places on the pike. I am innocent of the shooting, which was done by Elmer, while I held the horse and the boy stood guard. Elmer, I believe, will not be easily captured, as he is now securely hidden. This I swear to be a true statement."

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF BRUNER.

Miss Jackson said Elmer, while in Pittsburg, informed his parents of the shooting and then disappeared. He had been to the Academy of Music, however, on the evening of his arrival, and while there sat beside Sol Coulson and another detective. In spite of threats and promises, the woman remained firm and refused absolutely to reveal the whereabouts of Elmer Bruner. She said there was a scene on the streets when she was arrested, and that the Pittsburg officers tried to take her from Cannon. It is believed at Latrobe, however, that Elmer is now in Pittsburg hiding, and that the officers will arrest him at almost any moment.

The prisoner, Ann Jackson, is a most wretched-looking person. She has evidently been very handsome, but her pinched features, disheveled locks and shabby dress all tell their tale of dissipation and hardship. She says she was married to Elmer Bruner three years ago when she was just 17 years of age. At the age of 12 years she bore a child, and had been turned from her parents' home in Johnstown. She then came to Latrobe and lived with the father of her babe for a time. Her mother, in the meantime, had married a man named Stark, now living in Johnstown, hence her frequent alias of "Ann Stark." She says she, with Elmer and the boy, had been traveling for several months, pilfering and horse-thieving, but that she never knew Elmer to injure anyone before.

A BAD RECORD AT LATROBE.

The record of Elmer Bruner at Latrobe was bad. He served a term in the county jail there two years ago for disturbing a meeting of the Salvation Army. David Bruner, an uncle, is serving a term in the penitentiary for robbing a Hebrew peddler near Latrobe a year ago.

The affidavit of the woman is now held by 'Squire Geiger, and will not be produced until the trial is begun, though above is a transcript of the confession.

Officer Cannon lays claim to two-thirds of the reward of $500 offered, and will also ask the $40 from the State for the detection of horse thieves. He has the horse Bruner drove to Pittsburg, and will secure that traded near Ebensburg. Other officers at Latrobe, however, say the real murderer has not yet been captured, and it will be time to talk of the reward when Bruner is in charge.

DR. PAINTER'S CONDITION.

A Local Physician Visits the Koch Patient—Converses With Him About His Health, Which He Thinks Is Improving—Gaining in Weight.

Dr. Chevalier Q. Jackson came home yesterday from a short trip through a portion of the New England States. He had been gone nearly a week, and during his absence he called on Dr. E. T. Painter, about whom so much has been said in connection with the Koch treatment. He was met by a DISPATCH reporter shortly after his arrival in the city.

"No, I have not been away on a pleasure trip," said he, "and am feeling now much more tired than when I started. I have been in Eastern Massachusetts, and saw Dr. Painter, who left Pittsburg last fall to place himself under the Koch treament for tuberculosis. It will doubtless interest your readers and his many friends in Pittsburg to know his exact condition.

"I found my friend Dr. Painter with his parents, wife and child at a delightful summer cottage at Starling Junction, a point in the foot hills of the White Mountains, 12 miles northeast of Worcester, Mass. His cottage is on an elevation overlooking a beautiful New England landscape, with the high Wachuset Mountain in the distance. In this delightful spot I enjoyed the doctor's hospitality for a day, discussing his case and the Koch treatment in general.

"His condition, while serious is not desperate. He is able to walk and drive about a little. He weighs 130 pounds now, being a gain of 30 pounds over his worst condition in Berlin.

"In cases such as his, accidents and complications are especially liable to occur. If something of this kind does not develop, his chances of ultimate recovery are good, though it may be slow.

"He is in good spirits and sanguine of his full recovery. He still has great respect for Prof. Koch, and believes that if the professor's instructions had been carried out without governmental interference, the truth of valuelessness of the treatment would have been discovered without disaster."

CULLED BY THE POLICE.

Only One Speak-Easy and a Gambling Den Raided Yesterday.

There were only two raids yesterday, one in the Second district and one in the Third. Yesterday afternoon Inspector Whitehouse and Officer McNally raided a speak-easy in an alley off Penn avenue, near Station street. Seven men and a lot of beer were captured. The place is owned by Macauley, Abts & Co. Those arrested were Pat Dunn, James Carey, James Madigan, George Williams, Michael Loftus and two of the proprietors. It is not known who the other members of the firm are, but the police will endeavor to locate them. The prisoners were all sent to the Nineteenth ward station for a hearing this morning.

Lieutenant Booker and Officer Meyers, of the Third police district, raided a gambling room in the Daub building at the corner of Main street and Wabash avenue, West End, early yesterday morning. William Mulligan, Charles Johnston, D. O. Bedelhauser, Thomas Barr, Jack Simpson and Joseph Conner were arrested and a lot of cards and chips captured. The proprietor escaped by being out of the room when the officers appeared. At the hearing at the Thirty-sixth ward station yesterday morning, the six young men were fined $10 and costs each.

