THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

An Old Settler's Reminiscences of the Early Settlement of the West End District.

FIRST COAL MINE AND SALT WELL.

Temperanceville a Center of Local Trade and Pittsburg Then but a Very Small Town.

A PROTRACTED REIGN OF TERRORISM

Resulting in the Formation of the Present Police Pa

Mr. John Kemmler's residence, on Carson street, Southside, is a veritable home of local antiquity. Since his earliest childbood Mr. Kemmler has taken a delight in collecting data, Indian relies, tossil for mations-anything that refers to the early history of Pittsburg and vicinity. His researches and expeditions after relics have often been productive of rich finds, and his collection of petrifications, fossiis, stones, etc., are very valuable from an antiquarian as well as scientist's standpoint.

Among his treasures is pile upon pile of old papers of early dates, including a fac simile of the first paper published in the United States. All copies of THE DIS-PATCH of back dates bearing upon local history have been preserved, as well as copies of other journals.

BARLY LOCAL REMINISCENCES. While searching through his files one day

this week, an old copy of the Pittsburg Herald was found, having among its reading matter an interview with an old settler on the early history of the West End and deeldedly rich in reminiscences of the times which the memory of the oldest resident now fails to recall. The article does not give the name of the settler, but states that be was a grandson of John Gutherie, and could remember well things that happened in his early childhood. The interview is given in full as follows:

Wood's rolling mill now stands (1878) was West Elliott's house. On the opposite side of the creek my grandfather, John Gutherie, lived. From my grandfather's bouse to O'Hara's glass works there was at that time no house of any kind. The Washington and Steubenville pikes came together at Gutherie's house, forming a point, one going to the right up Sawmill run, the other to the leit to Washington. Out the Steubenville pike, where the road turns to go up the hill, stood West Elliott's grist mill, built by Elliott and Ezekiel Harker.

OLD TIME REAL ESTATE DEAL.

"About 1817 Harker and Elliott dissolved partnership. Elliott owned 750 neres
of land. The agreement between the partners on dissolving was to give or take the
mill at \$300, the land on which it stood be-"About 1817 Harker and Elliott dismill at \$300, the land on which it stood belonging to Elliott. The latter took the mill, the deed specifying that it was to be and that was the last of it. Robert Bald-bathing houses at the points named. runs on payment of \$300.' In 1830 the mill proved unprofitable. Elliott transferred it very successfully for about 20 years.

"During the time the mill was hand. still in the hands of Elliott, a man named Brooksu (a Frenchman) and George Anshutz bored a salt well on West Elliott's property. They struck a vein of salt water, from which they were able to make the finest kind of salt, but not in sufficient quantity to make much money out of the venture. Brookau, who was somewhat of an enthusiast, lost his mind and the salt works were alterwards carried on by Anshutz, John M. Snowden and

FIRST BRIDGE AND RAILROAD. "About the time the Steubenville and Washington roads were opened, about 1820 the first bridge had been finished and a road was opened from Sawmill run up to the bridge. The first coal was brought down the Washington pike to Temperance-ville from pits then just opened on the William Chess property. From that time to 1826-27, the coal was brought from these pits to the bank of the river in wagons and then wheeled aboard what were termed "Kentucky boats" for shipment down the river. West Eiliott was the first man to conceive the idea of transporting coal by this method and the first t

ettempt it.
"West Elliott and a man named Silk loaded the first coal float in 1821 or thereabout, but their venture was unsuccessful, as their beat, containing about 2,000 bushels. was wrecked before it gotto McKee's Rocks. Zachariah Reno, many of whose descendants are still alive, was the first man to make a successful trip with coal to New Or periments. This opened the coal trade o Sawmill run and induced a number of enter prising men of that day to embark in the

THE EARLY COAL TRADE.

"George Ledley was the first man to put up a coal chute and operate it successfully. He bought the coal in Judge Shaler's farm. and by means of the chute ran it to the bonts at the water's edge. Pits had now been opened on the Chees, West Elliott, Shaler and Foster farms, and the business grew rapidly. In fact, the greater part of the enterprise of Pittsburg was drawn to

'At this time an Englishman named Philpot came along, and after a survey of the ground bought the coal in the Foster Snodgrass and Charles King farms, and, in order to compete success ully with Ledley's which the cars were drawn by horses. This was probably the first railway of any kind ever built in the United States. The whole trade o Pittsburg depended almost entirely on the coal interest. The iron works were then in their infancy, and had s hard struggle to keep going.
"From O'Hara's glass works to Jones

ferry, which was located at the place where Point bridge crosses the river, there were no houses-only an occasional shanty. After the death o General O'Hara the glass works passed into the hands of a gentleman named Algeo, who conducted them successfully for a time. They were then turned over to Frederick Lawrence, a son-in-law of Charles Ihmsen and a brother-in-law Christian Ibmsen.

THE IRON INDUSTRY

"Mr. Lawrence, who was a man of fine business ability and great energy, retained control of the O'Hara Glass Works until his death somewhere between 1840 and 1845. He was also interested in the manu acture of iron, having with Mr. Cuddy built a rolling mill on the site of Painter's mill, on the bank of the river. Mr. Lawrence owned what is known as the Lawrence tarm, exing along the river to Temperanceville. tending along the river to Lemperanceville.

"Frome Jones' ferry up to the Smithfield street bridge a few houses were scattered niong uptil you reached the present site of the Silgo mills, then known as Mrs. Craig's ferry ground. She sold three or four scres to Charles Ensell, to erect glass works on, receiving for the same about \$100 per acre. Mr. McCully's glass bouse occupies the site on which stood Ensell's works (1877). Ensell sold out and moved to Wellsburg, W.

