrus Bussey, the Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has been received by Secretary Noble. It deals exclusively with the work of the Board of Pension Appeals, of which the Assistant Secretary has direct charge, and with the purchase of Indian supplies at the Government warehouse in New York.

The report shows that on July 1, 1891, there were 5,030 appealed pension cases on file with the Board, and that this number on June 30, 1892, had been reduced to 4,349. There were 4,258 appeals filed during the year. Of the 4,939 cases acted upon during the year, the decision of the Commissioner was sustained in 3,865. Action was reversed in 464 cases; 201 were dismissed, and 409 cases were reconsidered by the Commissioner pending appeal. In his discussion of the pension laws General Bussev calls attention to several defects in pension legislation. He says:

For instance, from an early date in the history of our pension system there have pre-vailed, under different administrations, conflicting opinions as to the power to enforce the reimbursement of money paid in excess for pensions, in conformity with either inaccurate or illegal certificates is-sued through mistakes, either of act or of law, in the adjudication of claims by the Bureau of Pensions.

Serious Losses That Could Be Remedied. Consequently, in the absence of a clear legal provision on the subject, the Govern-ment, having no authority to plead a past oversight as an offset to current payments of pension, has been compelled to submit to serious losses of money, which having once been one losses of money, which having once been improperly paid, either to claimants or pensioners, were irrecoverable under any established rule of departmental practice. A memorable illustration of this fact was given in a large number of applications for re-rating and for increase that were filed in the Bureau of Pensions during the years 1887, 1888 and 1889, upon which considerable sums of money were paid improperly to sums of money were paid improperly to certain pensioners by the authority of the Commissioner in violation of both law and Commissioner in violation of both law and practice, but without either the knowledge or the consent of the Secretary-losses for which there should have been a reimbursement of the Treasury, under the same law in pursuance of which the pension itself was granted. The means employed, however, by claimants or by attorneys, to procure these excessive allowances, will not be here discussed; but the evil itself confronts the department, and the need for a legal remedy is emphasized, not only by consideration of justice to the great mass of honest pensioners, but by the proper requirements of the pension system.

The Remedy He Proposes.

To supply a remedy, he recommends that Congress be requested to enact a law that shall expressly authorize the department to treat all improper, illegal and excessive psyments of pensions, whether caused by fraud or mistake, as present by fraud or mistake, as prepay-ments, to be charged against the current pension, with a view to readjusting or equalizing current pension payments within the discretion of the Secretary.

In the list of applications for widow's pension, under section 3, of the act of June 27, 1892, my attention has been drawn in a number of cases, where, according to the law, it has been necessary to deny pension because the soldier on whose death the claim was based, although serving '20 days," as shown by the evidence, had not been "honorably discharged" prior to death, but had died, while, for instance, on individual furlough and absent from the technical line of duty in the service. It seems that both the spirit and the object of the act of June 27, 1890, would be emphasized and observed by an would be emphasized and observed by an amendment, of this section that would be applicable to such meritorious cases of dependence and distress and I respectfully Congress.

General Bussey renews his recommendation made in his annual report of 1890 as to the third section of the act of June 27, 1890, which provides pension for minor children who are "insane, idiotic or otherwise permanently helpless." This amendment would be in keeping with the beneficient purpose of the act of June 27, 1830. He

All Helpless Children Pensioners.

The experiences of the past year impel me to further suggest that in cases of "insanc, idiotic or otherwise helpiess children" of deceased pensioners, the pensionable age limit be abolished so as to admit such children at any date to the pension roll. An evil of serious magnitude has resulted from the practice of pensioning a certain class of the practice of pensioning a certain class of insane inmates of the Government Hospital located in the District of Columbia. This class consists of persons who, having been admitted to the hospital for care and treatment at the expense of the Government but inving neither wife nor child nor living parent dependent on them for support, and having no other relative near enough to occupy in their account a pensionable status, are, nevertheless, pensioned for insanity; the pension may be paid quarterly insanity; the pension may be paid quarterly to a guardian. Thus, without either his knowledge or consent, the inmate of the having no dependent relative hospital, having no dependent relative legally entitled to pension, is made the unwitting subject or means of a speculative claim, the benefits of which he can never enjoy and the use of which he can never control. The immate at last dies, leaving in the hands of the guardian a large sum of pension money, constituting a personal estate, which goes, perhaps, to some heir of the decedent for whom the pension system was not intended either directly or indirectly to provide.

The Government's Pledge Fulfilled. In concluding this branch of his report,

I am gratified to be able to say that the pledge of the nation, expressed a century ago, that "if any person, whether officer or soldier, militia or regular, called into the service of the United states be wounded or disabled while in actual service, he shall be taken care of and provided for at public exdisabled while in actual service, its shall be taken care of and provided for at public expense," has been redeemed with fidelity. In compilance with the provisions of the various pension laws on June 30, 1892, there were borne on the pension rolls the names of 856,087 pensioners, 179,928 more pensioners than were carried on the same rolls at the end of the preceding fiscal year, and 457,050 more than were on the rolls June 30, 1887.

General Bussey calls attention to the fact that the appropriation bill for the Indian service is usually passed so late in the year that it seems impossible to let contracts for supplies in time for delivery before winter sets in, and this, especially as to blankets and winter clothing, has caused much suf-tering. He recommends that the appropriation for these supplies be made one year

Pianos, Pianos, Organs, Organs. Mellor & Hoene, 77 Fifth Avenue.

The most durable and reliable. The best for the money. Largest line of instruments in the city. Easy payments. Send for circulars.

THANKSGIVING DAY

Your Family Photographed Free of charge with one dozen cabinets at Hendricks & Co.'s photograph gallery, No. 68 Federal street, Allegheny. Gallery open all day. Don't miss this chance.

Klebers' Planes in the Lead.

Buyers Prefer to Deal at Klebers'. Fifteen pianos and organs sold already (Steinways, Conovers, Operas) for Christ-mas gifts at Kiebers'. Save money and buy at Klebers', 505 Wood street. Don't forget 506 Wood street.