A DANGEROUS CROSSING.

How Street Cars Keep a Cornerman Hustling to Protect People.

Of all the dangerous crossings in the city probably none are more so than at the corner of Wood street and Fourth avenue, and the cornerman at this point has an exceedingly lively time keeping pedestrians from getting under the cars which fly around in all directions.

There are four lines passing this corner, the Second Avenue Electric, the Duquesne Electric, the Central Traction and the Short Line horse cars. The Duquesne and the Central Traction cars cut in very close to the pavement as they make the curve, and at the rapid rate at which they shoot around from Wood street onto Fourth avenue they keep Cornerman Metcalfe hustling, chasing people out of the way. In order to guard both corners he has to meet each car as it comes down Wood street and "personally conduct" it around the curve. At certain times of the day an average of one car per minute passes this point.

SUNDAY'S CASUALTIES.

A Boy Tries Diving in Slag and an Old Man Falls From a Cable Car.

Sunday was rather free from accidents. Only three of any consequence were reported. They follow:

CUNNINGHAM—R. S. Cunningham was badly bitten on the leg last night by a large Newfoundland dog owned by Mrs. Boyle, of Long street, Fourteenth ward.

MILTON—Daniel Milton, aged 14 years, while bathing in the Monongahela river, near Frankstown, last evening, jumped from the end of a spring-board into shallow water. His head struck a large piece of slag in the bottom of the river, cutting a gash about three inches long. He was fished out in an unconscious condition.

COYNE—Edward Coyne, who lives at No. 21 Crover street, fell from cable car No. 70, on the Fifth avenue line, near Van Braam street, last night. His head and back were badly injured.

NEW METALS MADE.

A Process Discovered for Manufacturing a Manganese Bronze Which Defies Acids and

IS STRONGER THAN ALL OTHERS.

A Pittsburger Develops a Material Which Astonishes Those Who Made Tests of It.

NICKEL-STEEL, QUITE HOMOGENEOUS,

Also Being Made in an Experimental Plant at Lawrenceville.

A series of experiments into the properties and uses of nickel-steel and manganese bronze, extending over several years, has just been brought to a head, with some astonishing results. A new bronze of extraordinary durability is given to the world, and more light is thrown upon the "nickel-steel" question than at any time previous.

Much has been printed in the newspapers about nickel-steel, and the probabilities of its ever becoming of practical use. Even metallurgists have had no definite opinion to express regarding it, and the Government has been experimenting for over a year with this alloy without obtaining much insight into it. It remained for a Pittsburger, Thomas Harrington, to show what a valuable material can be made by alloying nickel and steel. He has, after many experiments, succeeded in discovering a process for manufacturing the material which is now perfect. His claims are limited, but they cover what metallists and practical steel workers have been so far unable to obtain, viz: perfect homegeneity, and a reduction in piping of from 50 to 60 per cent.

THE WORKSHOP IN LAWRENCEVILLE.

The researches were carried on in an experimental plant in Lawrenceville, where a number of specimens of the metals were made and tested. Other experiments with metals are being made, but Mr. Harrington refuses to disclose their nature at present. A company has been formed for manufacturing the bronze, crucible and open-hearth nickel-steel and an improved carbon bronze, and a charter will be applied for within the next few days.

Mr. Harrington is well known as the patentee of carbon bronze. He has devoted years of study to the compounds possible through the assimilation of various metals, and after much patient labor has at length developed a metal which is entirely new in metallurgy. To this he has given the name of the "Harrington manganese bronze."

The metal is of a bright reddish gold color. Mr. Harrington says that its constituents include copper, zinc, tin, etc., but he refuses, of course, to say what the "etcetera" stands for. The chief characteristics of the new metal are that it obtains a very high tensile strength, is indestructible by corrosion, being impervious to acids, and that it can be wrought into spikes, nails, etc., while either hot or cold. Mr. Harrington yesterday showed a DISPATCH reporter some fine shavings of the metal immersed in pure sulphuric acid. They had been in the acid for five weeks without losing bulk or changing color. Ordinary bronze will dissolve in eight hours if subjected to such a test.

A MOST CRUCIAL TEST.

James L. Morgan & Son, manufacturers of caustic soda in New York, placed a sample of the metal in boiling oil of vitriol for six weeks without its losing weight or changing structure.

R. H. Thurston, professor of metallurgy at Cornell University, and the Government expert in testing metals, examined a specimen of this metal. He found the tensile strength to be 75,000 pounds to the square inch; the breaking load, 91,000; transverse test, 98,000, and the crushing strain 128,000 pounds to the square inch. Heretofore the strongest bronze ever made under manipulation, which Harrington's was not, was found by Prof. Thurston to have a tensile strength of 60,986 pounds.

