SECOND PART. THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH. PAGES 9 TO 16.

Large Investments and Immense Dis-

bursements Are Shown.

THE WAGES OF COAL MINERS.

Workers in Anthracite Make More Than

the Bituminous.

FIGURES WHICH MAY BE RELIED UPON

history of building and loan associations,

Total number of shares..... Total number of shares pledged for

ENORMOUS DISBURSEMENTS.

According to the yearly estimate for dis-bursements for 1,000 societies in Pennsyl-vania, namely, \$32,907,482, it will be seen that these building associations disburse every 12 years in Pennsylvania alone \$384,-

Estimate for 1,000 societies in the State:

884,121,270 00
Receipts, one year 34,830,983 50
Disbursements, one year 32,907,482 55
Cash on hand 1,926,438 83
Withdrawals and matured shares. 10,265,967 41
Expenses 343,990 00
Gains 17,628,050 00

assets, say \$84,000,000, are the accumula-tions from the savings of the past 12 years only That is, all the shares that were started 12 years ago have been withdrawn or matured, or in plainer terms, the life of a society, or a series, is less than 12 years. The present capital, estimated at \$84,000,000, will all be returned to the shareheld.

will all be returned to the subscribers 12

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics has

ing whenever he can get employment? If he is sick, or declines to work when em-ployment is offered to him, his earnings can

form no standard for measuring the earnings of those who are well and desirous of

ANTHRACITE MINERS AHEAD

ANTHRACITE MINERS AHEAD.

The aggregate earnings of the 710 bituminous coal miners, in 71 collieries, who are classed as the most skillful, representing those who carned the largest amounts in such collieries, were \$394,077 81, or \$455 27 per man. The aggregate carnings of the 450 authracite miners in 45 collieries, who are classed as the most skillful, representing those who earned the largest amounts in such collieries, were \$330,327 80, or \$734 08 per man. The average daily earnings of the former class were \$1 96, and the average days each miner worked was 230.70. The average deliy earnings of the anthracite coal miner were \$2 98 per man.

Performed Over the Body of William Thaw.

AN IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

But Marked With Plainness, in Keeping With the Man.

SOME FINE EULOGIES DELIVERED

To an Audience of Friends From Far and Near.

THE POOR MOURN THEIR BENEFACTOR

The last rites were yesterday performed and the last words spoken over the mortal remains of William Thaw, and his body was consigned to the earth in the cool and quiet

shades of Allegheny Cemetery.

The body lay in state in the Third Presbyterian Church from 10 A. M. till 1 P. M. The casket was covered with such heavy and voluminous drapings of black cloth that the silver handles were scarcely discernible. The coffin was placed upon a light platform, draped with black, and the top of the coffin was about on a level with the middle of an ordinary man's body. The altar rail was also draped with black cloth, which hung to the floor. At either end of the altar stood a fern-leafed palm. Leaves of the fern palm were fixed in the form of a spray on the front of the pulpit, immediately above the coffin, and other leaves, crossed upon the lower part of the coffin, were confined by a ribbon of cream silk. The silver plate upon the coffin lid contained these

> WILLIAM THAW. Died in Paris, France, August the 17th, 1889, Aged 70 years and 10 months.

Upon the upper part of the coffin lay : large sheaf of rye, upon which rested a sickle composed of purple and yellow lifeeverlastings and white roses. This was removed when the cover over the face was

lifted off, and was placed back of the coffin. The remains were accompanied to the church by the eight palibearers and two young men from the Pennsylvania Railroad offices, who stood by the bier as a guard of honor. A great crowd of people surrounded the church long before 10 o'clock. Captain Dan Silvius, Lieutenant McRoberts and four patrolmen stood at the gates and kept the people in order, seeing that they did not crowd in too rapidly.

CHOWDS VIEW THE BODY.

Estimates of the number of men and women who viewed the body during three hours vary from 6,000 to 10,000. The latter estimate would allow one a second and is perhaps too high. The throng was an immense one. Rich and poor alike pressed into the church and shed tears at the sight of the calm, dead face. The mourning multitude was a magnificent tribute to the life went in at the east door, passed along the east aisle by the altar, and emerged by the west door. In the line were many well known men of this city and prominent railway officials from other cities. They took their places with the day laborer and with the women who were faded shawls about their shoulders and carried little children in their arms.
At 1 o'clock the line was stopped, the

At 1 o'clock the line was stopped, the church doors were closed and the cover was replaced over the face. For one hour the church was quiet and cool. The windows were open and the summer breeze blew through the holy precincts. The church ushers allotted the several parts of the auditorium reserved for the various attendants. The front portion of the central block of seats was set apart for the members of the family and relatives. The front portion of the western block was allotted to railway officials. On the eastern side spaces were officials. On the eastern side spaces were reserved for the trustees and faculties of the Western University and the Homeopathic

