In the suit of the Braddock Glass Company against James Irwin & Co., an action on

contract, a verdict was given yesterday for \$380 61 for the plaintiff.

the Duquesne Steel Company is on trial be-fore Judge Siagle. The case is an action to recover the pay for deputy sheriffs who served at the defendant's works during the

AN ALDERMAN'S JURY

Convicts Moses Anderson of Beating and

Starving His Blind Mother, Who Is Over

a Century Old-Sentenced to the Full

Moses Anderson, colored, arrested at

Washington, Pa., a few days ago for abusing

his aged mother, was given a trial yesterday,

and found guilty. The information was

made by Humane Agent O'Brien. Owing to

the fact that Anderson's mother is over 100

years old, and blind, made the case so sensa-

tional that a number of the prominent citi-

zens of Washington interested themselves to see that Anderson would not escape convic-

It was intended at first to give Anderson

a preliminary hearing, and, if the testimony

warranted it, the case was to be held over

for court. In a few counties of this State an

act of Assembly permits a jury of six men to be impaneled and

gives the presiding alderman or justice of

the peace the power to impose and sentence. The law allows the defendant to

choose either a preliminary hearing or a jury trial. This is the case in Washington

county. Anderson chose the latter, and vesterday morning the case was tried before Squire Ruppel, of Washington. Agent O'Brien acted as attorney for the prosecu-

tion, but Anderson was not represented.

The trial lasted two hours. Testimony was

given that Anderson had been seen beating and kicking his mother a number of times

since she became blind. Also that he had refused to provide food for her, and a num-

refused to provide food for her, and a number of times she was found half starved by neighbors. The woman had been made the victim of this kind of abuse until she was reduced to almost a skeleton. Another witness testified that Anderson threw red hot ashes on his mother's head and face so

that she is covered with scars and burns. Anderson denied all.

The jury retired, and retured in s

sentence of imprisonment heavier than it

did. Anderson was then sentenced to pay

a fine of \$5 and costs and serve a year in

the Allegheny county workhouse.

It is probable this case will cause a wrangle between the courts of Washington

and Allegheny counties. Not a great while ago 'Squire Rnppel sentenced a man to the

gives him the power he has taken in this

THREE MEXICANS SHOT DEAD.

A Frontier Pass Regulation Ruthlessly En

forced by a Consul.

RIO GRANDE CITY, TEX., Oct. 20.-The

Mexican Consul here, Mr. Jose F. Gonzales,

he deems truly loyal. Without one, the

passer will be in deadly peril in Mexico.

de Firiba ranch, on the river nine miles

above here, on the Mexican side, last Sun-

day. Two had just crossed from Texas, hav-

ing been working in the vicinity of Victoria.

The other, Juan Bazan, was from Mier, an army meat contractor, it is said.

The first two, unconscious of the necessity for passes, crossed without Consular per-mits and were at once arrested at their

homes by a cavalry picket. General Loren-zo Garcia, who was on his way from Camargo

to Mier with an escort, when notified of their arrest, ordered their summary execu-

tion, which took place in the presence of their pleading families. The shots and the

cries of the wives and children for mercy were plainly heard on the Texas side. A

number of families at that point, terror-stricken, fled to this side, where they are

HOEYISM ON A SMALL SCALE.

Little Things of the Kind Happening Seme

what Nearer Home

The case of Hoey, who is charged with

beating the Adams Express Company out of

a pile of money and reducing the quotation

on its stock 16 per cent, is attracting atten-

tion to the fact that such work is very com-

mon in the management of a large number

of corporations in all parts of the country. A gentleman in this city says it is quite common in the management of building and loan associa-

ciations, and doubtless every other man who has been long connected with corpora-tions of any kind could tell of cases within

his knowledge on a smaller scale. In the case of one building and loan association

on the Northside a committee reported that a piece of ground on the market at \$1,100

was a necessity to the association, as it had

property to which it could not get access save through the \$1,100 piece. The matter was worked up until the purchase seemed a

necessity to the members and the committee was empowered to buy. At the next meet-ing following the resolution the committee

renorted that the property could not be had for less than \$3,200. The matter was de-bated, but as it had been made clear that

ownership was a necessity, the purchase was ordered, and some people, it was subse-quently learned, divided \$2,100 between

Small operations of this kind do not at

tract attention as does a \$600,000 steal, like

that in the Adams Express Company, but they are quite common, and emphasize the necessity of care in the selection of officers

FOR TIRED BRAIN

Use florsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. O. C. Stout, Syracuse, N. Y., says: "I gave it to one patient who was unable to transact the most ordinary business, because his brain was "tired and confused" upon the least mental exertion. Immediate benefit

BLAINE,

Free Trains Every Day.

ment in the future great Monongahela Val-ley town. For tickets, maps, price lists and full particulars call at 129 Fourth

Get work, secure a home, make an invest-

THE BLAINE LAND IMPROVEMENT CO.