The piece of metal used in the transverse test was tried by Dr. C. H. Dudley, the Pennsylvania railroad chemist at Altoona. He broke the piece into two and tested each as follows: No. 1—Tensile strength 73,000 pounds; elongation 19 per cent. No. 2—Tensile strength 74,000 pounds; elongation 16 per cent. Dr. Dudley, in referring to the metal, said: "Chemically, the metal is an alloy of copper, tin, zinc and iron. There is a little doubt as to whether all the metal put down as tin is tin, but we have not succeeded in finding anything else. It will be noted by comparing the analysis with the principal test that the metal is a very wonderful one."

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY TEST.

The most interesting, and at the same time, most extraordinary physical test to which the metal has been subjected, occurred at the Etna Tube Works. The piece of metal had been fused, cast in sand, and afterward bored into a pipe 12 inches long, one-eighth of an inch thick, and one five-sixteenth of an inch in diameter. This was the manipulation it received. It was placed in the hydraulic testing machine used for testing the tubes made by the firm. Here it may be stated that steel tubes for oil-well purposes are tested up to 1,500 pounds pressure to the square inch, and iron pipes up to 1,000 pounds. When the power was applied the gauge showed a pressure of 1,500, 1,600, 1,700, and up to 1,900 pounds, to the astonishment of the operator, who betrayed fear at proceeding farther, as the machine began to leak. Foreman John Kerns then took hold of it, and the test proceeded. The press spouted water and locks were employed to keep it from drenching the bystanders. The gauge crept up to 2,200 pounds pressure, and at this point the test was discontinued, as the machine began to discharge water in all directions. Mr. Kerns stated he felt confident that if the machine could have accomplished it, the pipe would have withstood a pressure of 3,000 pounds to the square inch.

A very severe test of the acid-resisting properties of this extraordinary metal was made at the Standard Oil Company's refinery at Lawrenceville. The oil of vitriol used in the process of refining cuts away the best bronze to be had in a few weeks. Three weeks is the longest service which an agitator cock has yet given. A cock made by Mr. Harrington from his metal was fixed in place July 15, and it was working on Saturday last and as intact as when put in. Superintendent Williams said yesterday he saw no reason why it should not work three months longer.

RESULTS OF FURTHER TESTS.

Further tests of metal which had undergone manipulation showed a tensile strength of 69,000 pounds; percentage of elongation, 21½; reduction in area, 14 per cent. These were made by Messrs. Hunt & Clapp. Castings of the metal exhibited a tensile strength of 65,820 pounds, which is nearly 5,000 pounds more than the greatest strength of other bronzes after manipulation.

The discoverer of this metal said yesterday in connection with it: "The metal is much stronger when hot than cold—in this respect following steel. Bronzes, or the compositions of bronze, the best of them, lose their cohesion in from 400° to 500° Fahrenheit, while the new metal, up to 1,000° or 1,200° becomes stronger, making it a very valuable metal. It will work by rolling or forging, either hot or cold; will roll into sheets or draw into wire, seamless tubes, etc. It is easily worked under a file, showing a fine finish and susceptibility of high polish. Being easily forged, it is useful for bridge or dam building, and can be made into bolts or spikes, like iron or steel. It should be very suitable for submarine uses, as it will not corrode. With all these advantages it is no more expensive than the ordinary commercial bronze, and there is no especial selection of materials used in the compound."

MANY USES FOR THE AMALGAM.

It is difficult to say what services this new compound may not be requisitioned to perform. Its resistance to acids and corrosion will make it useful for propellers which, made of steel or brass, are corroded by the sea water and, rotting, finally break.

The attention of the Government being drawn to this metal, Commander W. M. Fowler, of the Bureau of Ordnance, instructed Lieutenant Cowles, the naval inspector at Homestead, to inquire into the matter. He did so and has made an exhaustive report to the bureau on the subject.

Mr. Harrington says he will not take out a patent on his process, but will maintain it as a trade secret.

A PIECE MADE INTO A RAZOR.

Mr. Harrington's process for making nickel-steel is no less interesting than his manganese bronze. He exhibited a razor yesterday made from a piece of nickel-steel. It has been used by a barber in the Anderson on a customer. The barber stropped it before beginning operations, and he finished off the man without again using the strop. This barber said "it was as fine a piece of steel as he ever had in his hand." It was subsequently used on another man without being stropped, and satisfactorily. This piece of steel was made from ordinary spring steel stock whose tensile strength runs from 60,000 to 68,000 pounds, with an addition of 2½ per cent of nickel. Previous to being made into a razor it had been severely tested in the Westinghouse Electric shops as a turning tool. It worked in the latter four days without requiring sharpening, and when taken out the edge was intact.

The process used by Harrington in the alloy of nickel and steel is the only one, so far as is known, in which refined nickel is used. The metal is also American. All other manufacturers use either nickel matt or ferro nickel. In nickel matt there is copper, iron, and nearly always cobalt. Where the matt is used these minerals are present, and consequently the percentage of nickel used must necessarily fluctuate and remain an unknown quantity until an analysis has been made.

