Brakemen Receive Serious Injuries.

About 2:30 o'clock yesterday afternoo

little boy was playing on Penn avenue and

attempted to run across the street directly

in front of the car. Gripman James Gard-

ner did not not see him until it was too pre-

vent the accident, but he stopped the car so suddenly that the pilot only passed overhim. The boy's face and skull was crushed frightfully and he died in a few minutes. The remains were taken to the home of his father, John Schnur, at 1629 Liberty street. The secident was an anxiety by and no blame

The accident was unavoidable and no blame

s attached to the gripman. The Coroner

years old. He is not expected to recover.

James Wallace, a brakeman on the Pan-handle Railroad, had his right arm crushed

be necessary to amputate the arm.

Jacob Levine, a brakeman, was struck by

R. R., yesterday afternoon, and received a scalp wound and had his foot crushed. He

Michael O'Donnell, an old man living on

to the ground, a distance of about ten feet, breaking his right arm at the elbow and dis-

THE AUSTRALIAN WADDY.

It Was the Most Universal Weapon of th

Aborigines-Cracked Skulls.

The weapons of the Australian aborigine

for offense, defense or the hunt consist

chiefly of the waddy, a club which is made

in various shapes and burled with their

greatest skill and effect. It is the

Australian's constant companion; with

surprised to hear that, contrary to what pre-

vails elsewhere, a thick skull is the highest

Bows and arrows are also in use, but most

elebrated of all the Australian weapons,

and one which is most ingenious, is the

A WIDOWER'S SILENT WATCHES.

Camille Quinet Sleeps in a Graveyard Be-

Camille Quinet, a Frenchman, with

placed her remains in the center of it and erected a handsome monument to her mem-

ory. April 20, 1890, the son, Gustave, died and his body was interred beside his moth-

Quinet boards at the Hotel Blanchon, a North Main street lodging house, and each night, usually a bout 11 o'clock, he boards a

Westport cable car and goes to take up his

A NEW ZEALAND WATERFALL,

Which is Said to be the Most Remarkable

A waterfall has recently been discovered

the world. It is exceedingly difficult of ac-

by a chain of snow-covered mountains, nu-

The next in point of height is the Orco

Fall of Monte Rosa, in Switzerland, which

sends its water, in two falls, from a height of

bout 2,400 feet. The newly discovered waterfall in New

Zealand comes third on the list, falling from a height of 1,904 feet. The waterfall

has three falls, and the mass of water

thrown is much greater than that of either

The fourth highest is in the Pyrenees, and

omes from an elevation of 1,400 feet. Of course every school boy and girl knows

that the greatest mass of water thrown by

any waterfall in the world is that of our

FUN ON THE EXCHANGE

Amuse Themselves in Dull Times.

The London Stock Exchange men have

always been given to practical joking, par-

ticularly when, to use their own term, there

is "no business doing." It is pretty well

known, says Cassell's Saturday Journal.

that the precincts of the "House" are jeal-

ously preserved from the intrusion of the

outside, and perhaps naturally eurious,

public, and whenever a stranger, eluding

the door porter's eye, has contrived to enter

the building unperceived, he has been

greeted with the mysterious cry of "Four-

teen hundred!" a signal for a good deal of hustling and chaff. The wisest plan is to

take it in good part, and make one's escape

as soon as possible; or, assuredly, the silk hat will lose its shape, and the coat praba-

bly its tails, before the wearer returns to the open air and to freedom.

The cry of "Fourteen hundred" is said to have had its origin in the fact that for a

long while the number of member never exceeded 1,399; and it was customary to hail

very new comer as the fourteen hundredth.

It has, in its primary sense, long since lost significance, for there are now nearly 3,000 members of the close corporation which has its hower to the close corporation.

Miss Jennie McDonald, 20 years old, of

its home in Capel Court.

How Speculators in London Manage

the California or Monte Rosa waterfall.

lown from a height of 2,550 feet.

in the World.

turns each morning about 7 o'clock.

viting couch.

Youth's Companion. ]

about 2,400 feet.

own Niagara Falls.

side His Wife's Grave.

Scottdale branch of the

train on the

locating his shoulder.

skull is thin.

famous boomerang.

Newcastle, Eng., Chronicle.]

# A MILLION IS LOST

By the Great Fire in the Western Union Building at New York.

BUSINESS IS PARALYZED

By the Stoppage of All Telegraphic Quotations of Market Reports.

LOSS TO BROKERS INCALCULABLE.

Number of the Operators Narrowly Escape Death in the Flames.

CROSSED WIRES CAUSED THE FIRE

The Western Union main offices at Nev York were completely gutted by fire at an early hour yesterday morning. The fire is supposed to have been caused by crossing of electric light wires. The loss to business throughout the country is inestimable. The Associated Press is among the heaviest

NEW YORK, July 18 .- Fire this morning in the Western Union building, in this city, destroyed property to the amount of \$1,200,000, and nearly gutted the entire building. The fire started about 7 o'clock, and was first observed by Operator Lewis. He had just finished sending a message, and looked up at the big clock for the time to mark it. It was just 7, and as he wrote the figure on the back of the message, there came to his nose the smell of rubber burning. There was no mistaking that peculiar odor, and as he looked up, never dreaming what was to follow, he saw a thin, and almost transparent film of smoke come bursting and curling from the network of wires which is known as the distributing ring. It was so slight and so vapory as to cause little or no slarm at first. Before the place was reached, more smoke came up. There was no mistaking it this time. It meant fire.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE OF OPERATORS. As soon as the alarm had been given the operators unrolled the big hose wheel always ready for an emergency of this kind. The only effect the water seemed to have was to make the fire shoot up higher, and it was noticed that the smoke came rolling out of the big hole in greater volumes than be

The operators worked the hose until the

make became so thick that they could not see where the fire was.

The fire had crawled along the floor to the north window, and it bounded out into the air as if it was glad to be free from the smell of smoke which it seemed trying to the had off the form that the smell of smoke which it seemed trying to shake off. As fast as the elevator cars could take them, the men crowded in.
When the last few men crowded into the last elevator car, they were just a little bit frightened. As they passed the floor below a hot wave rolled over them, which made their throats dry and parched, and as the car proceeded down firebrands fell upon them and burned their clothing. When the car reached the bottom they were all glad enough to get out, for with the heat and the water, which the firemen had begun to pour into the building, and the thought that they were pretty near the door which leads to eternity, they were in a bad way.