A Good Suggestion.

Fall Suitings.

ward.

to manage all corporations.

and ultimate recovery followed."

camping in the open air.

strike at Duquesne last summer.

Extent of the Law.

THE suit of ex-Sheriff McCandless against

During the Past Year.

NEW VESSELS AND TORPEDOES.

England Is Spending Twice as Much as Any Other Country.

SOME OF THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20.-The present Intelligence, which is the tenth in the print of reportant matter of the wiring of the ships is discussed, as is also the size of the ships is discussed, as is also the size of the ships is discussed, as is also the size of the ships is discussed, as is also the size of the ships is discussed, as is also the size of the ships is discussed, as is also the size of the ships is discussed, as is also the size of the ships is discussed, as is also the size of the ships is discussed, as is also the size of the ships is discussed, as is also the size of the ships is discussed. Intelligence, which is the tenth in the retains the title of last year's number, "The Year's Naval Progress." It is a book crowded with information of the most important and interesting nature alike to the professional man and the general reader, and its contents are authentic and authori-

The first chapter is headed "Notes on Ships and Torpedo Boats." The building policies of the different powers of the world are definitely set forth. The naval budgets granted for building purposes for the year 1891-92 are as follows:

Germany's total naval budget for 1891-92 for all purposes is \$24,000,000. The United States has in hand or is about to lay down, 6 armored vessels, 4 unarmored cruisers and one torpedo boat—a total of 11. There were launched during the year two armored vessels and one unarmored vessel.

ENGLAND'S POLICY OUTLINED.

In England the programme framed in 1889 that in 1894 the British fleet would equal the fleets of any two foreign powers is being carried out. Seventy vessels were to be built. With the single exception of 1, the remaining 60 will be finished before that time. During the year 3 armored and 22 unarmored ships were laid down and armored and 28 unarmored ships were

France secured her large appropriation on the ground that without it her fleet in 1895 would be inferior to that of the Triple Alliance. Seven battle ships are building, 3 large and 4 small. Two more large ones are to be begun shortly, also a number of eruisers and torpedo boats. Last year France floated 2 armored and 4 unarmored ships. She displayed great activity in torpedo boat building, having no less than 99

Italy is at work on her last year's programme, building the 5 unarmored ships she recently laid down. She la-nehed 1 monster battle ship and 4 unarmored ships. Six tor-pedo bonts are about to be added to the fleet. Russia's programme comprises the laying down of 4 armored ships in addition o the 2 already in hand. She recently annehed 3 armored vessels and a cruiser yacht. Eight torpedo boats are building. The warship construction of the remaining navies is unimportant. It is worth noting, however, that the Argentine Republie has had built in England a new protected cruiser of 3,200 tons that has made a trial speed of 22.4 knots, the best speed on record or a cruiser. The Argentine Government has also purchased a Yarrow torpedo boat,

fitted with quadruple expansion engines that have given a trial speed of 26 knots, also the fastest on record. Under the steam trials of the ships of the different navies several new rules are ob-served. England has abandoned the measured mile and extreme forced draught trials, and substituted trials at sea with easy draught. France has adopted a mean of six runs over a measured base. In other navies a sea run of four, six or eight hours is the

As a rule it has been found that in most steam trials the machinery of the fastest vessels has proved too light to do the work

IMPROVEMENTS IN MACHINERY. The second chapter is entitled "Notes Machinery." After a description of the machinery of the new vessel recently authorized to be built by Congress, the notes deal with the subject of engines, describing the accident to the City of Paris and the nature of the repairs, together with other informa-tion concerning accidents to machinery.

