

# EMPEROR WILLIAM DEAD.

## HE EXPIRED PEACEFULLY YESTERDAY MORNING.

Frederick the Third Proclaimed.

BERLIN, March 9.—The Emperor William died at half-past 8 o'clock this morning.

The Reichsanzeiger gives the following details of the last hours of Emperor William.

On Wednesday, when his strength began to fail, the Emperor spoke repeatedly to Prince Wilhelm about the condition of the Crown Prince and about political and military affairs. On Thursday he talked with his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, about the death of her son, Prince Louis. At noon he asked for Prince Bismarck, who came and conversed with him on the political situation. The Emperor spoke clearly, and thanked the Chancellor for his services to the country. Increased feebleness soon followed, attended with delirium. His voice became feebler and feebler, finally sinking to a whisper.

At 5 o'clock he was so weak that the members of the family, Prince Bismarck and Count von Moltke and the servants of the household gathered around the bed. The Emperor, supported by the doctors, held the hand of his wife on one side and his daughter's hand on the other. Prince Wilhelm stood alone at the head of the couch. Chaplain Koegel spoke a few words of consolation, to which the Emperor whispered occasional responses. At 5:30 o'clock the patient manifested extreme weakness and death seemed imminent.

Suddenly the Emperor roused and asked for Count von Moltke and Prince William, with both of whom he talked about the state of the army and the Prussian people, entering into minute particulars when speaking of military matters, to the astonishment of both his listeners. He then referred to Germany's alliances with various countries and the possibility of war. But during the latter portion of his remarks the fantasies of delirium were mingled with coherent utterances. This temporary recovery of strength lasted till 10 o'clock. At frequent intervals he conversed in a touching, earnest manner with those about him. Between 10 and 12 o'clock he appeared to sleep. At about 2 o'clock it was observed that a serious change was beginning to take place in the Emperor's face, although there was again a slight improvement in his condition. But at 7 o'clock it was seen that the Emperor's last moments were near, the members of his family were again summoned to his bedside, and at 8:30 the doctors declared that he was dead. During the last few hours the Emperor was partially conscious.

A few minutes before his death the Emperor exclaimed, "Fritz! dear Fritz!"

Emperor William left 300,000,000 marks in cash.

The Emperor will be buried in the mausoleum at Charlottenburg.

The Emperor's remains lie covered with a white cloth on the bedside on which he died in the imperial chamber. The body is surrounded with candles. The expression of the face is extremely peaceful and placid. The members of the royal family left the palace at 10 o'clock.

### The Public Grief.

The death of the Emperor was announced to the populace by the lowering to half-mast of the standard over the palace.

Flags at half-mast are displayed on all the public buildings. An immense concourse of people is gathered outside the palace. The multitude is silent and sorrowful.

The Staats-Anzeiger publishes the following proclamation:

"It has pleased God to call his Majesty the Emperor and King, our most gracious master, from life after a short illness and after a richly blessed reign. The whole nation mourns with the Royal House the decease of the dearly beloved and venerable monarch whose wisdom has ruled so long and gloriously over its fortunes in war and in peace."

### "THE MINISTER OF STATE."

Frederick III. Proclaimed.

BERLIN, March 9.—The new King was proclaimed Frederick III. He signs "Frederick" without reference to Emperor or King.

The new Emperor telegraphed Bismarck to-day: "In the moment of deepest mourning for the death of his Majesty the Emperor and King, my beloved father, I express to you, as well as to the Ministry of State, my thanks for the devotion and loyalty with which you have all served him, and I reckon upon all your support in the difficult task which has devolved upon me. I leave on the morning of the 10th for Berlin."

The Emperor has also forwarded the following ordinance to the Ministers of State, on the subject of public mourning:

"With regard to the national mourning which has heretofore been customary, we will not order any provision, but will rather leave it to every German to determine how he will give expression to his affliction at the death of such a monarch, and how long he will deem it appropriate to restrict participation in public entertainments."

