

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING, NOS. 84 AND 86 FIFTH ST. OFFICIAL PAPER Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Alleghany Counties.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15, 1899.

WE PRINT on the inside pages of this morning's GAZETTE—Second page: Poetry, "Ethereal Aeneas," Epigrams, Clippings, Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: Miscellaneous of Interesting Reading Matter, Amusements.

U. S. BONDS at Frankfurt, 87 1/2.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 63 3/4.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 132 1/2.

The Republican press of West Virginia protest against the confirmation of Mr. CARLENE, recently nominated for the Swedish Mission. The Wheeling Intelligencer makes a most damaging exposure of that gentleman's political career, and establishes, beyond any dispute, his entire unworthiness to represent the Republican either of West Virginia or of anywhere else.

The Pittsburgh Post of the 12th declared that the Connecticut Democrats in Convention "unfortunately passed resolutions in favor of paying the bonds in gold," which "lost them some of their votes." No such resolution was "passed," and we admonished our neighbor of his error. Whereupon, the Post of the 14th explains that resolutions were adopted "ignoring" the Tammam Platform. That don't fill the bill. Instead of saying one thing, the Convention merely failed to say something else. It dodged the issue, as the Post dodges the truth.

THE ADVERTISING AGENCY of Messrs. COE, WETZELBELL & CO., Philadelphia, we commend to our friends as one of the most trustworthy and honorable firms in the country. They transact business on a fair and liberal basis, prompt to meet obligations, mindful of contracts, and deal generously throughout. We have had much to do with them in advertising, and know whereof we speak in recommending them in high terms to the public at large.

DEATH OF AN OLD MERCHANT. We regret to announce the sudden death, by paralysis, of Mr. JAMES P. TAMMERS, at noon, on Tuesday, at his residence on Cliff street. In 1819, when a boy, Mr. TAMMERS emigrated from Ireland and settled in this city, where afterwards he became generally known and esteemed as the accomplished and popular Teller of the Merchants and Manufacturers Bank. Relinquishing that office, he engaged extensively in the boot and shoe trade, from which business he retired but a few months ago, in bad health.

THE BRIDGE NUISANCE. It is understood that the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company carried all their points in the decision of the bridge question by Congress at the recent session, succeeding in smothering all action upon the recommendations, from the Committees, for the protection of the navigation rights of the people on the Upper Ohio. The result is that this corporation proceeds under the pre-existing law, with its obstructions at Belleair and Parkersburg, and will "rush" them to completion, or so near to it, by December as to settle the question practically and perpetually in their own favor. It is said that it would have cost a good deal of money. We should regret to believe that members were venal, but we must admit that the organized wealth of one corporation secured it, effectively, this triumph over the rights and interests of two millions of people. The railway agents were stronger than the friends of a free navigation, when it came to votes in the Senate. Why and how, this came about, would be an interesting thing to know. The only question, now, is—what can be done to avert the danger? And shall it be done promptly? We never yet knew the people to be sold, with their eyes open, in this country, without having tolerably potent objections, when it came to the matter of delivery. No mischief was ever without its remedy, and legally at that. A meeting of citizens at the Mayor's office to-morrow at 11 A. M., will take the business into its consideration.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Alabama treaty has been rejected by the Senate by an almost unanimous vote. But one Senator sustained it. Beyond an elaborate speech by Mr. SUMNER, there was little or no discussion, that speech presenting, under a general consent, the entire American case. The usual injunction of secrecy has been removed so far as to authorize the immediate publication of that speech, and it will be laid before the country at once and in full. The telegraph affords a meagre synopsis of its positions, but we prefer to suspend our comments, until we have the complete text of the argument which thus officially presents the American view of this seriously important question. In the meantime, it is proper to remark that the unanimity of Senators must be accepted as a decisive expression of public sentiment, and that the policy of the Administration is certain to be conformed to the line they have taken. Whatever may have been the variance of opinions in this country, respecting this business, we have at last a settled policy for all to accept, and it will be acquiesced in accordingly. There will be the less hesitancy on this point, since the final adjustment of the questions in dispute need not be anticipated at early day.

OUR LOCAL OFFICES.

