# THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY

LUCK OF THE WOMAN

Who Is Now on the Way to the Depths

of the Dark Continent.

MRS. FRENCH SHELDON'S JOURNEY.

It Is Neither a Philanthropic Nor Mission-

ary Undertaking.

THE PLANS OF THE FAIR EXPLORER

Now that Mrs. French Sheldon, the

ormer Allegheny City lady who is to emu-

late Stanley by an expedition to darkest Africa, has actually started upon her re-

markable trip, a great deal of interest at-

taches to the remarkable enterprise. The

London Pall Mall Budget contains the fol-

lowing written shortly before the fair ex-

There is absolutely nothing of either the

rirage or the prying old spinster about the

lady who will leave England on her self-

imposed task of penetrating into the parts of

Central Africa which the foot of a white

"Is it really true, Mrs. Sheldon," I asked,

"But surely you don't mean to say that

brown hair and the large, laughing, dark-

"that you are about to start on an expedi-tion to Central Africa?" "Yes, it is per-fectly true. I should be off already by the

plorer's departure by steamer:

woman has never trod.

With Labor and Other Troubles on Every Hand the Local Mills Are

STILL IN SUPERIOR SHAPE.

They Have Once More Proved Their Ability to Beat the World.

REPORTS OF NEW INDUSTRIES.

Orders Booked and Improvements Made by the Various Firms.

PLATES FOR SEA AND LAKE STEAMERS

The condition of the iron and steel trades nt the close of February is one of moderate netivity. The volume of orders offering the different mills is not so great as to tax their capacity, but it is fortunately of sufficient proportions to give local mills enough to do, and keep the immense army of workmen they employ stendily engaged. While the trades have been extremely quiet since the first of the year, the dullness has so far not interrupted the activity mills have experienced for many months back.

Mill workmen have seldom witnessed anch continued prosperity as they have been avenue for the manufacture of metallic blessed with during the last two years. All telegraph and electric poles, but was comthe milis have been working steady, in many cases not finding time to make necessary repairs; no serious labor difficulties have arisen to mar their peace and prosperi-ty: the standard of wages paid has been very satisfactory, and on the whole they have much to be thankful for. They need entertain no fear that a continuance of the presperiod will interfere with their present pros-

The Current Demand for Iron and Steel. The fact that under ordinary circumstances the current demand for manufact-used iron and steel is never much less than it is at present, that the construction and equipment of the Pittsburg mills demonstrate their ability to manufacture iron and steel comparatively cheaper than mills elsewhere, which is a guarantee of their always receiving their share of what business is going, coupled with the knowledge of the known fact that cessation of operations bong iron and steel mills is never caused on lack of business, but to strikes, accisets, ste., warrants the prediction that no sterruption will occur in the present eady condition of work in the mills

affect of that recorded above prethroughout the Monongahela river ining districts, where 12,000 miners are the and throughout the entire Connellshe coke district, where it is estimated me 13,000 men are also unemployed.

The coal operators are taking the matter very philosophically. They assert that they cannot accede to the demands of the workade and the abnormally low price that is along, and the athormally low price that is along, and that it is more profitable to let help works stand idle than to operate them is a loss. They are making no strong effort to breach the difficulty over, and the outok for an early resumption of work is not

Once to a Priendly Conference.

The Frick Company has posted notices at a the matter of wages at any time they deeire to return to work. A peculiar feature o often witnessed in labor disputes was tim operators and the labor leaders. Before the close of negotiations the Miners' Con litive proposed arbitration as a means of settling the difficulty. This proposition was readily consented to on the part of the operators, when, however, the workers' representatives could give no assurance that the scinion of the Joint Board of Arbitration would be recognized and obeyed by their constituents. So the idea of arbitration was

Out of a total of nearly 16,200 ovens in e region only 400 are reported to be in active operation, and the consequence of such a distressing state of affairs is that the general trade of the region is stagmant. The nestion viewed fremany standpoint cannot ealled cheerful for either operators or brkmen, and the likelihood of an immedista resumption of work is very remote out of such a deplorable state of affairs is sensit the iron trade. The continued shutfoun of the furnaces in the Mahoning and henning Valleys since January 10, which terows some 8 000 or 10,000 men out of work, Is an evidence of how much the pig iron industry is in need of a reviver.

# Pittsburg in a Good Position.

In briefly reviewing the labor situation I again repeat the assertion that Pittsburg orkman have cause to feel contented. seldom that such a general idleness is forced upon the workingmen of these us-unity thriving districts. Within a radius of 75 miles of Pittsburg it can be safely said hat fully 40,000 men are idle, with prospects of an early return to work not very mastive districts, it is indeed pleasing to how that noither her workers nor merchants are sharers in the inactivity.