Hospital.
At about 2 o'clock Mrs. Thaw and her large family arrived in carriages and were admitted by the side entrance on Cherry alley. By this entrance also were admitted the special visitors and the members of the church choir. The following railroad general officers were present:

church choir. The following railroad general officers were present:

President, George B. Roberts: First Vice President, Frank Thompson: Second Vice President, Frank Thompson: Second Vice President, J. N. Du Barry. Directors: H. H. Housten, N. Parker Shortledge and Amos R. Little: General Solicitor, John Scott: General Superintendent of Transportation, S. M. Prevost, and General Superintendent of Motive Power, Ely, of the Pennsylvania rhailroad Company: W. H. Barnes, Receiver of the Allegheny Valley Road; F. L. Neall, of the Inman Steamship Line; Stephen Little, General Auditor of the Pullman Palace Car Company; D. S. Gray, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Company; F. H. Kingsbury, General Eastern Superintendent Union Freight Line; E. A. Dawson, General Western Superintendent Union Line; W. W. Chandler, Agent Union Line at Chicago; W. E. Lawrence, Western Manager Inman Steamship Line; William Borner, Division Freight Agent Pennsylvania Company at Chicago; H. W. Brown, General Agent Union Line at Chicago; H. W. Brown, General Agent Union Line at Chicago; H. W. Brown, General Agent Union Line at Chicago; H. W. Brown, General Agent Union Line at Chicago; H. W. Brown, General Agent Union Line at Chicago; H. W. Brown, General Agent Union Line at Chicago; H. Hughart, Assistant to the President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad; J. H. Hughart, Assistant to the President of the Beach, Agent of the Union Line at New York, and S. H. Church, Superintendent of Transportation of the Panhandie Company.

NOTED MEN IN THE AUDIENCE.

The front doors were general at 2015.

NOTED MEN IN THE AUDIENCE. The front doors were opened at 2:15 o'clock, and within ten minutes the church o'clock, and within ten minutes the church was crowded so densely that it was impossible for others to get inside of the doors. Among those who sat in the audience were:

John W. Chalfant, William Spang, Dr. Passavant, Joseph Horne, Hon. John Dalzell, James B. Scott, George W. Hubley, T. B. Swearingen, R. S. P. McCall, Charles Arbuthnot, ex-Sheriff Gray, Jacob Reymer, Frank McCatcheon, John N. Neeb, Captain A. Wishart, and many other men prominent in business and official lives.

Many of the ministers of the two cities were present. In the great body of the au-

were present. In the great body of the au-dience many poorly dressed men and women were to be seen. The front portion was oc-capied by many gray heads. The regular church ushers seated the audience in an ex-

children uspers seated the audience in an ex-cellent manner.

At 2:30 o'clock the choir sang an anthem,
"Nearer, My God to Thee." Rev. Dr.
George T. Purves offered prayer and Rev.
Dr. E. P. Cowan read the xv. chapter of
L. Corinthiaus and the last chapter of the Revelation of St. John. Mrs. Jean Wallace-Webster sang, "I Know That My Redeemer

Rev. Dr. Purves then spoke briefly, say-

Rev. Dr. Purves then spoke briefly, saying in substance:

It is my part to utter the sentiments of this community. Mr. Thaw has been for many years identified with this city. He has seen it grow from a village to a metropolis, and has been personally interested in its changes. He has been known by all classes, knowing all classes, the friend of all, whose face was a familiar object in our streets. It is but scant justice that we should lay our tribute of affection and love upon his cuffin. We testify our gratitude to Ged for what, through this servant of His, He har sone for us. In him the community has seen an illustricus example of one who united success in life with spotless in-

tegrity. I do not mean to say that his success was due to his integrity. There were qualities of mind that made him what he was. He possessed a high sense of honor, a scrupulous fidelity to truth. His word was as good as his bendy

fidelity to truth. His word was as good as his bond.

At these words some person in the gallery rapped lightly on the floor with a cane, as if in applause. The speaker continued:

It is a valuable lesson from his life that success and integrity are compatible; that one may live wisely in this world and wisely for the world to come. He united with great wealth a wonderful generosity. It seems poor justice that, in this presence, mention should be made of his wide heart and his ever open hand. He has been known as a philanthropist. Behind his love of man was his deep love of God. His generosity proceeded from a sense of his responsibility. He felt that he was a steward of God. His charity was personal. He sought to know those to whom he gave charity. He saw everywhere opportunity for good, in religion, science, morals and education, for the church and for the world, at home and abroad, for those who were known and for the many who were unknown.

were unknown.

His was a character truly loveable. Throughout this land there are thousands who are thanking God for his character and influence. It is worth while to live if we can live thus. It is not worth while to live merely for this world's gains and applause, but by our lives to win the love of our fellow men makes life worth living.

Prof. Matthew Riddle, of the Western Theological Seminary, said that it was his privilege to speak of the personal, private character of Mr. Thaw. He said:

About 50 years ago a number of little boys were taken out of the infant class of the old Third church, and put into the class of which Mr. Thaw, then a young business man, had just become the teacher. I was one of those little boys. His place in my life and in the lives of many others, not because of what he did but because of what he did but because of what he was, can never be filled. There is money enough in the pockets of the Christian men of Pittsburg to do many times what he did, but to many of us there never can be another friend such as he was.