Hon. RUSSELL ERBERT, accepting his appointment as Collector of Internal Revenue for the XXIII District, will enter upon his new duties on Monday next. He has resigned his trust, as one of the State Senators from Allegheny county, the resignation to take effect on Friday, the 16th. Elected in October, 1897, his Senatorial term would not legally expire until 1899, the succession being determined at the October election of that year. As the present session of the Legislature is to close on the 16th, Mr. ERBERT will have served but two-thirds of the Constitutional term. In his retirement, the people, not only of Allegheny, but of the whole Commonwealth, will lose a Senator whose superior in integrity, fidelity, discretion and influence, both personal and official, has never been known at Harrisburg. We will add that his constituents resign their Senator with a regret, which is only tempered by their grateful sense of the wise discretion which confides an important Federal trust to a man so capable, and to a Republican so deserving. The new Collector, T. W. DAVIS, Esq., takes his office on Saturday, the 17th. Mr. DAVIS receives this appointment in conformity to the wishes of a very large majority of our Republican friends, and with the expressed preference of our leading business circles in his favor. We doubt if Mr. DELANO has yet given a Collectorship to any gentleman presenting stronger papers than were filed in behalf of Mr. DAVIS. These papers represented almost the entire financial, commercial and Republican elements of this important district. We need not add one word to their recommendations. The community already knew that Collector DAVIS will justify their endorsements and the choice of the Department. The new Collector of the Port, THOS. SWAN, Esq., also enters upon his new duties with the beginning of next week. This gentleman was recently our City Controller, and in that post manifested a special capacity for official business. As Collector and Deputy, he cannot fail to give the utmost satisfaction.

THEN AND NOW.

When, early in the year 1868, Mr. ANDREW JOHNSON flagrantly manifested his secret intent to betray the party which elected him to the Vice Presidency, and to dishonor the country which was already lamenting his accidental promotion to its highest office, there no longer remained any plea upon which such of our Republican friends as were inclined to be timid and conservative, could continue to palliate or excuse that man's political delinquency or his personal infamy. The result was that, with a very few exceptions, those who were either office-holders or journalistic pilgrims to the shrine of place and profit, the entire body of the Republican party confronted his Administration, before the expiration of that year, with its hearty contempt. But we are bound to remind our readers, in the interests of truth, that this journal had not waited for the events of all that year, to indicate its proper line of policy towards President JOHNSON. As early as in January '68, we were also gratified to see that he was meditating the most unqualified treachery to his party, to the loyal North and to the Union element in the rebel States, and that nothing was to be gained by temporizing with the political situation, in the delusive hope of a future harmony which would be simply impossible. With this conviction, the GAZETTE took a decided position at once. It was the first Republican journal in this country to break ground openly against Johnsonism. Enjoying at that time the patronage of the Executive Department, this source of profit to its proprietors was instantly cut off. By special order, the GAZETTE was the first Republican journal in the country to be shut out from the official patronage of the Administration. And it was shut out accordingly.

ly. We had no complaints to make. We did our duty, and the Administration easily found more pliant and mercenary printers, to barter principles for advertisements. We were satisfied and they were happy. Each maintained its distinctive policy and secured what it most preferred—the GAZETTE, its principles, and its neighbors their profit. We are led to remind our friends of these matters, in view of the fact that the GAZETTE has been selected, by the present Administration, within three days of all public communications from the War, Interior and Postoffice Departments. The selections by the other Departments are not yet announced, and we shall not anticipate them. We thank Secretaries RAWLINS, COX and CRESSWELL for their preferences. Their advertisements will have circulation which shall give to the Treasury its money's worth. So far, it to be a fair business transaction. Beyond that, the Republican State of Allegheny, and the Republicans of Western Pennsylvania will be gratified, by this official recognition of a journal which has never swerved in the maintenance of their favorite opinions. And, still beyond all that, a philosophical and discriminating public will incline to see, in this three years' retrospect, a palpable illustration of the old maxim that time brings about its just retributions.

TAXING PETROLEUM.