"About this time Governor Porter bought "About this time Governor Porter bought the ground on which the Sligo mills stand from Mrs. Craig, and commenced to build an iron mill. He was not very successful, and Mr. George Lyon and Mr. Shorb took the rolling mill off his hands and made a success of it. This was the beginning of the firm of Lyon, Shorb & Co., who owned and operated the Juniata forges. Their blooms were handed over the mountains to this city were hauled over the mountains to this city in wagons and worked up at the Sligo mills

THE PAMOUS SLIGO NAIL. "The Sligo nail was the first of our home "The Sligo nail was the first of our nome manufactured products put on the market, and it had a reputation all over the country. In 1828 or 1829 their coal was delivered into the mill by a chute, which ran up the face of Cone Hill at or near the place now occupied by the Mt. Washington incline. It was brought from the Cristopher Cowan farm, Lyon & Shorb having purchased the coal right. The coal was hauled to the top coal right. The coal was hauled to the top of the hill in cars under, the superintendence of Mr. William Chess. Lyon & Shorb paid Cowan half a cent a bushel for the coal,

which was then considered a big price.
"Let us now return to Sawmill run and follow it back to the hills. Sawmill run took its name from the fact that it furnished took its name from the fact that it furnished water power for a number of sawmills along the bank, which supplied nearly all the lumber used in this region at that early day. In the fall of the year, letters were left in a number of mills, threatening that, unless the gang who wrote them were furnished with certain sums of money the mills would be destroyed by fire. As may be imagined, this created a decided sensation, and precautions were taken to circumvent the villains.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

"Major Wooley, who was in command of the garrison at Lawrenceville, sent muskets to some of the mills, and to others two or to some of the mills, and to others two of three soldiers to aid in protecting the property. The West Elliott mill was fired as threatened, but the flames were discovered and extinguished. In the flat where Temperanceville stands were a number of stacks of hay—some 25 or 30, which were set on fire

and burned for a week or so. Colonel O'Hara's mill, above on the run, escaped. The David Boggs mill, a mill above O'Hara's, was burned and all the wheat, a considerable quantity belonging to patrons, was destroyed, entailing a serious loss to the

whole neignborhood.

"The destroyers then changed their course, and visited the home of William Dilworth, on Mt. Washington, and poisoned the well, from which many of the residents also drew their supply of water. Fortunately the fact of the poisoning was discovered in time "I was born in the garrison at Franklin in 1810, at the mouth of Sawmill Run. Where creants then crossed over into the borough of Pittsburg and poisoned the public wells. The pumps were chained up immediately on the discovery of the poisoning.

ORIGIN OF THE POLICE SYSTEM.

"The citizens became very much alarmed, and at a public meeting decided to place a patrol or watch, composed of some of the best men is different parts of the borough. This was the foundation of our present police system. It was never discovered who the scoundrels were, and the mystery was never cleared up. Certain parties were sus-pocted, but nothing could be proven against

"One day while West Elliott was out on a hunting expedition on his farm he came across a stranger, with whom he entered into conversation. As the saying is, the ellow stantly. He reported the matter to the auman celebrated in his day, had the first sucproved unprofitable. Ellioit transierred it cessful mill on Chartiers creek. It was also to a man named McClarren, who ran it threatened with destruction, and he, being a

A RESIDENT'S ADVENTURE.

"A bridge crossed the creek to Baldwin's mill. During the night he heard a racket on the bridge, and, looking out, saw 20 horsemen on the bridge. He raised his gun and took aim at them, but just as he was rendy to fire, his wife threw her arms around him. He was disconcerted, but had his mind made up to protect his property at all hazards and did not heed her earnest entreaties to put his gun down. "The men advanced steadily and at last he fired. The gang stopped and then scat-tered, no doubt thinking that there were s number of men on duty, or possibly their leader was shot. Baldwin reloaded his gun and went out and extinguished the flames Blood was dicovered on the bridge and along the road, and no doubt his bullet did good work. This was the last that was heard of the ruffians, and no further cases of acendiarism were reported.

A GEORGIA MULE TRADE

Lends to a Shooting Match and Two Broth ers are Killed.

GUYTON, GA., July 18 .- A horrible double homicide is reported here, in which R. G. Norton, Jr., is the slayer and Willie Bird and John Bird, nephews of Colonel E. Bird, are the victims. On the plantation of Dr. R. G. Norton the bodies of the two victims were found not 20 feet apart. The entire back part of Willie Bird's head was blown off, and John Bird had been shot in the abdomen. Yesterday, at a dinner given by the County Alliance, Robert Norton and Willie Bird traded mules. This morning Bird, being dissatisfied with his trade, hitched the mule to a big road cart and, acompanied by his brother John, drove up to Dr. Norton's place.

Dr. Norton's place.

Mrs. Norion rejused to deliver the stable keys, whereupon Willie Bird drew his pistol and called on his brother John to break down the door and take the mule out. Robbie Norton at once drew his revolver and, firing twice, laid the two men in death.

AN OLD MAN IN TOUGH LUCK

He Loses His Prospective Bride and i Driven From His Farm.

MACOMB, ILL., July 18. - Some few rears ago A. J. Brall, a prominent German armer living south of here, became engaged in extensive lawsuits. To avoid paying the enormous costs of them he deeded a fine farm to his son, expecting him to deed it back when the difficulties in the court were cleared up. A month or so ago the old gentleman, who is a widower, went to Rush-ville and brought back with him a housekeeper, whom he expected to make his wi e in the near future.