SMALL in size, great in results: De Witt's Little Early Risers. Best pill for constipation best for sick headache and sour stomach.

Not Turkey but Eves. Have you eye trouble or need glasses and too busy to call! How will Thursday, No-vember 24, suit you busy people? Prof, Little, 600 Liberty stress.

THE GOLD WAS BRASS.

Three Hebrews Are Arraigned Before He Shows in His Report Some Flaws Alderman McKenna Yesterday-They Answered to a Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud Max Goldberg Out of \$1,710. Before Albertan McKenna yesterday, three Hebrews, Solomon Schwarzman, Henry Brody and Julius Slutzky were given a hearing on a charge of conspiracy preferred by Max Goldberg. The evidence showed that on October 28, Solomon Schwarzman hailed Henry Brody, an expressman, on the street and stating that he

was a stranger in the city, asked where he could find a boarding house.

Brody who lives on Wylie avenue answered that he kept a few boarders, and Schwarzman took up his quarters with him. The next day the new boarder told Brody that while in Russia a few weeks before he had worked in a gold mine, and had brought about 20 pounds of pure gold with him which he had in his satchel at the Union. Depot and would like to dispose of. Brody replied that he would have no trouble in selling it in Pittsburg- Schwarzman after-ward started out on a hunt for a purchaser, and meeting Max Goldberg, a wholesale dealer in rags, scrap iron, etc., soon gained his confidence. After some conversation Goldberg said he would purchase the entire lot of gold at \$90 per pound provided it be

It seemed that Schwarzman had previously nterested Brody and his friend Slutzky in the matter, but they were too poor to buy. Finally Goldberg visited Schwarzman at Brody's house where the yellow metal was spread on a table before the would-be pur-chaser. Brody at once bought \$75 worth of the metal, but Goldberg, who was more careful, selected about one-half a pound of the glittering stuff which he had assayed. Mr. Bock, the jeweler who made the assay, pronounced the metal of high quality, and said it was worth \$1 per pennyweight.

Goldberg was overjoyed and lost no time ing going to the bank and drawing \$1,710 which he paid to Schwarzman. The latter told Brody to get the gold and deliver it to Mr. Goldberg. For his work Brody received \$30 from both Schwarzman and Goldberg. When the stuff was taken to Goldberg's house the purchaser found out that the gold had been exchanged for brass. He lost no time in swearing out warrants for the arrest of Slutzky, Senwarzman and Brody all of whom were arrested by Detective McTighe. During the hearing Brody and Slutzky denied that they had entered into any conspiracy, and supposed the metal was all gold. Alderman McKenna discharged Slutzky and Brody, and changed the charge against Schwarzman to false pretense at the request of the defendant's attorney, Mr. Friedman. Schwarzman was

held in \$500 bail for court. Schwarzman became very indignant at the discharge of Brody. After the conclusion of the hearing he made a written statement alleging that Brody had sbetted him in the swindle and had sworn falsely on the stand. Another information was then made against him for conspiracy to defraud and Detective McTighe arrested him at his home about 7 o'clock and locked him up in the Central station for a hearing to-

THE COAL EXCHANGE MEETS.

The River Operators Discuss Many Questions Relating to Their Business

The Pittsburg Coal Exchange met again vesterday to further consider the Logstown dike and transact some business relative to the opening of the winter coal trade. The committee appointed to lay the matter before the authorities at Washington was dismissed. The building of the dike at Legstown is now out of the hands of the Exchange and will be taken charge of by

the United States engineers.

The committee on the miners' strike reported that men were returning to work and the tavorable ending of the strike was soon looked for. John A. Woods & Co,'s mines in the fourth pool are expected to be in full operation before the end of the week. The many small breaks among the men will likely bring the strike to an end before the

STRIKERS NOT IN LINE

The Men at the Union Mills Appoint a Co

mittee to See Manager Dillon. The Lawrenceville strikers met vesterday at their headquarters, and decided to continue the strike. These men came out in sympathy for the Homestead strikers, and are the only men now on a strike at any of the Carnegie mills. A committee was appointed to wait upon Manager Dil-lon to see if something could not be done to get all the men to return to work. Manager Dillon could not be found. It was de cided to continue the committee. Another meeting will be held Friday morning at 10 o'clock when a report will be made.

Moving to Philadelphia,

The West Penn Coal Company has deeided to remove its offices to Philadelphia. No reason is given for the flitting. An ap-plication has been made to Governor Pat-tison to make the necessary changes in the

Their Annual Inspection.

Chief Brown, Mayor Gourley, Superintendent of Police O'Mara and all the police inspectors will hold an inspection at 10 o'clock this morning of all the patrol wagons and wagon men in the city at the Central station in Oak alley.

THANKSGIVING HYMN.

Give thanks, O ye people! although it may hap Some wealth-laden ship has foundered at sea: The footsteps of death some threshhold has paned; Some hope that was cherished has ceased to be. Lo. Jacob! who murmured of trials that were, That forced him to Egypt great blessings to find; Thus often in clouds a blessing is veiled; Yet never was cloud but the sun was behind.

The fields and the vines have yielded profuse.

The granuaries bend with the corn and the wheat
The herds have increased on hillside and plain.
And Famine comes not with its skeiten feet.
Anarchy's voise has been numbled and quelled.
From our land the pestilence standeth afar.
The nation with powers of earth is at peace.
Give thanks, O ye people! that these blessings are.

Not by your own strength have these things be As well as unto the fruits of the land;

Give thanks, O ye nation of freemen! give thanks, For shelter and guidance of God's right hand.

Give thanks, O ye people! so guarded and blessed, Let praise from your heart like incense arise, Rejoice that how be it offenses that are, The nation yet seemeth good in God's eyes. Look back, O ye people! into your past, Since the Stars and the Stripes first courted the breeze, When but a handful the people defied The arms and the might of the Queen of the Seas.