FLAMES SPREAD RAPIDLY.

The fire quickly spread beyond control, and the entire sixth, fifth, fourth and third floors of the immense building were soon completely gutted, and telegraphic communication with points outside of the city was temporarily suspended. The offices of the Associated Press Executive Committee of the Western Union Telegraph Company and offices of several brokers were destroyed, The offices of the Associated Press suf-

fered rather more than any of the others in the great building. The floors were flooded with water to the depth of a foot or more and the destruction which was so wel started by the fire was absolutely completed by the water. When the day force arrived, shortly before 8 o'clock, it was but then evident that the usefulness of the great building was at an end for the present. The ruin of the operating room rendered every Western Union wire on Manhattan Island useless, so the Associated Press opened headquarters in Jersey

The firemen were promptly on hand and took possession of the building. All above the sixth floor is destroyed, carpets, papers, etc., on the fifth and other floors be soaked with water. The battery and storage rooms occupied the sixth floor. The ope ating room and the gallery devoted to the work of the Gold and Steek Company, occupied the entire seventh floor, and the Associated Press and a part of the bookkeeping the entire eighth floor. On the ninth floor were the Western Union files. The loss of the telegraph company is very large, and it will require a long time to replace the material. The large switch board in the operating room alone cost a quarter of a

ESCAPE WAS CUT OFF.

Just about this time it flashed upon the minds of the frightened persons who had escaped that there were seven others on the restaurant floor who had not been warned of their danger. 'All exit had by this time been cut off whereby these person could escape, and they were not aware of their peril until the smoke rushed up the stairway leading from the operating room

There were four men and three women or this floor, and seeing escape cut off from every quarter, there was an awful panic. The young women were waiters in the restaurant and the men were cooks and choremen. The women rushed around the restaurant, screaming and wringing their hands. One of the men, finding there was no possible means of escape downward, rushed for the scuttlehole in the roof. The trap door was pushed off and the prisoners climbed to the roof. Flames were shooting out of the front windows, volumes of smoke puffed beavenward. From under the eaves of the great building flames were shooting, and the structure seemed to be crowned with

APPRALING FOR HELP.

When the great crowd on the streets saw the men and women rush out on the roof s ery of horror went up, for it did not seem possible that they could be rescued. The women on the roof screamed and wrung their hands, and the men yelled: "For God's sake do something to save us."

The first engine had arrived before the terrifying scene was presented on the roof, and a volume of water was pouring into the burning building. The second alarm third. In a few minutes there were engines and hook and ladder mpanies and a water tester on the ground. Water poured in through the flaming windows and beat down upon the roof, but the flames were stubborn, in spite of the tons of water poured upon them.

The water poured from the roof to the

sidewalks like a cataract, and the spray was and hundreds of feet in every direction, but still the human beings were help-less on the roof. They could be seen like specters enveloped in smoke All of the houses surrounding the building were rouch lower than the reof of the Western Union, and for those on top of it death seemed to be certain. Two lines of hose were run up through the building in Dey street, and two heavy were played on the rear of the

building, from which flames and smoke were pouring as furiously as from the front, and yet no effort had been made to save the terrified men and women on the roof, and it now looked as if the seven were doomed.

HOW THEY WERE RESCUED. Finally a long ladder was rushed upon the roof of No. 8 Dey street and placed against the roof of the burning building. It did not reach within 50 feet of the Western Union room. Undaunted, however, two firemen scaled the ladder and three a rope to the roof. It was caught and third was repet to the roof. tied by one of the brave girls, who seemed

never to lose her nerve.

The firemen pulled themselves up hand over hand until they reached the top of the burning building, and, amid cheers from the thousands below, they let the seven down to places of salety, which they accom-plished just in time, for flames immediately burst up through the cornice and soon enreloped the roof

The tower of the building was caught up by the flames. The tons upon tons of water, however, soon began to have a tell-ing effect. It was a beautiful and at the same time a terrifying sight the same time a terrifying sight to see the fire shoot out from the windows fully 50 feet around the entire building, and be blown back like great fiery tongues to lick the roof of the building. Finally the flames died away altogether and left smoky and charred bisks where the window frames had been bricks where the window frames had been. The entire upper part of the building was gutted and every instrument and wire

LOSS WILL BE HEAVY.

The Associated Press loses instruments, typewriters, furniture and all of its books, papers and records, dating from 1845, and a valuable reference library. This loss is ir-reparable. All of the material for a history of the growth of the press in America, conof the growth of the press in America, contained in letter books and files, is destroyed and can never be replaced. The money value is estimated at \$15,000. There is no insurance. William Henry Smith is personally a heavy loser by the destruction of rare books and papers, many of which cannot be duplicated. Among these were hundreds of rare pamphlets collected by Stevens in Europe, which Mr. Smith supposed were secure in this "fire-proof" building.

An extensive correspondence of great value was also consumed. The telegraph company has divided its operating force among sub-offices at Twenty-third street, New York; Jersey City, Brooklyn and Weehawken, from which business will be done temporarily. Meanwhile, quarters are being prepared at the old Baltimore and Ohio office, at 415 Broadway.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

How the fire originated no one seems know positively, but it is surmised that two of the company's electric light wires became crossed and set the flooring on fire. Had the fire broken out an hour later the loss of life might have been enormous. Fully 700 oors. No exact figure can vet be given in regard to the loss, but it will be heavy.

The building of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been for many years one of the great and imposing landmarks of lower Broadway. It fronts on Broadway, facing east, and occupied half a block on Dey street. On the ground floor are the receiving offices of the company, together with the offices of the American District Messenger Company, with entrances on Broadway and Dey streets. The building runs up eight lofty stories, which are surmounted by a cupola. Running up from the cupola is a shaft on which hangs the time ball, which drops at the hour of noon and tells the standard time.

