Up for the Third Time in the United States District Court.

IS A FAMOUS OLD PENSION CASE.

Tudge Ewing Not Pleased With the Acquittal of Joseph Hogan.

COSTELLO GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER

In the United States District Court yesterday Seth Todd Perley, a former pension agent at Erie, was placed on trial for the alleged violation of the pension laws. Perley has been tried twice before. Once the jury disagreed. The second time he was convicted and obtained a new trial. Perley is represented by ex-Congressman Brainard, of Eric, and Congressman Willam A. Stone. United States District Attorney Lyon is conducting the prosecution, with the aid of Assistant United States District Attorney David Cameron, of

The case is an important one. Perley and James C. Blake are accused of collecting a claim of Mrs. Sarah Shannon, amountng to \$839 33; that they set up this claim after the lady was dead and appropriated the money to themselves instead of allowing it to revert back to the Government as it should. The first witness was James H. Cox, a clerk in the Third Auditor's office at Washington, who identified the original papers filed by the defendants in support of heir claim. Daniel McMahon, a notary at Erie, was next called to identify the signatures to affidavits made by the defendants before him to the papers filed in pursuit of the claim. Over 80 witnesses have been summoned and the case will not be concluded for several days.

Alex Mateer, of Armstrone county, pleaded guilty to depositing improper mat-

er in the mails. R. Muffley, Fred Dobler and Miss Elizabeth Moorely, defaulting witnesses in the ase of Thomas Bowman charged with having countefeit money in his possession, which was before the Grand Jury yesterday were arrested on attachments. They all The Grand Jury yesterday returned the following true bills: Alex Mateer, depositing improper matter in the mails; W. C. Jutte, J. H. Jover, W. T. Faucett, N. J. Kellar, J. R. Clark and A. Schultz, ob-The cases of George S. Martin and others, charged with selling olemargarine not marked as such, were continued until the May term of court.

#### JUDGE EWING SURPRISED

At the Jury Finding Joseph Hogan Not Guilty of the Keil Robbery-Jack Borden on Trial Again - Dolngs of the Criminal Courts.

In the Criminal Court yesterday the jury in the case of Joseph Hogan, trial for burglary, for breaking into the house of Peter Kell, at Shadyside, returned a verdict of not guilty, after having been out all night. Judge Ewing expressed surprise at the verdict. He said he had no doubt as to Hogan's guilt. He said he was a bad man and in discharging him advised him to get out of this city.

Jack Borden, Peter Dugan and Frank

Covle are on trial before Judge Kennedy on a charge of larceny. They are charged with having snatched up some shoes in the store of L. Miller, on Fifth avenue near Chestnut street, September 11, and run off with them. Borden is the young man over whom Mayor Gourley and C. L. Magee got into a controversy. Borden was convicted last week of burglary. During the trian yesterday, John Callahan, a witness, test ied that he was with the part, and the shoes were taken b, him and Borden. At this point he was worned by the Court that he was not required to criminate himself and he gave his testimony more conserva-tively. He had not been charged with complicity in the offense. The case is still on trial.

John Allen was convicted of malicious mischief on information of Mary Caughey, of the Thirtieth ward. She accurate him of breaking her porch with a stone.

R. M. Algeo, of Resecca street, Allegheny, was tried for assaul; and battery on Nora Kreutzka p, a neighbor. She was acquitted, and the costs were divided. Andrew Leonard, of the Southside, was convicted of assault and battery on J.

Eleven commission merchants entered pleas of guilty to charges of selling oleomargarine. The cases have been accumulating for some time, and were decided by a test case tried some time ago. Those who entered pleas were H. F. Brageman, F. Coleman, J. W. Greves, Charles Holmes, M. McNulty, Hugh McKee, James Sinte, John Gates, Roger Hartley, Thomas Ogden and Walter Straw.