His son became smitten with her charms, and a ew days ago married her and drove his rather off the farm, leaving the poor old man without money and almost without

A SUIT FOR \$50,000

Entered by a Prominent Clothing House Against a Rival in Business.

Suit was entered yesterday by Esther Gusky, proprietress of Gusky's establishment, against J. Kaufmann & Brothers, for 550,000 damages for libel. The alleged libel consisted of an advertisment placed in Sun-day papers, July 13, by the Kaufmanns, reflecting on Gusky's, and criticizing an ad-vertisement they had put in another paper, in regard to cheap pants. Kan manns' lieuwas headed "Trying to cheat the working-wen; a traud clothing house held up to the

public."
"Jealous greed," "deceit," "hypocrisy and "ingratitude" were some of the term

CITY BATH HOUSES.

A Movement Started on the Southside for Natatoriums

TO BE PLACED ON THE RIVER

cils for an Appropriation.

A Resolution to be Presented in Coun-

WHAT ADVOCATES OF THE SCHEME SAY

The enforcement of the city ordinance prohibiting bathing in the rivers inside the city limits has raised a great big howl in some parts of the Southside. The advocates of bathing and teaching the young arms and legs to shoot out in all directions in the water in a manner that will keep the material body affoat in case of accident and prevent the spirit from taking its flight are thoroughly aroused on the question. So aroused are they that their ardor may result

aroused are they that their ardor may result in a decided innovation for the city. It is proposed to have the city build pub-lic bathing houses at different points on the two rivers, and charge a nominal price for the use of them—only enough to cover ex-penses. It is further promised that an ordinance will be introduced at the next meeting of Councils for an appropriation to build the bathing houses. build the bathing houses.

THE PLANS OUTLINED

Mr. Fred Gearing is a prominent mover in the new project. He has studied the question over so thoroughly and so weighed it that some of his friends say that it has become a bobby with him, but he does not care, for, if such is the case, he has lots of company on both sides of the river. The question is a live one, and the promoters of the new project have great faith in seeing it culminate into a certainty. Mr. Gearing said that or years the papers, scientific men and all thinking people have been advocating the policy of teaching the young to swim. That a knowledge of the art is a necessary precaution against acci-dent, as well a source of much pleasure, no one denies. All say that the question is a prominent one and the next thing a means of solving the problem of teaching the art of

BATHERS SHUT OUT. The ordinance affects not only children, but many of the mill men, who had been in the habit of taking a bath in the river above South Twenty-second street. As it is now, all are ashut out and must go to the Natatorium, or not learn to swim. A good many parents cannot afford to send their children to the Natatorium and pay the price asked. Again, many would not go over to the new bathing house, when they

swimming to all children.

would go to one nearer by.

In view of these facts, the promoters of the new project were led to the idea of public bathing houses. It is proposed to have one located at the foot of South Twenty-secand street to accommodate the residents of the Twenty-third, Fourteenth and Thirty-first wards. Those rom the Soho district could come acr ss Jones & Laughlin's bridge. One at the Point bridge would acing the Thirty-second ward. Another at the foot of Grant street would accommodate a large section. It is proposed to place another on the Allegheny river to accommodate the people of the Twelfth ward district.

CHEAP PUBLIC BATHS. It is thought that \$1,000 would build each hathing house and an appropriation of \$5,000 will be asked for. It is estimated that about \$1,000 will be necessary to fit up the bosts and start the project off. The other \$4,000 would be used to build four

sive scale, but will be fitted up with all the conveniences, and probably planned after the natatorium. The bathing fee will be 5 or 10 cents, enough to pay for the expense of running the institution and for the towel, trunks, etc.

Mr. Gearing said that the public nata-torium would not conflict in any way with the Duquesne way institution, as all would serve to make the swimming bath more popular, and each would have its patrons. It is proposed to set aside certain days for ladies and girls, and have teachers for them. thought that they can be made as popular or the ladies as for children and men.

ANOTHER CITIZEN'S VIEWS.

Mr. John Kemmler thought learning to swim should be made compulsory. He is heartily in favor of the nutatorium. His idea is to have natatoriums built in the school yards and the children taught swim as well as to read and write. He would have the bath of different depths, and possibly the gymnasium teacher could en-large his field of usefulness by lessons in physical culture 'neath the water.

The present ordinance, Mr. Kemmler

thinks, savors some of false modesty. He thinks that if public natatoriums are not ouilt, certain limits should be set aside for bathing, and policemen who can swim inof the children who wish to go in swimming. When Birmingham was a borough an ordi-nance was introduced in Councils looking

OTHERS IN FAVOR OF IT. Dr. Wood is heartly in favor of any means that will serve to teach the children to swim, and says it is a precaution that parents should not overlook. From one view of the case the enforcement of the city ordinance has resulted in less deaths, and so far so good, but from a philosophical view of it, one is led to remember that the children thus prohibited from learning to swim, are prevented from acquiring an art that might save their life at some future

In direct connection with this last movement is one that has been under advisement for some time by a number of prominent Southsiders, of building a natatorium themselves on that side of the river. When in-terviewed they said their idea was not to make money, but to supply some means by which the children could be taught to swim. The question has also been discussed by prominent men in the old city, and the promoters think that when the subject comes up in Councils the plan will carry.

A BOGUS BARON ARRESTED.

