

Transient Advertisements Received
At the Branch Offices of The Dispatch
For to-morrow's issue up to 9 o'clock P. M.
For list of branch offices in the various dis-
tricts see THIS PAGE.

The Pittsburgh Courier

Transient Advertisements,
INCLUDING
WANTS, TO LETS, FOR SALES, ETC., FOR
TO-MORROW'S ISSUE
May be handed in at the main advertising
office at 11th and State streets, up to
midnight.

PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1890—TWELVE PAGES.

FOR TY-FOURTH YEAR.

IN A RUINOUS BLAZE,

A Part of the Westinghouse Electric Light Plant Was Destroyed,

MAKING A LOSS OF \$70,000.

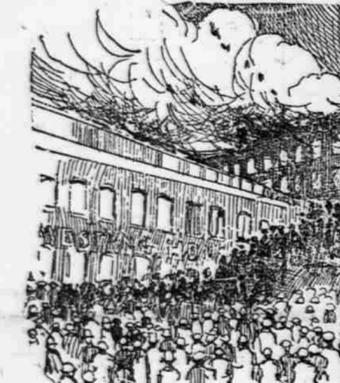
The Amount is Well Covered With \$500,000 in Strong Companies.

NO CAUSE FOR THE FIRE CAN BE GIVEN.

A General Alarm Rang in Three Floors Completely Destroyed—Seventy-Five Dynamites Injured by the Water—A Quantity of Partially Prepared Incandescent Stock Burned Up—The Origin of the Fire Unknown—Some Blame the Electric Wires—Others Say the Tin Shop Fires Were the Cause—The Fire Premises Covered by Insurance—Just 1,185 Men Are Employed—The Directors Meet and Decide Upon Repairs—None of the Men Will Be Discontinued.

A fire broke out early last evening in the plant of the Westinghouse Electric Light Company, on Garrison alley, damaging property to the amount of \$70,000. The loss is covered by an insurance of \$500,000 in good companies. No apparent cause for the conflagration can be given. The directors met shortly after the fire and decided to rebuild at once. The 1,185 employees will not be thrown out of work. The upper stories of the old building were badly damaged, and 75 valuable dynamites were injured by water.

A portion of the Westinghouse Electric Company's plant, known as the old building, on Garrison alley, was partially de-



THE LIGHTS AND SHADOWS, VIEWED FROM DUQUESNE WAY.

stroyed by fire at 9:30 o'clock last night. The origin of the fire is unknown and the total loss, as estimated by one of the company's officials during the progress of the conflagration, will amount to over \$70,000. The whole plant is said to be covered by insurance to the amount of \$500,000.

At the time stated a general alarm was sounded and soon the strength of four districts, bringing into requisition 11 engines and their accompanying hose carriages and two hook and ladder companies was on the scene. Connections were quickly made and a dozen streams brought to bear on the high pile of buildings. By this time, however, the fire had gotten some headway, and while a plentiful supply of water was poured into the burning building, other streams were directed against the walls facing the more recent structure which is distant about 20 feet from that which caught fire. Despite the efforts of the firemen, however, the blaze shot up in

LURID SHEETS OF FLAME for many feet above the roof, leaping out through the skylights and illuminating the buildings around with weird effect. Every brick and line in the new Westinghouse building on Penn avenue was thrown out by the fierce glare of the fire with startling distinctness, and the tall spire of the church on Fayette street was revealed against the gloom of the sky.

Owing to the fact that the company had lately removed a portion of the plant contained in the building, to their New York establishment the amount of combustible matter to be yielded up to the flames was not so great as it otherwise would have been, but as it is the three top-most stories were completely destroyed, and the fine dynamites on the first floor, to the number of 75, though covered with blankets and untouched by the fire, were very much damaged by water. They had been boxed up preparatory to removal. One estimate of their value is placed at \$40,000.

NO CAUSE COULD BE GIVEN. The next story was occupied as offices and was in course of being fired up as testing rooms, and the third floor was used as a storeroom for carbons in a partially finished condition. It was on this floor that the fire was supposed to have originated, but from what cause could not be determined. The fourth floor was occupied as a tinner's shop, wherein some six or seven men were employed. The fire they used for heating their irons were included in sheet iron boxes, ordinary gas being used. On the fifth and topmost floor were stored a number of sockets. The floors were covered with 2-inch pine boarding, over which was a layer of oil mastic.