The effort being made in the Legislature to impose a tax on crude petroleum meets with interesting condemnation from all persons interested in production. The original proposition was to tax the oil one cent per gallon, to be amended as to reduce the tax to one-quarter of a cent per gallon. The operators want no tax, and declare if one be imposed that it will do great harm to their interests and damage the general prosperity of the State. The Titusville Herald, the organ of the oil interest, in commenting on the proposed taxation, says with much truth and force: "The revival in producing in West Virginia, and the discovery of a deodorizing process by which the Canada oil, hitherto next to useless, has been made good as that produced here, have brought into competition with the product of Pennsylvania the production of, and the large amount of, the oil of the West Virginia. With all this in view, the tax bill is one of the most invidious pieces of legislation, that has since the best interests of the State and the people."

What kind of legislation is it to oppress a great industrial interest at a time when that interest needs protection? What can the Senators and Representatives be thinking of when they try to impose an oppressive specific tax on Petroleum, when the State does not need the revenue to defray its expenses? Who wants a horde of tax gatherers and inspectors, an army of warehousemen, numerous and immense State bonded rebourses, to hold the oil, and to collect a tax of one cent per gallon? From the determination that has been apparent in the Legislature thus far to pass this most odious measure over the heads of every person engaged in the petroleum trade in West Virginia, it is scarcely to be expected that those who have engineered the bill and its friends will let go of it until it is finally passed. The only hope of producers is, then, that the Governor will veto the bill, and to this end no effort should be spared to bring the matter in its true bearings before him.

A SOUTHERN JOURNALIST writes concerning the good points secured to Southern society by the elevation of General GRANT to the Presidency:

But what a change has the last few months witnessed! General Grant's election buried the "lost cause" beyond hope of resurrection and the only hope of restoration on a firm and lasting basis; and that the "madness of the hour" is passing away, we do not believe that there are a dozen men in the South—outside of disappointed political aspirants—who would have it otherwise. The traveler who stops at the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, and in the train for the picnic grounds of Lee and Jackson which recently hung in the office. The New Orleans Republican is on the new boy's feet, the rotunda every morning, and the men in the South—many of them capitalists in search of investments. We are to have a new steamboat on the lower part of the Mississippi, and the Republic, is being liberally patronized by business men of all classes, and the new boys are no longer threatened with discharge by rival papers if they hawk it on the street; and Republican newspapers are springing up all over the South, and there is no one to "molest or make them afraid." God speed the day when the last vestige of the old intolerance will have disappeared from the South, and in its stead let us have the intolerance which industry, honesty and thrift have for idleness, thieving and shilliteness.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE has had before it the subject of railroad freight discrimination, on which the Union Herald says:

Both a majority and a minority report have been made on the question. Both reports admit the existence of the evils complained of, and the justice of the remedy. But there is in the opinion of the undersigned good cause of complaint on the part of the people at different points on these railroad lines. The discrimination in favor of some points which are termed

competing points, and consequently operating against other points less favored, seems to us to be manifestly unjust. We can see no remedy for this evil, unless it may be by fixing a maximum rate for freight, freight shall restrain the corporations from compelling one section to make up deficiencies covered by cheap rates at competing points. The minority report indorses this view, and says: "While we are of the belief that a sound, judicious and equitable 'pro rata' is the most conducive to the end, yet in deference to the views of the majority, faintly expressed, the remedy for acknowledged evils lies in the direction of the maximum principle, we have, with some care and labor, perfected a bill on that basis. As any improvement we trust the maximum bill will become a law, it is better to have operation a short time, perhaps some of our weak-kneed legislators will muster up courage enough to take another step, and give us a thorough pro rata law."

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

DEBUTANTS IN COUNCIL.