Jacob Siegel and George B. Kress are on

trial before Judge McClung on information of Earnest Milke, of the Eleventh ward, Allegheny. Milke alleges that over a year ago the defendants agreed to put lightning ods on his house for \$15 and wait a year for their money. He signed what he thought was an agreement to pay the money, but when the time arrived he found it was a judgment note for \$60 which they tried to collect. George B. Eidemiller was convicted of assault on information of Elia Chuffier, resid-

#### ing on the Brownsville road. THROUGH FOR THIS WEEK.

The Supreme Court Winds Up Its List

With Seven Arguments. The Supreme Court yesterday finished the list for this week and adjourned until Monday when it will take up the cases for Allegheny county. The list is a large one and will take at least four weeks to dispose of. An argument was heard vesterday on the

appeal of W. F. Snyder from the Quarter Sessions of Montgomery county, in the mat-ter of opening a road in Moreland township. An argument was heard in the case of H. S. Heilman and others against the Lebanon and Annville Street Railway Company, appealed by the plaintiffs from Lebe The suit was for an injunction to restrain the defendants from laying their tracks on the plaintiffs' land without secur-

ing them from damages.

An argument was heard on the appeal of the Northern Coal and Iron Company from the Common Pleas of Lackawanna county, snit to restrain the appellants from tak-ing property under condemnatory proceed-

The appeal of E. T. Taylor, executor, from the Quarter Sessions of Washington county was argued. The case was on ex-ceptions to the account of the executor of

An argument was heard in the case of C. Geible, Sr., vs J. and H. Smith, appealed

by the defendants from the Common Pleas of Butler county. The case was an appeal from judgment entered for costs. An argument was heard in the case of P. C. Boyle vs J. B. Fruthman, appealed by

the plaintiff from the Common Pleas of Butler county. The case was an action brought to recover the penalties for the alleged violation of the law governing the issue of oil certificates.

An argument was heard in the case of Washington borough vs D. W. McGeorge, appealed by the defendant from the Common Pleas of Washington county. The suit was to recover a vehicle license fee.

#### Wants Pay for His Property.

Lawrence Woelfel yesterday entered suits against the Robella Oil Company and the Glenfield Natural Gas Company for \$1,000 damages each. He alleges that the defendants bored oil wells within 40 feet of his house at Jack's Run, and that the oil, mud, etc., sprayed over his house from the wells has considerably damaged it,

COSTELLO FOUND GUILTY.

A Verdict of Involuntary Manslaughter Found Against Him for the Murder of Constantine Pemora-Three Men to Stand Trial for the Murder of Henry

Bartley Costello was put on trial before Judge Ewing yesterday on the charge of murdering 17-year-old Constantine Pemora at Stoops' Ferry on July 27. District Attorney Burleigh and William McElroy prosecuted the case and Major E. A. Montooth and H. F. Watson, Esq., represented

Wright Bell, a resident of Stoops' Ferry, testified to being near the scene of the drowning when it occurred. Shortly before he had seen the defendant with two other men going toward the river. Some three or four boys were in swimming and he heard one of the men say, "Let's duck that -Italian," meaning one of the boys who was wading about in shallow water hardly up to his knees. He passed on, but was walking slowly with his wife, and in a very short ime afterward heard somebody say that an Italian boy had been drowned.

A colored boy named William Ross, who worked for the last witness, had gone that far with Mr. Bell and sat down on the beach. He also heard one of the men say "Let's duck the Italian." When these men went into the water they did not go lown where the deep water was, but went into the shallow water and splashed the Italian. One of them later took the Italian, Pemora, by the neck and forced him into the deep water and ducked him. He held him under until the witness heard some one say: "Let him up or he'll drown." He did not see the boy come up after Cos-tello let him go, and in a minute or two the defendant, with one of the other men, ran up the bank and up the road. Some-body had said: "The Italians will be down here with guns when they hear this."

Levi Brown and a number of other boys prroborated this testimony. The defense opened by putting Patrick King, Michael Kane, Patrick McDonough, Patrick O'Donnell, Joseph McDonough and some others on the stand to prove defend-

ant's good character.