The building is filled with offices on the five lower floors, which are occupied by some of the greatest railroad magnates in the world. The vast system of the Pacific railroads is operated through instructions given from the Western Union building. and there are the private offices of Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Dr. Norvin Green and others who are famous throughout the length and breadth of the land.

DEMORALIZED BUSINESS GENERALLY. By the fire, the Commercial Exchanges were completely cut off from all their telegraphic connections. The Cot-ton, Coffee and Produce Exchanges sepend on the Western Union Con pany to distribute their quotations over tickers. All the transmitting machines by which the tickers were worked were destroyed. This caused a complete susper sion of the ticker service and brought business almost to a standstill in the Cotton. Coffee, and Produce exchanges. In adto this all the outside which are reached exclusively by dition New York, wires were cut off, and the pub-lic grain and cotton cables were also lost through the cutting off of the wires. suspension of the telegraph facilities had a worse effect than the blizzard of 1888. Tickers will not be in running order again for some weeks, and the brokers are anxious to know how they will obtain their quotations. In the change the absence of reports from the South was severely felt, and the business was less than half its usual volume. The grain dealers made strenuous efforts to keep posted by private messages over the Postal wires, and to gather quotations by messenger, but the results were meager, and the loss in commissions was so large that they feared even to estimate it.

#### ARISTOCRATIC DOGS.

How Greyhounds Were Honored by Charlemagne-Canines of Russia.

Frank Leslie's Monthly.] The great Emperor Charlemagne had a peculiar way of distinguishing his canine favorites, and the privilege he conferred on one strain of the greyhound tribe was that they might appear before him with their masters, and as a mark of this high honor these "lords of dogges" had their right paws closely shaven.

It is also recorded that one of the Kings

of India presented some dogs resembling the greyhound to Alexander the Great, and it is probable that the Barzois of Russia are the descendants of these. In that country, where the distinction between the aristocracy and the peasantry is so marked, there is a corresponding difference in their "best friends." The common Aftcharka has to tend the flocks, and keep the country clear of wolves, which sometimes is quite a formidable task, making it necessary in of these dogs especially for that purpose; hence they are really the Russian wolf-hound, and in fact the Aftcharka is the rough and ready, general utility, peasant's dog, while the Barzoi is the aristocrat, kept at the palaces and residences of Emperor and noblemen, and at the headquarters of some of the regiments. They are used for the coursing of ground game.

### MAIMING THE HANDS

So as to be Able to Reach Over a Few More

Keys of the Pinne, "I am rather surprised to hear." Mrs. Rosalie Hausmann, in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, "that the idea of maining the hands to increase what is called by pianists the 'stretch' is gaining popularity in the East. There is nothing really new in the plan, which consists in severing the tendons of the 'ring finger. When this is first done the stretch is increased about two notes, and the lifting power of the finger is

much increased. "When I was at school several ambition girls submitted to the operation, which appears to be quite painless. For a time they played better, or at least with more effect, but before many months had passed the muscles contracted the stretch was less than before the operation and the hand seemed to have lost much of its power. I am a firm believer in letting nature alone and don't think this fad will take out West,"

"It is very sad," she mused, "but Charley hasn't got a bit of romance. Last night and to him, 'my king,' and he turned sud-denly, and growled out, 'Mike who?'

WATCHING THE FRENCH. BRITISH FLEET GATHERING IN NEW-FOUNDLAND WATERS.

England Decides Upon a Formal Demonstration-Formidable Gunboats on the Atlantic and More on the Way to Mi-

quelon Island. HALIFAX, N. S., July 18 .- Private disatches received confirm the report that a Newfoundland cruiser had fired on a French vessel the early part of the week. This news had the effect of hurrying the departure of the man-of-war Cornus, and it is clear that England intends to display her powers to the French fleet that has been terrorizing British subjects.

For the past few days it has been noticed that the naval and military authorities had grown a little more communicative, and it comes from a reliable course, and the rumor is not denied by the authorities, that Eu-gland has decided on making a naval demonstration on the Newfoundland French shore, and most likely will go a step further by making one in the French waters of the Miquelon Island, under the very nose of the French naval authorities of the North At-

For this purpose a formidable British fleet is now gathering in the vicinity of Newfoundland, while more vessels are on Newfoundland, while more vessels are on the way there from both sides of the Atlantic. The fleet already gathered composed as follows: The Bellerephon, 18 guns, carrying the flag of the admiral of the North Atlantic squadron; H. M. S. Emerald, Sir Alexander Walker, 10 guns; H. H. S. Forward, 8 guns; H. M. S. Pelican, 10 guns; H. M. S. Partridge, 6 guns, and H. M. S. Cornus, 10 guns, to be joined probably to-morrow by H. M. S. Thrush, commanded by H. R. H. Prince George of Wales, and two torpedo boats George of Wales, and two torpedo boats direct from London, England.

direct from London, England.

This strong gathering of war ships was to have been reinforced still further by H. M.

8. Pylades, one of the most powerful meno'-war on this station, which had been ordered from the West Indian Islands to renderwar with the real of the first the state of t rendezvous with the rest of the fleet of demonstration at St. John's.

#### THE MAYOR'S SIDE OF IT.

The Texas Town Official's Story of a Celebrated Divorce. NEW ORLEANS, July 18 .- Mrs. W. S

Pendleton, the bride of the Mayor of Fort Worth, left for that city to-day. The Mayor accompanied her to the depot, and then returned to her hotel. Pendleton, when asked why he had not carried out his intention, as expressed yesterday, of starting for Fort Worth this morning, eplied: "I received a telegram yesterday advising me not to come until matters have quieted down a little. My wife went to Fort Worth this morning." Mr. Pendleton was again asked for a statement concerning the episode in which his name figures so prominently, and after considerable persua-sion and argument he consented to make

sion and argument he consented to make the following statement:

Mrs. Pondleton did not know that the divorce had been obtained. I had gone away from Fort Worth intending to remain. After I had been away for several months, having received continuous news of the illness of our little child and that her mother was almost broken down in caring for it, out of sympathy, I concluded to return home to see what could be done. The child was very low, and it was supposed that it could live only a short time, so to avoid notoriety, I concluded to remain at home and help take care of the child. Contrary to all expectations, the child lingered and suffered for several months, keeping me in constant suspense. In the meantime we frequently talked over a separation, and when she left for Tennessee it was distinctly understood that we were finally separated. I agreed to furnish her means of support for herself and children.