The papers in each case are to be briefed, so that the President can tell at a glance just who are the incumbent in how many applicants there are for the place and who the incumbers are.

CAN'T GET TO HAYTI.

Why Fred Douglass is Unable to Secure Conveyance to His Post.

NO ONE WANTS TO GO WITH HIM.

The Color Line Drawn Strictly by Officers of All Steamships.

EVERY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL OBJECTS.

One Commander Resigns in Preference to Traveling With a Neger.

Fred Douglass is having a hard time getting to his post in Hayti. The regular steamship line will not take him except as a stowage passenger or freight, and the commanders of Government vessels resign in preference to sitting at table with a negro. Others find flimsy excuses to prevent them accompanying the minister.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Commander Kellogg, of the United States steamship Osipue, which was to have started from Norfolk for Hayti with Minister Douglass on board, has been asked to be detached from duty. He assigned no reason. Secretary Tracy has complied with his request. Lieutenant Commander Evans, who was left in command of the Osipue by the transfer of Commander Kellogg, has discovered that the boilers of his vessel are in such bad condition that it is necessary to go to Brooklyn for repairs. He has notified the Navy Department of this, and Secretary Tracy has countermanded the orders by which the Osipue was to sail for Hayti, and by which Mr. Douglass was to be taken from Washington to Norfolk in the dispatch.

There is a suspicion that Commander Kellogg and Lieutenant Commander Evans both draw the color line at the Minister to Hayti, when it comes to sitting at the same table with him.

A SERIES OF TROUBLES. This is the second of Minister Douglass' tribulations, and his trip is not yet begun. His original intention was to take the regular boat from Washington to Norfolk. Both of the regular lines refuse to take colored passengers and give them first-class accommodations. That is not the custom on the railroads of Virginia, but Mr. Douglass didn't care to take New York. He and the agents of the steamboat lines all declare that the Minister did not apply for first-class tickets, but they did not deny that it would have been impossible for him to get them, and it is tacitly admitted that the Navy Department, at the request of the State Department, ordered the Dispatch to take Mr. Douglass and his wife to Norfolk in order that any scandal might be averted.

The Minister's baggage is piled up in the veranda of his house in Annapolis, waiting for word from the navy and that the Dispatch was ready to start. She did not arrive, as was expected, last night, and it is learned, but into Lewis, Del., for safety from the easterly storm.

ONE MORE ATTEMPT MADE. Meantime, the order directing that the Dispatch proceed to Norfolk to connect with the Osipue has been revoked, and the commander of the latter, now at New York, has been telegraphed to be ready as soon as possible to proceed direct to Hayti with the luckless minister.

Mr. Douglass will leave for New York by rail on Monday at 8 a. m., and wait another chance to sail. It was denied by the Minister when the question of first class accommodations by the regular Norfolk boat was discussed that he had been discriminated against, but tonight a friend directly from his own house says that Commander Kellogg had an idea that a suite of rooms and a separate table would be all that a black passenger could expect, and it is argued from this that the commander and the lieutenant commander's motives are all unworthy.

It is not thought that Secretary Tracy is aware of the real state of affairs, or the second order and the sudden changes of plan could have come so suddenly. The Secretary of the Navy was ill tonight and could not be communicated with directly.

MUSCULAR CHRISTIANS.

Fierce Fighting With Fists Between Separated United Brethren—Liberals Opposed by Radicals—Desperate Battles on Sunday.

CHAMBERSBURG, September 27.—A terrific church fight in progress among factions of the United Brethren denominations of Green Castle and Clay Hill, villages a few miles south of this place, over the ownership of church property. The congregations own a church at each place, and each faction wants to hold them both, to the exclusion of the other. Both back up their claims with their fists. As a result, a dozen suits and counter-suits for assault and battery have been entered this week at the county seat here.

At the recent "conference" of the sect at York, there was a division between the "Liberals" and "Radicals" on questions of religious opinion and church government.

The "Liberals" have in progress a number of members at Green Castle, and the Rev. W. K. Schleicher, the liberals at Clay Hill.

Last week the radicals secured the keys of the church at Clay Hill, in order to hold possession on Sunday, and they did so.

On Saturday night, however, eight active liberals crawled in through the windows. They remained inside the night, in order to hold possession on Sunday, and they did so.

