

Chicago Times

FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1888.

TREASURE IN THE SEA.

Experienced Men Trying to Recover the Gold Sunk in the De Braak in May, 1798.

Strong Indications that the Hulk of the Old British Sloop-of-War Has Been Found.

Interesting Description of How the Work Is Being Done--The Divers Are Enthusiastic.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—The steamship City of Long Branch is now anchored off Cape Henlopen, outside breakwater, searching for the treasure which went down on the British sloop-of-war De Braak, in May, 1798. The work is being done under the direction of Seth Pancoast and Capt. Charles A. Adams, U. S. N., who has been detailed by the government for the work. The discipline on board the steamship is very strict and everything is done in a systematic manner.

The bottom of the ocean has been dredged and explored by the divers for a considerable distance and every elevation carefully noted on the chart. After going over the bottom for a mile square from the point at which Pilot McCracken's notes said the De Braak sank a mound five feet high and one hundred feet long and forty feet in width was found in sixty feet of water. No other marked elevation was discovered within a radius of one mile. This mound is about one hundred feet south of the location indicated by McCracken.

When the grappling-irons caught on this mound the points showed a slight trace of diggris. This was considered a favorable omen, as verdigris is due to copper. An anchor was put out and a buoy marks the spot. Diver Charles F. Pedrick was sent down to make an examination and a probe which he drove into the mound was brought up with its point covered with diggris. The records show that besides the treasure the De Braak had seventy tons of copper in her hold when she sank and was heaped above the water line. This was nothing unusual in ships of her day. The City of Long Branch is now anchored directly over this spot. The steamboat is fitted out with all the modern machinery raising sunken vessels. A large Bushbecking pump, which makes 600 revolutions a minute and can discharge from eight to ten tons of solid matter an hour, is placed to run the pump, while another supplies the divers with air. The air is forced through water into a receiving tank and a molar pressure of sixty pounds to the square inch is kept up. All sorts of grapnels, drags, and probes have been provided for the outfit of the expedition is said to be the most complete ever sent out.

Diver Pedrick while exploring the mound and his probe imbedded in a small piece of wood. He signaled for a rope, and while waiting for it to be lowered sat down on the mound. His hand came in contact with a piece of wood about five feet long. These pieces were sent to the surface and in the larger piece several bolts of iron were found. The iron had oxidized considerably, but enough remained to show the bolts were made by hand. A preliminary analysis of the bolts showed the metal to be the galvanic action of the salt water, iron, and copper somewhere in the immediate vicinity. The wood, experts say, is oak or teak wood, of which the De Braak was built.

A sounding-pipe which was lost during preliminary soundings was recovered in the mound by Diver Pedrick on Monday. The big suction was run down and the work

for a week. I feel sure something will turn up to pay us for all our trouble. If we get the treasure, and I think we are pretty close to it now, both Pedrick and myself will be rich men. It was impossible for me to stay down any longer, as the tide was so strong it carried my feet from under me. I think in a very short time now we will be hoisting up old brass cannons, and then gold will come by the bucketful."

WILL BOYCOTT THE BOYS.

Young Women Who Will Try to Make Votes for Harrison.

"Company, halt!" "Three cheers for the Harrison and Morton Young Ladies' Campaign club." One hundred cheers of different volume and enthusiasm and one hundred pretty girls, dressed in one hundred gaudy bonnets and bidding one hundred good nights broke ranks and walked home with a military tread.

Miss Minnie Davis makes a dashing captain for the club. She parts her closely-trimmed hair on one side, plants her feet at the proper angle, and makes the girls toe the mark with precision. Miss Davis greeted a reporter at the close of the drill with a military salute, and while unbuckling her sword talked about her enterprise.

"Yes," she said, "I've organized the club to help dear old Mr. Harrison. You see I thought if I could get a lot of nice girls together we could compel the boys to vote the republican ticket, and if the don't, why, we'll boycott them. We've made all arrangements, secured music, had banners painted, and are drilling nightly for our Indianapolis trip in September."

Miss Mamie Stoddard, who has just returned from Indianapolis after making arrangements for the club's entertainment during its stay at the home of the presidential candidate, was seen at her home at 123 Chicago avenue.