Experiments were made to ascertain the effect of showering cold water on red hot urnace crowns, with a view of throwing light on the accepted theory that such injection of cold water would cause the instan-taneous generation of steam and an explosion. Though the experiments were not as conclusive as desired, yet they clearly showed that the old theory was wrong, for no explosion took place, nor was there any danger of this na ure.

The trials of the Serve boiler tube are noteworthy. This tube differs from the ordinary tube in having on the inside a number of longitudinal ribs designed to increase the efficiency of the heating surface. A series of exhaustive trials were made by the English and French authorities and at Elizabethport, N. J. In all cases the Serve tube proved decidedly more efficient than the ordinary tube.

A curious bit of information is that on prepared sea water for marine boilers. The nical process consists in adding soda carbonate to sea water raised to the boiling point. In expense the system is said to be most satisfactory, the cost being one-fourth that of distilling, and comparing favorably with the cost of fresh water in many ports. THE QUESTION OF ORDNANCE.

Section 3 is entitled "Notes on Ordnance It is the record of the progress made in ord-nance during the past year, and at once attracts attention by the statement that the day of monster guns for use on shipboard seems to have passed. The largest guns now in the course of construction are of 13.5inch caliber, weighing 67 tons. China is engaged in turning out all steel guns up to 12-inch caliber at her own factory at Klangnan. England last year constructed 240 guns of different sizes. She has affoat, excinsive of rapid fire and machine guns, 1,410 pieces. A number of accidents happened o some of the calibers, and one of the 110-

ton guns failed completely.

France had serious trouble with her largest calibres, and has intimated that pieces over 12.6 inch in calibre are far from satisfactory. In Germany the largest gun affoat is the 12.01 inch Krupp. Italy has two 119 ton guns mounted on shore that were formerly in two gun vessels. She has eight 100 ton muzzle loading guns and 20 105 ton breechloaders on board her ships. No fault has ever been found with them.

Japan has purchased a 12.6 inch gun from a French firm—Canet. This gun has given some remarkably fine proof results, attaining a muzzle velocity of over 2,300 feet with a chamber pressure of only 16.6 tons per square inch. Armor piercing projectiles are discussed in a sub-section. Projectiles manufactured by the Holtzer process are used by England, France and Russia; those made by the Firminy process by England, France, Spain and the United States. These projectiles have attained such perfection of quality, temper and toughness that they can attack compound or steel armor with but

little liability to deformation. But the American (Harvey) process of hardening armor caused both the Holtzer and Carpenter shots (Carpenter is the American maker of the Firminy process) to be completely destroyed.

## ELECTRIC APPARATUS.

Section 4 has to do with "Electricity on The notes show that during the past year there has been a marked de-velopment in marine application of elec-tricity, as follows: 1, a tendency to introduce accumulators and discard primary batteries; 2, in increasing demand for electric power, principally for training and elevating benyy gams and for controlling the fire of machine guos; 34 improvement of dynamos as regards external field, and its, effect on manipulating them; 5, improvement of gov- mond streets.

THE NAVAL PROGRESS erning power of high speed engines; 6, electric firing of rapid fire guns; 7, systems for night signals; 8, increasing demand for the one and its tendency to replace other means of communication.

Made Throughout the Entire World The motors used on board ship may be series, shunt or compound wound, the "con-stant potential" system only requiring that they shall be wound for the same terminal electro-motive force. The potential of the source of supply is 80 volts in the navies of the United States, England and France and 65 in the Italian.

The standard type of plant for use in our navy is an 80 volt compound wound dynamo, driven direct by a vertical two cylinder, double acting engine. The plants in use in

foreign navies are also described.

The effect of the dynamo on the action of the compass is shown by giving a set of ob-servations made on the steering compass of

iductors. The newest search lights are explained and illustrated: so are some of the recent electric motors. Finally the Ardois system of electric signals is made clear and

TORPEDO VESSELS. Chapter 9, "The Torpedo Vessel: A History of its Development." A great development has taken place in recent years in this class of vessels in which are sought the characteristics of small size of hull, light gun armament, powerful torpedo defence, highest speed, thoroughly good sea keeping

qualities and relatively large coal capacity Torpedo vessels range in size from 300 tons to 1,000 tons, and the credit for their introduction belongs to the Germans, who, in 1876, ordered one built in England. The Italians soon followed suit and then other nations. But it remained for the French, in 1886, to demonstrate to the world that such vessels were a necessity to protect a seagoing fleet from the dangers of the tor-

pedo bont.