Look back when the demon of internecine strife
Sought life of the nation through fraternal hates,
And threatened to make it the mock of the world,
A desolate chaos of annecineal States.
And give thanks that the Republic still is
One people, one flag, united and free;
That self rule is not an Utopian dream,
But the crown of a people's majesty.

Though through the tearful baptism of war. The nation was cleaned. Though through the teartil papers of war. The nation was cleansed of a national sin, Give thanks, O ye nation of freemen? give thanks. For the united land you are fuwelling in. From those days when the French Hugenots, The Catholic, and stern pigrim came, God has blessed and prospered both people an State.

State,
Forever the masses have honored his name. Who, leading the people upward, and on, hath made the nation a tower of strength:
A wonder to all the peoples of earth
Throughout its attermost rounding and length.
It is tille to say, in the face of the pas',
The downfall of nations made haughty with pride,
Grown drunk with the wine of their wantonness,
Of ruling of God made mock and denied.

That He judges not the kingdoms of earth,
Nor meteth our blessings to people and lands;
So be it God is, the whole earth is His,
And will He not govern the work of His hands?
The wisdom of men is but feeble and billud;
Through error and darkness its pathway is trod;
The verdict of time is: Infinitely wise
Are all the designs and truitions of God.

Rejoice, then, ye people, in blessings ye have;
In Christ's name give to the poor of your wealth
For crils averied give thanks unto God,
For nation's prosperity, peace and health.
Our Father in heaven, in infinite love,
Pardon the sins the people have done—
Unbelief, drunkenness, avariee, vice—
In bowing to wealth for sake of thy son.
Nov. 21, 1822. GROAGE HENRY TRUNKERS.

SCHOOLS OF ENGLAND

Eton, on the Thames, Nursed by Royalty for Four Centuries.

A MOST INTERESTING HISTORY. Eketch of the Operations of the Present Istablishment.

FLOGGING AND FAGGING STILL REIGN

ETON, ENGLAND, Nov. 7 .- Eton, in nany respects the greatest of the endowed chools of England, has always basked in the sunshine of royalty. Literally and figuratively the sun has always shone upon it from the direction of Windsor. Literally and figuratively, too, the eyes of the sover-

eign are always upon it. So close is Eton College to Windsor Castle; so pronounced has always been the favor of British rulers to the school; so interwoven with British prowess, statesmanship, science, art and literature have been the historic names cut in the schoolboy days upon its antique woodwork, until the place seems a veritable memorial roll-call of the past and present great of the nation, that imperceptibly its prestige, renown and permanency have come to be as much matter of national pride to every Englishman as the integrity of the British empire

Our own colleges and universities often far excel these old world seats of learning in their huge proportions and lonely vastness and isolation. But most of the latter gain immeasurably in the pleasant feeling of homelikeness and winsomeness, and that charm which always comes from a com-munity of huddled antique structures, where age subdues and mellows, and gently adds, as art can never do, its softening grays and greens.

Great Antiquity of the School. The antiquity of the school is very great. The pious Henry VI. was its founder. Some material token of his affection for the Holy Church must be made. Evidently his idea was to emulate the ex-ample of William of Wykeham who established the first endowed school of this class at royal Winchester, and New School at Oxford to receive its graduates. So Henry made the preparatory school of Eton and the secular Kings College in the University of Cambridge, to which scholars are elected from Eton. The site was undoubtedly selected so that the institution might be under the immediate eye of Henry. It offered no unusual natural advantages, and all the beauty of the pleasant surroundings has been the growth of care and age. A dreary, low, fiat and lonely spot it must have been in the olden days. The King did not even own it. It was entirely outside the royal demense of Windsor. He was compelled to purchase the perpetual advowson of the parish church of Eton and many tracts of land in the shires of Bucks and Berks, and some of the estates still held by Eton College were taken from such ancient abbeys as Fecamp, Fontency, Yvry and St. Stephen's at Caen.

Though the college was founded in 1440 solemn admission was not given to the provost, fellows, clerks and scholars until December, 1443. The canons and enactments for Eton were almost a literal transcript of those at Winchester. Its incorporated name was "The King's College of our Lady of Eton Beside Windsor," and its original foundation provided for a provost, ten fellows, four clerks, six choristers a schoolman. ters, a schoolmaster, 25 poor and indigent scholars and 25 poor and infirm men who were to "pray for the King."

The Manner of Discipline The present establishment, the outgrowth

of a reorganizing act of Parliament in 1868, has for its actual governing body the pro-vosts of Eton and Kings College, Oxford, the Royal Society, the Lord Chief Justice, cers of Eton now comprises a crown ap-pointed provost, a similar official to our "principal" or "president," who must be a master of arts and a member of the Church of England (not necessarily in orders), over 30 years of age, ten "fellows," who are members of the governing body, a vice provost, bursars, secretaries or clerks, an auditor, a head master, a lower master and

'conducts' or chaplains. All ordinary discipline may be said to emanate from the "houses" where boys not on the foundation reside, whose masters are directly responsible to the head and lower masters for the good conduct of those in charge; to the "captains" of these "houses" who are selected from among the scholars in the houses to assist in keeping order; and, secondarily, both from "fagmasters" over their respective deputized "iags," and through the general supervision by all upper forms of divisions of the school over all members of the successive grades below them. It is an odd system to us Americans but it is a good one here because its results

are good. No Badge of Poverty Now.

The 70 free or foundation scholars are called "Collagers." Formerly they wore the black cloth gown to distinguish them, but this badge of poverty was sometime since removed. The foundation scholarships are open to all boys, British subjects, between the ages of 12 and 14, and are only tenable to the completion of the 19th year. These Collagers are educated and main. These Collagers are educated and main-tained during the school term or time out

of the funds of the college.