After Blore or Less Swindling He Leaves Town in the Sheriff's Custody. MIDDLEBORO, KY., July 18.-Baron Von

Katscher, who was alson here for a while, has departed and a cloud rests on his name. He used his Masonic connection for all it was worth, and played his "noble birth" racket with but little effect upon the hard-working people of this industrious city. He left Middlesboro only a few days ago, after all his effects had been seized by the Sheriff, telling everybody he was going to Cincin-nati to get married to a Miss White, daugh-ter of the most eminent attorney in the Queen City. Only a short time ago he reuested a Cincinnati man to order through Hugo Nathan, Fourth street, Cincinnati, 500 fine imported cigars C. O. D. The cigars were sent, but never taken from the express office. Mr. Whittaker, the newsdealer here, says he can give very in-

detailed to guard duty at the palace in Vienna when he was a soldier in the Aus-Won't Vote for a Fellow Member Dr. E. W. Dean, a leading citizen of Readdock and a member of the Americus Club, has announced his intention to vote for Pattison for Governor.

teresting matter concerning the bogus lord, who claims his title for having once been

SATURDAY, JULY 19. PITTSBURG. BRAIN FOOD IS DEAR.

FANCY PRICES FOR ICE MAKES FISH MUCH HIGHER. Provailing Quotations Advanced 25 Per

Cent-The Quality Good and Supply Up to Demand-Varying Figures in the Two

Prices of fish are as high as the prevailing style of shirt collars this season, and lovers of good cheer and good living are complaining, but as there is no calamity without its compensation, it has been a source of joy for them to learn by the most practical tests that the quality of sea food was never better than it has been this summer. Experienced dealers in the finny tribe, who have handled fish for years and are familiar with the various grades, assert that the purity of the sea and fresh water food sold over the counters the Pittsburg and Allegheny markets today is unexcelled.

J. S. Blazier, the prominent fish dealer, who has some ideas about the business that are interesting to fish dealers, fish eaters and fish inspectors, was seen yesterday. "Busy? Oh, yes!" be exclaimed, in answer to a query. "Friday is our busy day. Fish has the call this time of the week. The quality is fine. The inspectors are vigilant and condemn tainted goods, so the city health is not imperiled."

"Has the ice famine anything to do with

THE FANCY PRICES FOR ICE. "Considerable. We have to pay fancy prices for ice this summer on account of the famine, and consequently fish is 25 per cent higher than ever before. "How is trade?"

"July and August are usually dull nonths. People leave the city about this time, and custom falls off, though our orders at the first-class hotels grow larger on ac-count of the business men putting up at the hostelries while their families are

away."
Mr. Blazier is president of a combination of fish dealers in Pittsburg. When asked as to the effect the "ring" had on prices, he replied: "For several years the fish men were cutting each other's throats. Prices would be squeezed down to break some-body's back. Finally, a number of dealers saw the folly of this wild cutting. They formed an organization and agreed to sell at one price, fixed every two weeks or so. The combination seeks to protect the dealers by arranging on a reason-able price to be agreed upon by all. The market is not cornered, and consequently the ring is not broken, because it would not pay anyone to sell under us,"

Pittsburg market prices vary either way

kets yesterday.	
SALT WA	TER FISH,
Pittsburg.	Alleghe
1234c Codfis 20c Hallbu 8c Hac 40c Striped I 15c Striped I 15c Sea 20c Eels, 10c to 123c Fin	t, white
25c. Spansb 40c Sal 15c Butte 10c Weakf 10c Weakf 10c Weakf 10c Meakf 25c to 40c Mac \$1.50 Soft Shell Cr 20c to 25c Green	Imon 4 r Fish 2 r Fish 2 sh, large 3 ish, small 2 kerel 8 abs, per dozen 8 r Turtle 8

"Fresh wackerel is very scarce," said a Pittsburg dealer, "and I have not had any in stock for the last two days." George A. Wyland, head of a well-known fish stand in the Allegheny market, spoke as follows: "Where we paid only from 15 Boston, New York and other Atlantic ports. we must pay 60 cents this summer. Our hardly cover expenses this time of the year."

ANOTHER PINE PROGRAMME

Prepared for the Lovers of Popular Musi and Organ Recitals.

A programme of music, mostly new here abouts, will distinguish the tenth full organ ecital in Carnegie Hall to-day. City Organist Wales will be assisted by Mrs. James E. Porter, the well-known soprano, who will sing two charming numbers. One of them, "Why Art Thou Nigh?" is composed by Prof. Carl Retter, with the words of the second verse by Dr. W. T. English. Miss Irene Hollister, of Mendville, daughter of the recently confirmed postmaster of that city, will make her first appearance before a Pittsburg or Allegheny audience as an organist, and will play the overture to "Oberon" and another selection. She

said to be a very clever musician. Organist Wales will play some inte novelties. Eilenberg's 'First Heart Throbs' and 'Passing of the Guard,' the celebrated "Bacchereni Minuet," the sprightly "Span-ish Dance" of Moskowski; the overture to 'Jean of Paris," and "Gezella Schottisch are among the new numbers to be given. The tenth recital has a rarely fine programme to commend it to music lovers.

A HOOSIER BELLE'S CHOICE.

Morchant's Daughter Secretly Wedded ! n Rolling Mill Worker.

ANDERSON, IND., July 18 .- A social up heaval has been created over the elopement and marriage of one of Auderson's society belles to a common laborer. Miss Minnie East is but 17 years old and the daughter of Mr. D. C. East, one of Anderson's most prominent and wealthy merchants. Harry Rogers, the objectionable suitor, came t this city from Pennsylvania about six months ago and obtained employment in the Irondale Rolling Mill. He met Miss East bout five months ago at a party, and it was

about five months ago at a party, and it was a case of love at first sight.