"Of course I did not intend to offend the public by a public marriage with Miss Cullen so

"Of course I did not intend to offend the public by a public marriage with Miss Cullenso soon after our apparent separation. I intended the marriage should be kept secret from all but the young lady and her family until the public should have become fully aware of both separation and divorce. I never learned till my arrival in New Orleans that the fact of the divorce was questioned.

## A WOMAN AS A STOWAWAY.

She Has a Sop in Philadelphia and Does Not Want to Go Back.

NEW YORK, July 18 .- Mrs. Jane Jones, about 50 years old, is detained at the Barge Office as the first female "stowaway" that ever arrived in this country from Europe. Mrs Jones lives at No. 16 Thomas street. Queenstown, and came over on the White Star steamship Teutonic, which arrived yesterday. She paid no passage and "didn"t have a copper, sir; not even a ha'penny. Sure, I din't mean to come," she said with a rich brogue, "but now that I'm here I don't want to go back. If some kind lady would only hire me to mind her children I would like it, and maybe I could earn enough money to bring over my daughter Josie and my husband."

Her daughter Sallie is chambermaid at the New York Hotel, and a son Dick when last heard from was employed by a gentle-man in Philadelphia. It is supposed her desire to see Sallie and Dick brought Mrs. Jones to this country. This is the way the mother explains her coming to America: "I was worried most to death about Sallie and I wanted to come and see her, but I couldn't because we were very poor, and last Thursday I went down to see the ship, sir, with some of my acquaintances, and while we were looking around the big vessel I got separated from them. I didn't know they had left the ship, and before I know it the ship had started and I was carried

away."
Colonel Weber is somewhat undecided what to do, but will probably send her back next Wednesday on the Teutonic, unless some kind benefactor exerts himself in her behalf.

#### A DUEL IS EXPECTED

As a Result of the Political Fight in South

Carolina. COLUMBIA, S. C., July 18.-The bitterness between the two factions in this State is growing daily more intense. At the campaign meeting, in Darlington yesterday, an incident occurred which, it is generally believed, will result in a personal encounter between Captain Tillman and W. A. Ancrum. some districts for the breeding and rearing of Kershaw. Ancrum was a soldier in the of these dogs especially for that purpose: war, is an ex-member of the Legislature, war, is an ex-member of the Legislature, and is now on the Board of Agriculture. He affiliated with the farmers' movement, but withdrew therefrom two years ago, re-pudiating Tellman's methods. Two days ago Ancrum published a letter bristling ago Ancrum published a letter bristing with charges against Tillman. Yesterday General Early, candidate on the "straight" ticket against Tillman, read Ancrum's letter, and demanded of Captain Tillman what reply he had to make. Tillman de-clared the letter "a falsehood from beginning to end. It is a lie out of the whole cloth." At this point E. G. Graydon, a friend of Ancrum, informed Tillman that he would consider it his duty to inform Ancrum of Tillman's denial and his language. Till-

man reiterated that it was a lie.

Realizing the gravity or the situation and recognizing the fact that white supremacy is imperiled by the split in the Democratic party, the Executive Committee of the recent anti-Tillman Democratic State Con vention this evening issued an address to the people calling on all Democrats to

unite against Tillman.

Half Stones of Gigantic Size. PRINCETON, N. J., July 18 .- A terrific wind and rain storm with vivid lightning and hail stones as large as hickory nuts, accomplished consideral damage to trees, roofs, barns, telegraph and telephone wires. The farmers in the rural districts will suffer

greatly in the loss of hay, grain, fences and buildings. Killed on Her Father's Farm. INTECIAL TRLEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WHEELING, July 18 .- Miss Alice Wood lawn, of Tyler county, aged 17, was killed by lightning while crossing a field on her father's farm to-day,

## DISCUSSING

Prot. Starr's Second Subject Upon Religious Dress, and

CHARMS THE CHAUTAUQUANS By His Scholarly Manner of Handling

This Interesting Question.

STUDIES IN ANCIENT HISTORY. The Day's Musical Programme Attracts the Atten

The principal lecture of the day at Chautauqua Lake was that of Prof. Frederick Starr, on "Religious Dress." Mr. Robert F. Harper also spoke on "The History of Excavation in Assyria and Babylon." Prof. Sherwood's musical programme was one of unusual excellence. The attendance

tion of Music Lovers.

is very large at the meetings. PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. CHAUTAUQUA LAKE, July 18 .- Qvercoats and heavy wraps have been in demand to-day, especially on board the steamers, for stiff breeze has been blowing. This evening it was very chilly, and the great fireplaces in the hotels, threw out a welcome light and warmth.

Prof. Frederick Starr's lectures are becoming very popular and each effort of the genial, scholarly register is received with a larger audience. To-day, at 2 o'clock, he spoke upon "Ornamental and Religious Dress." There is a fondness for dress among all savages, barbarous tribes. All glittering articles given by the traders are especially fascinating to them. These South Sea Islanders would sell a whole island for a few dyed feathers. They would starve in order that they might secure ornaments. The most ancient ornaments come from France. Teeth of the Great Cave bear were used in the form of necklaces and girdles, teeth of other animals were often used, and this fact well proves man's progress at that early day.

