PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, JUNE

## NO DANGER IN MEAT

Dr. Mundorff Claims That Even the Flesh of Diseased Animals is a Harmless Food

PROVIDED IT IS WELL COOKED.

Efforts of Inspectors to Prevent the Sale of Unhealthy Beeves Have Generally Been Futile.

PUMORS EATEN BY THE PEOPLE DAILY,

And, Contrary to Popular Belief, the Doctor Bays No Injury Results.

Dr. Edgar A. Mundorff, who enjoys a national reputation as a microscopist and pathologist, and whose discourses are watched by scientific men everywhere, yesterday made some rather startling statements, which are directly against popular belief and all precedents. In a long interview he says that people eat tumors daily in their food, and then counteracted the sensation given by this startling statement by saying that, though they eat tumors in ment, etc., disease germs are not conveyed that way, and that disease germs in food, with a few exceptions are harmless

He says that the efforts of meat inspectors and cattle inspectors are futile in preventing disease, as dressed food cannot convey disease germs, with a few exceptions, if it is

properly cooked.

The doctor lives among his microscopes and books in his study, and when making a microscopic analysis is utterly oblivious to all surroundings. It was in one of these moods that he was found last night. His microscopes were on the table, his tools for working spread about, and, together with the books and papers strewn around, the scene was an ideal one of a scientist in his

A STARTLING QUERY ANSWERED.

The doctor apparently took no notice of the fact that someone was present, until he suddenly turned round and startled the person from his reverie by saying: "Do you know we are eating tumors every day?" The question, of course, brought a negative answer and a query, and the doctor, continuing, said: "I say, are we eating tumors? In the meat that is supplied us at

our doors by daily venders, in the meat in local markets, in the meat sold everywhere, we find our answer to the question, 'Are we "What is a tumor? A tumor is simply a new growth added to the pre-existing tissues

of a living body, and which is governed by a law of development all its own. When we analyze healthy meat, we find cell built on cell, forming fiber until fiber joins fiber, all after the fashioning of nature in the building of this healthy structure. When we analyze a tumor we find cell added to cell, and all as in the fashion of healthy meat structure and in the order of nature. Hence, how could we possibly detect the taste of a tumor or recognize it by the odor, unless it has some distinct characteristic or other physical feature which would lead an expert to recognize it at a glance.

SOME ARGUMENTS PROPOUNDED. "The people are not experts, and yet it would appear at first glance that the people are healthy notwithstanding the fact that they are living on diseased meat. Take the steak that is supplied us, and we shall find occasionally that we are eating a por-tion, which excites no aversion, although it

"Cows are just as subject to tumor-more so, in fact, than man-because of the conditions against which they have to struggle in their lowly condition. Take their milk. A tubercle, and the milk that comes from a cow that has tubercles is tuberculous.

"Take our American swine, with 10 per

cent of their number infested with trichius spiralis. Take our pork afflicted with measles. Take afflicted with measles. Take swine with the sarcoma growths that invade the soft parts and destroy the bene, or take them with some other parasites that by direct transmission have b come deadly to man. We find that wherever a single specimen lodges it excites inflammation and changes the healthy condition of the surrounding tissue. We find fresh cell formations, and, in the words of our offhand definition, a tumor.

DISEASES OF SHEEP. Take the sheep, with its tendency to de-

velop local spots of inflammation, leading eventually to interferences with the well being of the animal until it sickens and, if not killed, dies. Take fish subject to the same mal-formations at certain points in their structure.

Take the oyster, forming the pearl within, the product of morbid action, and which is preceded by inflammation, making its life unnealthy. Take all these various forms of food supplied to man, and everywhere we find the law of malformation at work making the lives of these living creatures unhealthy. Now attempt to separate all really healthy meat from diseased, and, beyond a certain limit, it is absolutely im-

"The German Government laid an edict against American swine. They employed an army of microscopists, the most learned in the nation. All pork that entered the German market from American sources was submitted by the army of observers to a

"The Germans permitted the sale of their own swine and the result was they had diseased pork, small tumors formed in the pork formed by that dangerous worm, the trichina spiralis. And the German people, not being able to see the tumor or taste it nor discover it by visible signs, found themselves victims of an outbreak produced by this dangerous parasite.

THE GERMAN HOG EMBARGO "Then, the German Government, turning its attention aside from the supply of American pork, long under the ban of suspicion, made fresh investigations into the sources of infection in German swine. In a measure, the efforts of the inspection met with success. The suspected swine were barred out. Droves were sequestered

in less dangerous localities and the outbreak of trichiniasis for a time disappeared, but they had not, with all the skill of the scientists, blotted out the possible re-develop ment of tumors in German swine caused by "Take again the great western slaughter houses where cattle are driven in droves to the killing pens and quickly deprived o life and reduced to a form suitable for hu

man consumption. How many of them that are truly diseased are, as a matter of fact, separated from the doomed herd before being slaughtered. The cattle inspector, glaucing over a mob of cattle will select those with obvious and gross physical determities and those which appear to be suffering with some disease that cattle are subject to, and separate them.
"The great body of the cattle slaughtered

have not undergone the rigid inspection science demands in order that its requirements may be satisfied. Speaker John H. Hoffecher and Senator B. L. Lewis, the commissioners appointed by

NOT PROPERLY INSPECTED.