In torpedo vessels the idea is to posses the power under favorable circumstances of delivering a deadly blow against a larger antagonist while at the same time they pro-tect themselves against torpedo boats by the use of a concentrated hail of shot delivered at a range beyond that of the smaller foe. Comparing the torpedo vessel with the cruiser it is observed that the former is nothing like as expensive. The same is true with regard to the gunbost. And, though the terpedo bost is cheaper, one ves-sel is the equal of two boats, to say nothing of the vessel's greater efficiency. The building projects of the navies all the vorld over indicate conclusively that the torpedo vessel is destined to reach a place of the first importance in development, numbers

COAST DEFENSE. "The Coast Defense Syvems of Europe" is the title of chapter 7. This is a subject is the title of chapter 7. This is a subject of great importance to the people of the United States. In glancing over the systems presented the fact is strikingly illustrated that most foreign Governments recognize that coast defense is purely naval, since in all its branches, whatever the geographical condition, its function is to fight the enemy affoat; not necessarily on the high seas alone but in all harbors. the high seas alone, but in all harbors, roadsteads or other indentations of the coast line. The naval element thus constitutes the inner as well as the outer line of defense with respect to an attack from the sea. Const defense is thus placed on a naval basis, and, regarding it as a naval organiza-tion, it is believed that it should be gov-

verned by naval men and recruited by naval

The general system of defence is given for Germany, France, Italy, Austria, England, Spain, Russia and Sweden. After a painstaking examination of the above sys-tems the conclusion is drawn that the German system is the best. The fundamental idea in the arrangement of the naval forces has been to make sure, before all else, that the coast and the rallying points and bases of operation of the fleet shall be safe from hostile attack. In Germany it is axiomatic that the navy should be intrusted with the entire defense of the ports and of the

In France the central idea is that the true function of the navy is to fight the enemy affoat. The coast fortifications, mobile, fixed and submarine defenses, the search light stations and the semaphore service are, therefore, assigned to the navy. ion that for the interests of the State the

coast defense should be in the hands of the Precisely the same is the case with Russia, as far as known, has placed this defense under the control and operation of

## the defense by land is of preponderating WANT TO BE DRUGGISTS.

the navy, except at those fortresses where

The State Examining Roard Has Over Half

a Hundred Applicants. The State Pharmaceutical Examining Board had possession of Select and Common Council chambers at City Hall vester day afternoon. It had before it 58 applicants for permission to carry the State's certificate of their proficiency as clerks and proprietors of drug stores. The applicants were principally from Pittsburg and Allegheny, although there were others from various points west of the mountains. Among them was one young lady from Warren county. Each of the class was given 25 papers, each containing a long list of questions. The examination began at 1 o'clock and concluded at 6:30. It will require nearly a week for the board to go over all these papers. The decisions will prob-ably be announced next Monday evening. The State Pharmaceutical Examining

Board was created by an act passed in 1887. entitled "An act to regulate the practice of pharmacy and the sale of poisons." It provides that no person may conduct a drugstore, or clerk in one, who has not passed an examination by this board, unless it be the widow of a druggist whose husband leaves her in possession of a drug business, but she must employ a manager who has passed the examination. There was no penalty for violation of this provision until

the Legislature of 1891 provided it.

The board consists of President, Alonzo Robbins, of Philadelphia; Secretary, Andrew Burns, of Montrose; Treasurer, Adolph J. Tafel, of Philadelphia; Charles T. George, of Harrisburg; Louis Emanuel, of Pitts-burg. The board holds examinations every three months, but only meets once a year in

## WOMEN DISFRANCHISED AGAIN.

Some of Them Organize and Will Contest for Their Rights.

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 .- In accordance with an opinion rendered by the County Attorney, the Board of Election Commissioners to-day issued instructions to clerks and judges in the coming election for county officers that "Only such women as have re-ceived a certificate of naturalization from some Court of Record in this State prior to January 1, 1870, are entitled to register."

The new Australian ballot law, under which this election is to be held, provides that women may vote for Superintendent of

Schools; but its wording is such as to admit of the construction given it. Under this of the construction given it. Under this ruling the women are disfranchised, as there are not, in all probability, a half dozen women in the city and county who can cast their ballots under the ruling. Some of the women have already organized to push forward their rights under the law, and a start fielt is expected. and a sharp fight is expected.