"The Indianapolis ladies are very enthusiastic over our contemplated visit," she said. "They promised to meet us at the depot with an escort of sixty ladies." Miss Stoddard says she is busy conducting nightly drills for the North-side members of the club. Miss Mamie Smith, of 309 LaSalle street, is to be first lieutenant of the West-side division. She was found busy at work last night evolving a uniform to be worn at the forthcoming demonstration.

ELOPED WITH A NEGRO.

A Pretty St. Paul Girl of 15 Disappears with Her Father's Ex-Coachman.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 30.—There is mourning at the house of George D. Depley, at 157 Robert street. Miss Lillian has run away with her father's coachman, William Stewart, a negro. Lillian is not yet 15 years old, is of lithe, willowy figure, just budding into womanhood, and has only recently become familiar with long skirts. She has light, fluffy hair, dancing blue eyes, round face, and is full of animation. She is rather pretty, and when she disappeared was dressed in a dark green dress, brown waist, and black hat, with pink and black ribbons. Recently it was noticed that Stewart was a little too attentive to the girl and his services were dispensed with. Monday evening Stewart and Miss Lillian were seen walking up and down Dakota avenue, and finally disappeared over the Robert street bridge. That was the last seen of either of them, and Mr. Depley says he has no idea where they have eloped to. Stewart is a big, unattractive negro, with thick lips, smooth face, a slight stoop in the shoulders, and a halting gait. He is about 20 or 24 years old. He was dressed in a light gray coat and vest and blue pantaloons. He had worked for a week at the stock-yards, and on Monday drew \$25, with which amount it is believed the couple left the city, as a diligent search for two days by the police has failed to develop any clue to their whereabouts. The girl had but 50 cents in her pocket when she left the house. She attended the Humboldt school, West side, and had not completed her course at that institution.

A REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL.

Senators Say They Will Report a Measure Which Will Help the Farmer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The republican senators held a conference at the U. S. Capitol residence this evening from 7:30 o'clock to nearly midnight.

subject considered.

Senator Allison said to a group of reporters at midnight that the details of the bill had been discussed, and that a harmonious conclusion had been reached in regard to every issue. "You can say," he continued, "that we shall report a bill within ten days, if possible. We shall continue hearings for the next ten days, and then if possible report the bill at once. That is all I am at liberty to say." The president's message was not referred.

CITY SLAVE GIRLS.

Col. Abner Taylor Tells of the Good Results Following General Agitation.

He Is of the Opinion that Sanitary Laws Backed by a Public Sentiment Will Do a World of Good.

Mr. Mandel Tells of the Fortunate Condition of the Women Workers in His Establishment.

Col. Abner Taylor, the bachelor republican candidate for congress in the first Illinois district, said: "I don't know that legislation can do anything for work-women, except to regulate the sanitary condition of the shops and factories where they work. As my memory serves me this point is pretty well covered by statutes, the chief ground of complaint being that the laws are not enforced. Perhaps additional legislation is necessary to compel officers of the law to enforce the law. While this would seem, on its face, to be superfluous, every official being supposed to do his duty under the law, nevertheless it is a patent fact that every official does not do his duty, and that legislative prodding is required to bring many of them into line. Therefore I regard extra legislative action as essential. In my opinion a law should be enacted creating a special board whose sole duty it should be to inspect the places where men and women work in large cities. In a general way the work is now relegated to the health department, but special provisions should be made for it. Inspection can not be too frequent or too thorough. When you ask me what society can do to better the condition of the working girls I answer that society can agitate, just as THE TIMES has agitated. Agitation will do more good than anything else I can think of in this connection. I am informed that the condition of very many establishments where women are employed has been greatly improved since THE TIMES began its investigations. As to the feasibility of women employed in shops and factories organizing themselves into trades-unions I have no well-considered opinion. These unions might be of service, but I have very grave doubts about it."

"Might it not be a natural inference from your remarks that the only union a woman can adhere to permanently is union with a man?"

"That is your inference; not mine. I merely say that trades-unions among women are in my opinion a doubtful experiment."

"Do you think the restriction of immigration would improve the condition of female wage-workers?"