A HOMOGENEITY OBTAINED.

According to Mr. Harrington, the secret of making nickel-steel is to overcome the porosity. He claims to do this and to make a perfectly homogeneous alloy. The difficulty in the manufacture arises from the fact that nickel and steel are, to a certain extent, incompatible. They have an affinity and may be mixed, but owing to the nickel being so liable to porosity, in casting it is difficult to combine the two metals and overcoming that tendency. This is where Mr. Harrington's secret lies. He had added 2½ per cent of nickel to ordinary spring stick steel of 60,000 pound tensile strength, and a test showed the strength of the alloy to be 153,350 pounds. He said yesterday he could make alloys of from 1 to 25 per cent of nickel of complete homogeneity, solid, and free from porosity. The fact that a piece of the alloy was made into a keen bladed razor supports this statement.

Speaking about nickel-steel the other day L. C. Burwell, the well-known expert in boilers, said he would like to see the alloy used in boilermaking. He thinks it especially suited for the purpose, because it oxidizes slowly and shows the minimum in corrosion. Its great strength and tenacity compared with its weight would adapt it especially to high-pressure boilers. Thus in many classes of boiler much lighter plates would answer, and much weight in material would be saved.

The cost of nickel-steel, with 1 per cent of nickel added, is 1 cent per pound, or $20 per ton. It is interesting to know that on this much-discussed compound there is absolutely no literature beyond the paper read by Prof. Riley before the British Iron and Steel Institute in 1889, and occasional articles in the daily press.

CONVENIENCE OF A TELEPHONE.

One of Them Used for a Conversation Between Next-Door Neighbors.

The telephone is a great convenience—sometimes—but it isn't often that it is used in preference to face-to-face communication, as was the case in an office in the St. Nicholas building the other day. A well-known attorney, who is sometimes subject to fits of abstraction, had occasion to call up a number of gentlemen concerning a contemplated meeting. On the list was the name of a gentleman whose office adjoined his. But when he came to his name on the list the absent-minded gentleman called for No. three-sixty something and said: "Give me Mr. Blank, please."

The doors of both offices were open, and the gentleman wanted, hearing his name called, stepped out into the hall to see who wished him. Then hearing his neighbor fighting away with "Central," he took in the situation at a glance and walked into the office, saying, "Hello!" The man at the 'phone said "Hello! Why the mischief don't you answer your call? I've been trying to get you for the last half hour!"

Then ensued a long conversation between the two, while the other occupants of the office could scarcely contain themselves at the ludicrous sight of one man talking to another over the wire, while that other stood within six feet of him.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PLAGUE

To Be Solemnly Remembered With Divine Services on Wednesday.

On Wednesday St. Michael's congregation, on the Southside, will observe with great solemnity, the annual anniversary services of the great cholera of 1852-4. The divine services on this occasion will be the same as those of the most important in the Catholic church in the whole year. They will be celebrated in such a way that every one will have an opportunity to attend at nearly any time during the day. There are still a great many of the oldest members of the congregation whose relatives and friends fell victims to the dreaded disease. Beside these there are a great many from all over the city, or as far as the plague extended, who, as usual every year, will attend the services on this occasion. But St. Michael's congregation, having lost the greatest number during the great plague, is the only one in the city to observe the anniversary as a day of prayer.

The altars in the church will be draped in mourning, and at 5 o'clock the first mass will be held for the benefit of those who have to go to work. After that there will be three more masses at 7, 8 and grand solemn high mass with sermon at 10 o'clock. The closing services will be in the evening at 7 o'clock. There will be prayers of the rosary, sermon and benediction.

SOUTHSIDE TURNERS' DAY.

They Will Lay a Corner Stone and Parade in Force To-Day.

This will be a big day for the Turners of the Southside, being the occasion of the corner-stone laying for the new hall of the Southside Turnverein. Many societies from Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio will be present to participate in the ceremonies and parade.

After the exercises at the building the parade will occur, starting at 2 o'clock from Smithfield bridge to Carson street, to Twelfth street, to Sarah street, to Twenty-seventh street, to Carson street, to the site of building. Magistrate Succop will be Chief Marshal.

The Verdict on a Drowning Accident.

Coroner McDowell yesterday afternoon went to Frantz Station, on the McKeesport, Pittsburg and Youghiogheny Railroad and held an inquest on the bodies of Harry G. and Edna Coursin, drowned at the Point Saturday night. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

A WAVE OF MORALITY

Sweeps Over the Twin Cities, in the Form of a Big Epidemic.

IT PERVADES THE ATMOSPHERE.

There Were No Arrests in Allegheny and Very Few in Pittsburg.

DISPOSITION OF SATURDAY DRUNKS

A spirit of morality seemed to pervade the very air yesterday. The epidemic struck Allegheny the harder of the twin cities and as a result a clean docket was shown at 11 o'clock last night. But Pittsburg also felt the blow and it was without a doubt the most quiet day the two cities have seen for many moons.