It is universally admitted that a mother should, if she is able, nurse her child. If she cannot, or if for good reasons it is not advisable, then Mellin's Food, which has been proven to correspond physiologically with mother's milk, should be used.

## The Rich and Poor

Alike have a chance to buy an overcost at our store for \$10. Our overcoats are the best value in America for the money. Evervone says so.
P. C. C. C., Pittsburg Combination the compass; 4, increased power of search P. C. C. Pittsburg Combination lights and improvement of the apparatus for Clothing Company, corner Grant and Dia-

## HOGAN HASA HEARING

His Fate Rests in the Hands of Twelve Good Men and True.

REARDON IN FURTHER TROUBLE.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons to Be Arraigned for Her Sentence To-Day.

THE WORK OF ALL COUNTY COURTS

Joseph Hogan was tried in the Criminal Court yesterday on a charge of entering a building to commit a felony, receiving stolen goods, and with burglary. The jury is out. The defendant comes from Philadelphia. He was charged with robbing the residence of Peter Keil, Jr., Oakland, of \$300 worth of silver ware and \$5 in eash. He was also charged with taking considerable jewelry from the house J. C. Bryce, a neighbor of Mr. Keil.

The jury is out also in the case of Eugene McQuirk, of Braddock, who is charged with pointing firearms and assault and battery, on oath of Alexander McCain.

Amelia Jones, of Sharpsburg, was found not guilty of selling liquors without license on Sunday and to minors. The prosecutrix

was Mary Byrnes. Daniel Reardon pleaded guilty to charges of entering a building with intent to commit a felony and larceny. Reardon is the boy convicted of murder in the second degree on Monday, Martin Mislevy was the boy who was killed.

boy who was killed.

Nolle prosses were allowed in the cases of Joseph Dawson, charged with assault and battery; David and Henry Malseed, Henry Hydepohn, Joseph Kelm, charged with aggravated assault and battery.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons will be called for sentence to-day, unless something intervenes.

P. J. Costello will be placed on trial to-day for the murder of Constantine Panora, whom, it is said, he drowned at Stoops' Ferry June 29 last.

Ferry June 29 last.

## WORK OF THE U. S. COURT.

Counterfeiters and Others Getting a Very Severe Shaking Up. The United States grand jury yesterday returned true bills against P. M. Richards, of Brookville, Jefferson county, charged with defrauding by means of the postoffice and receiving money under false pretense. He is accused of collecting money from citizens at Brookville for a recipe to make a bogus ink, and also using the mails for this purpose. A true bill was also found against Ira J. Demarce, charged with impersonating a Government officer in Blair county. He was placed on trial, pleaded guilty and was fined \$150. A true bill was also found against E. E. Finnebrook, a postmaster of Clarion county, charged with detaining and opening a letter.

A. C. Bailes was sentenced to pay a fine

A. C. Bailes was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and serve two years in the penitentiary on a charge of passing counterfeit money. Samuel Prankley was given a similar sentence, on a like charge. Both are Pittsburgers, and, it is said, carried on their operations on Wylie avenue.

A nolle pros was entered in the suit against V. Weiss, of this city, charged with mailing a postal to the Louisiana State Lottery. Sentence was suspended in the case of Thomas D. Spence, charged with mailing an improper letter in Jefferson county.

### SUPREME COURT ARGUMENTS.

A Number of Interesting Cases at Present Under Consideration

Six cases were argued in the Supreme Court yesterday, An argument was heard in the case of J. F. Ray and wife vs. Mary Alexander and R. V. Johnson, executor, appealed by the plaintiffs from the Common Pleas of Washington county. The suit is to determine the title to a tract of land under the will of Samuel Alexander.

An argument was heard in two cases of the executors of A. W. Acheson vs. M. H. Stevenson and others, appealed by the plaintiffs from the Common Pleas of Washington county. The cases were actions on

An argument was heard in the case of the Commonwealth for use of Ella J. Cochran vs. the executor of P. Graham and others. The suit is an action on a bond.