Costello was put on the stand and denied having ever touched the boy. He said he was in swimming but did not know the boy was drowned. He said Thomas Dixon and Mike Shoughnessy were with him. Major Montooth made a plea for the de-fendant in which he said the jury should

not accept the boy's testimony until Dixon and Shoughnessy had been found. District Attorney Burleigh asked for a conviction n any grade. The jury we've charged by Judge Ewing, and at 7:15 last night retired. In 15 min-utes they returned with a verdict of volun-tary manslaughter. The Judge's charge

was strong for conviction, though he im-pressed on the jury that there was suficient doubt to prevent a first degree ver-Costello had been laughing and chatting with a number of women acquaintances while the jury was out. His brother, sit-ting near, seemed to be greatly affected by the situation and kept constantly wiping away the tears that stole down his cheeks. When the verdict was announced the prisoner became very white, but made no other

stronger than the involuntary degree of manslaughter. He will ask for a new trial. Stewart Cherry, Samuel Rathrauff and Thomas Quinn will be placed on trial to-day for the murder of Henry Shample. The murder occurred during a row between the four men at McKeesport, during which Shample was struck on the head with a club

#### To-Day's Trial Lists.

and fatally injured.

Common Pleas No. 1 .- O'Leary vs Palmer. Fidelity Title and Trust Company vs Curry, Lawrence vs Ellis, Masonic Bank vs Morgan, McKay vs Trainor, Johnston vs Ott Bros. Gribb vs Berger, Koch vs Marland et al.

Mchay vs Trainor, Johnston vs Ott Bros.,
Gribb vs Berger, Koch vs Marland et al.,
Gray vs Mitchell, Bartberger vs Davis. McQuiston & Co. vs McClure: Ballinger & Co.
vs Henderson et al., Coleman vs Nowvitvz,
Hill vs Hines.
Common Pleas No. 2—Conway vs Stratton, Anen vs Padden, Reinensnyder vs
Anshutz & Applegate, same vs Anshutz,
Otis Shephard & Co. vs A. R. Speer & Co.
Arthurs vs city of Pittsburg, Tanney et al
vs Tanney: McKelvey vs Demmler, Pennock
& Son vs Hippely & Hoff, Messner vs Huckenstein et al, Rogerson et al vs Willey et al.
Criminal Court—Commonwealth vs Stewart
Cherry, Samuel Rauthranff, Thomas Quinn,
August Messner, M. Wittenselner, Fred
Barth, Jacob Fry, John Orr, A. E. Jones,
Benton Stonecypher, Alex. Anderson, Matilda Wise, Harry Clark, William Lewellyn,
Sr., William Liewellyn, Jr., Harry Bradling,
Peter Karcher, John Lazeer, F. Alpert,
Jacob Deale, John Deal. Spedmore Carn.,
John Saroff, Joseph Azar, James Azar,
Clara Shoat, Charles Anerwald, Sr., Charles
Auerswald, Jr., William Kirkland,
Henry Freyberger, Louis Adams, Owen
Keenan, T. F. McCleary, Mike Frank, George
Cramer, Jr., Frank Bowers, George Lauerbaugh.

Little Court Happenings. THE suit of F. O'Leary against Robert Palmer, an action on an account, is on trial before Judge Stowe.

In the ejectment suit of Thomas A. Ingram against Richard and Moses Walsh, a verdict was given for the plaintiff. VERDICTS for the defendants were given in

the suits of Rosina Dobla and Elizabeth Appel against John Boldinger for damages for slander. In the suit of William H. Cain against C.

A. Verner, an action on partnership accounts, a verdict was given yesterday for \$1,570 85 for the plaintiff. THE case of Samuel Musgrave against

John Wenkle and A. A. Henier, a suit in replevin to recover goods levied on for rent, is on trial before Judge Magee. EXECUTIONS aggregating \$2,002 84 were issped yesterday against J. Lityitz. They

were issued by Mrs. H. Rosenbloom for \$360 and Jacob Benistein for \$1,199 @ and \$563 82. THE case of ex-Sheriff McCandless against the Allegheny and Bessemer Steel Company to recover the pay of deputy sheriffs on duty at the defendants' works during a strike, is still on trial before Judge Slagle. THE suit of Louis Hilke against Allegheny City, and the Ohio Connecting Railway Company and the Onio Connecting Railway Com-pany and the Pennsylvania Company for damages for injury to property caused by the construction of the Ohio Connecting Company's bridge, is on trial before Judge White.