HE WAS A GREAT MAN. HE WAS A GREAT MAN.

Do not think that he awas a man who made his wealth easily, and gave it way to avoid perplexity. Intellectually William Thaw was one of the greatest men I ever knew, and I think I have met some of the great men of this world. His was a great mind. If he had died penniless, his death would have taken away my greatest intellectual stimulus. Had he turned his attention to other things, he would still have been recognized as great. His life is a testimony to the fact that it is not necessary that a man who accumulates wealth should forget to cultivate himself. With his keen intellectual perception, his excellent judgment, his rare facility and felicity in speech, he might have achieved great success in the scientific world, and even greater in the literary his rare facility and felicity in speech, he might have achieved great success in the scientific world, and even greater in the literary world. When free from cares it was a great pivilege to hear him talk. His letters are worthy of preservation as literary productions. His taste for scientific, historical and theological themes new was obliterated by cares of business. Once he said to me: They talk of men being owned by their millions, but mine have never owned me. At times he was as sentimental as a school girl. His heart remained to the last as tender and true as in childhood.

The first pastor of this church, in his old days, said, "No man's life can be a failure if he has had the privilege, as a pastor, of training the character of William Thaw." The first paster to whom Prof. Riddle referred was his own father.

Rev. Dr. Cowan delivered the last dis-course. He said:

course. He said:

We have suffered a common loss, and are made to bear, each with the other, a common burden. The life of this good man has touched and influenced each of our lives, and in touching our lives has drawn us toward him and bound us to him, so that when we see him fall away we find our hearts bleeding and torn, because these ties are sundered and these cords snapped. All the places wher's he has been seen these many years, home, the office and the church, shall see him no more. We feel surely that something has gone out of our lives, and that neither the family nor the church nor the community will ever be just the same. To dwell on his virtues is only to magnify our own loss.

dwell on his virtues is only to magnify our own loss.

I think I can say that, outside of his nearest relatives, there could be no more sincere mourner than the one who is speaking. He loved the church over which God has placed me as pastor. I found him to be almost an incomparable power for good. He was always in his place, if his health permitted and he was in the city. He was always more than ready to bear his share, I sometimes thought more than his share, of the burdens. He was always all that any pastor could wish a man to be.

Let us not lose sight of the valuable memories of his life. Let not our tears blind us to ories of his life. Let not our tears blind us to the infinite mercy of God. We shoul thank God for the very life of this man. The world has been made brighter by his smile. Misery and sorrow have been lessened by his minis-trations and benefactions. No human being knows to what extent-only God knows: but w

LESS SORROW IN THIS WORLD for his having lived. The world has been made better by his example. The only thing that we can feel sorry for is that his life is over. We should thank God that there was such a life. He has reared for himself a monument more enduring than brass. We should also be thank-

ful that he was permitted to live the allotted age of man.

His going to a foreign land was not the result of iliness. It was the carrying out of a long desire. The illness rather retarded his going. After he had gone he wrote back several times that he had not felt so well for years. The last four weeks of his earthly life were filled with interest, were free from pain and were one continued source of joy and pleasure.

If I were speculating on immortality, without the light of inspiration, I would say that if any man ever reached up and grasped immortality because it were possible. William Thaw reached it. With the word of God to guide us, we know that he has gone to his heavenly home.

In one of his last letters home he said that he had, on Sunday, attended the American Episcopal Church in Paris, and it being the day of communion, he said, "I remained for the communion, and experienced great profit to my soul." May this last message from our friend be to us a source of great good.

IN THE ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

IN THE ALLEGHENY CEMETERY. IN THE ALLEGHENY CEMETERY.

Rev. Dr. Cowan uttered a few words of prayer, the choir sang "Rock of Ages" and Rev. Dr. Purves pronounced the benediction. The audience was dismissed, while the members of the family and the pallbearers remained in their pews. After the house was emptied the coffin was borne to the hearse, and it took its way, followed by about a dozen carriages, to Allegheny Cemetery. There prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Purves, and the coffin was lowered into the grave.

Yesterday afternoon Joseph R. Hunter received the following letter from Francis

Murphy:

WABASH, IND., August 29.

My Dear Brother Hunter-I have just learned that our dear friend William Thaw has fallen asleep in the loving mercy of our Heavenly Father. He was the friend of the poor and needy. Indeed, we can truly say he was the friend of the friendless. He never turned any away; all he inquired about was their need. If they were naked he clothed them. If they were hungry he fed them. Even in prison he visited them. We shall miss him. When we desired to hold a series of gospel temperance meetings he was interested to make them successful. Most generous, loving kindness to us, and may the Father of Mercies and the God of all comfort abide with his dear wife and children in this unspeakable serrow. God be with you.