The regiments of the Guard were on full dress parade in the act of presenting arms, when apprised of the death of the Emperor by their officers. They will not take the oath of allegiance to the new Emperor until his commands are received. Preparations for the reception of the new sovereign are actively going on at the palace. He will travel to Berlin by a special train, which will reach Turin on Saturday night and Munich at 8 o'clock Sunday morning. It is expected that one of His Majesty's first steps will be the granting of amnesty to political offenders.

Sheet-iron books. Two books formed with sheet-iron leaves have been sent to the Amsterdam exhibition by an English firm as illustration of the perfection to which the process of rolling sheets of iron brought. The leaves are said to be no thicker than "good-toned paper."

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Mrs. L. W. Legge, injured by the Mount Vernon, Illinois, cyclone, died on the morning of the 3d. John P. Jordan, a boy, was shot dead in Baltimore on the 3d, by George L. Horn, another boy. They were playing with a pistol which they did not know was loaded. Emma Lange, 16 years old, committed suicide at her home in Chicago, on the 2d, by taking poison. On the evening of the 1st, she stayed out late with objectionable company and her father whipped her.

In New York, on the evening of the 3d a party of thirty young men and women started in an omnibus for King's Bridge, to have a dance and supper at a hotel. When near King's Bridge the omnibus rolled down an embankment 20 feet high. All of the party received bruises, but none of them were killed. Two of the young women, Minnie O'Neil and Annie May, were taken to the Ninety-ninth Street Hospital, suffering from concussion of the back. The others were able to go home. A west-bound fast freight train on the Erie Railroad, which left Jersey City on the evening of the 3d, ran into an open switch at the Susquehanna and Western Railroad crossing. The train was drawn by two engines. One of them was wrecked and the other badly damaged, while twelve box cars were smashed. No person was injured.

—A small building, used for mixing fulminate, at the works of the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, in Bridgeport, Connecticut, was blown to atoms on the 5th, and Henry Becker, the only occupant, was killed. The cause of the explosion is not known.

—Two freight trains on the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad collided at Pine Knot, Kentucky, on the evening of the 4th. Fireman John Adams was killed, Solomon Perkins, a tramp, was fatally, and four train hands, severely, injured.

—W. S. Thomas, a Philadelphia coal dealer, was arrested in Boston, on the 5th, on a dispatch from Inspector Byrnes, of New York. Thomas is charged with passing worthless checks in payment of board bills at hotels in New York city. On the evening of the 4th, at New Buffalo, a few miles west of Fargo, Dakota, Pullman Conductor Towne was attacked in the drawing-room of his car by two masked men, who sand-bagged him and robbed him of \$90. They then dragged him to the platform of the car and left him for dead. He was found shortly after the train had started by a passenger.

—A despatch from Spokane Falls, Washington Territory, says the black measles are creating frightful havoc with the Nez Perce Indians on the western side of Colville reservation. Forty-two are dead from the disease and fourteen more are at the point of death. "The medicine men treat the disease with hot steam under a blanket and dip in the river—a treatment attended with a fatal result in nearly every case." The whites in that section have the disease, but it yields to treatment in their cases. The Indians affected were those transferred from the Indian Territory on account of ill health there some time ago.

—A storm prevailed at Winchester, Virginia, on the 5th, and snow fell to a depth of eight inches.

—Deputy U. S. marshals arrived at Fort Smith, Arkansas, on the evening of the 4th with Joseph Beasy, Jackson Stillier and Lafayette Teel, charged with murder in the Cherokee Nation. Martin Steinhauser, a farmer, residing near Palmyra, Wisconsin, was found on the floor of his house in a dying condition on the 4th. His wife said he had been wounded by burglars, but, before he died, Steinhauser said his wife shot him in order to get him out of the way. Richard J. Hanes, ex-Sheriff of Muskingum county, Ohio, shot a woman with whom he had been living, in Zanesville, on the evening of the 4th, and then escaped. The bullet struck a gold watch and turned aside, making a bad flesh wound. She will recover.

—The body of Henry Schubach, a wealthy Brooklyn tailor, was found floating in the Gowanus canal, on the 5th. Schubach mysteriously disappeared on January 1st, after making New Year's calls. His jewelry and money were untouched.