SICK HEADACHE, languor and melancholy generally spring from a torpid liver, a disordered stomach or costiveness, the distressing effects of which Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills will speedily remove; by their beneficial action on the biliary organs they will also lessen the likelihood of

To the Saloon and Private Trade. As the season is now at hand for ale and porter, the Straub Brewing Company take pleasure in announcing to the saloon and private trade that they are prepared to fill all orders promptly. We also claim that our celebrated brands of "Pilsener" and "Munich" lager beer cannot be excelled by any brewers of the States. We guarantee our beer to be four and one-half months old and all our goods are made of the very best quality of hops and malt. Ask the saloon trade for it or telephone No. 5038.

THE STRAUB BREWING CO. Corner Main street and Liberty avenue.

B. & B. Chenille portieres, dado, frieze and tassel fringe, all colors, \$4 50 a pair; exquisite all-over design, extra length, \$10 a pair.

BOGGS & BUHL

One Lot 75c French Flannels at 37 1-2c. A short story—half price only—will be short, quick sale. Jos. HORNE & Co., 609-621 Penn avenue.

Scenes in and Around Historically Famous Places.

CHANGES WROUGHT BY EUROPEANS

Foreign Residents Have Increased Rapidly of Late Years.

RETURN OF THE HEBREWS TO PALESTINE

In the East there are, thank God, things which never change. The fullness of light, the perpetual, dramatic contrast of life and death, the sweep of the great coast-linesevery league of which round the Levant is historically famous—the shape of the palm, the shape of the camel, and the richness of color on human limbs and faces, can never be altered by any European aggressiveness. You are sure of them every time you go back to them, says a writer in the London Spectator. But this summer, on returning to the Levant after an absence of 11 years, my anticipation of these certain joys was a good deal less than my anxiety to learn what changes had happened among them. For the last 11 years have let loose upon the Nearer East some of the greatest forces,

both of peace and war. Egypt has been occupied by the British; Jewish and German immigration into Syria has steadily increased; Greeks and Latins have pursued their unholy traffic for the sacred sites; the missions of Western christendom have persevered; their successes with the younger generation of natives have provoked the Eastern churches to a novel activity, and stirred up a zeal for education within Mahommedanism; and even the sitstill Turk has progress to show in his own queer fashion of keeping order among the medley of civilizations so mysteriously committed to his charge. He sits as still as ever, but his stick reaches farther round him than it used to do. A few notes of the effect of these changes, at least on the surface of life, may interest your readers.

CEMETERIES OF THE DEAD. With changes in the East, one takes for granted a British graveyard. It is almost always so, and by the Levant as impressively as anywhere else. Come to Egypt by the way of the canal, and the first sign you get of the immense revolution in the Valley of the Nile is the little cometery hard by Tel-el-Kebir, where they laid our officers and men who fell on that field. The walls of the English church at Cairo, which, 11 years ago, I remember to have felt very bare, are covered now with memorial marbles and brasess. Cordon's is of course. bles and brasses. Gordon's is, of course, eminent among them, and more frequent than all the crowned heads of Europe that adorn the walls of the hotels and cases are

prints of his clear English face. These recent graves lead me to speak of the older and far larger British tribute which lies scattered all around the Levant from Alexandria to Scutari, and which seems to me far more striking than even the stupendous Roman and Greek cemeteries on the borders of the Arabian desert. It lies a moment Costello bade his brother and acquaintances goodby and was led over to the jail by Warden McAleese.