Yours in heart,

method is as faulty in giving a true answer to the question as such an easy method of doing a really difficult thing is likely to be. It is easily seen that if the regular and irregular workmen, the most skillful and the least skillful, are all classed together, the average daily and annual earnings will be much too low to represent fairly the earnings of the most skillful and industrious workmen, and too high to represent fairly the earnings of the least skillful and irregular workman. By using such a method, therefore, a wrong conception is given of the earnings of all classes.

The following tables include very carefully prepared returns from 71 bituminous collieries and 45 authracite ones. The reason for not giving the returns from a larger number of anthraoite collieries is the operators are fewer in number, and it was not thought need ul for those operating a large number of collieries to give returns of all of them, as the same remuneration was paid in all cases for similar work. The returns from both sections are quite enough, it is believed, to serve fairly the purpose of the investigation.

ANTHRACITE MINERS AHEAD.

AN OLD BURGLAR.

Thomas Watson Applies to the Charlty Department for a Pass.

Among the applicants for charity at the Department of Charities yesterday was a one legged man named Thomas Watson, who according to his own account is one of the most notorious burglars in this country. In 1878, during the soldiers encampment at Columbus, O., Watson and two others were arrested for attempting to rob a bank. Watson's companions managed to escape, and during the break for liberty Watson was shot in the leg and injured so that the leg had to be amputated at the knee. A few weeks ago Watson was released from the Ohio penitentiary, and landing in this city, was sent to jail tor drunzenness. He was released yesterday and applied to the Department of Public Charities for transportation to his home in Philadelphia. He was given a pass as far as Altoons, and left for that point yesterday afternoon. who according to his own account is one of

A PRETTY OARSGIRL and how she self attractive, while preserving her fair complexion for next winter's ballroome, Clara Belle's letter in to-morrow's DISPATOR.

LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

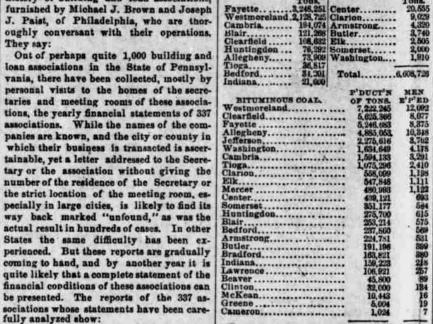
SATURDAY AUGUST

and the average number of days each miner worked was 246.17.

An explanation perhaps ought to be made concerning the variations in the earnings of the more skilled miners. The rates paid are essentially the same, all things considered, as every operator knows that he cannot long play the game successfully of trying to get the better of his competitors by fixing wages at a lower limit, nor is there much, if any, disposition to do this. The ancient plan of getting an advantage over competitors by obtaining it from the workingman in the way of reducing his wages, is not less wise than severe, and is growing in disfavor everywhere. The difference in easinings, therefore, is due to varying skill, strength and application, and also to differences in the coal, location, etc. These are very considerable, as all know who are acquainted with mines, and vary more or less in the same mine.

HARRISBURG, PA., August 30 .- In the forthcoming annual report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs on industrial statistics, which are in charge of Prof. Bolles, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, will be a full Following are the statistics of the coke and bitumizous coal production by tons, and the number of men employed:

Coke Production in 1888.



THE EUWERS AND YOURDS.

County Pioneers Hold a Regulon Well Known People Present-A Per manent Organization Formed.

The annual reunion of the Euwer and Yourd families and their descendants was held on Thursday at the residence of ex-Prothonotary Jacob H. Walters, in Springdale. The beautiful grounds surrounding the house were fitted up with flags, swings, benches, etc., while the reunion banquet was served under a pretty pavilion. About 200 persons participated in the festivities. These were the children of the original Euwer or Yourd ancestors who came to Western Pennsylvania with the Scotch-Irish settlers. Besides them there were present the grandchildren, great grandchildren and members of the connection by marriage. In ages the party varied from the snowy hair of 71 years to the laughing eyes of child-hood or the cooing of infancy. The day was pleasantly passed in games among the graver people and the recalling of "ye olden times" by the aged. Mr. and Mrs. Walters could not have been excelled in their royal entertainment. Its repetition by them annually for three or four years past is a matter of gratitude that every child as well as adult felt. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. and Mrs. Walters at a meeting of the guests held late in the atternoon.

At this meeting the younger element set on foot a movement to perpetuate the reunions and histories of these families. A permanent organization, was effected by the every 12 years in Pennsylvania alone \$384,889,784. The estimate of \$10,263,997 41 for
withdrawals and matured shares in one
year, or \$123,167,768 92 for 12 years, is
faulty for the reason that many associations
do not show matured shares in their cash
accounts. That is when, say, \$20,000 worth
of stock has matured that has been pledged
for loans, this stock cancels \$20,000 worth
of mortgages without appearing on the cash
account as \$20,000 paid for loans, and \$20,000
paid out for matured stock.