"I have no doubt that we ought to prevent poor-house labor, as well as criminals, from being dumped on our shores by the shipload. That is about the only thing we can do in that line. It is impossible to stop immigration as a whole, and we don't want to; but it is possible to stop what is known as 'assisted' immigration, which fills our poor-houses, hospitals, and prisons."

"Should women doing men's work receive men's pay?"

"Yes; but there are very few lines of business in which a woman can do a man's work. Every employer knows that, and every shrewd female employee knows it as well, though she may not be willing to admit it."

"And as to child labor?"

"I should favor a law absolutely prohibiting it. It ought not to be allowed to exist in an intelligent community."

"And manual training schools?"

"They are splendid things and ought to be encouraged. The responsibility for much of this misery lies with the parents themselves. They have neglected to properly

INDORSING THE PRESIDENT.

County Democrats Gather at Cooper Union and Approve Mr. Cleveland's Course.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The large hall of Cooper union was packed to its utmost capacity tonight by members of the county democracy, gathered there to indorse President Cleveland's fisheries message. In the absence of Commissioner Voorhis, Corporation Counsel Henry R. Beckman presided, and introduced as the first speaker Senator George Gray of Delaware. The senator first discussed the tariff question, praising President Cleveland for his "direct, manly, and straightforward" message upon that subject, and explaining the Mills bill, which he characterized as "a proposition so manifestly honest, so obviously just, that you would have thought it would have obtained a different response from the republican senate, which he said, was driven to desperation by the want of an issue. He quoted from the president's reply to the president of the fishery union, in which he says that "the retaliation to be enforced is not to protect any particular interest, but to maintain the national honor and protect all the people."

Short speeches were also made by Asst. Dist. Atty. Fitzgerald and Goff, and Col. Edward Gilson read a set of resolutions in which the president's message is characterized as "clean and forcible, while dignified and temperate in expression; logical and convincing in statement, while breathing a spirit of patriotic zeal intensified by the absence of display." The republican senate is charged with rejecting the treaty for partisan reasons and on unfounded allegations of a lack of due regard by the democratic party for the protection of American interests in dealing with foreign powers.

THEY COULD NOT AGREE.

Labor Representatives Are Unable to Come to a Decision on Any Ticket.

The united labor party representatives bolted from last night's conference held for the purpose of solidifying the labor vote of Cook county upon an independent ticket. The following were the representatives present:

James O'Connor, William Gleason, Charles Light, united labor party; T. Laramie, C. W. Stephenson, J. M. Foley, union labor party; Greenwood Davis, industrial labor party; Robert H. Cowdry, A. Smith, single-tax party; Tommy Morgan, A. M. Glasgow, Jacob Selig, radical labor party.

The conference was a continuation of the one held last Sunday, when no definite result was reached. Mr. Morgan presented a resolution for indorsement by the conference to which the radical and single-tax parties had already agreed, the pith of which was contained in the following section:

"That a democratic or republican vote cast by a workman is a vote cast against himself."

This resolution was adopted, the opposing votes being cast by the representatives of the united labor party.

Charles Dwight of the united labor men presented a resolution requiring the organization of ward and town clubs in all the wards and towns in Cook county, from which delegates should be sent to the county convention. The resolutions were voted down and O'Connor, Gleason, and Dwight left the room. Without the united labor party the remaining representatives will hold another meeting and attempt to form a labor party and support an independent labor ticket.

ABOLISHING SUGAR BOUNTIES

The International Convention Signed by All the European Powers Except France.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The final meeting of the sugar bounties conference was held today. All the delegates representing the powers were approved. The convention fixed their signatures to the document. M. Waddington, the French delegate, reserved the signature of France, retaining the option to sign any time within the next six months.

The convention retained for force ten years, and also operating from 1890, an international commission will be formed to supervise the execution of the convention.

The convention also decided to prohibit the exportation and exploitation of sugar. England agreed not to impose differential duties on cane and beet imports from the countries parties to the convention. The countries signing the convention will exclude refined sugar, molasses, and glucose coming from countries that have not signed the convention. The parties to the convention may be exempted from its operations by giving a year's notice, under certain conditions.