The father of the girl objected to the match and refused Rogers admission to his home. He being a perfect stranger, nothing being known of his relatives, together with the fact that he is subject to epilepsy, was the basis of Mr. Het's opposition to the match. Determined not to be outdone Rogers secured a marriage license and last night stole his bride out and they were marnight stole his bride out and they were mar-ried. The father is trantic with grief and has obtained legal talent to prosecute the party that aided in securing the license. He has also barred his doors against his daughter and threatens to disinherit her.

A BOON TO IRONWORKERS.

Westinghouse Expert Makes Quite a Valunble Discovery. ST. PAUL, MINN., July 18 .- C. Daigh, o: the Westinghouse Electric Company, has been in Tower, Minn., at the iron mines, for the last week, experimenting with electricity and iron ore in the interest

of his company. He declares that he has discovered a pro cess by which he can center the rays of an are light upon a piece of iron ore, and thereby so ten it to such a deg ee as to be able to work it with a greatly reduced amount of

Into a Deep Hole.

Miss Cooper, daughter of Real Estate Agent Cooper, of this city, narrowly escaped drowning up the Allegheny, near Logans port, a lew days ago. She stepped off a rock into the water which those in the vicinity supposed to be shallow. They laughed at her struggles and cries, but, when they saw her disappear, hastened to her rescue. When she was landed they sounded and found the water was 30 feet deep. eue. When she was landed they so and found the water was 30 feet deep.

MIDSUMMER TRADE

Quite Active and Strong, Especially in the West and South.

RAILROAD EARNINGS INCREASED

Drygoods Appreciably Affected by the Extreme Warm Weather.

BUSINESS FAILURES FOR THE WEEK

(SPECIAL TELLGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. 1 NEW YORK, July 18 .- Special telegrams o Bradstreet's point out that the volume of general trade is of large proportions, though smaller than in recent weeks, with the distributive movement fairly active only. San Francisco, New Orleans and Chicago present the most marked exceptions, with business quite active and improving in nearly all leading lines. On the Pacific coast fresh and canned fruits and lumber are higher in price, while salmon packers are circulating the usual "short-pack" reports. Country orders for staples are increasing rapidly at New Orleans, where the crop outlook has a marked influence. The Louisiana sugar crop is progressing very well and in many parishes the stand is finer than has been the case at this date in many years. Rice, though a little late, is doing well, and the stand is excellent. The extreme heat this week has had less effect in checking the movement of goods than had been expected. Through Nebraska the drouth promises to be serious for the corn crop unless it rains

A CREDITABLE INCREASE. Net railroad earnings for May show the effect of the heavy traffic handled that month in offsetting losses from rate cutting and large expenditures for permanent im-provements. Both the ratio and amount of gain compare well with this and preceding mouths in this and other years. The total earnings of 105 railroads for May aggregate \$16,062,499, a gain over last year or 15.75, and for the first five months of the year 104 roads report net earnings o: \$68,095,103, an increase over last year of 12.54, which in turn exceeded 1888 by 10.7 per cent.

Bank clearings at 51 cities for the week ending July 17 are \$1,127,441,127, a gain over this week last year of 3.1 per cent. New York city's clearings, which constitute 59.2 per cent of the grand total, are less than those for the like period last year by 3.7 per cent, while at 50 other cities the

gain is 15 per cent.
Stock speculation at New York is stagnant, with a firm undertone, although the continuation of gold exports creates some uneasiness. Money has been firmer under increased demands from the agricultural regions and somewhat restricted collections at various points. The damage by fire to the plant of the Western Union Telegraph Company at New York to-day not only interiored with trade at that city, but seriously affected general business

IRON FIRM AT GOOD PRICES. Nails and barbed wire have been in better demand at the West at slightly higher rates, and Philadelphia reports muck bars firmer and higher in price. There is no gain or change in pig iron or steel rails. Copper gains in strength. Lake ingot is now firm at 17c, and easting brands at 15c. Anthracite coal is moving less satisfactory than has been reported, and it is not believed that the late advance is being obtained. Wheat has remained quiet and firm and

fairly steady in price during the week. Exports (wheat and flour) continue heavy, amunting to 1,996,620 bushels, against 1,738,502 bushels last week and 1,460,202 bushels in the like week of 1889. Exports 140,350 bushels, against 4,321,967 bushels in a like portion of 1889, and 4,257,000 pushels of 1888, while the price now is 10 cents per bushel higher than one year ago and 5 cents

higher than two years ago. Warm weather has restricted business in dry goods, but demand as a whole is up to the average, and the call for cotton dress goods from jobbers is even more active than usual. Prices are very steady. Print cloths are dull and unchanged. Wool dress goods are inactive and movement on orders while men's wear goods are in only fair de mand. Wool is in light demand. Cotton vance abroad and unessiness regarding sup plies and reports that the growing crop in Georgia and Texas needs rain.

INCREASE OF PAILURES IN THE WEEK. Business failures reported to Bradstreet's against 134 last week and 170 this week last ast week. The total number of failures in the United States January 1 to date is 5,883, against 6,425 a like portion of 1889.