Early on Sunday morning they were awakened by the unexpected appearance of 15 muscular radicals. They ordered the liberals out, but the liberals refused to go. Immediately two stalwart radicals grabbed the leader of the liberals and shoved him through the doorway. Then there was a physical war.

In the struggle that ensued, lasting 15 minutes, both sides fought desperately and well, and every man on either side received vigorous blows and numerous bruises and black eyes and bleeding noses were exchanged with minor exceptions. The neckties were ripped off their wearers, without regard to age or position in the church. The liberals numbered only eight, and were at length overpowered by the 15 radicals, and were thrown bodily out of the open doors and windows. At Clay Hill the result was otherwise, the liberals there getting on top.

A COUNTERFEITER CAPTURED.

Any Quantity of Bogus Gold and Silver Coins Found With Him.

WASHINGTON, September 27.—Chief Bell, of the secret service, is advised by Agent Shaw, of the St. Louis district, of the arrest to-day, at Solomon City, Kan., of A. M. Miskim, manufacturer of counterfeit gold and silver coins, and all the paraphernalia for making them. Miskim had been in circulation in the western section of the country recently, and his arrest would undoubtedly cut off the shover's source of supply.

AN AWFUL DISASTER.

Two Sections of a Fast Express Train Telescoped—Three Hundred Passengers on Board—The Loss of Life Feared, but No Figures Yet.

CANSAJOLARIE, N. Y., September 28.—The first section of No. 5, the St. Louis express, on the Central railroad, due at Palatine bridge at 12:16 to-night, left here about on time. The second section of the same train followed on, and about one mile east of Palatine bridge ran into the first section, making one of the worst wrecks which ever occurred on the Central. Three sleeping cars telescoped and nearly all the passengers killed.

A dispatch from Rochester says: A disastrous railroad accident is reported late to-night at Palatine bridge. It is said that a fast train of five cars telescoped another train of five cars. It is said that there were fully 300 people on board the two trains. Relief trains with surgeons and physicians on board have gone from Albany to Utica. A passenger train was running in two sections at the rate of 40 miles an hour, when the second section ran into the first section, telescoping the rear car.

A late telegram from Albany says: The report of the accident on the Central Hudson has been confirmed. As near as can be learned the accident occurred two miles east of Palatine bridge. The telegraph office at that station is not a night one and no details are available as yet.

SOME SERIOUS CHARGES.

The Great Strike on the Missouri Pacific Road Recalled—Alleged Plot to Destroy Company Property—Damage Suits Next.

ST. LOUIS, September 27.—It will be recalled that during the great strike on the Missouri Pacific Railroad system in the spring of 1886 a freight train was wrecked near Wyandotte, Kan., and two of its crew killed, and that a number of Knights of Labor strikers were arrested, charged with the act. One of the arrested men, George Hamilton, was tried and acquitted, and the other cases were abandoned. Subsequently Mike Leary and Robert Geers, two of the arrested Knights, brought suit against the Missouri Pacific Company for damages for malicious prosecution, and yesterday depositions were taken here in this case by E. B. Waggoner, of Atchison, Kan., attorney for the Missouri Pacific.

These depositions were given by Knights of Labor said to be more or less dissatisfied with the order, and it is alleged that they were put through a trial by jury, and the Missouri Pacific Company for damages for malicious prosecution, and yesterday depositions were taken here in this case by E. B. Waggoner, of Atchison, Kan., attorney for the Missouri Pacific.

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A PECULIAR INSURANCE CASE.

The Insured Person is Alleged to Have Been Drowned in Russia.

CHICAGO, September 27.—An extraordinary suit is on the docket of the Circuit Court for trial at an early date. When Nilson A. Seimishelovitz went on a visit to his relatives in Russia last December his life was insured in the Aetna Life Insurance Company in the sum of \$17,000, the policy being made payable in the event of his death to his father.

On Christmas night, while crossing the river Neva, Nilson drove into a hole that some priests in the Greek church had cut in the ice for the purpose of immersing the image of the Saviour. After the fathers had performed the ceremony of immersing the image, Nilson was in the ice without any red lanterns or other danger signals, and Nilson drove in and was drowned and the body was never recovered. At least this is the story told by his father when he made a demand for the payment of the policy.