At the beginning of the century the Colleger' routine and fare were far from enviable. They dined almost meagerly at 12 o'clock every day, and supped at 6 on whole school days, and at 5 on other days. They assembled in the hall at 7 every night, and there sat reading for an hour, under the care of their captain. At 8 they proceeded to the Lower School, where they recited the prayers, which used, in earlier times, to be said in the Long Chamber. They were then locked up for the night. On Sunday morning they were the them. morning they went to the Upper School to sing the One Hundrecth Psalm and to join in prayers read by the Fifth Form Prapos-tor. Collagers and Oppidans alike went to church at 10 o'clock on Sundays, and they all had to sit in the Upper School between

2 and 3, while a member of the fifth form read aloud several pages of that exciting essay the "Whole Duty of Man."

The dianer consisted invariably of mutton, potatoes, bread and beer, with the addition of nudding on Sondays. dition of pudding on Sundays.

How to Endure and Rule. Two flogging blocks have been in past Two Hogging blocks have been in past times triumphantly borne away, but another stands in its place. It was not so long ago that the famous Dr. Keate (1809-34) flogged 80 boys in one night, thus quelling an incipient rebellion. That "odious system of fagging" still remains. If your boy or mine, or the boy of the proudest earls of England, enters Eton there is no power to prevent him doing the most meaning prevent him doing the most menial drudgery for the fifth and sixth-form lads. He is their slave until he himself reaches

He is their slave until he himself reaches the fagmaster's estate.

It is a wonderful leveler. Lord Salisbury, Gladstone, Lord Randolph Churchill, Chief Justice Coleridge, Lord Chatham, Lord Shelburne, Canning, Pusey, Bolingbroke, Pitt, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, Horace Walpole, Fielding, Hallam, and the poets, Waller, Anstey, Shelley, Broome, Praed and Gray, were all in their time fags at Eton—carrying the beer, cleaning the boots, grilling the herring, smudging the boots, grilling the herring, smudging the toast, and dodging the bootjacks of their fagmasters above them. The Eton system, in brief, makes boys know how to endure and to rule. Behind all, an imperial scourge to ambitious effort, are imperishable memorials of these dead and living hosts who have made it a noble honor to have merely once been an Eton boy.

EDGAR L. WAKEMAN.

WANTS A DIVORCE.

Charles J. Gibson Charges Albert Fair With Alienating His Wife's Affections He Sues for \$10,000 Damages D. Luts & Son Lose Their Big Suit.

Attorney T. M. Marshall, Jr., yesterday filed in Common Pleas No. 3 two suits in behalf of Charles J. Gibson. One suit was for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Allie P. Gibson, and the other was against Albert Fair for \$10,000 damages for the alienation of his wife's affections. In the divorce suit Gibson states that they were married December 24, 1880, and separated October 10, 1888. He charges his wife with infidelity, and names Fair as co-respondent.

In the case against Fair, Gibson relates his marriage in 1880 to Miss Allie Patch, of

Valparaiso, Ind. They lived happily and ontented together until January. 1888. At that time Fair, it is charged, began to pay marked attention to Mrs. Gibson. By his persistent efforts and consistent atten-tion he at last succeeded in supplanting Gibson in her affections. It at last became impossible, as a result of this, for the couple to live together, and in October, 1888, Fair persuaded Mrs. Gibson to leave her husband. Since then Fair has been a onstant visitor and companion of Mrs. Gibson, it is charged, taking her buggy riding, to theaters, etc. In conclusion, for the loss of his wife Gibson asks \$10,000 damages.

VIEWERS' REPORTS CONFIRMED.

Will Be Made Absolute in 30 Days Unless

Exceptions Are Filed. The reports of the viewers, R. H. Lee, A. L. Pearson and Parker L. Walter, on a number of city improvements, were confirmed yesterday and made absolute in 30 days unless exceptions are filed in the meantime. The reports were on the contruction of a sewer on Mulberry alley from Twenty-sixth to Twenty-seventh streets, cost \$766 80; a sewer on Woolslayer alley and Main street from Friendship avenue to connection with sewer on Penn avenue and Main street, post \$1,637 68; sewer on Ham-iton avenue and Albion street from city line to connection with sewer- on Tioga line to connection with sewer on Ingastreet, cost \$2,387 70; sewer on Craig street from Center avenue to Aliquippa street, cost \$1,983 20; regrading and repaving Mannion alley from Howley street to Liberty avenue, cost \$927.

D. LUIZ & SON LOST.

They Can't Collect the Difference Between an Option and the Actual Value.

In the United States Courts yesterday the jury in the case of D. Lutz & Son against George Crawford rendered a verdict for the defendant. The suit involved several hundred thousand dollars. The plaintiffs sued for the difference between the option price of \$1,250,000 and the actual value of the property, or about \$700,000. The suit has attracted much attention on account of the large amount of money in-volved. Had the suit been successful, it is said about eight other American brewing have entered similar suits.

For Misusing the Mails.

Burr Dyson was arrested yesterday and taken betore Judge Buffington on a bench warrant issued on an indictment found in the United States District Court of West Virginia. The charge against him is sending obscene matter through the mail. In default of bail it was ordered that he be removed to the jail at Wheeling to await

Auditors for Trust Companies. In the Orphans' Court yesterday Judge Hawkins appointed Attorney William P. Schell, Jr., auditor to examine the account sand assets of the Fidelity Title and Trust Company and report to court. William S. Pier, Esq., was appointed for a similar duty with the Safe Deposit and Trust Com-

The Jury Couldn't Agree. In the case of George J. Schmidt against the Eton masters and four other members elected by the former. Aside from the official governing body, the actual school official governing body, the actual school official governing body, the actual school official governing body. on an electric wire, the jury disagreed yes-terday and was discharged, and the case

continued. To-Morrow's Trial List. Common Pleas No. 2-Mellon Bros. vs McCandless, Ives vs Callery, Woods vs Beymer, Conroy vs the Pittsburg Times, Nevins vs the P. R. R. Company, McKelvey vs

Notes From the Courts. THE W. Baird Machinery Company yester-

day issued an execution against the King Rock Drill Company for \$134 74. A VERDICT of \$100 for the plaintiff was given yesterday in the case of Ed Darninger against E. C. Hanner and wife, an action on

In the United States District Court yester L. P. Shaw, charged with violating the lot-tery law. day a nolle pros was entered in the case of A VERDICT of \$1,581 16 for the plaintiff was

rendered in the case of James Searight against Jeremiah Gumbert, an action on a mechanic's lien. FRED OPPERMAN yesterday filed an eject-

nent suit against the Lima Oil and Gas Com pany to obtain possession of a tract of land in Ohio township. Monnis Kaupman yesterday entered suit

against Max Wolf to recover \$2,500 on a promissory note. The note was given July 7, 1892, payable in four months. THE suit of the Columbus Machine Company, of Columbus, against the Carroll-Porter Boller and Tank Company, is still on trial in the United States Circuit Court.