In reviewing the commercial field for the past week, R. G. Dun's weekly review says that the silver bill has been passed and is signed by the President, but has had scarcely any effect on the market aswet, excepting the advance in bar silver to 50.31d, followed by a decline to 50d. No change appears in the money markets, and foreign exchange remains steady at a point which admits exports of gold, engagements for to-day being \$500,000 for Germany. The Bank of England lost \$1,500,-

000 during the week, and the later advdices from South America are less encouraging. The industrial outnor by drouth in some Western States, which seems likely to cut down the yield of wheat, but the volume of business still continues very large for the season, and the prevailing tone in most every department of trade i

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MOVEMENT. Western hides are higher, and there is a good retail trade in summer goods, though wholesale trade is quiet. Cotton goods are strong, but wool favors buyers. The Chi-Board of Trade statistics continue to show a great increase over last year in the movement of all grain and flour, and in meats, the increase in cheese and butter large, with considerable gain in live stock, wool and hides. Boot and shoe sales are a little slack, but in dry goods and clothing last year's sales are su passed and payments are good.
Cleveland notes the largest trade since

last year, though seasonably quiet at present, and substantially the same is reported from Detroit and St. Paul. Minneapolis nereases its output of flour above 100,000 barrels and reports a strong lu uber market Trade is good at Omuha and Denver, but duli and inactive at Jacksonville. The live stock movement at Kansas City is large, but at low prices.

Conidu't Sell 4ll Their Stock. Messrs. Harris and Jordan yesterday en-

tered suit against Andrew Wilson for \$500 damages. They alleged that Wilson sold to them for \$80 the exclusive right to have refreshment stands, etc., at a picuic at Hulthey found he had also rented the same privilege to others. By reason of the competition they did not sell a large part of their Hock and lost money, and now sue Wilson sor damages.

That Unfortunate World's Fair. St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Owing to the un'ortunate location in Chicago the World's Fair Columbian Exposition has failen into the clutches of a real estate octopus. Fears of this ultimate condition were recely ventilated before the Congressional Committee, but they were brushed aside as idle vaporings by the sophistry of partisans. The Exposition should have been located in New York. KING GEORGE OF GREECE.

Great Worker, A Pleasant Compan and a Learned Manle, Eng., Chronicle.)

Activity, in very fact, is the keynote to the character of the King of the Hellener He is a great worker. Even in winter he is to be found in his study at early hours. to be found in his study at early hours. Indeed, rising early would seem to be a royal virtue. These persons, perhaps, best grasp the value of those undisturbed morning hours. In summer, twice a week, independently of his ministers, the King receives all the persons who, passing through Athens, have asked for the favor of an audience. These visitors generally find him standing beside a little generally find him standing beside a little table piled with papers and documents, in a room which is the last of the three ground-floor rooms of the palace set aside for his private cubinets. These rooms are richly decorated with pictures, bronzes, marbles

and costly objects of art.

But besides these there are also hung on the walls portraits of all the great Hellenes who have helped to make modern Greece.

This is a delicate compliment on the part of the King to his native visitors, and one they never fail to appreciate; for the King himself is essentially a modern man, though he possesses all due love and respect for his

nation's great and glorious past.

But modern literature, modern art, the marvelous scientific discoveries of our century, have rare attraction for him, as also has modern history. He has a most extensive knowledge of international politics. Those who come in contact with King George testify to his frank, amiable manners. He puts his visitors at their ease, and permits them to talk unrestrainedly. He loves discussion and straightforward speech.

SAVED BY A COCKATOO. It Attacks a Snake Which Was About to Strike Its Sleeping Master.

New York Mail and Express.] One Charles Durand, of whose travels and adventures a book has been written, owned a cockatoo, which he carried about with him on his journeys. The bird's name was Billy, and he seems to have been as wise as he was loving. He came to his master with a good character, having been the careful attendant on a sick man, bringing him bunches of grapes to quench his thirst and refusing himself to eat one till the sufferer had set

Durand was asleep in his tent in those hot latitudes, where strange wild beasts and dangerous reptiles abound, when he was aroused be ore his usual time of waking by a sharp, shrill cry of the bird of "Time to rise! time to rise!" accompanied by a violent flapping of the wings, and then a series of sharp screams in the cockatoo's own natural tone. So awakened, Charles looked around, wonderawakened, Charles looked around, wondering what had disturbed his feathered friend. The cause was soon plain—a deadly snake lay coiled up close to his bed, which, as he gazed, reared itself up and prepared to spring on the defenseless man. Just when he thought that all hope was at an end the have cockates arrang from his perch salted brave oockatoo sprang from his perch, seized the reptile by the neck and held him tight till his master could summon help from without. The snake was then killed and Billy was raised to a still higher place in

NO PIECEWORK HEREAFTER.

The Iron Molders' Convention Pro Important Rule. DETROIT, July 18 .- The Iron Molders' Convention, in session here, has resolved to

change the union label so as to read "opposition to inferior and prison labor," instea of "cheap and prison labor;" to recommenthe appointment of local committees to pro more the use of the label; to urge members to promote the organization of coremakers largely unorganized.

A resolution was offered by the "Good and Welfare Committee" providing for a

refusal or all union molders to do piecework after January 1, 1891, and was voted down. Another, providing or a \$25 fine, to be levied on every union man who joins the Brotherhood of Machinery Molders. The salaries of officers were fixed at the same rate as last year. The trustees, in the evening, decided to send \$1,000 more to the San Francisco strikers. The convention also de-cided to apprise the British unions of the fact that molders were to be imported from England to break the California strike, and to ask the British unions to report by cable the names and ships of all molders who sail

A WOMAN WHO CAN SHOOT.