Proposed Pharmaceutical Association—Report of Committee. At an informal meeting of the druggists of Allegheny county, held March 1st, the resolutions passed by the County Medical Society, relative to filling prescriptions and the selling of patent medicines, were discussed, and a committee appointed to prepare a report in reference to the matter. A meeting of the committee was held last evening at the Western University, for the purpose of hearing this report and organizing a Pharmaceutical Association. The meeting was called to order by Joseph A. Esq., who presented the report of the committee, which was a reply to the resolutions passed by the County Medical Society. The first resolution, relating to the employment of assistants, and entrusting the dispensing of prescriptions to those only who are educated and qualified, both by experience and by diploma, was heartily approved. In reference to the second resolution, regarding druggists of the county, to discontinue the sale of known patent medicines, the Committee stated that while every honorable druggist would not sell patent medicines, he could not at present successfully carry on his business without doing so. The committee recommended that the sale of these articles be restricted to the small quantity necessary to dispense, and the use of all other patent medicines be prohibited. The committee further stated that they were willing to co-operate with the medical profession in the enforcement of the law, and to see that the law was strictly enforced. The third resolution, requesting them never to sell a prescription except upon the order of a physician with whom it is considered by the committee, who collect a fee of one cent per prescription, was also approved. In regard to the second clause, which relates to the sale of patent medicines, the committee recommended that the sale of these articles be restricted to the small quantity necessary to dispense, and the use of all other patent medicines be prohibited. The committee further stated that they were willing to co-operate with the medical profession in the enforcement of the law, and to see that the law was strictly enforced.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

- 109. Robinson vs. Maynard. 92. Kramer vs. Ameszburg. 1. Anderson vs. Albert et al. 2. And vs. Wall. 3. Cubbs vs. Wain. 4. Jones vs. Rushenberger. 5. Stafford et al. vs. Kerr. 6. Skating Co. vs. Shaffer. 7. Barrell vs. Little. 8. Couler & Co. vs. Haugh. 9. Hageman vs. Kratz & Co. 10. Wilson vs. Franklin. 11. Wilson vs. Wilson. 12. Cox & Co. vs. Davidson.

Quarter Session—Judge Stowe.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.—Dorobor Hayworth, indicted for selling liquor without license, and for selling to minors, pleaded guilty to both indictments. Sentence was deferred in the former case and in the latter case he was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and the costs of prosecution. The McAdams, indicted for assault, Sabens Schwartz prosecuted, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars and costs of prosecution. Justice James Kelly, of Temperanceville, was placed on trial for misconduct in office in refusing a transcript to a party who had paid the costs of the county to pay the costs.

How It Was Accomplished.

Mr. FERRY C. DEAN, a farmer, was yesterday out of four hundred dollars and a pair of horses. Tuesday evening, while on his way home, he had taken the train at Philadelphia bound for Janesville, Wisconsin, via Pittsburgh. Just before the train started a gentleman looking young man stepped into the car and took a seat directly in front of the pair. The train moved on and the young man's tongue commenced to wag. He said that he had introduced himself to the train at Philadelphia, and that he was on his way to Chicago. He was an excellent conversationalist, and succeeded in winning the confidence of his two auditors before the train reached about 10 o'clock. The party were separated at the depot, and the young man, stranger No. 2, merchant of Pittsburgh, Austria, paid a little bit of money to the farmer, and then proceeded to his pocket book, but found himself short of ready cash, having only a draft for three thousand four hundred dollars and six twenty dollar gold pieces. These were not sufficient, but after some consultation Mr. Dean, the farmer, prevailed upon to loan his friend four hundred dollars to pay the bill, taking in exchange the draft and the gold pieces as security, both of which the supposed Pittsburgh merchant pronounced all right. The farmer, who was next seated in the car of a westward bound train and told to remain until the return of his friend, who disappeared with his creditor for the purpose of getting the account proper, but finally stated the circumstances to one of the officials connected with the depot, who pronounced the affair a palpable to the minds of the officials. Fortunately, however, they were enabled to purchase a through ticket before starting.

More Pressure for "J. N."