District Attorney Burleigh expressed satisfaction at the verdict, but Major Montooth, counsel for the defense, said he thought the verdict should not have been stronger than the involuntary degree of manslaughter. He will all the content of the cemeteries toward the Bay of Aboukir and by the side of Florence Nightingale's hospital on the Bosphorus, but, still more pathetically, under solid tombstones with English name; and English ranks, which you stumble upon, crare-bling and defaced, in the outskirts of so fanactically Moslem a town as Acre, or in the Christian grave. tonishingly early—in Larnaca, for instance, 1689, 1710, 1739—but most are about the beginning of this century, or more recent

> BRITISH OCCUPATION OF EGYPT. To return to the British occupation of Egypt. It was interesting to note that it has not failed to impress the imaginations of the tribes, settled and unsettled, of Syria. In the Syrian cities, there is quite a brisk trade done in European oleographs and cheap colored prints; and none of these are more popular among the natives, or further spread through the land, than certain gorge-ous views of the battles of Tel-el-Kebir and El-Teb. We found these illustrations of British power the only works of art in villages to the east of the Jordan; and I discovered that one of the stock arguments which our dragoman and muleteers used upon sceptical Bedouins in the same districts, was the beating Britain gave three times over to the Arabs of the Soudan.

> A cynic might say that, next to the increase of graves, the increase of grogshops was the most notable effect of the British occupation of Egypt; and at its center, in Cairo, grogshops have, indeed, very much increased. But it would not be fair to impute them all to our soldiers. In some parts of Egypt, and throughout Syria, I was told that drinking and drunkenness have very much increased, apart altogether from Frankish example or encouragement. In Palestine every year more arak, a strong spirit distilled from rasins, is drunk, mainly by Christians, but also by Mahommedans. In Nazareth, with a population of 6,500, there was only one drinkshop 11 years ago; there are now 17. On my former journey, I do not remember to have seen one drunk native, but this time I saw many.

THE CAIRO OF THE PRESENT. Cairo is much changed. The British occu pation has enhanced rather than marred its picturesqueness. A further piquancy is lent to the varied crowds by the presence among them of the scarlet tunies of Her Majesty's uniform with the names of English shires upon them; shoulders marked "Dorsetshire" and "Shropshire" jostling with white-robed Moors from Tunis and the "abbas" of Malays, come to study at the great Mohammedan University of El-Azhar. But otherwise Cairo has changed for the worse, if the worse be the less picturesque.
The vulgar Frank has become rampant. It is not in the buildings on the outskirts—suburbs of villas and mansions of flats—for

their gardens keep them Oriental.

But great Greek shops and French shops. with Western haberdashery and ready-made clothing, the prices marked large on glaring cards, have broken out in the center of the city and upon the venerable Mooskee itself. This street, whose surface used to be watered and trampled by feet of men and beasts into a smooth, elastic, silent thoroughfare, is now macadamized and noisy. There are many more tall chimneys. Cairo is fast losing the two notes of an Eastern city, which Damas-cus still happily retains, smokelessness and noiselessness. In consequence, too, straighter house walls, wanting projections, the cool shadows, shot by shafts of light, are disappearing, giving way to glaring places with areades round them. But plunge into the side bazaars and you will find to your joy the gloom, the long dark vistas, the gleams of color, the turbaned, whiterobed, merchants cross-legged on their tables, and the odors of spices.

OIL CANS SERVE MANY PURPOSES. One commercial change is oddly obtrus-One commercial enange is oddly obtrus-ive in Syria, and stares you in the face from every village. Eleven years ago American oil had displaced the native vegetable oils and their feeble light. You found the familiar petroleum-cask from Pennsylvania, with its blue ends and black lettering, in the Jordan valley and hundreds of miles up the Nile. But to-day the fellahin and the shopmen of the rural bazaars knock up their rude shelves from wooden cases stamped "Batoum Trading Company," and the square tins in which the oil is carried from the Caspian are used by the shepherds of Judga in place of the goatskin buckets to water their flocks. These tins serve innumerable pur-

In the settlement of foreigners in Syria I found a very evident increase. You tell a foreigner in the Holy Land by his roof; where a roof slopes and is of red tiles, there lives a Frank. Now these red roofs have broken out all over landscapes where, ten years ago, I remember to have seen few or none. Of course they patch the green orange groves of Jaffa, and cluster in sub-urbs round Jerusalem. The suburbs of Jerusalem are surprising; I was quite un-

prepared for the largeness of the southern, where German and American Adventists have settled. But away, too, in the rural THELEVANT OF TO-DAY districts, the red roofs break the dirty white flat surfaces of the villages, and lend, whether to the bare limestone landscapes of Judges or to the green of Carmel, a charming relief.