Work has now been resumed in nearly all those mills and blast furnaces which were compelled to close down last week owing to the high waters. Nearly every mill located on the river fronts was forced to close from bree to six days. All ogether there were 34 iron and steel mills idle, and manufacturing interests suffered heavily by losses to materials, loss of time and damage to furnaces and machinery. Among the mills at which the damage was particularly heavy were those on the Allegheny river, extending from the Wayne Iron and Steel Works of Brown & to the Lucy Furnace, and included such industries as McIntosh, Hemphill & Co., Zug & Co., Shoenberger & Co., Pittsburg Steel Smelting Company, Oil Well Supply ompany, Totten & Hogg Iron and Steel oundry Company, Pittsburg Steel Casting ompany, Hainsworth Steel Company, lussey Brown & Co., the Carnegie mills rescent Steel Company, McConway & riev. Along the Monongahela river the damage was also very considerable,

### Effects of the High Water.

The number estimated to be thrown out of work while the waters were at flood height is 35,000, and the production of muck bar estimated to have been restricted about

Of the 23 blast furnaces in this district 12 chilled on this account, and all the other furnaces were compelled to close down with the exception of the Carrie, the Edgar tanta. The latter furnaces, which were aly constructed last year, were built above ie high water mark of 1884.

The improvements, additions and repairs wong all the local industries keeps pace th the prevailing activity, and is an indi-tion of the increased business that mill waers are anticipating for the coming At the Hainsworth Steel Company artial test of the newly creeted blooming try results. It is seen stated, though not an horitatively, that 25 new puddling furwas recently made with quite satisfacnaces will soon be erroted at the Elba one crasher.

Iron and Bolt Works to meet the increasing demand for the company's product At the Edgar Thomson Steel Works furnace E recently blew out for relining. A and D, which are out of blast, will remain so for some time. The other furnaces are reported banked owing to the idleness of the rail mill, which is closed for repairs. At the works of the United States Iron and Tin Plate Company considerable experimenting has lately been made in order to determine the best method by which to manufacture plates for companyal.

plates for commercial use.

At the Duquesne Forge Company's works two Stirling boilers, with an aggregate horse power of 500, are being added. Mechanical stokers will be used. At the works of the Sterling Company, located near the above works, a new boiler house has recently been erected and a battery of four boilers and other improvements made in order to meet the increasing demand for the high grade of steel manufactured by the company The Duquesue Tube Works have completed ironelad additions to three departments which will be used for assorting and storing the various sizes of tubes, as well as increasing the capacity of the plant, the sizes of the additions being 75x140 feet, 85x125 feet and 50x80 feet.

An Increase of Capacity.

The Pounsylvania Tube Company, in order to enlarge their capacity for manu-facture, are compelled to make use of their old warehouse. A new warehouse 100x400 feet, and built entirely of iron, is now being erected. At the crilling and fishing tool works of Ireland & Hughes, on Twenty-first street, the firm has just occupied their new machine shops and offices. The additions to the forge are about completed. A very novel piece of mechanism is being used at these shops. It is a movable steam hammer patented by an employe of the firm. It is operated by a swing joint and can be worked in any position and is claimed it can do the work of three men. The Walworth Manufacturing Company, which recently occupied a portion of the old Continental Tube Works out Second pelied to remove when the old lease expired, is now erecting a building 36x136 feet in rear of the Keystone mill to pursue

At the Edgar Thomson plant the inten-tion of the firm to shut down on the 7th inst., which was previously noted in THE D'SPATCH, did not go into effect until the 18th inst., as it was necessary to wait a week to complete an order. Several very important improvements will be made at these works, the nature of which have previously been fully described in these col-umbs. The improvements will greatly in-crease the capacity of the works and enable the firm to cheapen the cost of produc-tion, and will include three new 15ton converters, a new blooming mill, a new rail mill engine, new chargers, improved hydraulic machinery and 20 new boilers which will be equiped with mechanical stokers. Among the furnaces, "E," "D" and "A" are out for repairs, but the other furnaces will continue in operation, Sixteen new boilers, with the necessary buildings and stacks, are being added to the steam plant and many additions are being made to some of the casting furnaces.

The Largest of Its Kind.

At the Homestead Steel Works the work of erecting the new 36-inch beam mill, which will be the largest of its kind in the world, is progressing rapidly. Mr. J. A. Potter, the superintendent of this plant, has recently invented a train of four high rolls which will be used for rolling heavy armor and other steel plates. The firm have awarded the contract for the construction of the rolls to Robinson, Rea & Co. The first and fourth rolls are each 34x113, while the second and third or middle pair are of the same length, but only half as heavy. The weight of the four rolls exclusively is 75 tons, while that of the housings is 90 tons. It is claimed that while the small rolls do the rolling the large rolls bear the immense pressure, that the danger of breaking is not half so great as in ordinary rolls, and even then the break-age must necessarily be in one of the two small rolis.

Messrs. P. Barrow and J. J. Broderick ouddlers at the American Iron Works of Jones & Laughlin, have applied for letters patent on a new puddling furnace. In the new furnace one half is movable, and the other half stationary. That part of the furnuce in which the iron is to be melted resembles a cylinder and will revolve. It built on a standing platform, constructed to held from

1,500 to 3,000 pounds of iron. The furuace in which the balling process is performed is very little different from the present style of furnace. The draught stack will remain stationary, but all other parts of the furnace including the fire box will be moveable. From the revolving furnace the iron passes in a semi-liquid state through a conveying trough in the bottom to the ball. ing furnace. It is claimed that a puddler can turn out from seven to eight heats with the new furnace in the same time that it now requires to make five, and that there i a saving of \$500 per year on each furnace over the present style of furnace.