"They have not undergone a microscopic analysis of their tissues, have not had their microscopic tumors pointed out, and, as diseased meat, are thrown on the market for the people to decide by taste and color and smell and other physical characteristics whether the meat is healthy or not. "What is the outcome? That every mile circle.

man sets himself up as a judge of the proper food for his family, and guided by his experience, pur-chases the meat supplied his family, and is unaware that the tests of his own experience will not prevent him from supplying dis-

THE PASSION

in the Celebrated Tragedy.

Carpenters, Builders, Wood-Carvers and

Tailors Figure in the Cast.

A DEEPER RELIGIOUS PEELING NOTED

There are several advantages which await

the visitor to the Passion Play of 1890

which were not enjoyed ten years earlier,

says a writer in the London Illustrated

News. The first of these is, of course, the

extension of the railway to within a com-

paratively short drive from the village; the

second, of scarcely less importance, is that

the new road, which winds its way from

Oberau railway station to the Ettal Monas-

tery, is very much more beautiful and picturesque than the old one in use until quite

recently. It may also be added that the more gradual ascent precludes the necessity

for continually alighting, as formerly. To

the manifold beauties of this drive over the

Ettal justice has never been done, and it has

certainly been too much the custom to un-

derrate the attractiveness of Ober-Ammer-

gau itself, in consequence, no doubt, of the

Imagine, however, in a pleasant valley, surrounded with firelad mountains, a long

Christus (Joseph Mayer).

straggling village of Swiss chalets, strongly built and substantial looking. The houses indicate a prosperity far beyond the reach of the majority of Swiss peasants, the fact being that at the dissolution of the Ettal

lower in Germany than in England; but the

bad weather which frequently prevails.

will not prevent him from supplying diseased meat.

"I am not an alarmist, and I do not raise
an outery against the established order of
things. I say to the men, you are wiser than
I, and yet I cling to my belief that either
what I consider physiologically as unhealthy
meat cannot be considered as so injurious to
mankind, or I am forced to the conclusion,
judging from the meat we use, that as men
and women we are not healthy.

WISE PROVISIONS IN NATURE. "But we are healthy. It is a wise provision

in nature that enables us to swallow the rat-tiesnake's poison with impunity, and it is a wise provision in nature that that which as a tumor would destroy the life of the individual whose tissues it invades may become, under the proper process of cookery, a fairly healthy food, and the tests which we rely on, such as that of taste, color and others, are simply the instructive tendencies of our nature, which, without leading us

of our nature, which, without leading us necessarily to do right, still never lead us to do that which is wrong.

"From the nature of the things, when you consider the fact that millions of animals have been eaten without the possibility of rigid inspection of the tissues which would meet the requirements of healthy meat; and when we consider the further fact that unless it is in the case of a parasite's work in the tissue or a species of tumor that is readily recognized as capatumor that is readily recognized as capa-ble, through its cells, of spreading its kind, we must decide that tumors in meat, formed of living tissues and governed by the laws of organisation, if they were not a part of the living being, would be regarded as natural in their growth, healthy in their lives and proper matters for food.

THE CHEMISTRY OF LIVING. "The protoplasm that built the primitive cell from which we apring is the same that lies behind every cell, whether that cell forms healthy or unhealthy structure, and it is the protoplasm alone in our body which

"The protoplasm is changed in the process of cooking from its original elements and enters into the body as molecular matter to re-form tissue, and the re-formed tis-sues are protoplasms. Brown-Sequard, by injecting living protoplasms, tried to reach a short cut and at once have it form a part of the living tissue, which is impossible.
"Diseases spring from causes which have

to necessary organic relation to the tissues of living animals, as the microbe of con-sumption. The microbe develops a tumor, but the tumor, if subjected to cooking, is not the cause of consumption when eaten. The danger lies in the cause bahind it, and air in different ways still to be discovered. There is a vast field of study in the causes of diseases, and as the microscope unfolds its miracles just so much better will the medi-cal profession know the cause and be able to

ANOTHER PARIS ART SALE.

The American Dollar for Once Defeated by the French Franc. Paris, June 13 .- One and a half million francs were realized by the sale of 53 paintings in the Crabbe collection at Sedelmeyer's gallery to-day. The auction room of the spacious establishment in the Rue de la Rochefoucauld was packed to its fullest capacity. M. Chevallier, with his ivory hammer, presided over the destinies of the various lots. The Parisian amateurs were present almost to a man, and the English-speaking contingent was fairly strong, comprising Mr. Hutchinson, President of the Art Museum, Chicago; Mr. Barney, New York, and the president director of the Sydney Museum, with Mr. Montefore. Morris Lagrange of the Metropolitan Mr. K. Jessup, trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, was prevented from attending the sale and sent his agent, as also did Og-den Goelet, who is at much at home at an art sale as on the box seat of a four-in-hand. It is needless to say that the profes element mustered at its strongest, not only for most of the dealers in Paris, but repre-sentatives of all the big firms in London, Berlin and New York. Among the Americans were Messrs. S. P. Avery, Jr., R. Kuoedler, G. K. Armer, Hodges, of Reichart & Co., and Mr. Christ Delmonico's agent.

the book of Common Prayer of the Church

of England was the first business. Mr.