Mrs. Parker Replenishes the Larder With a Lot of Bear Ment, SUPERIOR, WIS., July 18 .- Mrs. Harriet Parker, residing with her husband and little daughter at Dedham, 15 miles down the Eastern Road, had an exciting experience this morning while her husband was absent. About 6:30 she heard her little girl, who had gone out in the yard, scream, and a second later the little one came into the house, saying: "Big bear out there!" Mrs. Parker took her husbaud's Win-chester rifle and went out. The bear was within 20 eet of her when she fired, sending the builet into the brute's head. The bear started for her, and she fired again, break-ing the beast's back. The third bullet struck the animal in the head, killing it The bear weighed 400 pounds, and was very

thin and savage. When Mr. Parker got home the bear was skinned and the meat dressed. Mrs. Parker is quite a huntress, having frequently ac-companied her husband on his trips.

MADE A \$3,000 HAUL

The United States Express Company Lose a Valuable Package in Wisconsin. MILWAUKEE, July 18,-A package con taining \$3,000, consigned to the care of the United States Express Company, mysteriously disappeared in transit over the Mil-waukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad. Following, as it does, the big robbery at Hurley, the company is disposed to regard its losses in that section as a serious matter, and an effort will be made to probe this

case to the bottom.

The package consisted wholly of bank notes, and was shipped from Chicago early in the week. It has been traced as far as Monico, Wis. The robbery occurred on the khinelander division of the road.

DRILLING IN ALLEGHENY.

Work Commenced on the New Well in Hay market *ganre. Many pedestrians stopped at the corner of Ohio and Federal streets, Alleghenv, vester day, to view the work on the proposed new well. Operations have just commenced, and the contractors are drilling in the corner

O Haymarket square.
Up to yesterday atternoon the drill had pierced the ground over 50 feet. It is expected that water will be struck at a depth o 150 feet. The work of drilling will not be completed be ore next Wednesday. The well will turnish drinking water on a plan similar to the automatic well in the park tetween Montgomery and North avenues, near Federal street.

Found is a Liven Hamper Professor and Mrs. W. B. Hobart, of Hudson, O., passed through Union station yesterday for the East. When they arrived n Pittsburg Mrs. Hobart missed her watch. The loss was reported to the authorities. It was afterward found in the soiled lines hamper, but too late to return it to the owners. Professor Hobert is principal of the Preparatory Department at Hudson of the Adelbert College of Cleveland.

TRANSLATED FOR THE DISPATCH FROM THE FRENCH ("CONTES D'AMERIQUE") OF

geous ballet, had in turn entranced and

pleased their separate votaries. A restless

crowd surged about the foyer watching those

who, late as the hour was, had just arrived,

and discussing with impatient eagerness the

promised wonder which was to form the

second and concluding portion of the even-

ing's entertainment. A glance at the printed programme explained the cause of

the unusual excitement. At an enormous

expense, so it was stated, the management

of the Boston Alhambra had secured the

services of the celebrated mesmerist, Dr.

Kellogg, and his marvelous "subject,"
Mademoiselle Olivia.

For the past month, from day to day, the
newspapers had heralded the coming event,
and had laid before their readers story after

story of the wonder ul feats attributed to

the two performers, interlarding these at in-

tervals with sensational rumors of the ro-mantic circumstances under which their debut would be made.

Dr. Kellogg, so the public was informed,

was at once the most audacious and the most infallible of experimenters; his powers of

magnetism were practically unlimited, while to prove their genuineness, if proof were necessary, and also to instruct his audiences, he would expose, at every exhibition, the vulgartricks and artifices by which his host o imitators looled and deceived the honest presentation and in the control process of the control pro

honest, unsuspecting public. In Olivia would be seen one whose passive powers and obedience to mesmeric influence were fully equal to the doctor's more assertive natural

Then, by degrees, came whisperings of

strange happenings and mysterious circum-stances surrounding both the public and private life of mesmerist and subject. Dr.

Kellogg, it was said, was passionately in love with the fair Olivia. During the

trances into which he had the power to throw her, he would at times pitilessly torment

and torture her, and so revenge h mself for the utter indifference, almost amounting to

aversion, which, in her natural state, she persistently displayed to him. Closely follow-

The large audience, from parquet to gal- | domitable, of selfish spirit. Hisdress, in its lery, had enjoyed and nosily applauded the first half of the well-filled programme; the daring tests of aerobats a wisard's mystifyfirst half of the well-filled programme; the daring tests of acrobats, a wigard's mystifyopera glass in the house was turned direct ing tricks, the comic songs of music hall upon him.

Hardly had his appearance and bearing "artists," and the graceful rhythm of a gor-

been noted when there was a slight stir in the opposite stage box, and Lady Warner, without escort or companion, sat down, and pushing back the curtain fixed a steady

gaze upon her vis-a-vis.