# Reports of New Industries

It is reported the Nimick & Co. have purchased the Fairchance furnaces with the ob-ject of moving their mills to Fairchance, A charter has been received by a company of capitalists to be known as the Adams Iron Company, who intend the erection of a steel plant in this city for the manufacture of steel by the Adams process. The capital stock is \$200,000. A charter has also been granted to the Klein-Logan Company, with a capitalization of \$100,000 for the manufacture of iron and steel in this city.

Rife Bros. contemplate the erection of a

large factory near Hazelwood for the manuture of wagon hardware, which will employ 100 men. The ground for the new works has been secured. The Standard Oil Company has awarded

pany for two Stirling boilers of 200 horse

J. B. Sheriff, Son & Co. recently shipped o Lathrop Bros., of New York, an order for 70 of their patent injectors and an order for 15 siphons to New Orleans. Hilliard, Sterritt & Co. are completing a

large shipping order for their special pipe threading machines. Velte & McDonald have in their shops a considerable amount of work for the Sparrows Point plant of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, of Steelton, which consists principally of work for the rail mill, including roll-table, hot beds and three hydraulic cranes.

The Oliver Iron and Steel Company and Charles Jutte & Co. have received the contract for the construction of the Portview bridge over the Youghiogheny, above Mc-Keesport, at an aggregate price of \$46,000.

R. Monroe & Son have just finished work

on a steel boom 150 feet long and 50 feet high which will be capable of lifting from 10 to 15 tons. It is for the bed of a river near Denver and will be used in gold digging; it weighs over 40 tons, machinery in-cluded. The A. Garrison Foundry Company has received the contracts from the South Chicago works of the Illinois Steel Company, and the Wellman Iron and Steel Company, of Thurlow, Pa., for the machinery of two mills, the rolls of which are to = 34 inches in diameter and 132

inches ng.

It is the intention of both these firms to equip their works ready to make all kinds heavy plates for sea and lake steamers and to compete with makers in this city.

The Totten and Hogg Iron and Steel Foundry Company are now building for the Wellman Iron and Steel Company, formerly the Chester Rolling Mill, of Thurlow, an improved grinding pan of the largest size. They are also engaged on two of the heaviest Forster rock and ore crushers for an iron mine in Michigan. They are also completing an order for a complete set of nail and spike machines for ship-ment to Glasgow, Scotland, and have re-C. J. K. | the place. What struck me more at first | forger, in S beria "for life."

## SIBERIA'S HEART

That It Is Usually Depicted.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE THERE.

Exiles Seem to Be Making the Best of the Situation.

A DEMOCRATIC FEELING PREVALENT

Mr. Julius M. Price, a staff artist of the London Illustrated News of the World, is writing a series of papers under the caption of "From the Thames to Siberia." In his last article, which treats more particularly of the city of Yeniseisk, he says that very few outsiders have any real knowledge of Siberia. To most of them its name raises a dismal vision of ice-bound wastes and wretched exiles passing their lives in hopeless and cheerless misery.

Little do they know that,

far away in the very

THE POST BOAT ON THE YENISEI RIVER.

heart of Asia, there exists civilization equal to Cossack at Yeniseisk. what is to be found in any part of Europe. But this is the case, and here, sitting after dinner smoking a cigarette, in a luxuriously furnished and delightfully warm apartment, surrounded by rare tropical plants, with appointments not excelled in Paris, I can hardly realize how far I am from Europe, or that outside the cold is 28° below zero (Reaumur), and that I am at a short distance from the wild, uncultivated, uninhabited regions that we had to traverse before reaching this far-away

I shall never forget my impressions when, after the 14 long dreary weeks passed in the

Arctic Ocean, and in river navigation, we

at last anchored off Yeniseisk. It was, toward 8 o'clock, a cold wintry evening

though October was not yet passed. The moon was just rising, and in a still evening

air the effect was almost that of a huge panorama; against the southern sky many

defined silhouettes, relieved here and there

by the lights in the windows of the many

ouses facing the river, while along the

oanks we could just discern in the increas-

ing twilight dark masses of people hurrying

down to greet us on hearing the sound of our steam-whistle, which was being vigor-

A Strange and Welrd Sight.

The church bells began ringing as we let

go our anchors, and immediately all the Russians who were crowded on the upper

deck, from the captain downward, un-

crossed themselves again and again as the

murmered a prayer of thanksgiving for

their safe return. It was a strange and

weird sight, and made me involuntarily rub

my eyes, to ascertain if I were really awake, and all this not a dream-the long

and wearisome journey at length at an end —the goal attained. There was, however, little opportunity for soliloquising, for

within a very short space of time after the

stoppage of our engines we were boarded and taken possession of by the inevitable Custom House officers and their assistants,

and the voyage of the Phænix, successfully

accomplished, was a thing of the public.