ORNAMENTS OF THE SAVAGE. Some, in times of war, we find decorating their bodies with trophies of their bravery. Wild races still use beads, sheets, feathers and metals for ornaments. The Samoins greatly prize a necklace of white whales' teeth. Any people accustomed to using certain materials, when an innovation comes, resume it in a new kind, as sly savage chiefs have been known to wear arm bands of brass, which become so hot in the summer's sun that a servant is obliged to follow with cold water to cool them off. In Nubia the people water to cool them on. In Nation the people wear all of their valuables to preserve them from confiscation. Passages from the Bible indicate that God's disciples used a large amount of adornments. Despite all, the Jews were something of a barbarous people. A desire for orgament drew out the working A desire for ornament drew out the working in metals; first of copper and silver; smelting came later, and bronze preceded iron. Among the early tribes of Africans the art of smelting was far ahead of that of the barbarous tribes of to-day. Ornaments decline with the growth of civilization. As

of social position appears. THE DECORATIONS OF THE PRIESTS. The list of religious ornaments is a very large one. Priestly ornaments began in Africa, and of course the priest is supreme in those savage tribes and wears all the or-naments obtainable to impress the people with his greatness and power to terrify them if possible. The Kaffir priest wears a necklace made of shells and chains, and uses it as an augury. When a priest in the Society Islands dies he is laid out in a garment of shells; in the Antemanes Islan when a child is dead be is buried under the house and the family go away. The gar-ments of the Russian Jews has a tassel which the people are accustomed to kiss for

t advances, they disappear as the inequality

good luck. At 4 o'clock Prof. W. H. Sherwood gave his fourth organ recital in the temple. His playing to-day was the best that he has yet given. -Everyone was delighted and went home feeling they had been treated to an entertainment of excellence. Mr. Sher-wood rendered the programme with fault-

At the same hour Dr. Robert Harper lectured on the "History of Excavations in Assyria and Babylon." At the beginning concerning the literature of Assyria and Babylonian bricks were shipped to France early in the nineteenth century. In the spring of 1845 a distinguished exdoctor was given money to carry on explorations. In the two years following he laid bare several large palaces. The richest in-scriptions come from the northwestern palace, and they are in England. In 1848 he got more means, and in 1849 again returned to Assyria. On his second trip he made the greatest discoveries on record. In January of 1873, with George Smith, the second period of expeditions began. died, however, before he completed any large amount of work. His successor was more successful and brought back the inscriptions of the famous temple of the Sun and of Cyrus.

BABYLONIAN EXCAVATIONS.

The next one was conducted by Mr. Ward, of the New York Independent. In 1888 the University of Pennsylvania sent out an expedition under the direction of Prof. Wheeler. Mr. Wheeler is still in the ring and is trying to make arrangements with the Turkish Government to carry on explorations. The prospects for further explorations are not very good, because the Turkish ruler has come to realize the value of these parts. He will let no one them out except he be accompanied by a Turkish Commission, whose expenses must be borne by the exploring party, and whatever is found must be turned over to the Government. The inscriptions were writ-ten on slabs and cylinders, both baked and unbaked. The Babylon account of the deluge is much better than that of the Hebrew, in both there are the same statements and a Noah and his family. The accounts of the Assyrian wars are more extensive than those of Judah and Israel, the translations have aided us to tell much about the geography of the country and also to discover the exact dates of many import-ant events. We have a Babylonian genesis, a Babylonian deluge, a Babylonian story of Moses, a Babylonian history.

In the evening the Harvard Quartet and Mrs. Gertrude Suther, soprane, gave a con-cert. A large party from Point Chautauqus The black stack line of steamers have re-

duced their season tickets to \$1.

It is estimated that there are about 1,000 guests at Lakewood.

VICTORIA'S SUNDAY MUSIC

Her Band's Performance Shocks the Sabbat Observance Party. Newcastie, Eng., Chronicle.]

The Sabbath Observance party will prooably hear with alarm that a military band played upon the terrace of Windsor Castle Sunday afternoon, by order of the Queen. The townspeople were admitted, and greatly enjoyed the treat. A feature of the gathering was the presence of the Duke and Dutchess of Connaught, who, it will probably be urged, desecrated the Sabbath by their attendance. For many years, 20, I believe, performances of the kind at Windsor Castle on Sunday have been suspended. Their revival by the Queen is certainly a sign of the times, and is locally popular.

Yesterday Fireman Barker of the ferry boat William Thaw, was overcome by the heat and had to be taken home. Two boys employed on the boat were also overcome. sive heat.

MISHAPS OF A DAY. Inother Cable Car Victim Added to the Long

A REAL ESTATE DEAL The Presidental Household Gives a List-A Child Almost Dead From a Fall-

George Schnur, aged 5 years, was killed at Penn avenue and Sixteenth street by car No. 234 on the Citizens' Traction line. The

MRS. HARRISON'S NEW PURCHASE. She Receives Property Valued at Over

Boom to Glen Echo Heights.

\$20,000 for One Dollar. HALPORD AND THE LADY TYPEWRITER

Have Also Made Some Investments in the San Mysterious Locality.

will hold an inquest this morning.

Peter Young, while climbing over a big fly wheel that is standing on Forty-ninth street near the Allegheny Valley Railroad yesterday, fell to the ground, crushing his nose and his forehead. The child is only 4 rears ald. He is not averaged to recover. The members of the Harrison household seem to have embarked in a real estate speculation. A number of deeds have just been entered in their names for suburban prop-

WASHINGTON, July 18 .- The Washing ton Post to-day prints the following from Rockville, Md.: The fever of real estate while coupling cars at Clinton. He is about 25 years of age, and his home is at Midway, Washington county. It will not speculation seems to have struck the lady members of the President's family, for they have operated quite extensively in property at Glen Echo Heights, a new suburb of Washington, located on the bank of the Potomac river in this county several miles is 21 years of age, and his home is at Baltimore. Both men are at the West Penn Hospital. above the city of Washington. Quite a number of deeds have been recorded, the last one yesterday in the name of Alice B.

soho street, was engaged painting the side Sanger. of his house yesterday afternoon when the ladder he was standing on broke. He fell Attention was attracted to the deeds be cause several of them came from Washington, accompanied by a letter signed William H. Crook, which was written on paper bearing the words "Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., 'at the top of the sheet. The deeds were recorded with Captain Anderson, Clerk of the Montgomery County Court, a number on the 7th inst. and others

before and since. THE TYPEWRITER IN IT.