SHOT

Frederick With

His Murderer Shoots an

The Police Bu

A murder early yesterday of the Snell Millionaire S of a burglar well-known right, home who knew through the Washington

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horse and go out t every day

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...to the galvanic action of the salt water, and copper somewhere in the immediate vicinity. The wood, experts say, is oak teak wood, of which the De Braak was made.

...sounding-pipe which was lost during preliminary soundings was recovered in a mound by Diver Pedrick on Monday. The big suction was run down and the work of mapping the mound out was commenced. The tide runs very strong between the sand and a diver must direct the big suction at the bottom the work can only be done at slack water and is necessarily slow. Mr. Edward Hickman agreed with his assistant, Pedrick, who says the mound could be pumped out in five days if they could work at it steadily, but as they can only work for about three hours a day it will probably take a week to find out just what there is. Both Capt. Adams and the divers are satisfied there is a wreck of a vessel lying under the mound.

...speaking of the matter yesterday Capt. Adams said: "We are all satisfied that the De Braak was sunk on May 25, 1798, with her prisoners and treasure, and while many of the things have gone down near there, we know there is a large vessel except the De Braak anywhere near this mound. It is an established fact that a wreck or any obstruction will in the course of time become covered up by the wash of the tide back and forth and a mound is formed. There is sixty feet of water over the mound, and of course it is too deep to form a bar, but the tide has washed back and forth until the wreck has been covered by the mound formed. The wreck itself cannot be found some distance below the level. I can not swear that this vessel is the De Braak until we bring up something which leads up to that belief. We know she has a large amount on board and a copper lining. Everything brought to the surface shows the presence of copper. All the bottom within a radius of a mile of the bearings taken by Pilot McCracken, and we therefore think we are over the right spot. If we are there is no doubt in getting everything that was in her she went down."

Yesterday the big suction was sent down and the pump started. Diver Hickman directed it at the bottom of the ocean. Immense volumes of water came out of the six-inch discharge pipe and was caught in a screen, which allowed the finer particles to run through. When the man jammed the suction into the bottom great quantities of shells were brought up and deposited in the screen. The tide of the crew armed with big scoops kept busy shoveling the shells from the bottom to the deck. Suddenly one of them said: "Here's wood."

At an instant everyone was excited. The diver picked a piece of black substance which looked like mud from his shovel and handed it to Engineer Pike, who turned it over to Capt. Adams. After a careful examination he broke a piece off and said: "Gentlemen, that is wood. Perhaps it is the De Braak."

The big lump brought up was about the size of a man's fist. Under the microscope the wood could be plainly traced and everyone was convinced it teak wood. As the tide was running very strongly Diver Hickman had the pump and the pump was stopped. Engineer Pike estimated that between four and five tons of solid matter had been discharged through the pipe during the half hour it was at work and said it was working at a rate of about 40 per cent of the discharge being solid matter.

Engineer Hickman said: "I think if I could stay staid down at the bottom for another hour I would have found something. I've got a hole in the edge of the mound five feet and I think will soon find out what's there. If we only have good weather

...to develop any new to their whereabouts. The girl had but 50 cents in her pocket when she left the house. She attended the Humboldt school, West side, and had not completed her course at that institution.

A REPUBLICAN TARIFF BILL.

Senators Say They Will Report a Measure Which Will Give the People a Choice.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Republican senators held a conference at Senator Edmund's residence this evening from 7:30 to 9 o'clock to nearly midnight.

subject considered.

Senator Allison said to a group of reporters at midnight that the details of the bill had been discussed, and that a harmonious conclusion had been reached in regard to every issue. "You can say," he continued, "that we shall report a bill within ten days, if possible. We shall continue hearings for the next ten days, and then it is possible to report the bill at once. That is all I am at liberty to say." The president's message was not referred to once during the evening.

From other senators it is learned that lumber and salt remain unchanged; that sugar is cut about one-half, and that there is a strong disposition to slightly increase the duties on wool, and to correct the inequalities of the duties on woolen manufactures.

HIRED TO POISON AN ENEMY.

Trouble Growing Out of a Love Affair Leads to Attempted Murder.