The petition of C. Nicklas and others for the removal of the school directors of Connoquenessing township, appealed by the defendants from the Quarter Sessions of Butler county, was argued. The removal of the directors was asked for, because, it was alleged, they refused to maintain a sufficient number of schools to accommodate the pupils. An argument was heard on the appeal

of the West Pennsylvania Gas Company from the Common Pleas of Washington county. The case was an action on an oil

## MORTIFIED \$25,000 WORTH.

The Amount Wanted by Miss Margaret Hoffman for Blighted Affections.

Miss Margaret Hoffman yesterday entered suit against Harry T. Barnhart for \$25,000 for damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage. She states that she is 23 years of age. In 1889 she met Barnhart in Braddock, and a courtship between them commenced. In November, 1890, they became engaged to be married, and he gave her an engagement ring. He continued to visit and correspond with her, and several dates were fixed for their marriage, but he, on various pretexts, postponed the cere-mony. Finally he broke off the engagement without cause, and for her consequent mor-tification she asks ₹25,000 damages.

D. E. Simpson yesterday entered suit against W. G. and William Gray for \$500 damages. Simpson states that on June 25, as he was driving out Center avenue, the defendants, who were driving recklessly, ran into his rig. Their buggy pole ran into the breast of his horse and it was killed. For the loss of his horse he asks \$500 dam-

## To-Day's Trial Lists,

Common Pleas No. 1.-The A. G. Allen Company vs Doritty, Fidelity Title and Trust Company assignee vs Seibert, same vs Curry, Ingram vs Walsh et al, O'Leary vs Palmer, Lawrence vs Ellis, Masonic Bank vs Morgan, McKay vs Trainor, Johnston vs Ott Bros., Gibb vs Berger, Koch vs Marland et al (3), Gray vs Mitchell.

Common Pleas No. 2-Moore vs Davies. Musgrave vs Henkle et al, Hill vs Steuber, Hilke vs City of Allegheny, Wnittaker & Gamble vs Heckert & McCain, Fleming vs Shipley, Conway vs Stratton, Anen vs Pad-

Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs Bartley Criminal Coart—Commonwealth vs Bartley Costello (murder), Jack Borden, Peter Dugan, Frank Coyle, Mike Wittensellner, John Allen, Audrew Leonard, George B. Erdemiller, Fred Barth, Jacob Seigle, George B. Kress, Mrs. R. M. Algeo, A. E. Jones, B. Stonecypher, Alex. Anderson, Matilda Wise, John Orr, Harry Clark (2), Jacob Frey, William Lewellyn et al, John Lazeer, Jacob Deale et al, F. Alpert, August Messner, H. F. Bruggeman, George Cramer, Jr., Mike McNulte, Frank Bowers, George Lauerbaugh.

## To-Day's Audit List.

Estate of	Accountant
Henry Kamphans	A. Israel.
Lucy Rossiter	T. R. Norris.
J. F. McGuire	A. Peacook.
Harriet S. Kerr	C. A. Robb.
Barbara Briler	C. Pressing.
Jacob Goeering William Kneeper	F. Waldschmidt.
Anna M. Ruppert	J. E. Holtzinger.

### Briefs From the Courts H. SCHUMACKER yesterday received a ver-

dict for \$290 in his suit against C. R. Georgi, an action on a contract. In the case of W. N. Cox against B. F. Reynolds, a suit on an account, a verdict was given for \$163 67 for the plaintiff. A non-suir against the plaintiff was en-

## tered yesterday in the suit of Samuel Mo-Cartney against E. W. Hagan, an action on a

In the case of D. C. Gruntz against H. Hyland and others, an action on a contract, a verdict was given yesterday for \$115 for the plaintiff. A Heavy Gas Explosion Followed By Fire Sweeps Away a Fortune. BROCKMAN & SWARTZ yesterday received a

verdict for 6% cents damages in their suit against George S. Martin & Co., a suit on an SNAMAN'S STORE A MASS OF RUINS

In the suit of the Pennsylvania Company against C. W. and M. J. Cenfer, an action in The Proprietor and Three People Are ejectment, a verdict was given yesterday for the plaintiff. Slightly Injured.