—A cyclone passed over the southwestern portion of St. Landry Parish, Louisiana, on the afternoon of the 6th. Twelve dwellings were demolished, a child was killed and several persons were severely injured.

—While blasting out a drill hole at the bottom of a shaft at the Cleveland Mine, Ishpeming, Michigan, on the evening of the 5th, a premature explosion took place, killing Charles Ensel, John Williams, Eric Matterson, William Cindie and Alfred Lucas. It is supposed the dynamite was ignited by the heat of a gas pipe which was charged with it, and which had been heated and straightened in the blacksmith shop just before being used. Six tons of dynamite, stored in a house on a farm of Oliver Hampton, near Richmond, Indiana, exploded on the 6th. David Hampton was killed, and Mrs. Chamness, residing a quarter of a mile away, was severely injured about the head by flying debris. The explosion made a hole in the ground 15 feet deep and 25 feet in diameter. It is thought the explosion was caused by Hampton dropping a cartridge, as he was known to be very careless. Houses in Eaton, Ohio, 20 miles distant, were shaken by the explosion.

—In February, 1886, David Silberstein, aged 7 years, fell on the track of the Houston, West Street and Pavonia Railroad, in New York, and one of his arms was run over by a car, making amputation necessary. The boy's father sued the railroad company for \$30,000 damages, and the jury on the 6th gave him a verdict for \$15,000. "The driver of the car had only one eye. There was no conductor on the car, and his single eye was fixed on passengers whom he suspected of not paying fare. He testified that he was unwell on the day of the accident and asked to get off duty, but was obliged to work."

—In Harrisburg, on the 6th, Mrs. Lerus Lemmer, wife of a photographer, swallowed carbolic acid in mistake for medicine, and Edna Lenhart, an inmate of the Children's Industrial Home, was terribly burned while drying her dress at a stove. Both patients are expected to die.

—A despatch from Fargo, Dakota, says news was brought into Mennawaquan on the 3d, by a young Norwegian, that a mine and his son, living at Poplar Grove, 24 miles southeast of Fort Totten, had been eaten alive by a pack of wolves while shoveling snow from a hay stack. Willama Johnston, a prominent druggist of Detroit, Michigan, was drowned in the Detroit river at Amherstburg, Ontario, on the 6th. The heavy ice upset his boat.

—A freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad ran into the rear of an empty passenger train, near Johnstown, Penna., on the evening of the 6th. Conductor Charles Flatkowski was killed and Brakemen Parkes and Stewart were fatally injured. The crew on the freight train escaped by jumping. Dr. J. H. Parvis, a well-known physician of Middletown, Delaware, was struck and killed by a train while driving on the railroad crossing on the evening of the 6th. The continued rains washed out an embankment near Benham, Texas, on the evening of the 4th, leaving the railroad track supported for 60 feet by the fish bars which connect the rails. A farmer discovered the washout, and succeeded in stopping a freight and the "Cannon Ball" Express just at the brink of the hole.

—Chief Arthur said on the 7th that there was serious danger that the strike of the engineers and firemen would spread widely. "It is impossible to appease our men when they know that the railroad companies all over the country are giving aid to the Burlington. We are continually in receipt of telegrams showing that the companies are rendering assistance, and it is not in my power or the power of any other man to restrain them unless such things are stopped."

—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Pasadena, California, at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 7th. Brick buildings were shaken, but no damage was done. A sharp shock was also felt at Los Angeles, the severest for 18 years. Houses were badly shaken and people rushed into the street. The seismoscope at the meteorological office in Nashua, New Hampshire, on the 7th, indicated that there had been an earthquake between 6 and 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening. It was of short duration with a slight vibratory movement.

—Two freight trains on the Iowa Central Railroad collided, near Hampton, Iowa, on the 6th. Two of the brakemen, Williams and Ferguson, were fatally hurt. The two engines and nineteen freight cars were piled up in a worthless heap.