The deed recorded yesterday in the name Alice B. Sanger was for lot 7, in block 14, of Glen Echo Heights, and the consider ation was \$1,500. In this deed Miss Sang er's residence is given as Indianapolis, Ind. but as the previous deeds in her name were accompanied by the White House letter it is probable that she is in Washington now.

out the waddy-even with a mus-ket — the "black fellow" would not consider himself armed. In the field he When this letter was received, on July 7, it brought also nearly a dozen deeds to Glen throws it at game—human or brute—at his enemies, white or black; and at home he requires the smallest provocation to hurl it at his wife or children, laying them senseless or dead on the spot. With the preva-Echo property. Some of them were in the name of Alice B. Sanger. One was to Caroline Scott Harrison, the President's wife, he consideration named in this deed being lence of such domestic discipline, one is not but \$1. A deed has also been recorded i the name of E. W. Halford, the President private secretary. There were recorded at this time two deeds transferring from Edambition of an Australian to possess, and that no more opprobrious term of contempt ward Baltzley to Alice B. Sanger, for \$2,835 83, lots 30 and 31 in block 13 of Mr. can be heaped on him than to hint that his When two natives quarrel they settle their differences by a compat with waddies.

Baltzley's tract; and also, for \$833 20, lots 14 and 15 in block 11. Another deed recorded July 7 transferred from Edward Baltzley to John W. Scott a Then, in the presence of spectators, they maul each other over the head with these part of a lot numbered 4 in Glen Echo Heights, and also 213,381 square feet o formidable clubs until one of them falls senseless. The skull of an Australian is, marsh land bordering the heights, the price being \$21,783: At the same time another therefore, generally quite a surgical curios-ity in the variety of osteological contusions, fractures, etc., which it exhibits. deed was recorded which transferred this same property from Mr. Scott to Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, the President's wife. Mr. John W. Scott, who bought the property from Mr. Baltzley, is the father of the President's wife, and in the transfer of this property to Mrs. Harrison the consideration property to Mrs. Harrison the consideration named was but \$1.

A MYSTERIOUS CROOK.

Two deeds were also recorded transferring Glen Echo property from Edward Baltzley to William H. Crook, who wrote the letter good account in one or more banks of Kanfrom the White House. One of these deeds was for lot 6, in block 7, and lots 24 and 25 sas City and the owner of 700 acres of valuable land near Portland, Ore., has spent in block 13, the consideration being \$3,488 every night since April 20 of this year at and the other for lot 9, in block 7, the Union Cemetery beside the grave of his sideration being \$647 20. Another deed re corded at the same time transferred lots 26 and 27, block 13, Glen Echo Heights, to wife and son. Quinet came to Kansas City with his wife and only child, a boy of possibly 20 years, about five years ago. In March, 1887, Mrs. Quinet died. The husband purchased a lot in Union Cemetery, Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee. the Presi-

Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, the Presi dent's daughter, at the same time bought from Mr. Baltzley lots 26 and 27, in block 13, near by the lots purchased by Mrs. Dimmick, for \$2,430 60. By another deed recorded at the same time Mr. Baltzley sold to Harrison Crook and S. N. Sheets lots 30 and 31, in block 11, and lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, in block 14. Flor \$9,346 30. The President's private secretary, Mr. E. J. Halford, made lonely vigil in the city of the dead. He reut one purchase. This was of lots 1, 2 and

92 in block 8 for \$1.978 75. The grave of the wife is in the center, with its head toward the west, while the Alice B. Sanger's purchases were the mo space on the left is occupied by the grave of her son. Quinet intends that he shall be extensive made by any of the White Hous ladies, aggregating, on the deeds examined by the correspondent, \$5,209, unless Mrs. Harrison's purchase of \$21,783 worth of buried on the right hand side. This space is vacant now and here is where he rests at property for the nominal consideration of \$1 night. The ground is covered with a thick e counted. The lots purchased by this lady matting of white clover and makes an inare in the pleasantest part of the splendid tract fronting on Walhonding or Dahlonges roads, and two of the lots running through from one road to the other. As yet no deeds

have been recorded in President Harrison's The Post continues: The wholesale pur chases of suburban property by the house hold of the President, indicated by the above dispatch, will be surprising 1 in the southern part of New Zealand which Washington, as it was not known that such proves to be one of the most remarkable in action was in contemplation. Public atten-tion was also diverted by the fact that on the 6th of July, just before the deeds left cess, being almost completely surrounded the White House to be recorded, Mrs. Har-rison made the following statement in an merous glaciers and superb lakes.

The highest of all the waterfalls whose exauthorized interview extensively published

at the time:

There have been suggestions from various sources about the President's purchasing a summer home in the suburbs of Washington, which, at the end of the official term, might be sold at a considerable advance. We have had an example of this; but the President will not use his official rank as a means of making money, even to the extent of purchasing a home for his summer use, and selling it when he retires from office. The President has decided scruples about that. The Commissioners of the District of Columbia, his own appointees, would doubtless feel disposed to make improvements in that direction, which would still further give the transaction the appearance of a deliberate money-making scheme.

ON THE GROUND FLOOR. istence is known at the present time, is one in California, whose mass of water plunges at the time:

ON THE GROUND FLOOR. The Gien Echo Heights property has only been on sale a short while, and the ladies of the present administration, at least, have evidently realized the utility of "getting in on the ground floor" in their transactions. Miss Alice B. Sanger, who made quite extensive purchases, is the typewriter White House, and the size of her. nents would indicate, if she is operating on per own capital and not being used as screen by some one else, a remarkable de-gree of thrift for even a President's type-

writer. The deed for Mrs. Harrison's purchas having been recorded on the 7th of this month, the first lady of the land must have already embarked in her real estate venture when she expressed, at least by implication her disapproval of President Cleveland's suburban investment at Oak View. Rev. John W. Scott, considering his age, would searcely go into the real estate speculation on his own account.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT. A special telegram from Washington says A short time ago a real estate syndicate was formed by two brothers named Baltzley, both residents of Washington and well and both residents of Washington and well and favorably known in business and social circles. One of them was formerly the private secretary of Senator Sherman, and both are men of good standing. They and their partners purchased a large tract of land about six miles from Washington on what is known as the conduit road under which is known as the conduit road, under which flow the pipes which carry water from the great falls of the Potomac to Washington. The property lies along the north shore of the Potomac river where the scenery