The delightful weather wooed people to parks and suburbs and it proved too pleasant to tempt men to quaff large supplies of the amber fluid to the extent of depriving them of their liberties. There was indeed very little drunkenness all day and police officers had but little to do, except enjoy themselves.

The police officials at Central station discussed the quietness of yesterday as something of a phenomenon. There was some fear on their part that they might lose their jobs if it kept up, but their minds will probably be disabused on that score. Superintendent Muth, of Allegheny, said that it was the most quiet day he had known since he has had charge of the police department.

GOOD RESOLUTIONS IN EFFECT.

Saturday night's list of "d-d's" and other unfortunates was not long and as a result the hearings were very short. It seems as though there was a general wave of good resolutions going into effect.

Magistrate Gripp had only 35 cases to dispose of at the Central station, the majority of which were of the very common order. Samuel Wheeler, a Washington county citizen, went into a Water street saloon and after partaking of a drink not only refused to pay for it but wanted to whip the bar keeper for asking for money. Wheeler was fined $10 and costs. Mike Joseph was very drunk on Saturday night and went into the house of Thomas Male, on Cherry alley, and drawing a revolver playfully informed Mr. Male that if he said a word he would blow the top of his head off. Officer Maxwell was called and Joseph tried to pull the gun on him, but was prevented from doing so. His fine was $25 and costs.

Susie Clark, who had been a domestic in the house of James Martin, on Wylie avenue, was caught on Saturday night in the act of absconding with a lot of Mr. Martin's property. She was sent to the workhouse for 30 days. Fred Kalb, who was very drunk, was found on Marvin street by Officer Batz just as he was in the act of attacking a citizen with a beer bottle. Kalb was sent to the workhouse for 30 days.

FINES AND THE WORKHOUSE.

Daniel Fitzpatrick was accused of assaulting an inoffensive Hebrew named M. Kukisky on Fifth avenue. His fine was $10 and costs. John Lydon, while very drunk Sunday morning, took up a position in Our alley and proceeded to make the night hideous with his roars. Lydon was armed with a club and threatened to exterminate the entire population if they would only come out to him. He was given 30 days to the workhouse.

Police Magistrate Succop held the usual Sunday morning hearings for both the West End and Southside at the Twenty-eighth ward police station. There were 20 cases, all very ordinary and let off with small fines and light sentences, with the exception of five, which were dismissed. James Gardner, a vagrant, was sentenced ten days to jail for sleeping in a Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad coach against the wishes of the railroad people.

Edward Duffy was picked up drunk by Officer L. Spraut on the Panhandle Railroad tracks a few minutes before a train came along which would have ground him to pieces had he not been found. He was let go on a light fine.

John Dane, a wife beater, was fined $3 and costs for whipping his wife late on Saturday night and disturbing the peace of the neighbors.

At the Twelfth ward police station yesterday morning 49 prisoners were given a hearing before Alderman Leslie. They were all ordinary cases of drunks and disorderly conduct, in which light fines were imposed.

At the Seventeenth ward police station yesterday morning 43 prisoners were given a hearing before Alderman Leslie. Two were common drunk cases. Pat Disken, who tried to commit suicide by jumping into the Allegheny river at Fifty-fourth street, was held over for a hearing to-day. James McDonald, who was arrested for making an assault on Viola Watson, was sent to jail in default of bail for court.

EAST END AND ALLEGHENY CASES.

Police Magistrate Hyndman disposed of 18 cases at the Nineteenth ward station and 14 cases at the Fourteenth ward station. Of those at the Nineteenth ward station he discharged 10. He sentenced Joseph Anderson and John Smith, the two men arrested on Saturday morning for assaulting a woman, to 30 days each to the Workhouse.

Jacob Haller and Henry Moore paid $3 and costs for disorderly conduct. At the Fourteenth ward station Joseph Worter, arrested for keeping a disorderly house on Fahnestock street, was fined $5 and costs, and eight persons who were arrested as visitors, paid fines and costs amounting to $6.40 each.

There were 19 cases disposed of at the hearing yesterday morning before Depnty Mayor McKelvey, of Allegheny. James Quinn was fined $25 and costs for annoying people about the market house. J. H. Key, who has a stall in the market, claimed that he was annoyed for the last ten months by Quinn, and that Saturday night the latter created such a disturbance that he had to throw him out.

In the case of W. J. Thubron, the Allegheny liveryman who was arrested by Officer Kelsch Saturday evening on a charge of disorderly conduct, decision was reserved until to-morrow.

John Moore was fined $25 and costs for abusing his father and mother at his home on West Pearl street, Allegheny. Bridget Mulvey was sent to jail for ten days for drunkenness. She was in such a glorious condition early yesterday morning that she disrobed herself on Western avenue and made a bed on the pavement.