Estimate for 1,000 societies in the State:
Assets..........\$3,121,270 00 benches, etc., while the reunion banquet

Members. 218,000
Borrowers. 88,000
Borrowed shares. 374,000
To appreciate the enormity of the work accomplished by these building associations it must be remembered that the present assets, say \$84,000,000, are the accumulaions and histories of these families. A permanent organization, was effected by the election of the following officers: President, R. S. P. McCail, of Tarentum; Vice President, Jacob H. Walter, of Springdale; Secretary, Miss Nannie McLaine, Logan's Ferry: Treasurer, L. E. Stofiel, Pittsburg; Historian, Mart Kennedy, Tarentum; Executive Committee, Richard A. Kennedy, Esq., of the Allegheny County Bar; Mrs. Wm. H. Ellis, Springdale; Rev. J. C. Kistler, Buena Vista; John McLaine, Logan's Ferry; Mrs. Lilian Stofiel, Pittsburg. In choosing the officers and commitwill all be returned to the subscribers 12 years from now. Although the capital 12 years hence may be greater than at present, it will represent new members admitted between now and then, the old gradually dropping out. During the past 24 years it is very probable that the building societies of the United States have turned over to members in cash, for withdrawals, matured shares and cancelled mortgages, at least \$600.000.000.000. Logan's Ferry; Mrs. Lilian Stofiel, Pitts-burg. In choosing the officers and commit-tee it was the design to as nearly as possible select persons who live in the immediate neighborhood, so that they can be as-sembled easily when about to arrange for holding the annual reunions. The mem-bers of the connection who attend the re-unions live all over Allegheay, Westmore-land and Butler counties.

ONE GLUTTON KILLED.

He Ate Eighty-Four Fried Eggs and Made His Wife a Widow.

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics has taken great pains to secure the average earnings of coal miners in 1888. A blank was prepared, asking the operator of each colliery for the monthly earnings of the ten most skillful and industrious miners for the year 1888, employed in his colliery, and also the number of days they worked, and the same facts were sought in respect to the least skillful. Each operator was also asked to state the number of days that his colliery was in operation during the year. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) COLUMBIA, S. C., August 30 .- Gus Witherspoon, colored, a resident of York-ville, this State, whose capacity for dis-posing of eggs was well known in his neigh-borhood, on Wednesday wagered a dollar asked to state the number of days that his colliery was in operation during the year. The earnings of those who were sick, or who for other reasons worked irregularly, were not collected, as they obviously have no bearing on the question. The question is, what can a miner earn if well, and desirons of working whenever he can get employment? If that he could eat seven dozen eggs at one sitting. He stationed himself in a comfortable position at 10 o'clock A. M., and four hours later he arose and was the heavier by 84 fried eggs, which he had swallowed during that time. He was very well satisfied with his meal, but it was his last. The following evening Mrs. Witherspoon was a widow. The unfortunate negro died in great agony, and the Coroner's jury found he had come to his death by eating too many eggs.

> END OF THE INSTITUTE. The Teachers Wind Up by Mutual Comp

ings of those who are well and desirons of working whenever they have the opportunity. Nevertheless, in many cases, when trying to ascertain the annual and daily earnings of workingmen, the method has been pursued on other occasions to ascertain the whole number employed, regularly and irregularly, and also the aggregate amount paid to them, and then to divide the one product by the other. The result is regarded as the average annual earning per man. And then to ascertain their average daily earnings the aggregate amount paid is divided by the aggregate number of days worked. This casy method is as faulty in giving a true answer to the question as such an easy method of ments All Around. The County Teachers' Institute closed yesterday, with lectures by Dr. Z. X. Snyder and Prof. Winship. Superintendent Hamilton made a short congratulatory

speech.

A series of resolutions were passed thanking the instructors, indorsing Superintendent Hamilton and calling on teachers to post themselves in their profession.

The Permanent Certificate Committee will meet on the second, third and tourth Saturday of April in Superintendent Hamilton's office to examine applicants.

Over 7,800 People Coming to the Expen

Mr. W. L. Callin, of Wheeling, W. Va., has just compiled a list of over 7,000 names of the leading heads of families residing in over 350 small towns within 45 miles of Pitssburg; these names are all turnished on gummed paper and perforated ready to stick on envelopes. Business men who contemplate sending out circulars this fall should consult him.

And one that will prove wholesome and invigorating as well, is the famous "Pilsner" beer. This brand is made solely by Frauenheim & Vilsack, and is on draft at all first-class bars. Orders by mail or telephone receive prompt attention. Telephone 1186,

The Exposition will open next week and your friends and relations from all over the country will be in to see you. Don't bother with the baking at such a time; get Marvin's bread, crackers and cakes and be happy.

FEATHERS AND PURS. To Happy

ONE OPPOSING VOTE.

The Pennsy's Request for a Track to the Exposition Granted

BY BOTH BRANCHES OF COUNCILS.

A Number of Privileges Extended to Three Street Railways.