Perry objected to the word "absolution" in

any form because, he said, it smacked of

gestion to change "remission" to "forgive

taken up. The committee had left out the

Mr. Barnes moved that an asterisk h

placed where the omission occurred and that a foot note be added, stating that any con-

gregation that liked might employ the

phrase, There was some discussion and it was closed by Mr. Botterell asking, "Why

cended to heaven." The committee was sus-

There was some desire expressed to change the word "Catholic," and the litany was

then taken up, and at the passage concerning "deadly" sins the word "deadly" was

omitted at Dr. Perry's suggestion, as he

wanted everything suggestive of Romanism wiped out. "Perhaps you would add a prayer," suggested Dr. Bell, "to this effect,

From Pope and Popery, good Lord deliver us?" The prayer for "the nobility and

members of the council" was changed to

"ministers and members of the Privy Coun-

A BRIGHT OUTLOOK

For the Success of the International Sabbati

School Convention.

The Executive Committee of the Inter-

national Sabbath School Convention met

vesterday afternoon. Mr. Horne, from the

Finance Committee, reported subscrip-

tions amounting to \$2,592, and a guarantee

fund of \$305, and that at least \$1,000 more

rould be needed to defray expenses. Mr.

Hay, from the Entertainment Committee,

reported that the ladies for service in the

cafe were thoroughly organized. A number of requests were presented for reserved seats

in addition to those already set aside. The

requests were referred to the sub-committee.

The Chairmen of the several committee

on Thursday next a revised estimate of the

The Delaware Boundary Line.

the last Legislature to act with a commi-

sion from Pennsylvania, in re-establishing

the boundary line between the two States, met in the Governor's room at the Capitol

to-day for organization. The session was

spent in searching old Delaware records to

stablish the State's claim under the old 12

DOVER, June 13 .- Thomas F. Bayard, ex-

vere directed to report at a special meeting

The great thing for us is that He as-

should we bother about the phy

ess" was not accepted. The creed was then

words "He descended into hell." The Rev.

omanism, and it was eliminated.

Passion Play, the prices in Ober-Ammergau have reached the English level. I have spoken with most of the leading actors in the world-renowned tragedy. All of them inspire one with the persuasion that they are men of simple life and genuine The battle between the American dollar and the French franc was a feature of the piety of mind. Of the 15 leading me acters eight, including the Christus, are employed as carvers of ornamental wood, sale. Many Paris dealers had received orders from the United States. Sedelmeyer had no less than ten and the auctioneer had one as a builder, one as a house painter, one been cabled on the morning of the sale to a as a tailor and one as a baker. Perhaps the similar effect, yet the American dollar got most prosperous of all is Johann Diemer, a severely the worst of the struggle. Search one gem of the collection will, for the pres-

hotel proprietor, who, Sir Wilfrid Lawson will be glad to learn, takes the part of ent, at least, cross the Atlantic. Eight of the characters play the same part as they played in 1880, the most im-portant change being the substitution of OBJECT TO ANYTHING ROMANISH. Reformed Episcopalians Alter the Com Judas. The new Judas seems only too conscious of his deficiencies at the dress re-Prayer of the Church of England. MONTREAL, June 13-The Synod of the hearsal, which were remarked upon by some Reformed Episcopal Church of Canada has newspapers. But he pleaded to been in session all day, presided over by me the difficulty of following so admirable Bishop Fallows, of Chicago. Revision of an impersonator as Lechner, and the im-



mense difficulty of the part, to say pothing

of its thanklesaness. From which will

Petrus (Jacob Hett).

be seen that interesting German paradox, to which De Quincey has given cur-rency in England, that Judas in his betraval of Christ was instigated only by a noble impulse to hasten the Millennius Perhaps one of the most interesting of the actors with whom I have conver-Sebastian Lang, the personator of Nathaniel -a fine, sturdy, and indeed lovable man, with a face which a painter would select as type of manliness. He occupies the house his deceased uncle, the famous Pastor Daisenberger, to whom the dialogue of the present play owes so much. He showed me the room in which Daisenberger died. When asked whether the inrush of tourists would not vulgarize the play out of exist-ence, or reduce it to the level of an ordinary dramatic company, he expressed him-self as perfectly convinced to the contrary. Forty years have passed since the attention of the German since the attention of the German public was called to the Passion Play by Edward Devrient, the greatest of German actors, although it was ten years later that O'Shea and other newspaper correspondents gave it a vogue in England. During these 40 years there has been no tendency to depastor Daisenberger's agency the play has gained much in religious feeling and devotional tendency. It was true, he admitted, that there had been a great expendi-

ture upon theater and dresses, but only because they were needed, and it was as yet uncertain whether there would be an actual loss to the little village.

Altogether apart from the merits of the erformance, it is a pleasing spectacle to see this peasant community devoting its evenings to a high form of dramatic art. In November last the characters were selected

by a committee of 20 leading villagers. Thence until now there have been two re-hearsals every week of the different scenes. These are held in the houses of the various characters, and on Sunday afternoons there PLAY And the Pious Actors Who Take Part have been rehearsals of portions of the

play.
Independently of the play, I may add, a visit to Ober-Ammergau is a thing to be desired—at least, when the sun shines as brightly and the sky is as blue as it has PORTRAITS OF LEADING PLAYERS.



een during the past few days. High above us towers the Kopelberg, surmounted by a glittering cross. On every side nature is at her loveliest and best. As I write a herdsman is driving home the goats from the mountain, the goatbells tinkling the while. The villagers come to their doors, hold out their hands, generally with a piece of bread therein, and each goat leaves its fellows and turns to its owner, so that by the time the end of the village is reached the herdsman's duties are at an end.

GOOD WEATHER NEEDED.

The Only Thing Necessary to Make the West Penn Hospital Entertaloments a Success -Programme of the Day's Exercises-New Committee Members.