SIGNER'S CLOTHES GONE.

His Wife Evidently Made a Clean Sweep When She Eloped.

The elopement on the Southside last Friday, in which Mrs. Charles Signer is said to have played an important part, was discussed very much in that section yesterday. The only new development in the story was the report that the unknown with whom Mrs. Signer eloped was a colored man. No traces have been found of where the couple has gone.

Signer, on making a closer investigation, learned that his wife had taken a number of other things beside their household furniture. Yesterday, while searching through his house, Signer found that a lot of his own clothing was missing, which he thinks was taken away by his wife.

Two Girls Wanted in Cleveland.

Minnie Schusler, 18 years old, and Kittie Gashone, 20 years, were taken from 82 Second avenue yesterday morning by Detective Shore and placed in Central station. The girls are wanted in Cleveland, O., for the larceny of a lot of wearing apparel. Detective Christian, of Cleveland, is in the city to take the girls back.

An Alleged Wife Beater in Hoc.

Richard Kelly, who lives on Penn avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, was arrested yesterday at 7 o'clock for disorderly conduct. The neighbors complained to the police, stating that Kelly was drunk and was beating his wife and raising a general disturbance. He was arrested and lodged in the Twelfth ward police station.

A FIRE ON THE SOUTHSIDE.

Dilworth, Porter & Co.'s Pattern Shop Damaged to the Extent of $3,000.

Shortly before 8 o'clock last evening fire broke out in the second story of Dilworth, Porter & Co.'s wareroom and pattern shop, and before extinguished did damage estimated at $3,000. The fire started in a room where there was a lot of oily rags, and is supposed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion. It had gained considerable headway before being discovered by the watchman, James Hunter, who turned an alarm in from Station 12. By the time the engines arrived the whole top of the building was enveloped in flames, and owing to the dangerous location Assistant Chief Stewart sent in an alarm calling out two more districts. In the meantime the firemen who answered the first alarm succeeded in confining the flames to the one building, and by the time the firemen of the next two districts reached the scene the fire was almost out, and they returned home.

The loss to the building alone will not exceed $500, but a number of valuable patterns were stored in the wareroom, and it is thought they have been damaged very much. The offices of the firm are located on the first floor of the building, and considerable damage was done to valuable books and papers by water.

A WITNESS ARRESTED.

Louisa Thompson Refused to Testify Against an Alleged Speak-Easy.

Louisa Thompson was arrested last night at 11 o'clock by Officer Thompson and sent to the Fourteenth ward police station. The police claim that she is responsible for the raid on the house of Mrs. Kate O'Reilly Friday night. Lieut. Schaffer made the raid. He had received several letters from Louisa Thompson which stated that the house of Mrs. O'Reilly was a speak-easy, and that she could prove it.

At the hearing in the case of Mrs. O'Reilly Saturday morning Louisa Thompson refused to appear and testify. In consequence she was arrested and will be made to testify at the hearing this morning. The police state that they have other witnesses also who will be present.

BONES OF RED MEN.

Skeletons of the Early Denizens of the Woods Being Resurrected at Sharpsburg—Evidences of a Large Graveyard Apparent—Chief Guyasuta's Grave Marked by a Tree.

That portion of Sharpsburg known as the "Orchard" has been built upon for more than 25 years. It is located in the lower end of the borough, and on the extreme bank of the Allegheny river. The place is considered by the oldest inhabitants to have been the site selected by the Indians, who at that time inhabited the place, as a burying ground for the dead of their tribe. That a great many have been buried there is evident from the discoveries that are being made from time to time.

The latest discovery was made only a few days ago. Where a cellar is being dug out for a new house, now building for Mrs. Jacob Ferla, the skeleton of a large and evidently male person was found, but little more than the skull was in a fair state of preservation. Small trinkets consisting mostly of beads were found in an earthen vessel. At several other places where cellars were dug a great many well-preserved skeletons were found, and it is remembered that on one occasion a skeleton was found immediately under the East Penn Railroad close to the edge of the river bank. It is supposed that the Indians chose that spot for their dead over a hundred years ago. The old canal, long since out of existence, was in use over a half a century ago, and the paths between the canal and the river is the place where the best-preserved skeletons were found. Several well-preserved specimens were found and forwarded to a medical museum in Philadelphia. Even now the bones of these early denizens are used by the children as playthings.

A great many of the early settlers have bones and other trinkets as relics in their houses. The area of this great Indian graveyard appears to have been about 20 acres, located a little over a mile from Guyasuta station, and near the place where the great warrior and Indian chief Guyasuta is buried. The resting place of the chief is yet well preserved by the O'Hara and Darlington families, who honor the spot, which is marked with a large tree and a heavy stone. It is about 100 feet from the tracks of the West Penn Railroad, and not more than 150 yards from the Darlington mansion.

GETTING DRUNK CHEAPLY.

A Few Glasses of Beer Taken Through a Straw Will Do the Business.