Much as we all naturally desired immediately to go on shore, we could not do so,
diately to go on shore, we could not do so,

for we were courteously though firmly in-formed that until our baggage had been ex-

amined none of us could leave the ship. The next day, however, was Sunday, and

we were all awakened early by the sound of many church bells—not the tamiliar notes

one knows so well in the old country, but

curious sort of jangle, without any attempt

at harmony, in a low key, which reminded

ming with two fingers on the bass of a plane

one of the noise produced by a child strum-

very much out of tune. Sleep after this

was impossible, and we were all of us soon

seisk by davlight.

on deck, anxious to get a glimpse of Yeni-

The effect, though of course not so strange

as when seen by moonlight, was undoubtedly imposing, and seen from the Yenisei the city

certainly presents a grand appearance. No

less than three fine churches stand in close

ch one vying with the others in architect-

proximity to each other facing the river,

ural pretensions, while all along the road

facing the water are houses-or, rather, large villas, which remind one much of the South

of France, except that they are of stucco in-stead of marble. Snow had fallen during

the night, and, though the temperature was not cold, the aspect in the bright morning

Familiarity Does Not Breed Contempt.

On closer inspection, Yeniseisk does not,

like many foreign cities, lose in interest, for

the streets are wide, and there are many fine

with those of most

el and interesting

with at every step-

cles crowded the spa-

cious market place,

surrounded by motley

crowds of noisy peas-

ants, who, however

were far too occupied

in their bargaining to

notice me by more than a passing glance,

in spite of my cos-

the least of it, must

to most of them.

have been a novelty

could not help pictur-

ing to myself the prob-

able effect a Russian

tourist would produce

were he to turn up sud-

denly in an English provincial town on

market day and walk about among the crowd of rough country folk. He would

possibly get more than a passing glance, and, doubtless, be glad when he got out of

uildings in them which would compare well

sunshine was decidedly wintry in effect,

ously blown to announce our arrival.

sight in Yeniseisk was, to all outward appearance, the entire absence of shops, which, as a rule, give so much local coloring and life to a place.

Of course there are shops, but from the outside they are nnrecognizable, as no goods are displayed in the windows, and only a name-board betokens their existence. This, they course throughout Siberia Not Altogether the Dismal Place

I hear, is the custom throughout Siberia, and it is easily understood, when one considers that in all the houses there are double, and in some cases even treble, windows, to keep out the intense cold during the winter, and that even in spite of these precautions the innermost windows are thickly coated with ice, notwithstanding

the high temperature of the rooms! Not a Hotel in the City. I was surprised to learn that there was no hotel in Yeniseisk—a fact, doubtless to be accounted for by reason of the few travelers who visit this out-of-the-way place, those having occasion to do so probably staying with friends or taking lodgings. Perhaps, however, with the possible annual advent of English tourists by the Kara Sea route, some enterprising Yeniseisk citizen will find it a profitable venture to start one (on the English lines, it is to be hoped). Fortunately lodgings were readily to be got- and chean into the

were readily to be got-and cheap into the bargain; so, with the aid of an interpreter, I was soon snugly quartered in two rooms, which for comfort and warmth left acthing to be desired, though there might perhaps have been a little more furniture, and also washing accommodation, but that, nowever, was a detail.

However, in spite of this slight incon-venience, I managed to settle down comfortably in a very short time, and found the people I was lodging with very obliging and ready to do their best to supply my wants when I tried to express them in the few words of Russian I had managed to pick up while on board the Phonix. It was the commencement of the "season" when we arrived at Yeniseisk, and the town was full; for with the advant of winter the paircher. for, with the advent of winter, the neighboring gold mines are deserted, and the rich owners return to their palatial town residences, so the place presents a much more animated appearance than it does during the summer, when the greater portion of the male inhabitants are absent, and the streets look comparatively empty.

All Interested in the Gold Mines. The great industry of Yeniselsk 1s, of course, centered in its gold-fields, which were once among the most in ant of

of the wealthiest of the mine-owners em-

ploy as many as 600 men, and have a

hospital and medical staff permanently at-

tached to the works. The alluvial gold-

mines of the Yeniseisk district have been

worked since 1839. The quartz working

has only recently been commenced, and it

promises very great results. Better skill and appliances than are at present available

A Temperature So Equable.

What, I fancy, astonishes an Englishman

nost in Siberia for the first time is the won-

derful temperature he finds inside all the houses, from the richest to the poorest-a

temperature so equable as to permit of the

the greatest success-I may say, in fact, many of the houses of the rich mine-owners

present the appearance of conservatories, so crowded are they with exotics of all sorts,

from climbing plants trained to grow round the doors to huge palms or plantains—and

all in the most perfect condition. An Englishman's surprise is, therefore, com-

prehensible. He has heard of the frightful

cold of the Siberian winter, so arrives in

the country duly armed agains according to English ideas. To

astonishment he finds that, when

thermometer in the street registers 400, of

temperature of his room

though it were spring,

stove visible: his thick

flannel shirts are nat-

urally very much too

bed, and, when he goes

out into the open air,

his fur schooba is amply

the cold, That most

complete device for heat-

ing a house that was

ever imagined, the Rus-

sian stove, robs, there-fore, the Siberian winter

of many of its terrors, .

the coldest period of the year.

and makes a visit to this interesting and

little-known country pleasant even during

During the winter months Yeniseisk is

well provided with amusement; there is a

capital club house, which would pass muster

anywhere, to which is attached a theater and a ball room, with a delightful "floor,"

and performances or dances take place two or three times a week. I shall long remem-

ber my first evening at Yeniseisk, when I was taken to see the club; there was a dance

on, and in the large, brilliantly lighted rooms, with an excellent band playing a

familiar waltz, it was hard to believe one-

self nearly 2,000 miles from a railroad, and

in the very heart of Asia. Society in

Yeniseisk, of course, consists principally of

the wealthy mine owners, or merchants, and

their families, and the Government officials and theirs. These are sufficient pretty well to fill the club on big dance nights.