—At Charleston, South Carolina, on the 7th, J. C. Bond, Mrs. Julia Bond, J. O. Bond, Dr. L. M. Shaser and his son, R. E. L. Shaser, were arrested on a charge of defrauding the Supreme Council of the Royal Templars of Temperance out of \$20,000 by feigning the death of John O. Bond, who is really alive. Mrs. Bond and John O. Bond were discharged from custody upon swearing that their names on all of the papers were forgeries. Dr. Shaser and son, Dr. Robinson and J. A. Robinson, Jr., were also arrested on a charge of defrauding the same organization out of \$20,000 by certifying to the death of the fictitious John R. Lyman. Dr. Shaser and son and J. C. Bond were committed to jail in default of bail. The Robinsons are out on bail in each case. Dr. James H. Bond and Thomas Bond, who figured in the Dudley case, are also indicted.

—An unknown man, about 30 years of age, ascended to the Elevated Railroad Station, at Hanover Square, New York, on the evening of the 7th, filled his mouth with Paris green and threw himself in front of an approaching train. He was crushed to death. He was apparently a German, but there was nothing to identify him. William S. Hartwell, formerly an official of the Northwestern Railroad, committed suicide, in Chicago, on the morning of the 7th. He was about 40 years of age. Despondency was the cause of his suicide.

—By the falling of an immense iron crane in Allis & Co.'s iron works, at Milwaukee, on the 7th, two men were injured, one fatally, and the property was damaged to the extent of \$10,000. William Fellingner was killed and his brother John fatally injured by a fall of coal in the Miners' Mills Colliery, near Wilkesbarre, on the evening of the 7th. The carbonizer at the powder mill of the Ladin & Rand Powder Company, at Cressona, Penna., exploded on the afternoon of the 7th, shattering and setting fire to the building, which, with its contents, was destroyed. James Marburger, in charge of the machine, was badly, perhaps fatally, injured by the explosion.

—Counsel for the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad on the 8th, filed a petition in the United States Court asking for the history of the strike and praying for an injunction against Chief Arthur and the engineers' Brotherhood, as well as an order on the Wabash Road compelling it to handle Burlington freight in discharge of its duty as a common carrier. The order issued by the Court covers the ground of the bill. The Press Committee of the strikers, authorized to speak for Chief Arthur, said an injunction against Mr. Arthur would not be worth the paper it is printed on, because he does not intend to quit work. An injunction against the Brotherhood, it was said, is equally worthless, because it is not an incorporated body, and that, if the engineers on the Wabash road do not want to handle Burlington freight, no court can make them do it. The striking engineers on the 8th issued a card to the public, in which they say that the two organizations engaged in the present trouble are composed of conservative men, and are ready and willing now, and have been, to meet the officers of the company and arbitrate the question in dispute. They are not only willing

to do this through their executive officers, but are also willing to place the whole matter in the hands of three railroad managers, and abide by their decision.

—At the Fishback Rolling Mill of the Pottsville Iron and Steel Company, in Pottsville, Penna., on the 8th, a belt slipped and the speed of the engine was increased to such a velocity that it caused the great flywheel to burst. The building and main chimney were badly damaged. Charles Freizer, a laborer, was killed, and several others injured. In Georgetown, Ohio, on the 7th, Katie Banks, colored, fell asleep in a chair near a stove while tending a baby. Her clothes caught fire and both she and the baby were fatally burned. The boiler of the engine at the ore mine of the Thomas Iron Company, at Topton, Penna., exploded on the morning of the 8th, wrecking the building and severely scalding William Block, Ambrose Schwayer, George Bott and Henry Bast. James Kelly and William Dean were injured, the former fatally, by falling from a ladder, while painting a church in Pittsburg, on the morning of the 8th. A man named O'Neill fell asleep near the railroad track at Marietta, Georgia, on the 8th and had his head cut off by a passing train.

—Peter Voelker, a well-known stone contractor, in Pittsburg, was murdered in front of his own doorway and in the presence of his wife on the evening of the 7th, by an unknown man, who made his escape. The cause of the murder is a mystery. Julius Quinn, William Antwerp and Joseph George, living in Indian Territory, were, according to a despatch from Wichita, Kansas, burned out of a log cabin on the evening of the 4th, and shot down by a mob of cowboys concealed in the underbrush. The land they squatted upon was in the range of cattleman George H. Delaney. The latter tried many ways to get the squatters to leave the country, but failed. People in that vicinity charge Delaney's men with complicity in the murder.