Did you ever drink a glass of beer by the aid of a straw? asks a bartender in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*. If not, don't. Why it is, opinions differ, but it is certain that the hardest drinker soon finds himself under the table if he can be persuaded to take a glass as though it were lemonade. Three or four young fellows who are customers of ours derive a heap of fun from this trick. Having been victimized themselves in the first place, they get even with mankind by repeating the performance, and I can tell you that if a man can be prevailed upon to do as they pretend to do, he succumbs quickly.

A young physician who was made to see double and to deliver a most extraordinary lecture by this trick, or whatever it is, told me the next day that straw-sucked beer was so intoxicating because none of the alcohol could possibly escape.

SUSPENDED FROM THE SERVICE.

A Southsider Receives Clemency at the Hands of the President.

Lieutenant George Evans, of the Tenth Cavalry, and Captain William Davis, of the same command, were tried for drunkenness at Washington the other day, the result of the court martial being a sentence of dismissal. The President has commuted the sentence in both cases to a suspension from the service for one year and a half.

Lieutenant Evans is the son of ex-Councilman Thomas Evans, of the Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburg. Mr. Evans, when seen yesterday, said he knew nothing about his son's case.

LOST FROM ALLEGHENY.

A Northside Man Who Was Demoralized When He Reached Pittsburg.

Herman Brinzer, of Vine street, Allegheny, was picked up by the firemen at No. 16 engine company last night. He was wandering about Penn avenue near Mr. Kerr's residence and acting in a queer manner.

He was taken to the Nineteenth ward station and locked up. The officers at the station house think he is demented.

A WIFE'S AGONIES.

Her Husband Gave Her an Awful Beating Last Wednesday.

Mrs. Fred Abbott, of 68 Arlington avenue, who was so badly beaten by her husband on Wednesday last is still lying at her home in a serious condition.

Her brother-in-law, with whom she is living, said yesterday that he did not think her injuries would prove fatal, but it would be sometime yet before she fully recovered.

Harcourt Place Seminary.

The school for bright and earnest girls is Harcourt Place Seminary, Gambier, O. M

THE FIRES OF A FIRE.

Glass Factories That Were Destroyed During the Past Year.

ABOUT HALF A MILLION IN SMOKE.

Pittsburg Came In For a Good Share of the Heavy Losses.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIAL ITEMS

As the time approaches for the beginning of the new fire in glass houses it is interesting to glance over the record of the past year and note the loss sustained by the various manufacturers as the result of destructive fires. The following plants were destroyed during the year. The figures given are the estimates furnished at the time the various factories were burned:

Name of Plant.	Loss.
United Glass Co., Findlay, O	$ 40,000
Findlay Window Glass Co., Findlay, O.	30,000
Lippencott Chimney W'ks, Findlay, O.	33,000
Findlay Flint Glass Co., Findlay, O.	30,000
Jones, Cavitt & Co., Pittsburg, Pa	18,000
Phillips & Co., Pittsburg, Pa	20,000
Wolfe, Howard & Co., Pittsburg, Pa	12,000
Illinois Glass Co., Alton, Ill	127,000
Lentern Globe Works, Bellaire, O	40,000
Hobbs Glass Co., Wheeling, W. Va	25,000
Warren Glass Works, Uniontown, Pa.	5,000
Calcine Window Glass Co., Fostoria, O.	30,000
Hagerstown Window Glass Co., Hagerstown, Md	20,000
Swindell Bros., Baltimore, Md	7,000
J. D. Newborn & Sons, Royersford, Pa.	8,000
Fairton Glass Co., Fairton, N. J	4,000
De Pauw Plate Glass Co., New Albany, Ind	10,000
Ellwood Plate Glass Works, Ellwood, Ind	20,000
Craven Bros., Salem, N. J	8,000
Total	$487,000

It will be seen that Findlay, O., lost four factories and Pittsburg came in a good second with three. The first one here was that of Jones, Cavitt & Co., which has no doubt been the cause of the firm going out of business permanently. Thus the indirect loss caused by this fire will be greater than any of the others that have occurred.

The only fire of the year where loss of life accompanied the destruction of the plant was at Wolfe, Howard & Co.'s works, where the master teaser was killed. Phillips & Co., the next local victims, have begun to rebuild their factory with the tank system and artificial gas producers.

Of the whole number destroyed—19—there were eight flint factories, four window houses, three plate and four green bottle houses. The most destructive fire was at Alton, Ill., where the works of the Illinois Glass company were burned early in the season. It not only caused a heavy loss, but put the firm in a bad shape, as it occurred in the midst of their busiest season, and it required considerable hustling to replace the orders with firms who could get the work out.

Some remarkable work was done in rebuilding the factories, and all those who intend to resume at all will be ready to begin with the coming fire.

PIG IRON ON THE DECLINE.

Condition of the Various Blast Furnaces in This District.