Exiles, who naturally form an important

contingent, are only allowed to enter sub

ject to certain restrictions. For instance

the criminal ones are only permitted to come to the performances in the theater, and

are obliged to leave immediately after; while

the political ones are permitted to remain

Still, in spite of all this, I could not help

after the performance, but on no account to

feeling that Yeniseisk is a very democratic place. Everybody somehow seems to think himself as good as anybody else, and at a

performance, during the entracte, when everyone walks about, you become quite

tired of the number of people who expect

you to shake hands with them, from the rich

mine owner to the discharged convicted

A Very Democratic Place

A Swell in Furs.

although there

still as genial as

rarest tropical plants being cultivated with

are, however, needed.



known, uncivilized country.
"Yes, yes, that is exactly what I mean to say," she replied, very cheerfully, even en-thusiastically. "I am only going to take one companion with me from here, or rather one attendant, and that is a woman, a former stewardess on one of the Cunard steamers, whom the company have put at my disposal. She knows something about African traveling, is a thoroughly trained direct or indirect interest in them, this being easily accounted for-the money made nurse, and altogether quite an exceptional woman. She and I will be the only white in them being all, as a rule, spent in Venuseisk, so all the local trade profits by it. persons in the expedition. When we get to Zanzibar I shall engage as many natives as No less than 8,000 men are nnnually employed in the different workings-many I require, and we shall then start for the ining from long distances to get employ-The Size of the Party. ment, the pay, as a rule, being exceptionally good, and all their food found them. Some

"Have you any idea as to how large party you will be, all told?" "I should say about 50 natives will be sufficient, but I shall have to see about that when I get to Zanzibar. Of course, the fewer attendants I require the more convenient it will be. I have had over a thousand applications from lawyers, scientists, doctors, and all kinds of men who want to join the expedition, but I am determined to take out only my attendant. If you want 1,000 men you have to take what you can get; if you want only 50 you can have picked men. You see, in this, as in many other things, I have the advantage of being able to profit by the experience of former travelers, and I can choose from among the men who proved the most trustworthy during the Stanley expe-

"Then are you going to take only native "A few women, too, the wives of some of the men who go with me. I want to see how they live among their own people. They can do the cooking for the men, and

other domestic work, and that in itself will be an interesting study. My attendant will of course, cook for me; for, although I do not mean to live as if I were at home and had my maid to arrange my hair and see to all my wants, I do not think I could go quite as far as to share their meals with the "And what is the object of your enter-

prising plan?"
"Let me tell you at once that there is absolutely no truth in the foolish rumors which have been spread that I am going for mis sionary or other philanthropic, or even for commercial or geographical purposes. I have the interest of neither committee nor company at heart, nor that of any one spe-cial person except Mrs. French Sheldon her self. I go on my own responsibility and to my own purposes, one of which is that I want information for finishing a book I have had in hand for some time past. Another of my objects is

To Study the Natives. especially the women and children, as long as they are still in their primitive state. In a year or two a great highway will have been opened across Africa, and there will be no more primitive natives; everybody will be going across Africa, and the real interest will cease. Before that comes about a whole world of interest is hidden in the unknown regions. For instauce, from Mombassa, the starting point of the expedition, I go on to Kilimanjaro, where no white woman has ever been. It will be intensely interesting to watch and study the home life of the natives in these places.'

"And from Kilimanjaro?" I asked in great expectation, and with the picture of Mr. Stanley's majestic "black forest" rising once again before my mental vision.

"What I am going to do after that depends on a certain circumstance which I cannot explain just vet, but I have not the slightest ambition to go across the 'black forest.' I see no object in going through that wilderness, and as to long-distance marches I do not care if I don't walk a single mile in Africa. I want to see the people, the places where they live, and get to know as much as can gather about the different tribes."
"Of course you take a photographic apregarding the same will be given upon applie: tion to Robert J. Leigh, Town Clerk, or D. W.

"Oh dear, yes. I have eight or nine, so os not to be beaten if the one or other fails me. No, I am no botanist, but one of the studies I hope to make, and which, to me, is full of interest, is that of some of the constellation of stars and planets which you never see except in the South. Mrs. Rich ard Proctor is giving me some hints-I can hardly call them lessons, for I have no time for real lessons-on the subject. "But how are you going to travel if you don't care for walking?"

Quite a Wonderful Structure. "A chair is being made for me-quite wonder ul structure-in which I shall be carried by the natives. I shall have 12 car-The chair is wonder ally light, and so ingeniously made that my European attendant and myself can also sleep in it at night. We also take a tent from England, because they are better than those you get at Zauzibar, but, as far as possible, we get our provisions just before we start for the interior."

"And will you take arms?" "Yes, just enough to protect myself in case of need. I have had a pair of beautiful revolvers given

to me. I must fetch them and show them to

to me. I must fetch them and show them to you."