—While playing with a gun near Attica, Kansas, on the 8th, Charles Parkhurst, aged 12 years, shot and killed Charles Sleppy and fatally wounded George Sleppy. William Berry's powder mills, in Trout Run Valley, near Shamokin, Penna., blew up on the morning of the 8th. The mountain was fired by the explosion, and large forest fires were raging on the evening of the 8th.

—Another statement was issued on the 9th by Chief Arthur, in which he said that the real issue with the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad is wages. He says the railroad officials clearly recognize the main issue, and, in fact, the only issue of importance to be "paid to be governed by the miles run, an increase of the existing rate, and the abolition of classification based upon length of service."

—Louis Richter shot and killed his cousin, Louisa Smith, aged 17, in Evansville, Indiana, on the afternoon of the 8th and then killed himself. Richter was in love with the girl, but she did not seem to reciprocate his affection, and it is thought this unbalanced his mind. At New Era, Tennessee, on the afternoon of the 7th, Rufus Kittrell, a merchant, and his son George quarreled with a rival merchant, named Ferris Erstein, and his son. A fight followed, in which old Kittrell was killed and young Kittrell was mortally wounded. Ferris Erstein was also wounded. It is said the elder Kittrell has killed seven men since the war. Louis Beech, who was shot by George A. Kimball the bank robber, in Bradford, Pennsylvania, died on the afternoon of the 9th.

—Henry C. Parker, a New York provision broker, went to his home, in Brooklyn, with an unknown companion on the evening of the 9th. Both were intoxicated. Later people in the house detected escaping gas, and, upon the door being forced, Parker and his companion were both found dead in bed.

—A collision occurred on the Burlington and Missouri Railroad at Humboldt, Nebraska, on the afternoon of the 8th, between two passenger trains. Five persons were injured, none fatally.

—A heavy blizzard raged on the 9th between Duluth and St. Paul, and travelers have arrived at Duluth since the evening of the 8th.

## 50th CONGRESS.—First Session.

### SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 5th, a petition was presented from the Women's Christian Temperance Union for the repeal of the whisky tax and for a prohibition amendment to the Constitution. The credentials of Mr. Beck, for the term beginning March 4th, 1889, were presented and filed. Mr. Reagan, reported a bill "to regulate commerce carried on by telegraph" (the Spooner bill). Mr. Cullom moved that the bill go to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. After some debate he withdrew the motion, and the bill and report were laid on the table for the present. A concurrent resolution from the House was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Navy to designate a national vessel of war to convey the remains of ex-President Paez, of Venezuela, from New York to Lagayra. A bill was reported incorporating the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company. The Urgent Deficiency bill was taken up and amendments were considered. Pending action the Senate went into executive session, and when the doors were reopened, adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 6th, Mr. Morrill, from the Finance Committee, reported adversely Mr. Beck's bill for the retirement of small legal tender and national bank notes and the issue of coin certificates. Mr. Morrill also reported, favorably, and with verbal amendments, the House bill for the purchase of U. S. bonds by the Secretary of the Treasury. The amendments to the rules were adopted—one requiring petitions to be endorsed with

brief statements of their contents and to be presented and referred without debate; another, permitting treaties to be published or considered in open session by consent of the majority of the Senate. The Dependent Pension bill was considered, and Mr. Ingalls, leaving the chair, made a bitter political speech. Mr. Blackburn replied to Mr. Ingalls. Adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 7th, a bill was reported allowing the pay of Rear Admiral to Commodores while acting as Rear Admirals. The Urgent Deficiency bill was considered, and the House provision requiring the Public Printer to enforce the Eight-hour law was struck out—yeas 32, nays 20. Other amendments were adopted, and the bill was passed. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