GERMAN AND HEBREW IMMIGRANTS. GERMAN AND HEBREW IMMIGRANTS.

The new immigrants to Palestine are mostly Germans and Hebrews. I had no means of judging the number of the German population, but their colonies have extended and decidedly improved. It is well known that they belong for the most part to that set of Adventists who believe that Christ will take personal possession of the Holy Land when it is prepared for Him by His people. But unlike other Christians, who strive to hasten their Lord's Kingdom by the conversion of the natives, these inthe conversion of the natives, these in-dustrious and eminently pious Germans confine themselves to cultivating the soil. They do not believe in ordinary Christian missions, and make no attempt to prosely-

ise.
The increase of Hebrews in Palestine is, of course, very marked, and especially in Jerusalem. Eleven years ago the whole population of Jerusalem was not more than 25,000. Now it must be nearly 50,000, of 25,000. Now it must be nearly 50,000, of whom about 30,000 are Israelites. So that if cities be determined by the majority of their inhabitants, Jerusalem is at last again a Hebrew city. The same proportion bears in other towns. At least half of the 25,000 people in Safed are Hebrews, and in Tiberias they number 3,000 out of 4,000—but on Hebron only some 500 out of 8,000. They Hebron only some 500 out of 8,000. They have 70 synagogues, and in Jerusalem sev-eral large hospitals and schools. Their ag-ricultural colonies, the real test of Hebrew progress in Palestine, have increased in number and in apparent efficiency. There is a great red-roofed village on the waters of Merom, and a few miles from it a large estate given by Rothschild and cultivated by Hebrews. Elsewhere, and especially near Jaffa, new settlements have been just founded or are in process of building. BEDOUINS IN THE POWER OF THE TURKS.

One of the most striking things in Palestine is the number of young men, from three to eight years' standing, whom you meet with on all sides of missionary work, but chiefly upon the medical. This is the mission work that tells; and after seeing it in connection with the Church of Scotland Mission Scotland Mission in Smyrna, the Edinburgh Medical Mission in Damascus and the Free Church of Scotland Mission at Tiberias, I wonder that any mission can afford to live without it, and that those churches which have it do not support it more generally. In a doctorless land like Syria, five or six medical missionaries are certain to be overworked. Scarcely one of them has a proper hospital at his disposal, most of them are without even trained nurses, and 60 cases, some of them requiring serious operations, often fall in a single day to the lonely, unfurnished practitioner.

I must conclude these notes by a few re-marks on the political changes in Syria. The most striking of all is the increased governing power of the Turk. Everybody bears witness to this. It is most evident to the east of the Jordan, where, indeed, it compares most favorably with the Turkish Government in the neighborhood of Constantinople. In Turkey in Europe the Sul-tan cannot stop brigandage. East of the Jordan he does. In the train by which we traveled home from Constantinople a whole company of infantry accompanied us as a guard; but our little caravan marched 22 days from Damascus to Jerusalem through the Hauran, Gilead and Moab, in perfect safety, with only one soldier as an escort. The change has happened during the last ten years. The Turk has gradually brought the Bedouin under his power.