The officials of the company declined to pay. Suit was then commenced by the father, and if the case is pressed the litigation is likely to be expensive to both sides. If the company should set up a plea that the holder of the policy is still alive and in the flesh, the other side will be compelled to prove to the satisfaction of a jury that the father was acting in good faith, that the priests actually cut the holes and immersed the image; that Nilson went into it, and that he never came out alive or was seen afterward.

CAUGHT AN OLD TIMER.

One of the Most Noted Diamond Thieves in America Accidentally Hunted In.

BINGFIELD, MASS., September 27.—"B. T. Stewart," who was arrested on the night of September 4, prowling in the corridor of the Warwick Hotel, with burglary tools in his sleeves, turned out to be one of the most noted diamond and stone thieves in America. The police have identified him as Jack Cannon, alias Davis, alias Stewart, alias Bartlett. March 10, 1880, he was arrested in New Orleans, with Tom White, alias "Montreal Tom," and George Wilson, "The Peoria Kid," for robbing Effie Hawkins, of Chicago, of \$5,000 worth of diamonds. His first step in crime was taken in New Orleans. Among Cannon's numerous crimes was the robbery of a store at Jacksonville, Fla., of diamonds, watches, etc. Another at Brownsville, Tex., three in Houston, another at Galveston, Hotel Royal and the Gregg House, New Orleans May 15, 1886, and were thrown bodily out of the open doors and windows. At Clay Hill the result was otherwise, the liberals there getting on top.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., September 27.

Hamilton's lawyer visited her at the Ways Landing last evening, and on his return he stated that his client had instructed him to commence proceedings against Mrs. Rupp, the proprietress of Nial Cottage, who went to Philadelphia Wednesday, taking with her several trunks belonging to Mrs. Hamilton, with a view of recovering her property.

PLEADING FOR A LIFE.

A Faded Little Woman Proving Her Devotion to Her Husband.

MRS. GIBLIN TELLS HER STORY.

How They Left Worcester and Went to Find Work in New York City.

HER HUSBAND WAS ALWAYS KIND, Never Drank, and She is Very Sure He Was Not a Counterfeiter.

The faithful little wife of Charles Giblin, yesterday, told the Referee how kind her husband always was to her, and that he wasn't in the habit of drinking to excess. She also explained where the pieces of copper found in his possession came from.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, September 27.—Kate Giblin, wife of Charles Giblin, the condemned counterfeiter, was the first witness to-day in the hearing which is taking place before Referee Dours upon the application of his counsel to Governor Hill for a commutation of his sentence. She is a faded little woman, with dark hair and eyes, and a weary look on her face. She was shabbily dressed in black. Her babe, born since Giblin was put in prison, a pretty little girl, tastefully dressed, was in a cot with her.

Mr. Giblin testified that in 1886, in Boston, he married Giblin. He then worked as a wire drawer in the Washburn & Moen works at Worcester, Mass., and they went steadily and spent all his nights at home, except that occasionally he attended meetings of the Royal Arcanum lodge, of which he was a member. Most of his wages he gave to her for household expenses, and she saved a little.

He had never been drunk since he married her, and wasn't a drinking man. He was very kind, indeed, to her and the babe in the fall of 1887 work was slack in Worcester, and Mrs. Giblin's health being bad, Giblin said they would go to New York and try a change. They got three rooms in a tenement at 460 West Fifty-fifth street, and started housekeeping there in the latter part of October.

When they were packing up their furniture in Worcester, Mrs. Giblin came across some pieces of copper. She asked her husband if they were worth saving, and he told her to put them in with the other things, that he could use them in making some sort of battery. She hid them in the top drawer of the bureau, and in it they came to New York.

They had \$200 when they left Worcester. Giblin read the advertisements in the papers every morning, and spent the day in answering the looking for work. At evening he would return and spend the night at home. His search for work was always unsuccessful.

A MYSTERIOUS VISITOR.

About Christmas time a man named Waters, whom they had met on the boat, called upon them. A week or two afterward a tin type of General Grant came to their house, addressed to Waters, in her husband's name. On February 15, the day of the murder, there was \$10 of their \$200 left. Giblin went out in the morning, as usual, to look for work. He didn't return, and she stayed up all night waiting for him.