"What is your opinion about all this?" I asked Mr. Ward, while Mrs. Sheldon went into another room. "Is it possible for a lady to do what Mrs. French Sheldon intends doing?" "That depends on the lady," Mr. Ward replied very quietly. "I certainly think Mrs. Sheldon will do it."

"Yes, that is what my friend Mr. Stanley tellsme," Mrs. Sheldon said, as she came back carrying a glittering revolver in a leather case in each hand, and sitting down on the floor beside an ottoman, toying with the playthings and chatting on. "They are

on the floor beside an ottoman, toying with the playthings and chatting on. "They are very plain, but they are beautifully made. I have got past the age when one cares for ivory, or carved or inlaid handles. These are exactly what I shall want in case of need, but without dire need I shall not use them. I shall only defend myself as I would it I were attacked in my own house, and as anybody would in the same case. Mind you, I am not going as either a buccaneer or a harlequin. I am simply going as neer or a harlequin. I am simply going as a woman who has common sense, and who thinks that it can be done in a womanly way and without indulging in any violent eccentricities. No Bloomer, Harberton, Hancock, or other mannish costumes for me. Nothing only simple traveling decreases such Nothing only simple traveling dresses such as I have always worn on my former jour-

"Then you are an experienced traveler?" A Great Traveler From Youth.

neyings."

French steamer, but I was not back from America in time to catch it, and I am now going to join the next English steamer at Naples." "Oh, yes; I began when I was 12. Yes, I am an American by birth. My first trip was to Italy. Garabaldi was a great friend you, personally, mean to lead the expedi-tion?" I went on, trying to imagine the elegant lady with the crown of beautiful of mine, and I was passionately attached to his cause and that of a freed Italy. Later on I went across the States from end to end, often for days and weeks in the saddle, and blue eyes, who toyed carelessly with the diamond rings on her white hands, pressing onward through so you see I have had some experience."
"Have you traveled in Africa at all?"

"Only in the north. But I think I know nearly as much about Central Africa as if I had been across. M. du Chaillu, who is a friend of mine, has told me so much; then Mr. Stanley, who is another friend, Mr. Ward here, and nearly every one of Stanley's lieutenants, have all talked it over with me again and again, and I feel quite confident that I shall get back in about six months, having accomplished my object." "Will you travel in an ordinary European traveling costume?"

"Not exactly. For instance I have a pair of soft leather boots that reach right up over the knees and which I should hardly want on an ordinary expedition. But, on the whole, lightness has been the chief consideration in choosing my clothes. I have a large number of the thinnest Indian silk things, and a few light Jaeger dresses; the whole of them, though I have taken suffi-cient to do without having many things washed, hardly weigh anything. One very useful article which has been given to me is a medicine belt; a leather belt, inside of which can carry quite a surgery of small medicine

'es, to be at hand in case of sickness."
that is another serious consideraSheldon. What about your

be all right, I have a good ver Ill, never feverish, fraid of the African

ATCH to-

NEW PATENT.

Inventors in Western P. ern Ohio and West Virgini. O. D. Levis, patent attorney, avenue, furnishes the following list or , issued to Western Pennsylvania, East

week ending February 24 : William Benner, Tiffin, apparatus for heating and ventilating the walls of buildings; G. E. Blaine, Waynesville, O., combined fence and tree protector; Andrew Brice, Pittsburg, ap-paratus for finishing or cleaning surfaces (two paratus for finishing or cleaning surfaces (two patents): Z. B. Coes, Hamilton, O., filter press; O. A. Crabes, Dayton, tug: J. P. Delahunty, West Pittston, Pa., dyeing machine: E. B. Entwisle, Johnstown, railway crossing: E. W. Fain, Franklin, W. Va., tool handle attachment; J. B. Griswold, Zanesville, brick klin; Ludwig Gutmann, Pittsburg, electric motor; William Heckert, Findlay, smelting furnace: Paul Kroutinaurer, Whitehall, Pa., apparatus for the calcination of cements; W. A. Mack, Norwalk, O., sewing machine: C. W. Miller, Canton, burnishing machine: F. P. Mor. A. Mack, Norwalk, O., sewing machine: C. W. Miller, Canton, burnishing machine: F. P. Mor rison, Big Skin Creek, W. Va., box lifter, S. E. Painter, Cranberry, Pa., can opener; T. J. Parkinson, Pittsburg, bed: Joshua Pusey, Lima, Pa., typewriting machine; J. P. Robert, Pittsburg, vaporizer: T. E., Smith, New Castle combined building and water tower; R. A. Thayer, Allentown, oscillating meter.

BALANCE OF TRADE AGAINST CANADA. The Navigation Returns Show Increa

Imports and Exports. OTTAWA, ONT., Feb. 27. - Navigation returns for 1890 were issued yesterday. The exports were \$97,794,891, and the imports

The imports increased last year by \$7,500,-000, and the exports increased about the same. The balance of trade against Canada was \$25,109. Canada's exports to the United States were \$40,000,000, and imports \$52,-

The Board of Control in No Danger of Going to Pieces. CHICAGO, Feb. 27 .- All danger that the

World's Fair Board of Control will go to pieces for lack of funds, if there ever was any, seems to have been dissipated. It has been discovered that the \$20,000 set aside for the use of the Foreign Affairs Committee can be used for the payment of salaries.