CIRCASSIAN INFLUENCE IS STRONG. The Circassian influence is strong in Constantinople, where most of the Pashas have Circassian mothers, and it was this, coupled with the motives of policy described above, that secured their settlement in some of the most fertile parts of Syria. The clever policy and strong authority, which seem so admirable among the semi-savage races on the desert border, are deplorable in the Lebanon, where commerce and agriculture have so flourished during the last few years and education progressed by leaps and bounds. It is not a country, it is not a people to be in the hands of the Turks. But as 50 years ago, and as 20 years ago, so now in the Lebanon. In that mountainous district, which the Turks have never really conquered, and where the old Christian blood has preserved its energy through centuries, there is no cohesion among the peoole. All are bitterly divided by religion or by race. Nor is there any great family left, like the princely clans of 30 years back; nor

is there any great individuality.

Ten years ago the Turks had destroyed or scattered the leading families alike of Druses, Christians and Moslems, and nowadays there is no man in the Lebanon who is known ten miles from home. Therefore, in spite of the energy, which profitably culti-vates most barren districts of the mountain, in spite of the commercial capacity which distinguishes all Syrians, and in spite of the fact that two out of every five young men are as well educated as the average European, they have no enthusiasm or hope for themselves. It is not independence they talk of, but possession by one of the great European Powers. And from this sparsely populated country the best of them are eadily emigrating to America and Aus-

### THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Preparation for the Increased Travel Over the Pennsylvania Lines.

The great volume of passenger traffic that will flow toward Chicago during the sum-mer of 1893 has cast its shadow before on the minds of the officers of the Pennsylvania Lines, who for several months have been discussing plans for the increase of facilities. The burden of the World's Fair traffic wil probably fall no heavier upon any railway in the United States than upon these lines between Pittsburg and Chicago, but as the amount of the traffic is a matter of specula tion the proper increase in tracks, locomotives, coaches and Pullman cars is a matter of much concern. To appreciate the gravity of the situation one has only to endeavor to estimate the number of people who will go to the Fair from the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny. Out of the population of a third of a million will one person of every three go, one person of every four, five, six, ten, twelve or fifteen? When it is remembered that the total population includes the old and young of both sexes, the rich and the poor, the estimate becomes the more complicated. One third of the adult male population alone would be over twenty housand, sufficient to fill forty trains of ten coaches each. That which it is difficult to do for the cities of Pittsburg and Allegheny has to be done with some reasonable ap-proximation by the officers of the Pennsylvania Lines for the cities, towns, hamlets and farms of Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania; for the industrial hives of New Jersey, New York and New England. Account needs to be taken of those who will come from the South and from across the Atlantic. Carefully reasoned out estimates of the increased traffic between Pittsburg and Chicago vary in placing it from three times as great as the ordinary traffic to fifteen times as great.

The Pennsylvania management has taken time by the forelock in appointing committees to consider this question and all others tees to consider this question and all others connected with transportation to and from Chicago. The committee on the enlargement and remodeling of the Chicago passenger station held its preliminary meeting in that city the other day. The Columbian Passenger Committee has been organized for the purpose of perfecting excursion ticket and rate arrangements and the General Baggage Agents have under consideration the methods necessary to the safe and speedy handling of the millions of trunks and valises that will find their way to the city by the that will find their way to the city by the lake during the summer of 1893.

A general officer of the Pennsylvania Company said the other day: "The Penn-sylvania Lines will not be overwhelmed, no matter how many come. As many trains will be run in as many sections as may be necessary and we will be able to accomm date every one."

B. & B. See special \$2 a pair lace curtains-just THE FATAL SWITCH.

It Was Left Open, and Therefore Four Lives Were Destroyed. .

A DISASTER ON THE BURLINGTON.

Sleeping Passengers in a Pullman Car Are Rudely Awakened.

AN INQUEST TO BE CONDUCTED TO-DAY.

MONMOUTH, ILL., Oct. 21 .- A frightful disaster occurred on the Burlington road at 1 o'clock this morning. Four persons were killed and 18 more or less injured. The Omaha and Denver fast express, which left Chicago last night, ran into an open switch and the entire train was thrown from the

Engineer A. A. Emery and George Courtney, the traveling engineer of the road, who had gone into the cab half an hour before, were killed outright. A lady passenger was found pinioned under the trucks of the sleeper. She had evidently been hurled through a window by the crash. Her body was crushed into an unrecognizable mass. Near her was a man lying dead under the

The train consisted of three sleepers, two chair cars, one smoker, one baggage, one exoress and two mail cars. The sleepers were neavily loaded, as were also the chair cars.