The West Penn Hospital entertainments f to-day bid fair to be the best of the kind ever given in this city. The programmes for the entire day have been completed in every detail, and the affair arranged so it will move like clockwork. In the afternoon a military drill and fete will be given in the old Exposition grounds, in Allegheny, where there is a senting capacity to accommodate 6,000 or 7,000 people. The exercises there will open with the firing of the battery. This will be followed by a brigade drill, which will be unique, interesting and entertaining. Then will come the sham battle, which will be opened by an attack on two companies of the Fourteenth Regiment, by mounted men from the battery, followed by the remainder of the being that at the dissolution of the Ettal monastery—it is now a brewery—the land was distributed among the neighboring villagers. This has been supplemented, in Ober-Ammergan, by industry in wood-carving and ornamental needle-work, with the result that an atmosphere of peace and contentment everywhere prevails. The broad fronts of many of the houses are decorated with pictures illustrative of scenes in Bible history, or of more secular conceptions. These pictures were the work of one Johann Zwink, who possessed considerable artistic skill, which, until his death a few years ago, was devoted to his native village. Every two regiments, who will unite in the battle. The gatling gun practice will be the next feature on the programme, and the fete will conclude with a dress parade and review by General Wiley. The programme will last about two hours. The prospects are for a big crowd in the afternoon. Special arrangements have been made to bring the country people in at a low excursion rate, allowing them to remain over Sunday, so that they can attend the concert in the

The Marine Band has been secured only on a special order from the Secretary of the Navy or the special benefit of the veterans in the West Penn Hospital.

It costs about \$1 per day to support a pa-tient in the institution, and, as the commitwas devoted to his native village. Every one of the 300 cottages has been painted and decorated within and without in honor of the influx of visitors of the present season; or, rather, it had better be said that the Pas-sion Play has been an excuse for a general and universal "turing cleaning." It ought no tee has secured donations of everything nec-essary to give these entertainments, every dollar paid for an admission to either the military fets or the concert will provide en-

universal "spring cleaving." It ought not to be thought that a very great deal of ex-tortion is prevalent in the village. This is not the case. Prices are usually much tertainment for just one old soldier for one day. The West Penn Hospital managers need \$10,000 to complete their improvements and this is considered an object sufficiently worst that can be said is that, owing to the worthy to appeal to all. The following names have been added t General Committee: Mrs. D. R. Galway

Mrs. Josie Murphy, Miss Gertrude Smith, Miss Fannie Smith, Miss Lydia McGregor, Miss Kate Carnahan, Mrs. Harry Vande grift, Virgina McCreery, Elizabeth Warner Rachael Jean Dunlevy, Adele McKelvy Harriet Stone, J. Edward Murphy, Will-iam Slack, William H. Hamilton, George Raiser, William McCompsey, J. Edward Boyle, E. M. Hukill, Jr., S. W. Hav, Garret Davis, Ross W. Drum, J. W. Thompson, Clarence Dickson, Harry Horner and John W. McCreery. There will be 40 ushers to seat the audience in Mechanical Hall to-night. They will be under the charge of W. C. Hamilton and William

The committees have their work all done and are now depending on "Old Sol" to step up and do his share by way of provid ng fine weather, as this is all that is needed to assure success.

General John A. Wiley, commander of the Second Brigade of the National Guard, arrived in the city last night to take command of the Guard at the West Penn Hos pital benefit this atternoon. After his arrival he issued an order directing the members of the Second Brigade Band to report at the Exposition Park at 2:30 this afternoon. This ensures the presence of this ex-cellent band during the military exhibition.

A. M. E. ZION CONFERENCE.

Opening of Its Sessions Yesterday in the John Wesley Church. The meeting of the Allegheny District Conference of the A. M. E. Zion Church began vesterday. About 65 ministers and lay delegates from Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania are present. Bishop Jones, of Washington, D. C., is present, so is Rev. Dr. J. E. Price, President of Salis-

Yesterday morning Presiding Elder Holliday presided at the session. Committees were appointed on the following subjects: Devotion, finance, Sunday schools, missions, rules, appeals, ways and means, edu-

bury College, North Carolina.

The foll wing officers were elected: Secretary, Rev. I. H. McMulligan; Assistant, Rev. W. H. Snowden; Reporter, Rev. G. W. Lewis. Dr. Price yesterday delivered an interesting address on church harmony, and in the evening he spoke on education in the South. He is the commissioner-in chief on the colored exhibit of the Souther Exposition, to be held in 1891. To-morrow evening Bishop Jones will preach the sem centennial sermon. The conference will be in session several days.

PETROLEUM IN PERU.

Englishmen Sald to be at the Bottom Oil Developments There.

If report speaks truly, petroleum promise to furnish a new and important industry to Peru. For many years it has been known to exist in large quantities in the district between Payta and Tumbes, says the London Oil Trade Review, but no attempt has yet been made to work it. It is reported, how-ever, that an English firm in the China trade has now taken the matter in hand, and has procured the concession of a tract of land in the heart of the petroleum field, with a view to boring for the precious fluid. a view to boring for the precious finid. We understand that the necessary machinery is now on its way to Lima, and the result of its operations will be watched with interest. It is calculated that petroleum can be produced in Peru at a cost that will admit of competition with the United States and Pursian not only to South American markets. Russia, not only to South American ms kets, but in those of China and Australia.

OUTLOOK FOR TRADE

Decidedly Flattering, as Reported by the Commercial Agencies.

Wool is Declining and Flannel Mills Will Reduce Production.