TOTAL LOSSES WILL FOOT UP \$56,000

A gas explosion followed by fire completely wrecked the big five-story carpet house of George W. Snaman, at 130 Federal street, Allegheny, and damaged the adjoining building. Four people were slightly injured. George W. Snaman's injuries were the worst. He was burned on the forehead and on one hand, but is expected to be out in a few days. Frank Hilliard, a gas inspector for the Allegheny Heating Company, was also burned about the face and hands. Ella Agy and Mrs. William Young



each received slight burns. Mr. Snaman's few moments with a verdict of guilty. In imposing the sentence 'Squire Ruppel said he was sorry the law did not permit him to make the total loss is \$40,000 on the stock, and there is \$5,000 damage to the building. The other losses run the total up to \$56,000. All but about \$10,000 is covered by insurance, most of which is placed with local companies.

In the morning it was discovered that the natural gas was leaking in the cellar. Mr. Snaman and Inspector F. G. Hilliard went to hunt it. Hilliard struck a! match, and the next instant the Allegheny county workhouse for a short term. His authority was questioned, but before the matter could be settled the pris-oner had served his sentence. Since then 'Squire Ruppel has looked up the matter, and says he finds an old act of Assembly whole block was shaken by the explosion. Many of the employes were knocked down by the shock, and a roll of carpet was thrown clear out on Federal street.

ALL THE EMPLOYES ESCAPED. The employes had barely time to escape

before the entire building burst into flames. Chief Jones, of the Allegheny Fire Bureau, was near the building when the explosion occurred, and had time to send in the alarm at City Hall before the flames burst out. The explosion and the shattering of glass at once attracted an immense crowd. It was at first supposed that some of the clerks at first supposed that some of the clerks were buried in the ruins, but while attempts was being made to rescue anyone who requires all citizens to get a pass for the other side, granting them only to those were being made to rescue anyone who might have been in the building all of the Three Mexicans were shot at the Guardado

employes were found in the streets The entire department was called out, and the time they arrived flames were bursting out from every floor. It was feared that T. M. Latimer's great drygoods house, just above, and a half a block of smaller stores below, would be swept away. Chief Jones, however, fought the fire from all sides and succeeded in confining the flames to the Suaman building. For a time it was thought this would be impossible, as the fire threat-ened to catch from the tops of the buildings.

HOW CHIEF JONES SAVED THE BLOCK. One of the extension ladders was run up and two of the engines were siamesed. By this means they were able to pour a heav stream right into the center of the fire, and by 1 o'clock it was completely under con-trol, but not until the building was entirely gutted.

The loss on Mr. Snaman's \$40,000 worth of stock is total. He has 830,000 insurance in local companies. The portion of T. M. Latimer's store, at 138 Federal street, was Latimer's store, at 138 Federal street, was much damaged, as well as the rear of the South Diamond street department. His loss is about \$10,000, caused mostly by water and smoke. The buildings, which are owned by John P. Dean, of Emsworth, and the Elliott heirs are damaged \$500, which is covered by insurance. Mr. Latimer's insurance is \$150,000. A portion of it is placed as follows: Orient, \$5,000; Lancashire, \$5,000; New Hampshire, \$2,500; London Assurance, \$5,000; American Central, \$2,500; Western, \$5,000; St. Paul, \$5,000; Armenia, \$2,500; Union, \$2,500; \$5,000; Armenia, \$2,500; Union, \$2,500; Imperial, \$5,000; Allemannia, \$2,500; Boatmen's \$2,500; Ben Franklin, \$2,500; Mutual, \$2,500; Humboldt, \$2,500.

The Snaman building is owned by Captain H. M. Dunlap. It cost about \$20,000, and \$5,000 will put it in as good shape as it was before. The walls are still good. In fact Building Inspectors Brown and Hoffman went to Allegheny yesterday, and at the request of Chief Murphy, examined the building. They report the walls safe and in such condition that if properly braced and cared for at once, would not weaken. They found the building had been unusually well constructed else the walls would have well constructed else the walls would have well constructed, else the walls would have failen. The owner of the building also requested the opinion of the inspectors, and he promised to follow their instructions immediately. GEORGE SNAMAN'S RUSH FOR LIFE.

After the explosion, and just as soon as Mr. Snaman and Inspector Hilliard realized what had happened, they rushed for the stairway, pursued by the flames. Hilliard fell when he reached the payement, and was carried across the street to Klages' furnish ing store. Mr. Snaman was also taken there and later was removed to the Allegheny General Hospital. No one was allowed to see him, but the physicians said he would be able to be out by to-morrow. Hilliard was also taken home. His burns are not serious. Miss Minnie Matthews, the cashier, was knocked down but managed to escape into the alley. A. W. Lease with his lady cus-tomers was on the third floor, but he managed to get them down stairs safely. The elevator boy deserted his post and those on the fifth floor had to come down the stairs. Miss Ella Agey was the only person who was in any way injured. She had her thigh

injured and was slightly burned.