AN OLD ENGINEER'S PATE. Emery, the engineer, was one of the oldest passenger engineers in the country, and he had been on this run for several months. The train was speeding along at the rate of 45 miles an hour when it struck an open switch. The engine dashed along on the spur track for a few yards, when it turned over on its side, burying Emery and the traveling engineer of the road beneath t. Emery was found with his feet touching

it. Emery was found with his feet touching the firebox. There was a deep wound in his head and his body was terribly crushed.

After the engine left the tracks the baggage car and the cars behind it were also hurled from the rails. Most of the passengers in the three sleepers had retired. The first intimation they had of danger was when the coaches crashed against each other. Men, women and children were hurled from their berths. The lights went out, leaving the cars in total darkness. A terrific panic the cars in total darkness. A terrific panic ensued, and women screamed frantically for help. It is said that none of the passengers in the sleepers were killed, but many of

them were severely injured. Fireman Nelson Anderson, of Galesburg, was on the engine with Emery and Court-ney. When the crash came he was thrown from the cab, and was seriously injured.

HOW FRANK S. JOHNSON WAS KILLED. The baggageman and express messengers were thrown across their cars, but were only slightly hurt. The man found dead under the debris was Frank S. Johnson, who, with W. G. Hardy, of Abingdon, was standing on the steps of the smoking car. He attempted to jump off, but was thrown under the wheels and killed. Hardy jumped and es-

caped injury.

The baggage car caught fire, but the flames were promptly extinguished by Baggageman John Dore. Oscar Zimmerman was pitched through a window of the smok-ing car, but was unhurt. He hurried back

to stop two incoming trains.

The saddest casualty happened in the first chair car, right back of the smoker. In one seat in the middle of the car sat Mr. George Allen, his wife and babe. Mrs. Allen was next to the window, and as the car tipped over her head was driven through the window, and she was instantly killed. The baby was hurled across the car and save a cut on the head, was uninjured. Mr. Allen first, then groped his way from the car for a lantern, and on returning found his wife

The imprisoned passengers beat out the windows of the car to effect their escape. ficials arrived from Galesburg and Burling-

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED. In addition to the people killed 18 were njured, but the injuries of some were so light that they left on the next train. Great surprise is expressed that the list of fatalities was not larger. Following are the names of the persons killed: Mrs. George Allen, Lomoni, Ill.; F. L. Johnson, Avon, Ill.; George Courteney, Galesburg, Ill.; A. A. Emery, Galesburg, Ill. The most seriously injured are: Elizabeth J. McDonald, South Melford, Ia., arm broken; T. J. Kirby, Lennox, Ia., left arm mangled; John Burnes, Forreston, Ill., left arm torn off Guy Wiggers, Book, Lelend, Ill., his off; Gus Wiggers, Rock Island, Ill., hip hurt; Fireman Nels Anderson, Galesburg,

hurt; Fireman Neis Anderson, Galesburg, Ill., scalded, may recover; Frank Valdershall, Chicago, cut about the head.

The Coroner visited the scene of the wreck and will hold the inquest to-morrow.

F. C. Rice, superintendent of the Illinois lines of the C. B. & Q., expressed the opinion that the switch had been tampered with. After the wreck the switch was found half turned, with the pin hanging down and the switch locked. A switch engine had been working on the side track during the afternoon, but subsequently seven trains passed over the switch in safety. Just a year ago the fast mail ran off the same switch and several were injured. It is a standard split switch and was regarded as perfectly safe. The news of the accident created great excitement, and hundreds are visiting the wreck.

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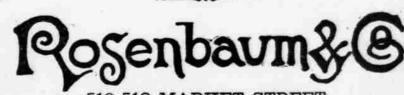
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