PREE RIDES FIXED FOR POLICEMEN

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company vill commence within 24 hours the laying of a track from their present freight line along Liberty street to Third street, and thence to Duquesne way, Councils having yesterday granted the necessary privilege. It was an easy struggle, but one determined opponent showing up in the person of Coun-cilman Monroe,

After considerable thumping for a quorum

Select Council convened, and in the absence of President H. P. Ford, by unanimous vote Collector of Internal Revenue S. D. Warmcastle was chosen to preside. The call for the meeting was read, and Mr. A. J. Keating offered the resolution for reading by Clerk Sheppard. It gave the Pennsylvania Company the unconditional privilege of constructing a single track switch from

Liberty street to the Exposition buildings. By unanimous consent the rules were sus-pended and the resolution was offered for action. Councilman Monroe responded to the call for remarks. He said he would like a very clear idea as to what rights of property-holders would be infringed upon by the construction of the switch. He said he was in the dark, and wanted to have the parties "managing" the resolution throw some light upon the subject, and that there was considerable Pennsylvania trackage around the city menacing people's safety. He also called for an expression of the feeling of the

the Exposition Society, and that it was the Exposition Society, and that it was all the same as day."

In spite of the chief's assurance, Ronald promoting its receipts from surrounding townspeople. He said that Third street was quite wide and that a single track not interfering with the exits or entrances to the buildings was highly desirable and objectionable to no one.

Continuing, Mr. Keating said: "I am only sorry that every railroad entering the city cannot obtain a similar access. To reach the Exposition buildings the Balti-more and Ohio Bailroad would have to traverse the whole length of Water street through a busy district. I do hope to see the day when the Pennsylvania and Balamore and Ohio Railroads will come to their senses and complete the Junction Railroad, thus allowing access to the Exposition buildings by all the railroads."

Mr. Monroe persisted that the matter should be in such shape that the track could be removed by the proper authorities. Mr. Keating said that the present action would doubtless be confirmed by the passage of an ordinance later on. Mr. Monroe clung to his idea, and drafted it into an amendment to the original resolution. While this was being done Councilman Cavanaugh, of the First ward, said the residents of his ward had no objections to the construction of the switch.

A DECISIVE DEFEAT.

Councilman Monroe's amendment was doubt, a division was called for. Its defeat was decisive. The original resolution was then placed on its final passage and chorus of "ayes" was diversified by a soporous "nay" from Councilman Monroe Clerk Sheppard carried the resolution over to Common Council chamber and read its title. After Clerk Booth had attuned his voice by reading a bushel of minor ordinances, the resolution was taken up and passed with a dissentient voice, that of Councilman George Schaefer, of the Fifteenth ward. The expected opposition to the resolution did not materialize at any stage of the proceedings.

The names of the Councilmen who signed

the call were Messra. Benz, Williams, Treusch, Anderson, Paul, Collins, Wilson, Haslett, Brophy, Doyle, Kcating and T. A. Gillespie.
In Common Councils a number of ordi-

The common councils a number of ordinances for paving, grading, and opening streets were passed.

The ordinance setting aside the ground around the Hiland reservoir as a park was read. Mr. Bigham moved to postpone action until it was shown where the money to

tion until it was shown where the money to pay for fixing the ground was to come from. His motion prevailed.

The supplementary ordinance granting the Pittsburg, Oakland and East Liberty Railroad the right to construct the Atwood. Bates, Ward, Frazier, Bequet streets loop was read. A novel provision in the ordinance is that policemen when on duty shall be carried free of charge. Mr. Waggoner wanted to speak on the ordinance, but failed to secure the attention of the chair. As a result when the roll was called he voted no. Mr. Maguire voted no, and the vote stood 22 ayes to 2 noes. This was not a legal majority, 24 votes being required, and the ordinance went over. STREET RAILWAYS FAVORED.

Other business was then taken up in Select Councils and a great many new ordinances were presented, their titles read and referred to the proper committees and departments. Among them was the ordinance granting the Union Line Street Railway Company the right to use certain streets of the city for a single or double track railway, with the privilege of using cables, electricity or other motive power, the route to begin at the intersection of Carson street and Brownsville avenue, to run to Washington avenue. Another was to grant to the Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company the right to lay a double track railway from the Union depot to the Eastern city line end of the Southside, over the route of the present Pittsburg and Birmingham Passenger Railway, with the privilege of using cables, electricity or other motive power, and providing Other business was then taken up in Se

tricity or other motive power, and providing that work on the new road must be begun that work on the new road must be begun within six months.

Also an ordinance granting the Hiland Park Street Railway Company the right to lay a single or Jouble track from a beginning at the corner of Frankstown avenue and Broad street, with the privilege of using cables, electricity or other motive power, work to be commenced within one year and finished within two years.

Mr. Keating moved to amend the Pittsburg, Oakland and East Liberty Railway Company ordinance to provide for the protection of other roads that might cross it. His amendment also applied to the carrying of policeman free, and stopping to leave them off and on.