### HOUSE.

In the United States House of Representatives, on the 3d, Henry C. Seymour, elected from the Eleventh District of Michigan, to succeed Seth C. Moffatt, deceased, was qualified and took his seat. The bill authorizing the issue of fractional silver certificates was reported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Crain, from the Committee on Election of President and Vice President, reported his joint resolution proposing constitutional amendments changing the time for the commencement of the Presidential term and changing the date for the annual meeting of Congress. The Pacific Railroad Telegraph bill was passed—yeas, 197; nays, 4. On motion of Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, a bill was passed relieving certain volunteers and regular soldiers in the late war and the war with Mexico from the charge of desertion. Mr. Bland moved to adjourn. This motion being defeated, in order to prevent requests for unanimous consent, he demanded the regular order. The Chair announced the regular order to be the further consideration of the bill to provide for the issue of circulating notes to National Banking Associations, and, as this was a bill which Mr. Bland has uniformly opposed, his unwittingly bringing it before the House caused a laugh. The House, however, adjourned at this point.

In the House, on the 5th, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Printing to inquire whether the scale of prices in vogue in the Government Printing Office prior to January 1, 1877, should not be re-established. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced and referred under the call of States. Among them was a resolution by Mr. White, of Indiana, for the appointment of a special committee of five to investigate the Chicago, Quincy and Burlington Railroad strike, and to act as mediators between the company and Chief Arthur. Adjourned.

In the House on the 7th, Mr. Belmont, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the President, if not incompatible with the public interest, to send to the House the correspondence between our Government, Great Britain and Venezuela in reference to the question of disputed boundary between British Guiana and Venezuela. Bills were reported pensioning prisoners of war; in aid of the Centennial and Memorial Association of Valley Forge, and to create a Department of Agriculture and Labor. A bill was passed appropriating \$50,000 for a public building in Sedalia, Missouri. The House went into committee on bills reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs. Two bills were reported to the House and passed, one ratifying an agreement with certain Indians in Montana in regard to the cession of their reservation lands for public settlement; the other to divide the Great Sioux reservation into separate smaller reservations. Adjourned.

In the House, on the 8th, a bill was passed appropriating \$10,000 for the purchase of certain swords belonging to the widow of General James Shields. Mr. Rayner, of Maryland, from the Commerce Committee, reported the bill to establish a postal telegraph. A bill was passed for the allotment of lands in severalty in the White Earth and Red Lake reservations to the Chippewa Indians in Minnesota, and opening up to settlement the other reservations of Indians in that State. Adjourned.

In the United States House of Representatives, on the 9th, the "Omnibus War Claim" bill was considered and passed. It provides for the payment of a number of claims arising out of the operations of the late war in the Southern States. An evening session was held for the consideration of pension bills.

### Smoke in Warfare.

Smoke will certainly play an important part in the warfare of the future. At Milford Haven and at Longford harbor it was artificially created in large quantities in order to form screens behind which attacking forces might, unobserved, approach within short range of forts and batteries. On each occasion riffs laden with combustibles were set on fire and floated into position from which the wind carried the smoke in a more or less dense cloud in the direction of the defense. On the other hand, ever since the introduction of modern ordnance and rapid rifle fire, it has been felt that the huge volumes of smoke which would be belched forth during a battle of the present day would probably prevent the use of big guns to the best advantage. Smoke, in fact, may, according to circumstances, be either a great assistance or a grave impediment in warfare. The ideal state of things is, of course, one in which the production of smoke shall be controlled, so that either a clear atmosphere or a clouded one may, as needed, may arise, be created around a battery or ship in action. This ideal has now, to some extent, been attained. It is found that smoke, as it issues from the muzzle of a heavy gun, can be almost simultaneously precipitated by means of a simple electrical apparatus. The invention is based upon the researches of Prof. Tyn-dall, Lord Rayleigh and Prof. Lodge, in the action of electricity upon floating dust and vapor; and it should be of considerable military value.

## NEW YORK'S POLISH JEWS.

People Whose Rules of Life Resemble Those of Bible Times.