REDUCTION IN BUSINESS FAILURES.

General Summary of the Condition of Staples Throughout the Country.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.1 NEW YORK, June 13 .- Special telegrams to Bradstreet's show that on the whole the distribution of general merchandise is of very large proportions, notwithstanding reports of only moderate activity in leading lines for weeks past from Boston, Philadel-phia, Cincinnati, Kansas City and other cities. The special activity noted at present is in drygoods, cottons and boots and shoes, except at Kansas City, where agricultural implements and groceries are relatively

"There has been a slackening demand at San Francisco, but Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and Duluth report a good demand for seasonable staples. The great activity in general trade throughout the country more than counterbalances railway rate troubles in some sections, and, as a result, gross railway earnings for May increased 14.47 per cent over May last year, which month showed a gain of 6.6 per cent over May, 1888. Total earnings for May of 137 companies aggregated \$35,493,025, an increase over last May of \$4,488,897.

TAKES FIRST BANK.

The Southwestern group, as before, ranks first, with a gain of 22 per cent. For the five months the earnings of 134 roads aggregate \$160,953,798 on a mileage of 78,124 niles, a gain respectively of 12.7 and 2.9 per cent in these two items. Bank clearings at 51 cities for the six days ending June 12 are \$1,263,103,274, a gain over the like week last

Europe has sold stocks, and the professional element is slightly bearish on the slow progess of silver legislation and the unsettled

railroad troubles.

Drygoods jobbers report a larger business at Eastern markets, due to reassorting demand and clearing out sales preliminary to stock-taking. Agents report seasonable goods quiet, while fall dress goods are in fair demand. Prices are steady. Cotton goods are firm. Woolen goods for men's wear are slow of sale.

WHEAT TAKES A DROP. Wool is easier at Boston on light demand, increasing stocks and weak foreign advices, but are well held at Philadelphia. Raw cotton is 1-16c lower on liquidation of old crop contracts. The May report shows an increase in acreage of 2 per cent over last year. Provisions and cereals have nearly all declined within the week, the drop in wheat being about 2 cents, mainly on improved crop outlook and weaker cables. Hog products, too, are weak, lard being off 10 points. Live hogs and cattle are weaker at Western markets, and dairy products,

while firm, are selling at lower figures than Heavier sales of pig iron are reported East, West and South. A better feeling prevails in the South because of the rather unexpected influx of orders, and lowest quotations have been withdrawn, while a nominal advance of 50c per ton has been made on a few well-known brands. Anthracite coal, too, is firmer, and tends upward, while copper is higher, with an active de-mand. Foreign trade for April gained 9 per cent, as compared with April, 1889, free mports being larger by 22 per cent, owing to large receipts of coffee, chemicals, rubber and raw silk. Dutiable imports gained 2.5 per cent and exports 8.7 per cent, cotton shipments alone showing a heavy decline.

ONE PER CENT A MONTH. For the ten mouths the value of trade in the fiscal year shows a gain of 10 per cent, exports increasing 16.6 per cent and imports 4.5 per cent. Exports of wheat (and flour as wheat) both coasts, equal 1,362,080 bushels this week, against 1,308,557 bushels in the like week last year, and 2,324,610 bushels last week. The total exported July 1, 1889, to date, as specially telegraphed from leading ports to Bradstreet's each week, is 101,864,624 bushels, against 83,169,990 bushels in the like portion of 1888-89. Availacumulation east of the Rocky Mountsins, as reported to Bradstreet's, declined only 800 .-000 bushels last week, against an average weekly rate prior to May of nearly 50 per

cent larger.

Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 149 in the United States this week, against 175 last week and 195 this week last year. Canada had 18 this week, against 27 last week. The total number of failures i the United States from January 1 to date is 5,091, against 5,440 in a like portion o

HIGHLY ENCOURAGING. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Speculation has been neither large in volume nor enthusiastic in tone during the past week, but the legitimate of the country continues unprecedented in volume for the season, and highly encouraging in prospects. There has been quite a decline in exports from New York for two weeks past, the value having been 14 per cent below that of the same weeks last year, while in imports here a moderate increase continues, last week 5 per cent.

But the flow of currency to this cente supplies demands and makes the market easy. Interior cities report rather more demand for money, and at Bos-ton rates are rising, at Chicago and St. Louis steady, and at Philadelphia dull, not much commercial paper offering, but at most points the demand is fair, with a sufficient supply. Crop prospects begin to rule all markets at this season, and these are distinctly improving. Wheat has declined 13/c, oats 1c, and corn 3/c. Coffee is un-

THE TENDENCY LOWER. Hogs, lard and pork have scarcely changed in price, and the rise of 21/2 cents in oil is purely speculative. A better demand for refined sugar is alleged as reason for an advance of % cent in price, but other reports indicate that dealers are not buying freely at the high prices now asked. The general level of prices is but a shade higher than a week ago, and the general tendency seems at present to be toward a lower range of quotations for a time.

The capacity of iron furnaces in blast

June 1 was 180,795 tons, against 180,099 May 1, and 133,119 a year ago. The tone of the market is fairly confident. Eastern makers are said to have checked the incipient advance in prices in order not to establish a market for Southern and Western producers to unload on. The de-mand for various forms of manufactured iron and steel is still good and prices steady WOOL IS DULL.

The wool market has been dull. Phila-delphis and Chicago reports indicate that growers are holding for higher prices. But no improvement is seen in woolen goods, though dress goods are in fair request here and stocks of light weight cloths are small Flannel mills are generally cutting down

production.