Mr. Anderson wanted the firemen included, but the privilege was denied.

Get Rendy for School.

Now is the time to buy school supplies. They can be had at L. Breuninger & Co.'s 535 Smithfield st., Pittsburg, Pa., at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail. HIS BRINY NIBS, Old Neptune, Mon-calls on the apprentices of a United States steamship and welcomes them across the equator. To-morrow's DISPATCH tells all INOW FIRST PUBLISHED.]

THE CURSE & CARNE'S

A TALE OF ADVENTURE.

By G. A. Henty Author of "Under Drake's Flag," "With Clive in India," etc., etc.

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The Corporal had already spread the news among the men of Ronald's intended enterprise, and they gave him a hearty cheer as portage."

us, may be useful by and by; may want to send message."

"Perhaps it would be as well," Ronald agreed; "and the message is of no real importage." he rode off. Mr. Nolan had advised him to

he rode off. Mr. Nolan had advised him to keep the native who was going to fetch his horse back.

"You won't want to walk into King Williamstown in that guise," he said; "therefore you had best put your uniform into the valise, and tell the man to meet you at any point you like—I should say the nearer to the bush the better; for if you succeed in getting the young lady out of these rascals' clutches you may be pursued, and, if your horse is handy, you may succeed in getting her away, when you would otherwise be horse is handy, you may succeed in getting her away, when you would otherwise be soon overtaken.

Ronald thankfully accepted the offer, for he saw that it might indeed be of vital im-portance to him to have his horse ready at hand.

With a last wave of his hand he rode off. the chief and his six companions trotting alongside.

The sun had set an hour when they reached the spot at which the chief had directed his two followers to meet him. They had not yet arrived.

"Do you think that they will be sure to find the place?" Ronald asked the chief. Mr. A. F. Keating arose, and stated that "A Fingo never loses his way," the the resolution was offered at the instance of chief replied. "Find his way in the dark,

was fidgetty and anxious. He wrapped a blanket round him, and walked restlessiy up and down. It was nearly an hour before the chief, who, with his companions, had thrown himself down and lighted a pipe, which passed from hand to hand, said suddenly:

"One man come!"
Ronald listened intently, but could hear nothing. A moment later a dark figure

After three hours' fast traveling-

not so much chance of meeting soldiers.
You and I and four men will stay here;
three men go on to other ford, then if they
cross there, send one man to tell us; the
other two follow them, and see which way

"Do you know the Amatolus at all, "Not know him, incos; never been there;

"Not know him, incos; never been there; travel all about these parts in last war, but never go up to Amatolas."

"Then, of course, you do not know at all where Macomo's kraal is?"

"Not know him at all. We follow men, sure enough we get there."

The three men had not started above five minutes, when the chief said in a low tone:

"They are coming," and gave an order to one of his men, who at once set off at the top of his speed to overtake the others and bring them back.

It was nearly ten minutes before Ronald could hear the slightest sound, then he became conscious of a low murmuring of voices in the air, and a minute or two fater there was a splashing of water at the ford, five yards from the spot where they had lain down under a bush. One of the natives had, at Kreta's orders, taken the horse had, at Kreta's orders, taken the horse away, the chief telling him to go half a mile off, as were it to paw the ground suddenly, or make any noise, the attention of Kaffirs, if within hearing, would be instantly drawn



Kreta at once questioned him, and a long on took place between them "What is he saying, Chief? What is he saying?" Ronald broke in impatiently sev-eral times; but it was not until the man had inished that the chief translated.

"White girl alive, incos, the other two women alive, but not live long, torture them bad. Going to take the girl to Macomo."
"Thank God for that," Ronaid exclaimed, fervently, for he had all day been tormented with the fear that Mary Armstrong might have met with her fate directly she was carried say. ried away.

"When are they going to take her?"
"A lot of them go off to-night; go straight to Amatolas; take her with them."
"How many, Kreta; will there be any chance of attacking them on the way?"
The chief asked a question of his messen-

The chief asked a question of his messenger.

"Heaps of them," he said to Ronald, for the natives are incapable of counting beyond very low figures. "Too many; no chance to attack them; must follow behind. They show us the way."

"But how do we know whereabouts they will come out of the wood, Kreta? It's miles long; while we are watching at one place, they may be off in another."

"That's so, incos; no use to watch the wood. We must go on to the Great Fish river. Only two places where they can ford it. Double Dritt and Cornetjies Drift, one hour's walk apart. Put half one place, half the other; then when they pass, follow after and send messengers to fetch up others."

after and send messengers to fetch up others."

"That will do very well, Chief; that's a capital idea of yours. You are sure that there's no other way they can go?"

"Heaps of ways," the chief said, "but those shortest ways—sure to go short ways, so as to pass over ground quickly."

"What are they going back for?"

"No bullock in bush, incos, eaten up all the things round, want to go home to kraals; besides hear that many white soldiers come over sea to go to Amatolas to fight."

"How far is it to these fords?"