With a total of \$60,000, the matter can be

CARPENTER has learned of some odd superstitions of statesmen. His charming letter will appear in THE DISPATCH to-

A Verdict for 6 Cents. NEW YORK, Feb. 27 .- The trial of the libel uit of John H. Hollander against Consul General Jacob Baiz, of Guatemala, for the recovery of \$50,000 damages, which was on

trial in the United States courts, ended this

atternoon by the jury rendering a verdict of

6 cents for the plaintiff. A Rising Town. A Rising Town.

The town of West Toronto Junction possesses exceptional residental and business advantages and promises to speedly become the chief manufacturing center of the Deminton. This town has the following railways, viz: Grand Trunk Main Line (Carlton West station); Northern Division of the Grand Trunk (Daven, port station); the Toronto, Grey and Bruce, and Credit Valley, and Outario and Quebec Divisions of C. P. R. and Belt Line Railway (now in progress). The town offers to large manufacturers, free sites, water at out and exemption from taxation. Any information regarding the same will be given upon applicatacking along the coast. I was speculating as to her destination when I heard a light

Clendenan, Mayor. Will Price Opens new neckwear every Saturday. The largest assortment in the city. 47 SIXTH STREET

The People's Store, Fifth Avenue Large stock of new dress silks, plain an fancy weaves, both black and colored, for spring wear, just opened. CAMPBELL & DICK.

Will Price

Opens new neck wear every Saturday. The largest assortment in the city.
47 SIXTU STREET.



an, seldom visited, and almost unknown to

tourists, is the little island named Uffa.

Between the two lies a strait or roost, two

miles and a half broad, with a dangerous

current which sets in from the north. Even

on the calmest day there are ripples, and

swirls, and dimples on the surface of the

got my call last nicht; I saw a ghaist, On the western side of the island of Ar-

"Saw a ghost!" I ejaculated. "Yes, and I doubt it was a call for me. When my cousin Steevie deed he saw one the same way.' "Tell me about it, dear," I said, impressed

by her solemnity. "There's no' much to tell: it was last nicht aboot 12, or maybe 1 o'clock. I was roost, which suggest hidden influences, but when the wind blows from the west, and the great Atlantic waves choke up the inlet and meet their brethren which have raced round the other side of the island, there is such a settle and meet their order. I was a face looking in at me through the glass—an awfu'-like face, Archie. It was no the face of anyone on the island. I cannot be the settle and the face of anyone on the island. I cannot be face of anyone on the island. I cannot be face of anyone on the island. I cannot be face of anyone on the island. such seething and turmoil that old sailors say they have never seen the like. God help the boat that is caught there on such a day!

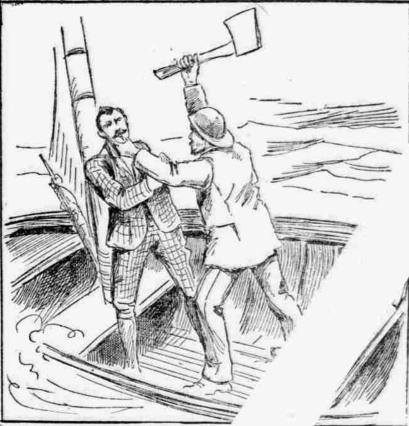
It was there maybe a minute looking tae way and tither into the room. I could see the glint o' his very een—for it was pressed sgainst the glass. My very blood ran cauld, and I couldna scream for the like. Then it was the plant of the like of th My father owned one-third of the island | fright. Then it went awa' as quickly and

of Ufa, and I was born and bred there. Our as suiden as it came."

("Who could it have been?" I exclaimed. farm or croft was a small one enough, for "A wraith or a bogle," said Minnie posiif a good thrower were to pick up a stone on tively. the shore at Carracuil (which was

our place) he could manage, in three l suggested.

"Na, na, it was a Tammy. It was a dark,



and it was hardly longer than it was broad. h-Taking one thing with another a rofter in Uffa had as much chance of layby a penny or two as most men on the of Carracuil, the

with just education enough to wish for more,

and with no associate at home but the grim,

stern old man, for my mother had been dead

There were two youths about my own age

in the island, Geordie and Jock Gibbs, but

they were rough, loutish fellows, good-

hearted enough, but with no ideas above

fishing and farming. More to my taste was

the society of Minnie Fullarton, the pretty daughter of old Fullarton of Corriemains.

We had been children together, and it was

natural that when she blossomed into a

buxom, fresh-faced girl, and I into a square-

shouldered, long-legged youth, there should

be something warmer than friendship be-tween us. Her elder brother was a corn

chandler in Ardrossan, and was said to be doing well, so that the match was an eligi-

jected very strongly to our intimacy and even forbade me entirely to meet her. I laughed at his commands, for I was a hot-

headed, irreverent youngster, and continued to see Minnic, but when it came to his ears

it caused many violent scenes between us, which nearly went the length of bows. We

had a quarrel of this sort just before the

equinoctial gales in the spring of the year in which my story begins, and I left the old man with his face flushed, and his great

bony hands shaking with passion, while I went jauntily off to our usual trysting-place.

I have often regretted since that I was not more submissive, but how was I to guess the

dark things which were to come upon us?