"J. N.," the wisest of philosophers, the greatest champion of truth in the world, the humble, self-sacrificing martyr, on whose broad shoulders rest the terrible pressures he martyr-like assumes, was denied the privilege in this proud city, by Mayor Brush, of fitting the scales of justice with the thousands of people whose burdens he assumes, thus relieving their consciences by being a genuine convert himself into an object whose false world is quick to send its swift arrows of care and bitterness, and brand him as one guilty of reason. The nineteenth century has contained no greater martyr than that presented by this great man in his humility and his willingness to die for the good of his fellow men. His very name he sacrifices at the shrine of the prejudice his mighty and peculiar doctrines evoke, and which he has brought truth to the eyes of railway officials, and by his magical powers has the freedom to go and come over nearly every road in the country, carrying light and philosophy into the dark recesses of superstition and ignorance. Great is J. N.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton. WEDNESDAY, April 14.—The case of Hutchinson vs. School Directors of Indiana township, reported yesterday, is still on trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

- 62. Stearns Fair Play vs. Starz. 64. Walters vs. Warden et al. 78. Ferguson & Book vs. McClure & Co. 85. Hart vs. Cochran. 88. Foss vs. Dunning & McAnulty. 90. Jenkins & Co. vs. Hodges. 92. Hastings vs. McGee. 101. Napier et al. vs. Darlington.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

WEDNESDAY, April 14.—Baroley vs. Davidson, action in ejectment. On trial. Peck vs. Wells, motion for new trial and in arrest of judgment, and reasons filed. Jamison vs. Schott, motion for a new trial in arrest of judgment and reasons filed.

DIVISION OF ROSS TOWNSHIP.

A petition for the division of Ross township into two election precincts, signed by a large number of the citizens of said township, was presented. The petition sets forth that the convenience of the citizens would be promoted by said division. The Court made the following order: Precinct No. 1 beginning at a point on the divide line between Ross and Shaler townships and the northeast corner of Reserve township as extended; thence northwesterly along said divide line to the division line between Ross and McCandless townships; thence westerly along said line seven hundred and forty-five perches, thence south eleven and one-half degrees, east one hundred and thirty-nine perches to the divide line as extended; thence eastwardly along said line to the divide line between Ross and Shaler townships; thence northwesterly to the place of holding general and township elections in said precinct No. 1 shall be at the house of Jesse Flankinton, on the Girty's Run Road in said Precinct No. 1. Precinct No. 2 shall be the territory between Ross and Shaler townships and McCandless townships, and shall act as such until the next general election, viz: Judge—George H. E. Hagan, Inspectors—Joseph Crisp and David Stewart. And further, the Court do order and decree that precinct No. 2 shall be and ever be a special and township election precinct, and the place of holding general and township elections for said precinct No. 2 shall be at the public house of James Gorby, commonly known as Gorby's five mile house, on the divide line between Ross and Shaler townships, and the place of holding general and township elections for said precinct No. 2, until further order of the Court, shall be at the house of David Stewart, on the divide line between Ross and Shaler townships. The Court do order and decree that precinct No. 2, until further order of the Court, shall be a special and township election precinct, and the place of holding general and township elections for said precinct No. 2 shall be at the public house of James Gorby, commonly known as Gorby's five mile house, on the divide line between Ross and Shaler townships, and the place of holding general and township elections for said precinct No. 2, until further order of the Court, shall be at the house of David Stewart, on the divide line between Ross and Shaler townships.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.—Miss Mary Gladstone continues her engagement at the Opera House. Last evening she appeared before a large and select audience in "Leah, the Forsaken," sustaining the principal character in a manner at once characteristic and highly pleasing, to her characteristic and highly pleasing, to her audience. To-night she appears in "Elizabeth" in the great play of that name.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Manager C. D. Hess, of Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, who for some time past has been in Philadelphia with his entire troupe, will, on his return to Chicago, stop a week at the Academy of Music in this city, and produce in all its grandeur "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," which is admitted by his return to Chicago to be the most grand and magnificent spectacular extravaganza ever placed upon the stage. This piece has been running for over two months in Philadelphia, and was on the boards for the same length of time in Chicago. Our citizens know that whatever Mr. Hess does in the theatrical line is well done, and full of interest. The time of the arrival of Mr. Hess and his great company has not yet been definitely arranged, but it will be at no distant day.

SHARPLEY'S MINSTRELS.