"Three hours' march. We just start now. Kaffirs set out soon. Get on horse again."

that in the dar't he should run a consider-ble risk of laming himself against stones or stumps, and in any case he would scratch himself very severely with the thorns. "Tell me, chief," he said, when they had started, "how did your messenger learn this, and what has become of your other

"Not know about other man," the chief said, "perhaps they caught him and killed him; perhaps he is hiding among them and dare not venture out. This man tell he go into forest and creep and crawl for a long time, then at last he saw some Kaffirs come along and so he followed them; so at last they came to the place in the bush where was a heap of their fellows. They were all gathered round something, and he heard women crying very loud. Presently some of the mea went away, and he could see what it was—two white women tied to trees. The Kaffirs had stripped them and cut their flesh in many places. They die very soon, perhaps to-night or to-morrow morning. Then he crawl up and lay in the bushes, very close, and listen to talk. He heard that to-night hesp party go away to Amatolas and take white woman as present for Macomo; and other Kaffirs come and lie down all about, and he did not dare move out till the light go away. Then he crawl through the bushes a good piece; then he got up and ran to bring the news."

"He has done very well," Ronald said; "tell him he shall be well rewarded. Now I think he might as well go to the camp and tell the officer there from me that two of the white women have been killed; but that the other hus been taken away, as I hoped she would be, and that I am going after her."

"Message no use," the chief said, after a moment's thought; "better take him with man?"
"Not know about other man," the chief

Dark as the night was, the figures of those crossing the water could be dimly made out, and Ronald judged that there must be fully 300 of them. After the first few had passed they came along in such a close body that he was unable to make out whether there was a female among them.

The numbers of the Kaffirs sufficed to show

The numbers of the Kaffirs sufficed to show him that there was no chance whatever of effecting a rescue of Mary Armstrong while surrounded by so large a body.

As soon as all had crossed, two of the Fingoes followed close upon their traces, five minutes afterward another started, and scarcely had he gone when the three men who had been sent to the other ford returned with the messenger who had recalled them. They left at short intervals after each other, and then Bonald mounted his horse, which had now been fetched up, and followed with Kreta.

"There is no fear of us missing them, "No fear of that, incos; that star over there

"No fear of that, incos; that star over there shines over the Amatolas, they go straight for it; besides, the two men behind them can hear them talking. If they turn off, one come back to tell us."

But they did not turn off, but kept on for hours in a straight, undeviating line, traveling at a fast walk. Ronald Mervyn kept wondering how Mary Armstrong was bearing up. She was a strong, active girl, accustomed to plenty of exercise, and at ordinary times could doubtless have walked a long distance; but the events of the day, the sudden attack upon the wagons, her capture by the Kaffirs, her uncertainty as to the fate of her father, the harrowing tortures of her companions, which she had probably been compelled to witness, and the hopelessness of her own fate, might well have broken her down. He was sure that the Kaffirs would compel her to walk as long as she could drag her limbs along, but as she was destined as a present to their chief, they might, when she could go no further, carry her.

He groaned at his helplessness to aid her, and had he not had a perfect faith in the cunning of his companions, and in their ability to follow her up wherever she was taken, he would have been inclined to take the mad step of charging right in among the Kaffirs, upon the one chance of snatch-

the mad step of charging right in among the Kaffirs, upon the one chance of snatch-ing her up and carrying her off from among them. Ronald Mervyn, of the Cape Rifles, was a very different man from Captain Mervyn, of the Borderers. The terrible event that had caused him to throw up his commission and leave the country had in other respects been of great advantage. He had for years been haunted by the fear of madness, and whenever he feit low and out of spirits this fear of insanity almost overpowered him. The trial had cured him of this; he had convinced himself that had he inherited the alightest taint of the curse of the Carnes, he would have gone mad while he was awaiting his trial; that he had kept his head perfect under such circumstances seemed to him an absolute proof that he was as sane as other men, and henceforth he banished the fear that so long haunted him. It was in truth that fear which had held him back so long from entering into a formal engagement with his cousin Margaret. He looked upon it as an absolutely settled thing that they would be married some day, but had almost unconsciously shrunk from making that day a definite one; and although for the moment he had burst into a fit of wild anger at being as he considered thrown aside, he had since acknowledged to himselt that Margaret's decision had been a wise one, and that it was better that they two should not have wed. Ronald Mervyn, of the Cape Rifles, was

s has done very well," Ronald said; have wed.

It has done very well, "Ronald said; him he shall be well rewarded. Now keep might as well go to the camp and the officer there from me that two of the women have been killed; but that her has been taken away, as I hoped ould be, and that I am going after all circumstances had often been the subject of remark among his comrades. As he not's thought, "better take him with that it was better that they two should not have wed.

He had always been blessed with good depression seized him; but since he had been at the Cape, and been on active duty, these fits of depression had entirely passed away, and his unvarying good temper under all circumstances had often been the subject of remark among his comrades. As he not subject of remark among his comrades.