The land was divided into building lots. and has been on the market for some time Recently the Messrs. Baltziey completed the receion of a very handsome and attractive villa on the bluffs overlooking the Potomac, which they named Gen Echo Heights. It is the ultimate purpose of the company to construct a mammoth and costly Duquesne, jumped into the Monongahela river at noon yesterday and was drowned. No cause is known for the act, and it is at-tributed by the girl's friends to the exces-

hotel, of which the building already com-pleted is to be the annex. It is contem-plated to extend the electric railroad now running from Georgetown to Fenallytown out to Glen Echo Heights, in order to give citizens easy facilities

The conduit road is one of the most popu lar drives about Washington, and leads the cabin of John Bridge, the famous stru ture which boasts of the longest single span arch in the world. This bridge was erected under the supervision of General Meigs when Jefferson Davis was Secretary of War. The great arch is a most popular place for sightseers and picnic parties, the scenery and landscape all about being beautiful

Glen Echo Heights is two miles nearer Washington than Cabin John Bridge, and the promoters intended to make it a fashion-able resort, where picnic and dinner parties can be afforded desirable entertainment. It is also intended to dispose of the numerous building lots to persons desirous of erecting

cottages for summer living.

Thus far the members of the President's private and official family have been the most eager purchasers. Glen Echo Heights is situated in Montgomery county, Md., being just outside of the district lines. While there is nothing in the history of the transaction to show that any of those ladies got something, for nothing expent possibly got something for nothing, except possibly Mrs. Harrlson, the utmost surprise is ex-pressed everywhere in the city at their ac-

MERELY SPECULATIVE.

It hardly seems possible that they made these purchases in open market at the same prices asked of others in the hope of benefiting by the rise in prices, because the value and desirability of Glen Echo Heights are as yet merely speculative. The place has only been recently opened up. No cottages have been built, the electric railroad is not constructed and there is nothing to show for the money that has been spent there, except the picturesque little case hidden away among the trees on the bluff overlooking the river, and deserted Chesapeake and Ohio

Colonel Crook, who seems to have charge Colonel Crook, who seems to have charge of the negotiations as a representative of the White House inmates, is an old official of the Execution Mansion, having been on duty there many years. He may have made such flattering representations regarding the value of the property as to induce the ladies to spend their surplus cash in the hope of becoming rich, but it seems strange that even the alluring promises held out by suburban real estate dealers should have led Miss Sanger to risk what must be to her the bulk of her hard-earned savings.

savings.

If the White House ladies have made their purchases simply for providing them-selves with summer homes the verdict, no doubt, will be that they have chosen well. Glen Echo Heights is a most picturesque spot. The view of the Potomac river, with the wooded bluffs of the Virginia shore opposite, is one of the most beautiful of suburban Washington.

GOOD SELECTIONS,

This was the opinion of a party composed of Senators and Representatives, business men and correspondents who dined last Wednesday evening in the handsome cafe erected in the midst of the green trees, as guests of the Messrs, Baltzley and Mr. Page, the New England hotel man who is at present the manager of the Senate restaur-ant. A jolly time was had, and while many stories were told of the popularity of the place and how lots had gone off like hot cakes to the residents of the city, nothing was said about the extensive purchases of the lands by the White House ladies. Lige Halford was there and seemed to enjoy himself with the rest. Senators Joe Black-burn and "Kris Kringle" Stewart made happy speeches, and the success of Glen Echo Heights was enthusiastically pre-

The persons who visited the romantic spot on that occasion now say that the White House ladies made good selections in their purchases. Still, people in Washington are very much mystified by this latest real estate venture and wonder what it can all

A FIGHT WITH SNAKES.

Four-Foot Tunnel. Joe Van Lair, who was employed recently by the city of Circleville to remove the silt that annually accumulates in the East End storm sewer, relates an incident that happened during the performance of his duty that almost caused his hair to turn white in a single night. The sewer is about half a mile in length, and being only four feet square, Van Lair was compelled to assume a crouching position. On the fifth day he was startled by the hiss of a serpent. Shading his eyes so as to see by the uncertain light afforded by his safety lamp, he beheld a huge snake swaying from side to side and evidently awaiting a favorable op-portunity to strike. Quick as thought he struck wildly at it with his hoe and fortu-

nately succeeded in severing the greater part of its tail. In an instant the snake coiled

around the hoe handle and entwined Van Lair's arm in its coils, but its strength was waning and it was easily killed. Van Lair then returned to his work, but had scarcely commenced before he encoun-tered another snake, not so large as the first one but more formidable. He again brought his hoe into action, but could not use it very effectively and a fierce fight ensued, Van Lair directing his efforts to keeping out of the serpent's coils, which the latter vainly attempted to throw around him. The fight attracted a companion snake, and be-fore he had dispatched his second foe he was confronted by a third, and commenced a retreat, pursued by both serpents and fighting

gamely. He had not gone far until he was horrified to see another snake disputing his way and cutting off his retreat.

The cold beads of perspiration stood out all over me," he said, "but I felt no fear. I had not time to think, but struck out again and again until I stunned one of my pursuers and put an end to the other one without much trouble. I then turned upon my last foe, and after a short battle killed it.
When brought to the surface the largest
snake measured 6 feet and the smaller one 4
feet 2 inches. They were blacksnakes, and
made a stubborn fight. I do not feel at all discouraged by my escapade, and shall make an effort to secure the job of cleaning the sewer next year."

#### THE ELECTROPHONOSCOPE. Two Fellows of the Royal Society Claim to Have it Without Doubt.

Pall Mall Gazettel A remarkable instrument was exhibited at the postoffice jubilee conversazione. It is called the electrophonoscope, and is the joint invention of Prof. Hughes, F. R. S., and Mr. W. H. Preece, F. R. S., the work having been carried out by Mr. Stroh and Mr. Martin Roberts, of the postoffice. It is claimed by the inventors that the electrophonoscope solves the question of "visual telegraphy" (if such a phrase may be employed). The sender of a message from a distant station appears in person before his correspondent, and with a telephone, it is possible not only to speak to him, but also his features.

his features.