In the morning the housekeeper told her that her husband was in trouble. She started off at once for the station house, and had a few moments' talk with him. He asked her to write to friends in Worcester and tell them of the trouble he was in, and that was about all passed between them. When she got back home she found a man waiting. He told her he sympathized with her, and he gave her some money. He did not tell his name, and she had never seen her husband since.

After he had been home an hour or so two detectives came and asked if they could search the rooms. She told them they could, and so.

BOOKING THE BABY AND CRYING.

While they went through all the drawers and boxes they found the pieces of copper in the top bureau drawer, where they had been ever since the removal from Worcester. She was sure her husband had never taken grain out of seed, that she never saw him, and she also found the tin type of General Grant.

The "pieces of copper" were plates alleged to have been used in making counterfeit money, and the tin type might have been used in the same way. The plates were the chief basis for the police theory that Giblin was one of a gang of counterfeiters. Mrs. Giblin said she never heard any such charge made against her husband until she searched in the morning about the 10th or 15th of October. The party, it is now definitely known, will consist of 20 or 25 men, of whom only a few have thus far received their appointments. Prof. F. H. Bigelow, a Harvard graduate, lately connected with Radcliffe College and now attached to the naval observatory in this city, will be Prof. Todd's chief astronomical assistant. Dr. W. J. Holland was appointed the naturalist of the expedition, but private considerations are liable to prevent his going.

THE ECLIPSE EXPEDITION.

Preparations by the Government for the Party Going to Africa. She is Found.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, September 27.—Prof. Todd, who is in charge of the Government expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun in Africa, has gone to New York to make some preparations for his party. The Secretary of the Navy has assigned the Pensacola, now lying in the Brooklyn navy yard, to the use of the expedition. The idea was to employ about 10th or 15th of October. The party, it is now definitely known, will consist of 20 or 25 men, of whom only a few have thus far received their appointments.

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WANTED, A MISSING GIRL.

An Estate in England Can't be Divided Until She is Found.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, September 27.—The following advertisement was printed in a Jersey City paper to-day:

The undersigned desire information of the present whereabouts of Nina Jeannette Hartwell, daughter of Sir Broderick Hartwell, who left England many years ago, with her uncle, Sydney Holton Hartwell.

HARTWELL, CONNIE & BLACK, ATTORNEYS, etc., 11 Montross street.

IF at the lawyers' office Mr. Condit said that Messrs. Lee & Pemberton, solicitors, Lincoln's Inn Field, London, had written him to find the woman. She left England in 1874 with Sydney Holton Hartwell, her father's youngest brother, who was about 30 years old. She was 19. Her family didn't know where she went, but a letter was received, dated in this city, September 9, 1871, saying that the uncle was dead.

Sir Broderick Hartwell had three other children. He was wealthy. He held a great deal of his fortune in trust, to be divided equally among his children when he died. His death occurred recently. The money held in trust cannot be divided until the missing daughter is found or satisfactory proof of her death is forthcoming.

DISASTER TO A BOATING PARTY.

One Man and Four Women and Children Meet Death by Drowning.

FALL RIVER, MASS., September 27.—Five persons were drowned this afternoon in Wataupa Pond by the capsizing of a row-boat. The drowned are Louis Dubois, aged 53 years; Nathalie Dubois, his niece, aged 38; Mrs. George Michaud, her daughter, aged 7, and Rosanna LeVere, aged 8. Marie Louise Michaud was rescued unconscious, but was resuscitated. Dubois is said to have been intoxicated, and an empty whisky bottle was found in the boat.

The Business in New York City.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, September 27.—Mr. and Mrs. James G. Blaine, Walker Blaine and James G. Blaine, Jr., arrived in the city this afternoon, and went immediately to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Mr. Blaine remained in his room and saw very few visitors. The Secretary and his party will go to Washington to-morrow afternoon on the limited express.

AN ONE DAY'S BEGGING.

What the Work of Securing Pensions Has Eventually Grown Into.

600,000 CLAIMS ON FILE

Awaiting an Opportunity for Their Adjudication.

CAMPBELL MAY GET THERE TO-DAY.

An Astonishing Calculation for Persons Fond of Making Figures—Hard Work to Get One Gentleman From Those Filed by Shrewd—Many Pensions Their Own Lawyers—The Census of Red Tape Through Which a Pension Claim Travels—Interesting Statistics From the Department—A Great Speed-Off for a Washington Pension Agent.