THE jury is out in the case of Barbara Reich and David Bennett against the Philadelphia Company, an action for damages for injuries received in a gas explosion. THE case of Thomas Crowder against the Pittsburg Traction Company is on trial before Judge Ewing. The plaintiff was thrown down while getting off a car, because it was started too soon, and seeks damages for injuries.

In the suits of John Picard and wife against Louis Hazelbart for damages for injuries to Mrs. Picard caused by falling through a stairway, a verdict was given for \$100 for Mrs. Picard and 6% ceuts for her

TWO FIRES IN ALLEGHENY. Bauman's Bakery and Brill's Cigar Factors Burned.

A fire occurred in the bakery and dwell-

ing of Joseph Bauman on East street, Allegheny, about 4:30 yesterday morning. Bauman had just gotten up and went to the oven to see if it were hot enough for the day's baking, but hardly had he opened the door when flames burst from it, blinding him for a time and setting the building on fire. Bauman rushed up stairs to arouse his wife and family, and by the time he had done so the flames had spread so rapidly that they were compelled to fly in a halfclad condition, leaving everything behind. After the usual delay in hunting for the key to the box, an alarm was sent in, but, owing to the inflammable nature of the building, aided by the high winds, the fire-men were unable to save anything, their

The building was owned by Mrs. John Hebling and was valued at about \$3,000. It was partially insured. Bauman's loss will reach \$1,500, and so far as could be learned he carried no insurance. He and his family are being sheltered by neighbors.

A short time after the East street fire was

over another was discovered in the cigar factory of M. Brill & Co. on West Canal street. It had been burning some time when discovered, and is supposed to have originated in an overheated natural gas stove. The fifth floor was badly damaged by the fire, and a large stock of goods on hand was ruined by water. The loss will be about \$8,000, covered by insurance.

CAN WE DO IT?

That Is What Is Agitating The Public Mind.

Soon Be Done About It.

How To Meet a Great Crisis Among Our People.

Something must be done about it. There is no doubt about that.

And that something must be done quickly,

or it may be too late.
On behalf of our readers we have made some very important investigations in this vicinity, and we have to report that our apprehensions were correct and are substan-tiated by the facts. We found that there is a greater proportion of our townspeople who are the victims of some form of nervou or chronic disorders than ever before in ou history. It is a fact beyond doubt that these diseases are increasing in our midst at an alarming rate.

Feeling that something must be done at

once in the matter, we have been in consul tation and communication with several of New York City's most eminent physicians— all specialists in the treatment of nervous and chronic diseases, and we give our read-ers their opinions and advice as to how to effect a cure in these cases.
Dr. S. M. Reynolds, one of New York City's greatest specialists, says unhesitatingly and

mphatically: "Use Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy in all such cases. I have never, in a practice of over twenty-five years, recommended a patent medicine This great remedy, however, cannot be considered under that head, as it is a physician's prescription. I have used it among my patients and in my family, and I unhestitatingly pronounce it the most valuable rem edy for the nerves I have ever used." Dr. Henry Peffer, also one of New York

City's great physicians, says:
"Tell your sick people to use Dr. Greene's
Nervura blood and nerve remedy, I have used it in my practice with wonderful re-sults. I have found it a perfect and complete cure for patients in my practice who were suffering from all forms of nervous troubles, sleeplessness, headaches, nervous eakness and debility.

The great New York physician, Emil Neumer, M. D., physician-in-chief of the New York Lodge and Association Hospital 'We are using Dr. Greene's Nervura blood

and nerve remedy at the Hospital for our patients with good success." Other physicians gave us the same advice for our people, and from the unanimity of opinion of the doctors, we are assured that this great and widely-known remedy is just what our sick and suffering citizens require to restore them to health. All the doctors say that it does cure, and all sufferers from nervousness, weakness, poor blood, debility, stomach, kidney or liver troubles should give it an immediate trial. We know that it is a purely vegetable and harmless remedy, and our druggists have it for sale at \$1. Another thing of great con-sequence is this, that it is the discovery of Dr. Greene, of 35 W. 14th Street, New York, who is a renowned specialist in curing nervous and chronic affections, and he can be consulted free of charge concerning any case, personally or by letter.

CHARGED WITH FALSE PRETENSE.

George R. Evans Claims That He Was Swindled Out of \$100.

George R. Evans, of 159 Center street, made an information yesterday before Alderman McMasters against George H. Sharp, charging him with false pretense. In the case of George J. Schmidt against the Pleasant Valley Company for damages represented to him that he had \$400 in duced the prosecutor to pay him \$100 cash for a half interest in the picture agency business. After paying the money to Sharp he claims he found the defendant had neither money nor orders. Sharp gave bail for a hearing to-morrow.

> INUNDATED by replies-the advertiser who sought help through THE DISPATCH want columns. One cent-a-word.

THEY COULDN'T AGREE.

Passenger Agents Fail to Fix a Rate for

the World's Fair Visitors. General Passenger Agent A. E. Clark, of the Lake Erie road, returned to Pittsburg yesterday from Chicago where he attended a meeting of passenger agents from all over the country. The object of the meeting was to fix a rate for passengers who intended to visit the Columbian Exhibition. The meeting adjourned with no definite action being taken. There will probably be an-

other meeting called within a few weeks.