NEW PROVIDENCE, Ind., Aug. 30.—Matt Mahuron was arrested by the marshal of Shelbyville, Ky., on a charge of conspiracy to poison a farmer living near Shelbyville named Davis. Mahuron, who is hardly grown, had a quarrel with Davis about the latter's daughter. He was in Davis' employ and was discharged. A bitter enmity resulted. With Mahuron working for Davis was Harry Sharp. He was induced by Mahuron to undertake to kill Davis. For it he was to get a horse and buggy and a watch. He invited Davis to take a drink of ginger ale he had prepared. Davis drank, but the beverage had a sweetish taste, and he did not take much. A short time afterward he was taken very sick, and was only saved by the energetic efforts of physicians. Both the young men disappeared, but were traced to Indiana. Sharp escaped.

A PLUCKY SHERIFF.

How a Mob in Ashland Was Prevented from Lynching a Prisoner.

ASHLAND, Wis., Aug. 30.—Early this morning a crowd of nearly two hundred men gathered within a few blocks of the county jail, where Dan Ritchie, the murderer of William Amrine, is confined, and were all ready for the signal to make a rush for the jail when Sheriff Breen advised them that he had twelve deputies inside the bars who would shoot to kill if any man attempted to enter. The mob thereupon dispersed, because no one of sufficient courage could be found to take the lead against the force in the jail. The sheriff's determined stand saved the prisoner from a terrible fate, as the mob was bent on lynching him. The examination of Ritchie was held this afternoon in the county jail before Justice Meigher. The charge is murder. He was bound over.

Joining the Democrats.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Rev. Herman G. Timlow, rector of the Episcopal church in Burnt Hills, a neighboring hamlet, has always voted the republican ticket, but came out yesterday for Cleveland and tariff reform. He is a great admirer of the president, and believes the country will be benefited by the passage of the Mills bill. Albert Van Noast, the proprietor of large lumber yards, who has never voted anything but a republican ticket, will cast a vote for Cleveland on election day. "He is of the opinion that his business would be vastly improved were the Mills bill in force. There are a number of cases of democrats who deserted their party in the first part of the campaign, but have returned to the ranks."

Celebrated Liebknecht's Victory.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The socialists of this city held a meeting this evening to celebrate the election of the socialist candidate, Liebknecht, to the German Reichstag. The "Marseillaise" was sung and speeches were made. The speakers said that the people of Germany had elected Liebknecht to the Reichstag. At the last election he was elected by a majority of 1,871 votes, and now he has been returned by a majority of 10,334.

Trying the South Side.

Burglars entered 2833 Calumet avenue about 9 o'clock last night and stole a small amount of money and some valuables. They were frightened away by a domestic. About this hour an officer from the Cottage Grove avenue station chased two suspicious characters from an alley in the neighborhood. Although he fired at them he did not succeed in arresting either.

Escaped from the Prison.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 30.—Joseph Lamb, aged 21, sent from Bloomington, Ind., to serve a term of one year for petit larceny, escaped from the Jeffersonville penitentiary this morning by scaling the western wall.

...migration as a whole, and we don't want to; but it is possible to stop what is known as 'assisted' immigration, which fills our poor-houses, hospitals, and prisons."

"Should women doing men's work receive men's pay?"

"Yes; but there are very few lines of business in which a woman can do a man's work. Every employer knows that, and every shrewd female employee knows it as well, though she may be willing to ad-

"And as to child labor?"

"I should favor a law absolutely prohibiting it. It ought not to be allowed to exist in an intelligent community."

"And manual training schools?"

"They are splendid things and ought to be encouraged. The responsibility for much of this misery lies with the parents themselves. They have neglected to properly train their girls at home. I regard it as the duty of every parent, rich or poor, to train his or her children, boys or girls, so that they will have some valuable accomplishment—something with which if in the exigencies of life they should be turned loose on the world they can make a living. In case they are not so equipped they may be subject to the greed or brutality of the world. Protection? I favor labor, protected or unprotected, but at the same time I don't think protection has anything to do with this question of female labor. Most men are wrongly formed—that is, they are made too avaricious. It is a trait of man's character, unfortunately, to make the most that he can out of anything."

"Having given your views on certain points what would you suggest as a remedy?"