In the house across Pine alley, in the rear of the Snaman building, there was great excitement. Mrs. Decker was thrown from her chair. Mrs. Young, who lives next to her, had her hand burned while trying to close a shutter. The fronts of the houses were badly scorched and some of the furniture in them was ruined by water. The entire loss there is about \$500. Very little of it is covered by insurance. The only other loss was that sustained by James Mc Cutcheon, who has a hardware store at 134 Federal street. His loss is less than \$100.

A Good Suggestion.

If you have valuables keep them where they will be safe. The safe deposit vaults of the Farmers' Deposit National Bank, 66 Fourth avenue, offer you security, strong vaults, perfect ventilation, good light, spacious coupon rooms, separate apartments for women. Boxes rented at \$5 and up-I SELL horses 25 per cent cheaper than can be bought elsewhere. Coach, draught and driving horses. The largest selection of suitings, trous ROYAL HORSE ASSOCIATION, LTD., erings and overcoatings at Pitcairn's, 434
Wood street, Wsu

MOORE FLOYD, AGT., 412 Duquesne way. NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WHEN IT COMES TO THE **CLOTHING BUSINESS.** 

We keep a first-class clothing store, and that means a great deal. It means a well assorted stock of



MEN'S SUITS \$10, \$12, \$15. OVERCOATS \$10, \$15, \$18. BOYS' SUITS \$5, \$8, \$10. CHILDREN'S SUITS \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5.

Select material, stylish shapes, attractive shades, elegant finish and low prices. In all these features we lead the town.

# TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

Every one purchasing goods in our Children's and Boys' Department to the amount of \$5 will receive one of our

BEEHIVE DIME SAVINGS BANK.



Under one of our Hats a child looks like a man. We carry a complete line of hats in every grade and variety. Our fall stock embraces all of the new browns and the latest styles of standard blocks at

\$2.50 TO \$5.

# EISNER & PHILLIPS UNION CLOTHING HOUSE.

COR. FIFTH AVE. AND WOOD ST.

We have often said Laird's Shoes are the Best. They're reliable, comfortable and fashionable. They're sold at reasonable prices and more of them worn in and about Pittsburg than any other make. It's a fact.

## LAIRD'S FINE SHOES

ARE A POSITIVE LUXURY.

This week we offer an immense assortment of the finest grades and makes at very liberal reductions.

Ladies' Fine Dongola Kid Button 85 and 86 Shoes at \$3 90.

Every size, every width; all the latest styles.

Gents' Fine Patent Leather Shoes,

Worth \$5 and \$6 at \$3 90. Gents' Fine Kangaroo Shoes.

Worth \$5 and \$6 at \$3 00.

Gents' Finest Calf Shoes,

Worth \$5 and \$6 at \$3 90.

# LAIRD'S SHOE STORES

LAIRD. | Entire New Stock.

# ENGRAVINGS, ETCHINGS, BRIC-A-BRAC! We have just placed on exhibition our handsome new line of ENGRAVINGS AND

ETCHINGS just received, and you are invited to call and examine assortment, which is the best selection that we have ever shown, and is a thoroughly artistic collection. Our prices are very reasonable and terms easy. When you call ask to see the celebrated GUNN FOLDING BED, for which we are sole agents. Anything in the Household line-Furniture, Carpets, Curtains, etc., at a saving of fully 25 per cent at

KEECH'S 923, 925, 927 PENN AVE. - NEAR NINTH STREET.

OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

Reasonable prices belong with the best tailoring to order and finest goods. We have all three. If you have

read our advertisements our plan for making goods to order is clear enough. The most liberal array of fine cloths and styles you have ever seen. Hardly possible for you to take time to see them all. You know the usual fault of making-to-measure. Prices steep as if the

tailor had a sheep-skin for his skill. We're going to get the trade. We'll let neither uppish prices nor indifferent work stand in our way.

# WANAMAKER & BROWN,

COR. SIXTH ST. AND PENN AVE. Second Floor-Entrance through the store by elevator.