No Suit Was Entered. It was published yesterday that E. M. Hirsch had entered suit against W. S. Fahniser and others asking that a receiver be appointed to wind up the affairs of the United States Safety Fire Escape Company of Pittsburg. It now transpires that the suit was not entered. This is the claim of



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most efforts being mostly confined to preventing the flames spreading to the surrounding healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW Y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

We All Know That Something Must Store Closed To-Day,

But To-Morrow will sell 3,000 yards of COM-FORT CALICO in large patterns known as "Robe Prints,"

3½c A YARD.

Also 2,500 yards Heavy Twilled Drapery in New, Dark Turkish Stripe Printings,

51/2 CENTS.

Another 100 pieces, over 5,000 yards, Heavy Winter Canton Flannel,

10 CENTS.

Extra wide, 30 inches, with more nap and warmth and merit than women often get a chance to buy at anything like the price.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY. no24-57



WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

THE SUNDAY DISPATCH

Should be handed in at the East Liberty Branch Office

ALLEGHENY BRANCH OFFICE

Not later than 8:30 o'clock Saturday evening. And at the

Before 8:50 P. M. Other wise they will be too late to

RAILROADS.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURG AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD Company.—Schedule in effect Nov. 20, 1802, Central time.—P. & L. E. R. R. —DEPART.—For Cleveland, 7:00, 8:00 s. m., "2:10, 4:20, "10:25 p. m. For Chicago, 7:00 s. m., "2:10, 4:20, "10:25 p. m. For Chicago, 7:00 s. m., "2:10, 4:20 p. m. For Clincianati and St. Louis, "2:10, "10:25 p. m. For Buffalo, "11:15 s. m., 4:20, "10:25 p. m. For Youngstown and New Castle, "7:00, "8:00, "11:15 s. m., "2:10, \$10:25 p. m. For Youngstown and New Castle, "7:00, "8:00, "11:15 s. m., "2:10, \$10:25 p. m. For Youngstown and New Falls, 5:15: "7:00, "8:00, "11:15 s. m., "2:10, \$10:25 p. m. For Chartlers, \$5:20, \$125, \$5:20, \$7:54, \$7:50, \$11:15 s. m., "1:00, \$11:15 s. m., "1:00, \$1:16, \$7:20, \$1:16, \$1:25, \$1:145 s. m., "1:00, \$1:16, \$1:20, \$1:20, \$1:25, \$1:25 p. m. From From Charlmant, Chicago and St. Louis, \$5:20 s. m., \$12:20, "7:45 p. m. From Salamanca, "1:30, "10:00 s. m., "7:45 p. m. From Salamanca, "1:30, "10:00 s. m., "7:45 p. m. From Salamanca, "1:30, "10:00 s. m., "7:45 p. m. From Salamanca, "1:30, "10:00 s. m., "7:45 p. m. From Salamanca, "1:30, "10:00 s. m., "1:30, \$7:55, \$1:00:00 s. m., "1:30, \$1:00, \$5:10, \$7:55, \$1:30 p. m. From Beaver Palls, \$5:20, \$5:30, \$7:35, \$1:00:00 s. m., "1:30, \$1:00, \$5:10, \$1:00, \$1:00 s. m., \$1:20, \$1:00, \$1:00, \$1:00 s. m., \$1:20, \$1:00 s. m., \$1:20, \$1:00, \$1:00 s. m., \$ P. C. & T. Trains from Mansfield and Beechmont, 6:57, 9:50, 9:55 a. m. 1:55 p. m. P. McK. & Y. R. R.—Depart—For New Haven and West Newton, *8:20 a. m., *2:00 p. m. ARRIVE—From New Haven and West Newton, 9:00 a. m., *1:07 p. m. For McKeesport, Elizabeth, Monougahela City and Belle Vernon, *0:40, 19:15, 11:05 a.m., *4:00, *15:25 p. m.

From Belle Vernon, Monongahela City, Elizabeth nd McKeesport, †5:50, *7:40, *†11:05 a.m., 12:55, *5:05 p. m.

* Daily. \ Sundays only. \ To and from New Castle only. \ To and from McKeesport only. City Ticket Office, 639 Smithfield Street.

City Ticket Office, 639 Smithfield Street.

A LLEGHENY VALLEY RAILWAY—TAKING Caffeet June 26. Trains leave Union station (Eastern standard time): Corry Ac., 6 a. m.: Braeburn Ac., 6:30 a. m.: Niagara Ex., daily, 8:20 a. m., arriving at Ruffalo, 3:35 p. m.: Dubois and Williamsport, 8:20 a. m., arriving at Williamsport, 6:45 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 9:66 a. m.; Vailey Camp Ac., 10:15 a. m.: Braeburn Ac., 17:05 p. m.; Titusville and DuBois Ex., 1:30 p. m.; Vailey Camp Ac., 2:30 p. m.; Emienton Ac., 3:45 p. m.; Kittanning Ac., 5 p. m.; Hraeburn Ac., 5:30 p. m.; Buraeburn Ac., 6:15 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 7:30 p. m.; Buraeburn Ac., 6:15 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 7:30 p. m.; Buraeburn Ac., 6:15 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 7:30 p. m.; Buraeburn Ac., 6:15 p. m.; Hulton Ac., 7:30 p. m.; Buraeburn Ac., 6:15 p. m.; Walley Camp Ac., 1:10 p. m. Sunday church trains-Emilenton, 9:56 a. m.; Kittanning, 12:40 p. m.; Braeburn P. 9:50 p. m. Pullman buffet parfor care on day trains and sleeping cars on night trains between Pittsburg and Buffalo.
DAVID McCARGO, JAS. P. ANDERSON, Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Supt. Gen'l Pass. Agent.