That baffled Pension Commissionery may be disposed of to-day, Campbell, of Kansas, seems ready for the trouble. A staff correspondent of THE DISPATCH telegraphs some interesting reading about pension matters, a subject just now particularly hot. Some singular facts are developed.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, September 27.—Ohio men say that Charles Edward Brown, of Cincinnati, is a Probable Pension Commissioner, having Governor Foraker back of him, because he is an Ohio man, unless the correspondence which Colonel Brown has had with Private Dalliel has destroyed his last chance.

Persons who know the mind of Secretary Noble best agree with the guessers, that A. B. Campbell, of Kansas, Senator Plumb's ex, being a private soldier, a lawyer, an ex-Department Commander of the Grand Army, and once an Indianian, has the call.

Senator Blair, of New Hampshire, will urge the appointment of ex-Congressman Galloway upon the President to-morrow. Tanager's chance for the Recordship or any other office is admitted to be gone with the letter to Dalliel.

Mr. Campbell lunched with Corporal Tanager to-day. President Harrison and Secretary Noble will have a consultation on Campbell to-morrow, when, it is believed, the appointment of a Commissioner will be decided upon.

VEGETATION AND WORK AHEAD.

With upward of 400,000 pensioners now on the rolls, and more than 600,000 more who possibly have claims with a substantial basis, it will be recognized, without further words, what an immense business has grown from a small beginning in the Pension Bureau; what influence persons prominent in the pensions claims and pension service may wield; what a keen desire has heretofore sprung up among leading veterans to occupy the office of Commissioner; what discretion of mind and tongue should control the head of the bureau; why the President seeks a man of high reputation for the place, and how difficult it is to decide where so many influences are pulling apart in the struggle for the control of the office.

ONLY A LITTLE EXaggerated. Many queries have appeared touching the correctness of the statement of "Private" Dalliel that 800,000 claims await adjudication in the Pension Office. The Private, as usual, sees with dilated pupils. The aggregate of claims of all kinds, good, bad and indifferent, is only a few more than 600,000. Of these it is safe to say, from their character and from the best authority, that more than 150,000 may be considered finally rejected, and tens of thousands of others will probably die for lack of evidence to make them good. As to the speed with which pensions are granted, take the record of last week, as reported in the National Tribune:

LAST WEEK'S RECORD. During the week ending September 21, 1890, 5,406 claims were received, of which 1,832 were original invalid, 599 widows, 7 war of 1812, 9 bounty land, 19 navy, 3 old navy, 46 on account of Mexican service and 3,895 applications for increase. The names and postoffice addresses of 3,540 officers and comrades were furnished for the use of claimants. There were 63,000 pieces of mail received, 2,605 letters and blank sent out. The number of cases detailed to special examiners was 509; 565 reports and cases from special examiners; cases on hand for special examination, 14,502.

Report of certificates issued during week ending September 21, 1890: Original, 1,506; increase, 1,027; reissue, 26; restoration, 4; duplicate, 10; accrued, 48; arrears, 6; act of March 3, 1883, 6; order April 5, 1884, 9; act of August 4, 1884, 6; supplemental, 6; arrears June 7, 1888, 6; Mexican War, 28; total, 3,642.

A CHANGE FOR CALCULATION. Persons fond of making figures can entertain themselves with calculations as to how long it will be before all deserved pensions will be granted. The trouble is to get at the number of really substantial claims, for the number stated as being on file includes all that are filed by shyster attorneys, all which are rejected but awaiting rehearing, all which are weak from any cause; and therefore the number of really good claims on file, delay in granting of which may cause hardship to the persons who ought to be on the rolls, is not so large. Among a vast number of fraudulent claims are filed. These require even more careful sifting than the genuine ones.

It is probable the fraudulent claims are constantly on the increase, as a class of attorneys make a practice of inducing soldiers to file application simply to get the \$3 which the law permits them to charge for postage, etc., and which is

ALL THE CHANGE OR FEE that may be collected previous to the granting of a pension. In most cases the cost to the attorney is not more than a few cents, and attorneys who can induce a few hundred persons to apply may make a nice little "stake" from the postage and stationary fees.

Reputable attorneys will not file a claim before they are satisfied that the evidence of

[Continued on Seventh page.]