Reports from other cities show a healthy of trade, with clear signs of improve-

ment where better crop prospects have immediate influence. Chicago grain receipts are heavy, and hides more largely, but wool receipts, fall 60 per cent below last year's; drygoods trade shows considerable excess over last year's, with good collections, but there is little present activity in clothing, though bright prospects for fall trade. St. Louis notes strong trade in nearly all lines, Pittsburg continued actively in iron and flint glass, and the Northwestern and Southern cities report better trade with brighter crop outlook.

The business failures occuring throughout BETTER DEMAND FOR PIG IRON.

. The business failures occuring throughouthe country during the last seven days num ber 212, as compared with 205 last week. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 250.

HELD FOR MURDER.

A Coroner's Jury Charges Mrs. Myers With the Killing of Charles Ransom-Important Evidence Submitted-The Ante-Mortem Statement of the Dead Man.

Mrs. Laura Myers was charged by Coroner's jury yesterday with being re-sponsible for the death of Charles Ranson, whom she shot at Douglass station on Tuesday night. Both parties are colored. The woman is now in jail awaiting trial for

At the inquest yesterday afternoon Drs.

McCann and Graham, of the West Penn Hospital staff, testified that death was caused by a bullet wound in the abdomen. Mrs. Elizabeth Cook testified that she Mrs. Elizabeth Cook testified that she lived at Douglass station. On June 10 Mrs. Myers paid her a visit, and said she would remain until 5 o'clock, when she would leave for Pittsburg. Charles Ransom was at the house, and all were having a good time. About 4 o'clock Mrs. Myers got ready to leave, but said she wished to speak to Ransom. The latter and Mrs. Myers went into the back yard, and in a few minutes the witness heard the report of a revolver. Soon after Mrs. Myers came running through the house, followed by Ransom. The former ran out and through the

som. The former ran out and through the house of Mr. Weggel. George Hayden testified to finding a revolver under a stone in Cook's yard. Samuel Cook testified that after he heard the shot Ransom ran into the house and said: "Catch her; don't let her shoot me

any more. She shot me."

John White was also a visitor at Cook's house. He said that when Ransom ran into the house he said: "My God, John, st. 263, 103, 274, a gain over the like week inst year of 11 per cent. New York City's clearings, which constitute 63.5 per cent of the grand total, exceed those for the like period last year by nearly 9 per cent.

period last year by nearly 9 per cent.

James Douglass testified to the arrest of Mrs. Myers. W. L. Douglass, a Justice of the Peace, testified to taking a statement from Ransom before the latter's death. The statement was taken June 10, at 7:30 o'clock. In it Ransom claimed to be 24 years old; that Laura Myers fired the shot, and that he had offered her no harm. Later in the even ing Ransom supplemented this statemen

by identifying Laura Myers, the arrested woman, as the person who shot him. The defendant would not go on the stand except to say that her right name was Flor-

AN INFANT GIANTESS.

The Remarkably Rapid Growth of a Texas Child. DOUGLASVILLE, TEX., June 13 .- Pine Level, a hamlet lying six or seven miles east

of this place, and just across the line dividing this State from Louisiana, boasts of a phenomenon in the shape of a girl not yet quite 10 years old who has already attained the height of 5 feet 10 inches. She is the daughter of James Rutherford, engineer at the lumber mill of Carter, Robinson & Co., and who is himself a giant in size, while his wife is 6½ feet in height.

The girl, who was, her parents say, an unusually small, sickly baby, began to grow

when she was about 6 years old, and in lou years has gained two feet and a half, an almost unprecedented growth. She is stout strength of a man, but her mind is feeble or else has been so outstripped by her bod; as to give it no chance to develon. The young giantess presents a most remarkable spectacle with her childish face and dress seated playing in the sand or amusing her

LIKE A CANNON SHOT.

The Explosion of an Electric Ball in an Indianapolis House.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13 .- Electricity in dulged in a peculiar freak last night at the home of John J. Henderson, Superintendent of the Adams Express Company. He was seated near Attorney General Michener, with Mrs. Michener and four of Henderson's children close at hand. The telephone was in the rear of both gentlemen. While seated in this position Mrs. Michener saw a ball of fire as large as a goose egg shoot out from the telephone, and it grazed Mr. Michener's ear and exploded in front of him with a noise like a cannon shot, which aroused people for several blocks distant. Sparks of fire flew in every direction, but beyond destroying the telephone connections, no other damage resulted.

None of the party were injured, but it was some time before they individually realized they were all right. At the same time lightning struck the residence of F. C. Fargo, Superintendent of the American Express Company, in the same neighborhood, and tore off the roof. While the storm was at its height last evening lightning struck : tree on a farm seven miles south of the city under which a man named Davis had she tered himself, and he was instantly killed. Every bone in his body was found broken.

CONVICT LABOR FIGURES.

The System in Vogue in New Jersey Found to be Usprofitable.

TRENTON, June 13 .- The report of the legislative committee to investigate the management of the State prison has just been made public. After exonerating the matron for refusing an Assemblyman permission to converse with Mrs. Robert Ray Hamilton, and upholding the course of the officials in stamping goods made in the prison, the report continues:

fact that the prison is not self-supporting, but that in the cost of maintenance there is annual deficit of from \$10,000 to \$20,000, to which must be added, about \$75,000 for salaries. The deficit your committee believes is largely to be attributed to the expenses necessarily resulting in a large measure from the increased number of prisoners and keepers and also to the maintenance of the present system of employment of prison

necessary an increased number of keepers, and the amount received from the labor of convicts is not so large as under the old sys tem. With reference to the general man-agement, conduct and discipline of the institution your committee is of the opinion that the same is to be commended."