PITTSBURG AND WESTERN RAILWAY—
Schedule in effect May 15, 1892 (Central time).
Depot cor. Anderson st. and River av., Allegheny,
Depot cor. Control of the May 15, 1892 (Central time).
Depot for Chicago, 72:00 p. m. Solid train with
Pullman sleeping car. For Kane, Bradford, 72:10
a. m. For Clarion, 77:10 s. m., 12:00 p. m. For
Foxburg, 77:10 a. m., 12:00 p. m. For Buffalo,
Eric, Meadville, 17:10 a. m., 12:00 p. m. For Rew
Gercer, Grove City, 77:10 a. m., 12:00 p. m. For Rew
Castle, 77:11 a. m., 22:00 p. m. For Setter,
17:11 a. m., 22:00, 13:05 p. m. For Butter,
16:30, 77:10, 19:30 a. m., 22:00 p. m. For Butter,
16:30, 77:10, 19:30 a. m., 22:00, 14:25, 15:15 p. m.

Trains arriver From Kane, 16:45 p. m.; Clarion,
11:29 a. m., 16:45 p. m.; Fexburg, 19:00, 11:20 a.
m., 16:45 p. m.; Kric, 13:50 p. m.; Grecuville, Mercer, 11:30 a. m., 13:30 p. m.; Akron, 21:35 a. m.,
15:45 p. m.; New Castle, 19:05, 21:35 a. m., 79:45
p. m.; Inster, 17:00, 19:05, 41:100 a. m., 13:50, 78:45
p. m.; from Chicago, 21:35 a. m.

*Dally, 1Except Sunday.



17 m. For Mt. Pleasant, For Mt. Pleasant, For Washington, Pa., 7 m and #3 30 a m, *4 00, 14 45, 7 30 p m. For Wheeling, 7 20 and #9 30 a m, *4 00, 7 30. For Cincinnati and St. Louis, *7 20 a m, 7 30 m, 7

For Cincinnati and St. Louis, "7 20 a m, "7 30 pm.

For Cincinnati and St. Louis, "7 20 a m, "7 30 pm.

For Columbna, "7 20 a m, "7 30 pm.

For Chicago, "7 20 a m, "7 30 pm.

For Chicago, "7 20 a m, and "7 30 pm.

From Columbus, Cincinnati and Chicago, "8 40 pm.

From Columbus, Cincinnati and Chicago, "8 50 and "10 45 a m, "8 45 pm.

Partor and siceping cars to Baittimore, Washington, Cincinnati and Chicago, "Daily, 10 all of the distribution, Cincinnati and Chicago, "Daily, 10 all of the distribution, Cincinnati and Chicago, "Daily, 10 all of the distribution, Cincinnati and Chicago, "Daily, 10 all of the distribution Chicago, "D

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. In EFFECT June 12, 1892. Frains will leave Union Station, Pittsburg as follows (Eastern Standard Time):

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

Pennsylvania Limited of Puliman Vestibule Caradally at 7:15a. m., arriving at Harrisburg at 1:55 p. m., Philadelphia 4:45 p. m., New York 7:00 p. m., Baltimore 4:40 p. m., Washington 6:55 p.m. Reyatone Express daily at 1:20 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:25 a. m., Baltimore 11:15 a. m., Washington 12:20 p. m., Philadelphia 1:35 p. m., New York 7:00 p. m.

Aliantic Express daily at 3:30 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 10:30 a. m., Philadelphia 1:25 p. m., New York 4:00 p. m.

Harrisburg 10:30 a. m., Philadelphia 1:25 p. m., New York 3:30 p. m., Philadelphia 1:25 p. m., Barrisburg 2:30 p. m., Barrisburg 2:30 p. m., Philadelphia 1:50 p. m., New York 9:45 p. m., Philadelphia 6:50 p. m., New York 9:45 p. m., Philadelphia 10:55 p. m., Washington 8:15 p. m.

Mail train Sunday only, 8:40 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:30 p. m., Philadelphia 10:55 p. m.

Mail Express daily 12:36 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 6:00 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg for Philadelphia Express daily 12:36 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 1:00 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg for Philadelphia Express daily at 6:30 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 1:30 a. m., Philadelphia 5:56 a. m., and New York 7:30 a. m., Philadelphia 5:56 a. m., and New York 7:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:36 a. m., and New York 7:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:36 a. m., and New York 7:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:36 a. m., and New York 7:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:36 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:36 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:36 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:36 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:36 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:36 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:36 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:36 a. m., Washington 7:30 a. m., Philadelphia 6:36 a. m., Washi York 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:30 a. m.,
All through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex" for Brooklyn, N.Y.,
avoiding double ferriage and Journey through New York 119.

Johnstown Accom., 6:20, D. m., week days: 10:30
p. m. Sundays, Greensburg Express 5:15 p. m.,
except Sunday. Derry Express 11:00 a. m., except Sunday.

Unit Accom., 5:25, 6:00, 7:40, 8:15, 8:50, 9:40, 10:30, 8:16, 6:40, 4:50, 6:40, 7:25, 9:30, 1:30 p. m., 12:10, 12:15, 12:50, 1:30, 2:30, 1:30 p. m., 12:15, 12:35, 12:30, 2:30, 4:3 12:28, 12:30 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:30, 19:30 p. m. and 12:10 night.

Wilkinsburg Accom. 5:25, 6:50, 6:15, 6:45, 7:90, 12:5, 7:40, 8:10, 8:35, 8:46, 9:40, 10:30, 11:04, 11:10 a. m., 12:01, 12:15, 12:30, 12:30, 12:30, 12:30, 12:30, 2:30, 2:30, 5:45, 6:50, 6:10, 6:45, 7:25, 8:20, 9:00, 9:45, 10:20, 11:30, 11:30 p. m. week-days, and 12:10 night, ecept Monday, Sunday, 5:30, 8:40, 19:30 a. m., 12:25, 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 5:30, 7:20, 9:00, 9:35, 10:30, 10:30 p. m., 12:10 night, ed. 12:35, 1:30, 7:20, 9:00, 9:30, 10:30 p. m., 12:10 night, ed. 12:35, 1:30, 1:30, 1:30, 1

SOUTHWEST PENN RAILWAY or Uniontown 5:25 and 8:35 a. m., 1:29 and 4:35 p. MONONGAMELA DIVISION.