The production of pig iron during July has just been announced. The principal feature noticeable is the marked decline over the output of June. On August 1 there were 296 furnaces in blast, and the capacity per week was 169,576, as compared with 171,115 on the 1st of June. The coke furnaces have apparently settled down to production at a rate closely approximating full capacity under normal conditions. The increase during the past month has been chiefly among furnaces in the West. From a few sources come to us reports that plants will be kept idle until the market shows a notable improvement.

In the Pittsburg district there have been no changes to record. In the Shenango Valley Etna Furnace has gone out, and Keel Ridge will remain idle until the price of pig iron warrants a reconstruction of the plant. In the Juniata and Conemaugh Valleys the two Blair furnaces of the Cambria Iron Company have gone out of blast. In the Youghiogheny district Dunbar started its second furnace on the 14th inst. The Maryland Steel Company have blown in a second furnace at their Sparrows Point plant. In the Mahoning Valley Falcon Furnace has started after relining, while in the Hocking Valley production has narrowed down to the output of the Bessie and Glasgow Furnaces since the blowing out of Akron and Winona. In the Hanging Rock region Belfont ran during a part of July.

MAY OPERATE THIS FALL.

Prospects for an Early Start at the New Monongahela Plant.

Work has progressed so far on the new plant of the Monongahela Iron and Steel Company at Hays station that it is thought operations can be commenced early in the fall. The mill will include 20 single water-neck puddling furnaces, built in two rows, with a 15-foot race and 22 feet between each furnace.

Cal. Stewart, of Sligo, is building the furnaces, and William Godfrey is putting down the foundations for the engines and squeezers. The building is entirely of iron, with a high roof and good ventilation. The company has its own coal lands within a short distance of the mill.

ANOTHER GOVERNMENT ORDER.

Ten Three-inch Plates Ordered From Carnegie, Phipps & Co.

In view of the exhaustive trials made by the Navy Department with the result of demonstrating the superiority and greater tensile strength of nickel steel as a resistant armor for naval vessels, the Secretary of the Navy has contracted with Carnegie, Phipps & Co. for 10 three-inch protective deck plates, upper layers.

The relative cost of these plates, as compared with pure steel, will be studied, and if satisfactory terms can be made this kind of armor will be adopted for the armored cruiser New York and Cruiser No. 12.

NO CONFERENCE IN SIGHT.

Gloomy Prospects for a Settlement of the Window Glass Trouble.

There is no change in the window glass situation and the prospects for another conference on the scale are no brighter than they were when the last one adjourned. The manufacturers seem indifferent as to when they come to an understanding, and the men are apparently enjoying the prolonged vacation. The workmen, however, say they have little fear as to the results. When the manufacturers are pushed for stock they say they will start, regardless of the scale.

Type-Writers Organizing.

A report was received yesterday that the type-writers of this city are about to form a union, but no one could be found to verify the rumor. It is known, however, that the type-writers and stenographers of the East and West are organized, and they have in contemplation the formation of a national union.

Engines for Local Firms.

Dravo & Black, the local representatives of the Bell Engine Company, Erie, Pa., have sold the Braddock Street Railway Company a 100-horse power engine. They have also sold two 150-horse power engines to the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company.

Effects of the New Duty.

The first consignment of Welsh tin plate imported under the new tariff schedule has just arrived in Chicago. It amounted to 623,580 pounds, and the difference in the duty was $7,500.

NOT A MARKETER.

Why a Pittsburg Lady Buys Her Produce at the Groceries and Butcher Shops—Her Father No More Economical Than She Was.

Two ladies met at the corner of Market street and Fifth avenue Saturday afternoon. They were both pretty and stylish, and with the liberties pretty and stylish women are prone to take they usurped the entire corner, for a short period of time, and discussed many things of common interest, as pretty and stylish women always do. The market basket of the younger one afforded a theme for some breezy talk.

"Oh, do you go to market?" queried the one minus the tangible evidence of anything so earthy as marketing.

"Yes, indeed," the maiden replied. "I have done the marketing for the family ever since I left school."

"Well, I purchase the supplies for the house," continued the other, "but I don't go to the market. I went once, when I had an economical streak and wished to become thrifty, like other house wives, but they imposed upon me so that I never have ventured a second time. They know a greeny there as soon as they see them, and they have no mercy on them, while the regular dealers have some regard for the future trade of a customer. Besides paying dearly for everything I purchased, and getting the very poorest on hand, a little boy came up and wanted to carry my basket to the car for me. I was glad to have some one carry it, for it was getting quite heavy, but on the way he sprung the saddest kind of a sick-father-no-mother story on me, and when we reached the car, instead of a dime I felt in duty bound to give him four times as much. As a result the marketing trip cost me twice as much as if I had bought my things at the stores, and I boycotted the market then and there."

"Well," laughed the younger lady, "I have been sort of brought up on the marketing, and seldom have any trouble. I can remember when I was a tiny girl, going out with pap