It her case, too, the reporters had but spoken the truth. Tall, slight, and of a persect figure, crowned with coils of golden



Olivia's Body Seemed to Contract the Regidity of Death.

hair, her fresh complexion, delicate yet firmly molded tentures, and luminous dark blue eyes betakened the high-born Englishwoman. Beauti ully dressed in a robe o pure white satin garnished with priceless lace, the picture she presented was an entrancing one, and one well worthy of the audible whisper of admiration which pervaced the whole theater, and which was suddenly checked by the long-looked-for rising of the curtain

The stage was set as a garden scene, and from the back the famous Dr. Keilogg and Olivia advanced hand in hand and bowed be ore the tootlights. Considerable applause greeted them, though it could not be gainsayed that in

ng upon the publication of this pro essional the appearance of the illustrious couple secret, appeared a yet more startling piece

A WILD, DELIBIOUS DANCE,

of news. A certain foreigner, a young Englishman named Lord Warner, was also madly infatuated with Olivia. Abandoning his wile, home, ties and brilliant public position, he had followed the doctor and his subject through perienced. all their wanderings and travels, forget ul of everything save his mad, engrossing passion. In every town or city and at every performance, he had occupied, in solitude, a stage box, from whence he could frequent smile. gaze upon the object of his infatuation, a sentiment, by the way, which seemed only As or the doctor, his appearance was even more disappointing and removed from all romance. His tall, spare, awkward figto be returned when the medium was in her state of trance. As a natural conse-quence, the feeling between the doctor and the young nobleman was one or bitter jealousy and hatred. At any moment, it was hinted, the crisis of their enmity was

able that a tragical ending to the whole romantic story would take place in the course of a public performance. Last of all, was chronicled the appearance of a new actor in this exciting drama. A lady, young, beautiful and evidently of patrician birth, had appeared upon the scene. Lady Warner—for it was undoubtedly she-was as regular an attendant at the Kellogg soirces as was her faithless husband. Seated in a box immediately facing his, dressed in the height of fashion, and bearing always a calm, disdainful aff, would fix her eves upon her truant lord and naster. Not a movement nor an expression of his escaped her; one by one she detected the signs of his absurd passion, of his enslavement to the handsome medium, but what might be the ultimate purpose of her

likely to occur, nor was it at all improb-

ceaseless and untiring vigil the most crafty eporter or interviewer discover. To most of the audience present

The Shot Appeared to Take Effect. t was a known fact that both Lord Warner and his wife had arrived in the city, almo at the same bour, though, so it was heralded by the press, husband and wife had gone to scourate hotela. Now, as the hour ap-proached for the Keilogg sennee, all eyes were fixed upon the two remaining empty boxes, facing each other, and without doubt reserved for the two actors in this most appetizing drama.

petizing drama.

O a sudden, the universal burz of conversation was interrupted by the first notes of an overture, and simultaneously with its opening chords Lord Warner entered the box upon the right and calmly seated himself in full view of the entire audience. The newspaper biographies had described him fairly well. Though in actual years still a young man, he bore the look of one who had lived every day and minute of his life. His pule, finely proportioned face, large sleepy bine eyes and light way huir, clearly betokened a man of exceptional birth, of violent temper when aroused, and of in-

some little dissatisfaction was at first ex-

Olivia was a woman past her girlhood above the medium height and fashioned like a female Hercules. Her splendid shoulders and superbly rounded arms were left uncovered by her gown of white satin. Her face was by no means beautiful and only saved from comparative plainness by its bright expression and the charm of her

ure, surmounted by a narrow, ill-shaped head and pale, cadaverous face, was hardly calculated to produce a very favorable im-The music ceased and Dr. Kellogg spoke a few introductory words in a quiet manner and with no Barnum-like effort for effect. He announced that before exposing, according to his promise, the hollow swindles of so-called bynoptizers and spiritualists he would produce certain genuine and incon-

testible phenomena through the creation, in his subject of an artificial sleep. With a slight sign to the orchestra, who immediately commenced a low and tremulous accompaniment, the doctor, without

further preamble, extended both his hands toward Olivia. For a few moments she gave no sign, the audience breathless with interest, sat in perfect silence with all eyes fixed upon the stage. Then, all at once, the magic seemed to work. Struck by the magnetic current, Olivia rose suddenly from her seat. The change in her expression was complete; her features seemed cast in tragical immobility, her look was one of vague, yet deep aston ishment and terror; her eyes were fixed upon Kellogg, but seemed to go through him and find in the distance beyond some threatening, unearthly vision. Truly a miracle, if a small one, had occurred. Olivia, whose looks but a few moments be-fore had little to sav- them from positive plainness, seemed now possessed of striking and sinister beauty, expressive though it was of intense, incurable anguish. A glance at the doctor showed that in his appearance, too, a no less change had taken place. He was no longer the obsequious, courteous dispenser of the magical power, but the harsh servant, the untiring seeker after knowledge, tearing the 'weil of mystery with brutal strength and prepared to drag out by the heart-strings the blackest problems o life. His figure seemed to gain in dignity, his lips were firmly compressed, and room his eyes, under the shade of their frowning brows, a wicked gleam shone forth. His whole bearing seemed to express a rancorous anger, tempered to some extent with ironical pity for the poor woman before him. At each gesture of his hands Olivia sank still further into her phantom sleep. The carriage of her body was that or one no longer possessed of independent thought; she moved with the even glide of a somnambulist, as if walking upon air. She would draw back as it attempting to escape, and then advance again with short convulsive steps, her bosom heaving wish aard, me-chanical, deep-drawn breaths. Suddenly a cry of borror rang through the

Brom some concealed pocket about his person, Keilogg had taken a long, thin dagger, and titting it on high so as to give lored to the blow, had plunged it into the bare firsh to Olivia's arm. Leaning far forward from his box, Lord Warner, notrified by the suddendess of this cruel act, looked upon the scene with eyes full of surer and disgust. Lady Warner, on the other hand disgust. Ludy Warner, on the other hand, maintained the same calminess which had marked her since her entrance, the only visible sign of her emotion being that she clutched the edge of the box before her with

a nervous grasp and a rhythmical beating of her well-gloved fingers.

The most unmoved of all was Olivia herself. Not a sign did she give o any pain experienced from the cruel state. Her flesh, even around the dagger's wound, main-