For Monongahela City, West Brownsville and Uniontown, 10:40 a.m. For Monongahela City and West Brownsville and Uniontown, 10:40 a.m. For Monongahela City and West Brownsville, 7:35 and 10:40 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. On Sunday, 8:55 a.m. and 7:01 p.m. For Monongahela City only, 1:50 and 5:50 p.m. west-days, Dravosburg Accom., 8:00 a.m. and 7:01 p.m. week days, West Elizabeth Accom. 8:35 a.m. 4:15, 6:30, and 11:35 p. m. Sunday, 9:40 p. m. WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION. ON AND AFTER JUNE 23, 188;

p. m. For Butler, week-days, 6:20, 8:45, 10:40 a. m., 3:15 and 6:10 p. m. and 6:10 p. m., For Freeport, week-days, 6:55, 8:46, 10:40 a. m., 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 8:10, 10:30 and 11:40 p. m. Sun-days 12:55 and 9:30 p. m. For Apollo, week-days, 10:40 a. m. and 5:00 p. m. For Paulton and Hairsville, week-days, 8:35 a. m., 2:15 and 0:200 p. m. For rabiton and binarying, week-asys, some in., 2:15 and 10:20 p. m. Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the ticket offices—No, 10 Fifth avanue, corner Fourth avenue and Try street and Union states.

From FEDERAL STREET STATION, Allegheny

From Pittsburgh Union Station. ennsylvania <u>L</u>ines. Trains Run by Central Time.

nue, corner Fourth avenue and Try street as Union station. CHAS. E. PUGH, J. R. WOOD, General Manager. Gen'l Pass'r Agent.

Northwest System-Fort Wayne Route DEFART for Chicago, points intermediate and beyond: *1.90 a.m., *7.10 a.m., *12.20 p.m., *1.00 p.m., *8.45 p.m., 111.30 p.m. ARRIVE from same points: *12.65 a.m., *6.55 p.m., p. m., 111.30 p.m. Arrive from same points: *12.0s a.m., 11.15 a.m., *6.00 a.m., *6.35 a.m., *6.55 p.m., *6.45 p.m. Derart for Toledo, points intermediate and beyond: 17.10 a.m., *12.20 p.m., *11.50 p.m., 111.20 p.m. Arrive from same points: \$1.15 a.m., *6.35 a.m., *6.45 p.m., Derart for Cleveland, points intermediate and beyond: \$6.10 a.m., *7.10 a.m., *11.30 p.m., *11.05 p.m., *6.55 p.m., *6.50 p.m. Derart for Martins Ferry, Bridgeport and Bellaires \$6.10 a.m., \$1.30 p.m., \$4.10 p.m. Arrive from same points: \$1.00 a.m., \$1.30 p.m., \$1.00 p.m., \$1.00 p.m. Arrive from same points: \$1.00 a.m., \$1.30 p.m., \$1.00 p.m. \$1.0

DEPART for New Castle, Jamestown, Youngstown and Niles, 13.45 p.m. Arrive from same points: 78.40 a.m. Darant for Youngstown, *12.20 p.m. Assave from Youngstown, *6.45 p.m. Southwest System-Pan Handle Route Southwest System-Pan Handle Route
Defar for Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St.,
Louis, points intermediate and beyond: "1, 10 a, m.,
"8.30 a.m., "8.45 p.m., "11.15 p.m. Armyr from same
points: "2.20 a.m., "6.00 a.m., "5.50 p.m.,
Defar for Columbus, Chicago, points intermediate
and beyond: "1.10 a.m., 12.05 p.m. Armyr from
same points: "2.20 a.m., 18.35 p.m.,
Defar for Washington, 16.15 a.m., 18.35 a.m.,
11.55 p.m., 13.30 p.m., 14.45 p.m., 14.50 p.m. Armyr
from Washington, 16.55 a.m., 17.50 a.m., 18.50 a.m.,
110.25 a.m., 12.35 p.m., 16.25 p.m.,
Defar for Wheeling, "8.30 a.m., 12.05 n.m.,
12.45 p.m., 16.10 p.m. Armyr
18.45 a.m., 13.05 p.m., 16.50 p.m.
Special Notices.

Special Notices. PULLMAN SLEEPING CARS AND PULLMAN DINING CARS run through, East and West, on principal trains of both Systems.

LOCAL SLEEPING CARS running to Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago are ready for occupancy at Pittaburgh Union Station at 9 o'clock p. m.

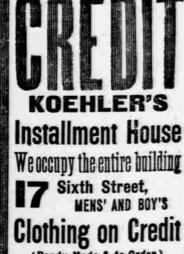
THE TABLES of Through and Local Accommodation Trains of either system, not mentioned above, can be obtained at 110 Pitth Avenue and Union Station, Pittaburgh, and at principal ticket offices of the Punsylvania Lines West of Pittaburgh, OMER, thr. Sunday, IEx. Sunday, TR. Monday, JOSEPH WOOD, E. A. FORD,

JUNEPH WOOD, E. A. FORD, General Manager: General Passeng

or all affections of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Chronic Rheumatism, Dropsy, Backache, Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and Female

SURE CURE can be effected by using the best and most effica-cious Kidney Medicine ever compounded. BLACK GIN has never failed in a single instance, and the tes-timonials received from cases of long duration which have resisted the treatment of the most eminent physicians, enables us to guarantee it a

FOR THE KIDNEYS. Price, \$1.00 a bottle or six bottles for \$5.00. For Sale by all Druggists. Every bottle guaranteed. WM. F. ZOELLER, Sole Prop'r.



LADIES' CLOAKS & JACKETS, Watches & Jewelry,

MSTALLMENTS. Cash Prices -- Without Security.

TERMS: One-third of the amount purchased must be paid down; the halance in small weekly or monthly payments. Business transacted strictly confidential. Open daily, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. Saturdays until 11 P. M.