This world renowned troupe, favorites everywhere, will commence an engagement at Mason Hall, Wednesday of next week. They come from Chicago, where they have been performing to large audiences for one hundred consecutive nights. Mr. Sharpley, the marvellous violinist and humorist, has control of the troupe, which explains, in a measure, the success of its great success. The programme for their entertainments next week is entirely new, and will be found to be up to their former standard. Crowded houses, we have no doubt, will be their reward.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

Mr. Taylor continues to draw immense crowds to the Pittsburgh Theatre, and doubtless will do so until his engagement terminates. There are many other attractions at Taylor's, of course, the chief attraction.

About Ducks.

Ducks are very useful fowls, in their way. Sometimes, however, their way leads them or their owners into trouble, as was the case yesterday. John O'Neill and Frank McFarland occupy neighboring tenements in Ormsby borough. O'Neill has a garden plot attached to his premises, in which he takes great pride. McFarland has a lot of ducks equally dear to him. The ducks, it is alleged, have a way of entering O'Neill's garden plot, and damaging it, destroying the plants, much to the disgust and irritation of the owner. O'Neill, to prevent this intrusion yesterday, spent the greater portion of the day in repairing the fence between the two premises, and according to his statements, he had hardly finished the job before it was torn down again by McFarland and his wife, who threatened him with all kinds of bodily harm if he dared to erect it again. Fearing to proceed further without protection from the law, O'Neill came before Alderman McMaster and lodged information for malicious mischief and surety of the peace against McFarland and his wife. Warrants were issued.

A Very Cruel Letter of March 31st.

A very cruel letter of March 31st, says: A stormy session of Congress is anticipated. Bellinger rights will probably be granted to the Cubans. Very rich gold mines have been discovered near Simalao de Saragosa. A slight shock of an earthquake had been experienced in Malaga.

TRUSSES AND BERNIA.

The sad and deplorable condition of many who are afflicted with hernia or rupture of the bowels, calls loudly for some efficient and reliable remedy that will not only in every case give efficient relief, but in many cases effect a radical and thorough cure. These cases of hernia have become so frequent, that it is computed that one-sixth of the male population are said to be troubled in some way or another, with this terrible ailment; and in very many cases do not know where to apply for an appropriate remedy, really need not know if it should be needed, they often do not know where to turn they should make application. The world is full of trusses for the retention and cure of this terrible evil, oftentimes an insupportable proof of their total and inadequate fitness to relieve the sufferer. This need not be. Dr. Keyser, at his new medicine store, No. 127 Liberty street, is abundantly supplied with every appliance, needful to cure and relief of this terrible affliction, so that every one can be properly fitted at a moderate cost, with the full assurance that the appliance is the best that the mechanical department of surgery can afford. The Doctor has performed the investigation of hernia with more than ordinary care for over thirty years, so that the afflicted can place implicit reliance on his skill and integrity with the full assurance that they will not only get the best, but obtain relief in the most efficient manner, and at a moderate cost, with the full assurance that the appliance is the best that the mechanical department of surgery can afford.

DR. KEYSER'S NEW MEDICINE STORE.

NO. 127 LIBERTY STREET, TWO DOORS FROM ST. CLAIR. CONSULTATION ROOMS, NO. 130 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M. until 8 P. M.

THE PUREST AND WAFEST.

The efficacy of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS as a specific for recruiting the enfeebled body and cheering the desponding mind has passed into a proverb. In the United States where this marvelous tonic has borne down all opposition and outlived all rivals, the demand for it has annually increased to a heavier and heavier ratio for years, until, at last, the great sales of this preparation exceed those of all other medicinal preparations combined. Eminent members of the medical profession and hospital surgeons, who produce such beneficial results, have candidly admitted that the preparation of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the purest and most effective of any tonic. But the uses of the great vegetable and mineral tonic are much more comprehensive than such a brief notice would imply. It is a powerful antidote to epidemic disease, a general stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a medicinal preparation for nervous debility, a restorative for the exhausted, and a specific for the various ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is the PUREST AND WAFEST. The uses of the great vegetable and mineral tonic are much more comprehensive than such a brief notice would imply. It is a powerful antidote to epidemic disease, a general stimulant, a promoter of constitutional vigor, an appetizer, a medicinal preparation for nervous debility, a restorative for the exhausted, and a specific for the various ailments of the stomach and bowels. It is the PUREST AND WAFEST.