On Sunday is the best time to see this colony, because then it offers the strangest and strongest contrast with the life that surrounds it. East Broadway is the main thoroughfare in this way. The once grand avenue of the rich Quakers of forty years ago—the street that led to the houses of the progenitors of Henry Bergh and Berry Wall and the now aristocratic Roosevelts. The solid big houses are there yet, with their high stoops and broad fronts and mansion-like appearance, but how changed, how sadly changed. Pillows and carpets hang from their upper windows, what were once the dining rooms and parlors are packed thick with workmen and workwomen making clothing, and the windows and walls are lined with bales of the cheapest coats and trousers imaginable. Queer, blousy women in greasy wig and very old-looking men in their long beards are running hither and thither. The roadway and gutters are full of refuse and waste, the air is heavy with bad odors, the breath on all the window panes is the breath of squalor, neglect, and indifference to appearance and comfort. Very strange signs are over the doors. The characters are Hebrew. The only words we can read are the proper names, nearly all ending in "letters 'sky' or 'ski.'" Sunday to these folks, as to all but the liberal Hebrew, is as Monday is to us. There is only one way in which they observe our Sabbath. This is by closing their theaters. They do it because our laws forbid their being opened.

By mounting any one of a dozen flights of steps we can step from New York to Modern Asia Minor, almost to ancient Judea. It is in the synagogues that this change confronts us. They are bare, forlorn places—mere rooms full of benches—but they are highly important to this strange community. Here the rabbi preside, and the rabbi, as he used to be, the chief source of authority and wisdom. He preaches here on Saturdays, teaches school all the week, holds court perpetually as a judge before whom all dissensions and disputes are brought, marries, christens, confirms, blesses, advises, exhorts, chastises, and, in a word, guides and controls his flock. Like nearly all the men he wears a velvet cap, and like all he refrains from shaving his beard. His language is sometimes Hebrew, but in most cases he uses the tongue of his people, a singular mixture of Hebrew and Polish, or Hebrew and long-ago whatever other Slave race he belongs to. All about the neighborhood are bookstores, and the books are all printed in one polyglot or another corresponding with the talk of the people.

The young girls are more or less fair and pleasing to the eye. The majority are swart, but some are very fair blondes with golden tresses. All the married women look alike, however, for all have shaved their heads and wear wigs—of black hair, proceeding in their looks from little stems of cord or horsehair. It is said that this mechanism of the wig does not show when they are new, but I never saw one that did not show its secrets any more than I ever saw a Chinaman's queue that was not lengthened with black thread or horsehair. These married women are made to look less attractive by their fashion of wearing their waist bands almost under their armpits. The strongest predilection is for wearing them for lengths of time exceeding human belief. Their wigs serve instead of other head covering, so that one is next to never seen in a hat or bonnet, no matter where or how far she goes. Even on railroad journeys they go bare headed. They are not allowed to cover while in church, where they sit apart from the men, and I have heard that among the strictest of the orthodox the women may not cover in the presence of their husbands. However, a perusal of Deuteronomy and Leviticus (which I beg leave to state are books in the Bible) will show exactly what the strictest rules of the race were, and in the main, remain to-day.

### Railroad Reserve.

An old railroad man said it was a curious thing that railroad officials never permitted their employes to tell anything about an accident. "It is worth a man's position to do it," he said. "Remember once when I was in Omaha. It was about the time that the Union Pacific gave orders to shorten up the line. An old engineer, who was to make the first run on the new schedule, said just before he mounted his cab that the engines on the Union Pacific were too heavy to make that time, and that it would tear up the track. When the engineer got to the end of his run he found a message discharging him.

"Railroad companies are just that strict with their employes. They not only do not allow them to give any information, but do not allow them to make any remarks about the company's business. I was coming into Chicago business. I was coming into Chicago business. I was a stranger to the conductor, and I thought I would have a little quiet run with him. So I asked him in a sort of confidential way where the train was going to stop at the end of the run. He shook his head. After a while I tackled him again and told him that it was necessary that I should know. He took me out in the baggage car and told me he was coming to Chicago, but implored me for God's sake not to say anything about it, as the company would discharge him if it was known."

The electric motor railway at San Diego, Cal., was recently tried and worked satisfactorily. The grade is 84 per cent. The motor, crowded with people, moved up the grade, stopping on the steepest portion and again starting with ease and running all day without a hitch. The line is four miles long.