I can remember that day well. Many bitter thoughts rose in my heart as I strode

along the narrow pathway, cutting savagely at the thistles on either side with my stick.

One side of our little estate was bordered by the Combera cliffs, which rose straight out

of the water to the height of a couple of hundred feet. The top of these cliffs was

covered with green sward and commanded a

noble view on every side. I stretched my-

self on the turf there and watched the breakers dancing over the Winner sands and

listened to the gurgling of the water down

beneath me in the caves of the Combers,

The whole air was prickly with the smack of the sea. Away to the north there was a

piling up of clouds, and the peak of Goat-

There were no crait in the offing except one

little eager, panting steamer making for the

shelter of the Clyde, and a trim brigantine

springy footstep, and Minnie Fullarton was

standing beside me, her face rosy with exer-

cise and her brown hair floating behind her.

"Wha's been vexing you, Archie?" she asked with the quick intuition of woman-hood. "The auld man has been speaking

It was strange how pretty and mellow the

accents were in her mouth which came so raspingly from my father. We sat down on a little green hillock together, her hand in mine, while I told her of our quarrel in

said: but indeed they'll find they have the

wrong man to deal with if they try to

"I'm no' worth it, Archie," she answered, ghing. "I'm ower hamely and simple

or one like you that speaks well and is a

"You see they're bent on parting

aboot me again; has he no'?"

frighten me away from you.

the morning.

one, but for some reason my father ob-

some years, and I had neither brother nor [

nicht for the puir sailors," she
isadly, glancing at the dark wrack
ag up from the northward, and at the
line of breakers on the Winner sands.
"I conder what you brig is after! Unless it
gets ranged to Lambash or Northish Paris." gets round to Lamiash or Brodick Bay, it'll find itself on a nasty coast." any generations, She was watching the trim brigantine . see Duke of Hamilton and all prospering in a moderate way. My which had already attracted my attention. father had been enabled to send me to begin the study of medicine at the University of dently expected rough weather, for

her foresail had been taken in and her Glasgow, and I had attended lectures there topsail reefed down. "It's too cold for you up here!" I ex-claimed at last, as the clouds covered the for two winter sessions, but whether from caprice or from some lessening in his funds,

, laughing, "I hope the me a look up, whoever he arn who he is and where he flut we won't talk of it, or

, hiening yourself to-night again, reary night as it is."

he had recalled me, and in the year 1865 I sun, and the keen north wind came in more found myself cribbed up in this little island frequent guess. We walked back together sun, and the keen north wind came in more notil we were close to Carracuil, when she left me, taking the footpath to Corriemains, which was about a mile from our bothy, hoped that my father had not observed u together, but he met me at the door, fuming with pasion, His face was quite livid with rage, and he held his shotgun in his hands. I forget if I mentioned that in spite of his age he was one of the most powerful men I ever met in my life.
"So you've come!" he roared, shaking the

gun at me. "You great gowk-" I did not wait for the string of adjectives which I "You keep a civil tongue in your head,"

"You dare!" he shouted, raising his arms as if to strike me. "You wunna come in here. You can gang back where you come frae!" "You can go to the devil!" I answered,

losing my temper completely, on which he jabbed at me with the butt end of the gun, but I warded it off with my stick. For moment the devil was busy in me, and my throat was full of oaths, but I choked then down, and, turning on my heel, walked back to Corriemains, where I spent the day with the Fullartons. It seemed to me that my father, who had long been a miser, was rapidly becoming a madman-and a dangerous one to boot.

II.

My mind was so busy with my grievance that I was poor company, I fear, and drank perhaps more whisky than was good for me. I remember that I stumbled over a stool once and that Minnie looked surprised and tearful, while old Fullarton sniggered to himself and coughed to hide it. I did not set out for home till 9:30, which was a very late hour for the island. I knew my father would be asleep, and that if I climbed through my bedroom window I should have one night in peace.

It was blowing great guns by this time, and I had to put my shoulder against the cale as I came along the winding path which led down to Carracuil. I must still have been under the influence of liquor, for I rememher that I sang uproariously and joined m feeble pipe to the howling of the wind. had just got to the enclosure of our croft when a little incident occurred which helped

an island like ours, where even paper was a precious commodity, it would arrest the attention at once. Something white fluttered across my path and stuck flapping upon a furze bush. I lifted it up and discovered, to my very great surprise, that it was a linen pocket handkerchief—and scented. Now I was very sure that beyond my own was no such thing as a white pocket hand-kerchief on the island. A small community like ours knew each other's wardrobes to a nicety. But as to scent in Uffi-it was pre-posterous! Who did the handkerchief belong to then? Was Minnie right, and was there really a stranger in the island? I walked o

and new, with the initials A. W. worked in red silk in the corner. There was no other indication as to who it might belong to, though from its size it was evidently a man's. The incident struck me as so extra-

very thoughtfully, holding my disc my hand and thinking what Minnie ha

seen the night before.

When I got into my bedroom and lit my rushlight I examined it again. It was clea scholar forbye."
"You're too good and true for anyone,
Minnie," I answered, though in my heart "I'll no' trouble anyone lang," she con- ordinary that I sat for some time timed, looking carnestly into my face. "I on the side of my bed turning it