ATLANTIC CITY, June 13 .- Lewis Collom, a resident of Norristown, desiring to rest on the beach, secured a large board which he drove into the sand. He then sat upon the ground and leaned his weight

upon the improvised chair back. The board slid and a rusty projecting nail ran deep iuto Collom's neck, inflicting a dangerous if not fatal wound. Lacest Lucest Lucest Black dress laces, nets flouncings, etc., etc., or every description at prices to suit all, from \$1 per yard up. TISSU HUGUS & HACKE.



One beautiful morning early last year, my | ter," he added, "the man isn't much better." He was left in possession, but I shall not soon forget the look she gave him. I could not have believed it possible that such beautiful eyes could flash forth so much hatred, scorn and baffled rage.

At the table in the innermost room, where friend Twinnie and I stepped into a Victoria on Promenade des Anglais at Nice and told the driver to take us to Villefranche. The sun was shining brightly in a cloudless sky, whose deep blue was reflected in the sea on only high came is supposed to be played, I tried to fathom the mysteries of Trente et Quarante, but all I could make out was that our right. Every here and there it was broken by white-crested waves, for the mistral was blowing, as we found to our cost one well-known M. P. seemed to win what-

whenever we got out of shelter; and al-

though the sunshine was deliciously warm

personal attendance on His Serene High-ness Prince Charles. Then we had a ramble

down his plaques with the most unvarying ill-luck. and pleasant, the water in shaded places on ill-luck.

Close by I saw one of those curious sequences which upset all systems. Black came out seven or eight times in succession, and a solitary napoleon, left apparently by some departed player, went on doubling itself till about £100 lay in a little heap unthe roadside was all frozen. But the air was most exhilarating, and by the time we got to Villeranche, we had decided to go on to I shall not weary you with descriptions of the land where the citron trees bloom, so fa-miliar to all in some way or other. Suffice it to say that a delightful run through gar-

ever cards turned up, while another tossed

claimed.
"A qui la masse?" called out the croupler, it to say that a delightful run through gardens and orange groves, past fields of aimond trees in full bloom and hillsides covered with olives, brought us to Monaco in good time for lunch. After a hearty meal at La Condamine we climbed the hillside to the old town, and inspected the palace, the arsenal and the standing army. The visible portion of the land forces consisted of two privates in quaint uniforms, but we were credibly informed that there were other two in barracks, besides six Generals absent in personal attendance on His Serene Highand everybody looked at everybody. The grand nation again rose to the occasion. Two Frenchmen were sitting together at a corner, playing in a kind of partnership. One had a pile of money in tront of him, and did all the staking, but both had books and pencils with which they were constantly making calculations and comparing results. At the croupier's call the one turned sharply to the other, said a few words and pointed with

his pencil to certain figures in his book. "Parbleu!" was the answer; "of what could I be thinking? And to say that I might have lost it all next turn. Pardoul mon ami, pardou! The fact is that I have too much played to-day; I grow muddled." And gathering up the mass of money, and their stock of trade of books and pencils, the two retired with a polite bow to the company.

But what was Twinnie doing all this

time? Gambling? Not he. I own to my shame that I tried to egg him on. I told him of the pleasurable flutter I was kept in for 20 minutes some years ago with four 5-franc pieces, even although it did end in

ness Prince Charles. Then we had a ramble through the queer streets, stopping from time to time at the points giving the finest views of the Riviera. The Mediterranean, dotted with sails, stretched away to the south; to our right was the lovely road we had just come, Beaulieu, Nice, and Autibes sparkling in the distance; behind us rose the majestic masses of the Maritime Alps with their snow-capped summits, and to the eastward Mentone, Ventimiglia, and Bordighera glowed with the setting sun. Well might Mignon exclaim, "Tis there that I would wish to live—to live, to love, to die."

Returning to La Condamine, we ascended the slope toward Monte Carlo, our surroundings becoming more and more beautiful at every step. We passed the pigeon-shooting range, a sorry sight from which we losing them.

"Why," I said, "you might as well go to
the opera and sleep through the performance as merely look on here. It is like
playing gooseberry to a pair of lovers and shooting range, a sorry sight from which we were glad to turn away and admire the fancying you are feeling the divine emotion! Not that I would encourage gambling-far beautiful palms, acacias, and eucalyptus | be it from me-but you simply set aside a



I WENT TO MY ROOM AND COUNTED THE SPOIL

trees, and, wandering among these and climbing terrace after terrace, we soon found purselves in front of the Casino. We entered the office of the Administration, and after handing in our cards and being careyour money. fully scrutinized by a great man with a ribon in his button hole, to satisfy himself that we were fit and proper persons to frequent these sacred precincts, we each received a card giving us the right of entrance to the and as persistently lost.