The instrument is a perfect complement to the telephone, and will illustrate what telegraphy is likely to be in 1990. Several eminent American electricians have long been working at the difficult problem of "visual telegraphy;" and the news of the invention of the electrophonoscope when telegraphed across the Atlantic is likely to cause no small consternation in their camp.

FLANNERY-On Thursday, July 17, 1890, a. A. M., Mrs. Ella Flannery, aged 26 years Funeral will take place from her late resi-dence, No. 143 Pennsylvania avenue, Allegheny, SATURDAY at 8:30 A. M. Services at St. Andrew's R. C. Church at 9 A. M. Friends of the A BALLOT REFORMER.

President Gompers a Firm Believer in the Secret Erasure System.

SHORT HOURS AND SHARP VOTERS.

He Thinks the Conspiracy Laws Are a Relic of Barbaric Aces.

REMOVED LONG SINCE BY ENGLAND.

If Great Britain Could Do It. He Thinks Pennsylvania Surely Can.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor has pronounced views on the subjects of ballot reform and conspiracy laws. He is a practical ballot reformer, his ideas of the matter having been carried out in his union for 14 years.

President Sam Gompers, of the American

Federation of Labor, found time the other day to express himself to a DISPATCH reporter regarding the questions of ballot reform and the conspiracy laws. Thorough ballot reform, argues Mr. Gompers, can only go hand in hand with a thorough organization of labor. He said on this head: "Most certainly, I favor reform in the ballot, and regard it as very desirable. I have done in the past, and will do in the future, everything possible to establish a reform of the ballot. One desirable thing to be effected is to establish the greatest secreey in, and protect men when using the ballot, from the intimidations of corrupt politicians, as well as from the domination of unscrupulous employers. I am satisfied, however, that ballot reform will not bring about the end desired by its most sanguine advocates, except, concurrently with it, wage workers are thoroughly organized, and so, will be in a position to withstand

VOTES THAT CAN BE BOUGHT.

combination of their employers.

"As a rule, it will be found that the action of the working class which will cast the most independent votes is composed of those workers who are best organized. The purchasable votes among wor kmen, where it does exist, exists among those who are unemployed, or among those who receive very low wages. It is reasonable to suppose that the man who earns good wages will not be influenced by the few dollars offered him for his vote, and also that he is better cognizant of what the privileges of a

any influence brought to bear upon them by

vote imply.
"Legislation on this subject, as on others, can only follow the reforms that are de-manded and are agreed upon by the people. To my mind—and I am convinced of and prepared to maintain it against all comersthe beginning, the alpha of all reforms, in-dustrial, commercial and political, results from the movement to reduce the hours of abor. So long as the vast number of men are unemployed—and the vast number work too long hours—so long will you find men indifferent on matters which so closely affect them, and carcless of the conditions under

which they live.

"Regarding the manner of voting," Mr.
Gompers went on, "I believe that the names
of all the candidates should be on one ballot paper. The names could be placed in separ-ate columns, or marked in different colors, as would be found desirable. The voters should be allowed to ballot either by mark or by erasure, as would be determined. I favor voting by erasure. In my local union this system has been in vogue for the past 14 years. The candidates names are all printed on one paper. For example, in the case of the election of a President, a note on the paper informs the voter to 'vote for one only, and erase name of those you do not vote for.' It should be remembered that the Constitution of the country recognizes no party, and hence there is no reason why the candidates for election should not

together on one paper." RELICS OF BARBARISM.

Regarding the conspiracy laws, Mr. Gompers said: "From the point of view of the sorkingmen, these laws are barbaric. There is a feature about the conspiracy laws of this State which seems to hang over the heads of workingmen to prevent them from doing anything to remedy their condition. These laws are relies of barbaric times. Monarchic Great Britain has abolished these laws as far as they applied to workingmen, their wages, hours and condition, and if Great Britain can afford to do so, it seems to me that this great State of Pennsylvania can also afford to dispense with them. With regard to the application of these laws to workingmen engaged on such terms with their employers, in no other condition of life is it found. What it is perfectly legal for one man to do, it ought to be legal for more than one man to do. Any statute in opposition to that is, in my opinion, not law in the best sens

since it is not just."

EMIN PASHA'S PROGRESS. The Adventurous Scientist Meeting With Many Difficulties in Africa.

Pall Mall Budget. ] The sister of Emin Pasha, who resides in his native town of Neisse, has received a letter from the explorer, dated Mrugoro, May 15. Emin, as is known, set out from Bagameyo on April 26. The two officers of the expedition are Lieutenant Langheld and Dr. Stuhlmann. During the first few days progress was difficult. The rain fell in torrents, and the deep mud made the march an arduous one. The bearers, each laden with 50 or 60 pounds, were often knee deep in the mud, and repeatedly fell. Emin lost many of his people during these marches. Some died of exhaustion and others threw

down their loads and ran off. On May 13 the excursion arrived at Mrugoro and encamped in a good place. Emin's tent was pitched with the flag and the gun in front. The arms were arranged in readiness, and the ammunition, provisions and he goods for barter placed in three heaps, each protected by tarpaulins. Every morning Lieutenant Langheld drills the people and Dr. Stuhlmann inspects the bearers ing Lieutenant Langheld drills the and the loads. The non-commissioned officers share the work between them, one takes the loads and bearers, another looks after the soldiers and the three horses and several good donkeys which form part of the expe-dition. A third supervises the commissariat. Every morning and evening the officers make their reports and orders are given. The officers and non-commissioned officers take meals together with Emin Pasha, When they are able Emin and Dr. Stuhl-

mann collect specimens. SPLITTING A HURRICANE.

Veracious Tale From the Wilds of the Plue Tree State.

Youth's Companion. J Readers who live in regions which suffer from tornadoes and eyelones should take a hint from a little story published in a Maine newspaper. Almost anything can be done by an ingenious man-if he is strong enough. A farmer saw a hurricane coming straight toward his barn. Something must be done

without delay.

He seized two boards, and, standing before the barn, held them as tightly as possi-ble with the ends together in front of him. so that they made a sort of wedge. In this way he spread the hurricane apart, and it took off only the two corners of his barn.

Illures of Parnell's Mather. BORDESTOWS, N. J., July 18 .- Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, is confined to her bed with