And now I must explain what a transver-Strangers' Club of Monaco for the rest of the day. It bore at the foot these words, "This card may be withdrawn," no doubt meaning that if the great man discovered that if we were not persons of unblemished character he might swoop down upon us with is guardians of the public morals, and drag us forth as unfit society for such a select cir-

saw many people who certainly did not seem to be any better than they ought to be, but appearances are deceptive. were not withdrawn, and both of us cherish them to this day as proofs that at least once in our lives our characters were above sus-So here we were in the very temple of Mammon — behind the veil, so to speak, and in full view of priests and worshipers, as one might call the crou-piers and gamblers. There they sat, round able after table-sat and stood, for there were two or three standing for every one who had a seat, so enger are they. Young girls with flushed faces, and old bags with bony, claw-like fingers, gloating over their piles; players who looked stoleally indifferent whether winning or losing, others whose aces betrayed every emotion. Some there were who never staked more than five-franc

cie. It is true that when we got inside we

pieces, while others would only condescend

to gold and notes, a few using nothing but

the beautiful big gold coins of 100 francs each, called "pisques."
We wandered through the gorgeous rooms, stopping at one table after another to watch the game, and many a queer sight we saw. While we were looking on at one of the roulette tables a smartly-dres young Frenchwoman stepped forward just as the ball began rolling. Suddenly she turned to a companion, and I heard her say, "Quick, Jeanne, lend me a louis—the 17 will come out." The louis was handed to her and placed on the seventeenth square just as the croupier called out, "Rien ne va plus," and in another moment he drawled out, "Dix-sept, Noir, Impaire et Manque." Out of the 37 spaces in the wheel, the little ivory ball had actually chosen No. 17 to drop into, and 700 francs were promptly handed to the little lady. At another table I watched a Frenchman put a 5-franc piece again and again on 25. I don't know how many times he had lost, but at last the ball stopped in his space, and Monsieur beamed with satisfaction as he gathered up 175 france, leaving his stake on the twenty-fifth square. An American girl sitting next him, and who generally laid five or six pieces on different squares without any ap-parent method, seemed to me to include the twenty-fifth in her next distribution of favors to fortune, and, strange to say, out came the 25 again. One hundred and seventy-five trancs were thrown to the

"To whom is the mass?" cried the "Isn't it yours?" said I to the fair Amer-

"Of course it's mine," and she put forth

Frenchman for the one piece, and a second 175 tranes followed for the other, but no one

her hand to the little pile.

But Mr. Frenchman was too many for her. "How stupid I am," he exclaimed,
"to forget my own system!"—and he grabbed
the money and swept it into his own heap,
explaining volubly that he always doubled his stake on the same number when he won.
In vain she protested, and when I tried to
say a good word for her, the croupler told
me that "she had for habit to claim the louis or two as the price of the entertainment. Although you may not get nuts for your money and fun for nothing, as at the country shows, you will at least get fun for

But it was of no use, play he would not, so I turned to follow the game of a handsome but sad-looking Englishwoman who persistently staked on the first transversal,

sal is. The board is divided into 37 squares, in 12 rows of 3 each, numbered from 1 to 36, with an extra space at the top for zero. Zero is the bank's advantage over all players, and if can bardly be called un-reasonable, being only one chance extra in 37, equivalent to a commission of about 21/4 per cent on the stakes. This does not seem to be exorbitant when one remembers that not only are those splendid rooms kept up out of it, with a large staff of croupiers and waiters but also that the concert hall and the lovely gardens are maintained, and excellent music provided both inside and outside, free of charge. Nevertheless, it is said that the bank can afford to pay £180,000 a year to His Screne Highness for its privileges; and a paragraph went the rounds of the papers recently to the effect that the ceeded \$150,000-from which some idea may

be formed of the enormous turn-over. But to return to the table. As already stated there are 12 rows of three squares each; these are called transversals, or transversals of three numbers, and two adjoining rows form a transversal of Our beautiful compatriot placed louis after louis on the first transversal, but every number on the board seemed to turn up ex-cept 1, 2 and 3, and at last she rose and left, sadder-looking than ever, and evident-

ly cleaned out. I glanced round for Twinnie, but he was nowhere to be seen. Going off in search, I soon saw him at another table, actually blushing in spite of his 40 odd summers, and looking furtively around in the way every one appears to do when he plays for the first time. I kept out of sight, and when the croupier said, "Messieurs, faites le jeu," was much amused to see him lay a 5-tranc piece on the red, with the air of a man at whom the whole world is gazing, "Le jeu est fait"—"Rien ne va plus," followed at brief intervals; then the ivory ball having settled in the space numbered 24 in the wheel, he called, "Vingt-quatre, Noir, Paire et Passel"—and poor Twinnie's piece was raked in. Again came the me "Gentlemen, make the game," but Twinnie stood firm, and the ball ceased rolling without any further stake from him.

you have been gambling," I said coming forward. "Oh, just 5 tranes to be able to say that I have tried my luck at Monte Carlo," he answered. "Win or lose, I made up my mind only to try once."

"Then," said I, "I must do something for the establishment. We can't use this gorgeous place a whole evening for 5 francs. So changing two Nanoleons for eight pieces, I began. To my astonishment they lasted for two hours, my little store rising as high as 300 francs, but finally dwindling away to nothing—an odd 5-franc piece I had on entering following the others. We had lost 50 francs between us, but I thought we had pretty good value for our money.

But alas! although my own conscience gave me no trouble, Twinnie never missed a

chance of teasing me on the subject. Next morning, when settling the bill of the Hotel des Anglais at Nice, I objected to certain unconscionable charges, whereupon Twinnie declared that because the man had got my 45 francs I was becoming stingy. We hired a carriage and drove by the Route de la Corniche to Mentone, passing through several curious, picturesque old villages, perched on the rocks, and surrounded by vineyards. At one of these, about half way, Twinnie wanted to know if he was to die