"The great remedy is agitation. That arouses the public mind to a realizing sense of the situation, and more can be done in that way than in any other I know of. But after agitation there should be a law enacted under which a health officer would be appointed with no other duties than to look after the shops and factories. He could do much toward keeping them comfortable and in good sanitary condition. There should also be a law restricting the hours of labor, so that no person should be required to work twelve or fourteen hours, as is now frequently done. The city health officer has so many duties to perform that it is practically impossible for him to attend to all of them. And for that reason I say that if factory inspection was made one man's business it would be looked after and we could expect good results."

MR. MANDEL'S VIEWS.

His Experience with the Women Workers of the United States.

S. Mandel, of the great retail dry goods house of Mandel Brothers, returned from Saratoga yesterday.

"We have in our cloakmaking department about three hundred women," he said, "a few beginners are receiving but \$3 a week, but it will not take them long to advance to \$6, \$8, and \$10. We have a number of women who make \$12 and \$15 at piecework, and some get as high as \$20, but these are of course the exceptions. There are experts who command salaries of \$2,000 or \$3,000 a year. Our women are not overworked and do not stand in need of sympathy or any remedy. As to the salesladies, I claim that a girl who works in a store will make a better woman and a better wife than one who devotes her entire time to household service, and for the reason that she is brought in contact with a better class of people than if she had remained in her own circle. She becomes educated and refined. Take the average girl and place her in a store and she will soon become bright and smart. She comes in flustered, but constant contact with people of culture changes her entire appearance for the better. She has higher aims in life and increased self-respect."

"But is she not exposed to much greater temptations than she would be at home, or employed in a private family?"

"You ask the question from a moral standpoint? I have every reason to believe that the morality of the store girl is fully as good as that of girls who do housework. If a girl is inclined to be bad she will be bad anyhow."

"Do you employ young girls?"

"We never employ girls under 16. We do not think they are strong enough."

"But thousands of them are employed all over the city, and frequently at long hours and in most unhealthy quarters."

"It is wrong that young girls should be allowed to go to the factories and shops, but I have not given the question enough thought to suggest a remedy."

"For the same reason Mr. Mandel declined to speak of many other phases of 'city slave girl' life."

...The international Convention signed by All the European Powers Except France.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The final meeting of the sugar bounties conference was held today. All the delegates representing the powers were approved. The convention fixed their signatures to the document. M. Waddington, the French delegate, reserved the signature of France, retaining the option to sign any time within the next six months.

The Convention Related to Beet-Sugar.

For the abolition of bounties for the beet-sugar and exportation of sugar, England agrees not to impose differential duties on cane and beet imports from the countries parties to the convention. The countries signing the convention will exclude refined sugar, molasses, and glucose coming from countries that have not signed the convention. The parties to the convention may be exempted from its operations by giving a year's notice, under certain conditions. Austria-Hungary reserves the right to examine the matter further. Brazil agrees with the principle, but reserves formal adherence to the convention until it is finally adopted. Denmark objects to the molasses clause. Egypt adheres to the molasses clause. The signatory powers are Great Britain, Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Spain, Italy, The Netherlands, and Russia.

A GIGANTIC TRUST.

Fruit Men Representing a Capital of \$19,000,000 Combine to Control Prices.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—A banana trust is the latest. The tropical fruit men have combined and consumers will be unable to get a single banana or plantain save through the courtesy of the trust, which was organized in New Orleans this week. A few days ago a circular was sent to all the fruit men in the country calling them to a secret conference in New Orleans. It was signed by six of the largest fruit-houses in that city. There a trust was formed, representing the combined capital of \$19,000,000. It will purchase the entire offerings of tropical steamer. Members will then fix prices to suit themselves, and have for correspondents in other cities only those whom they select. The house of which Mr. Phipps is head is in control of this movement. Six million dollars has been advanced by London capitalists to build railroads in Honduras and elsewhere so as to concentrate the fruit market at certain selected shipping points.

Electric Light Men in Convention.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—President Duncan of the National Electric Light association opened the second day's session at 10:30 this morning. E. G. Acheson of Pittsburgh read a paper entitled "Disruptive Discharges in Underground Cables." H. C. Chenowitz read a paper on "Description of an Underground Conduit." Eugene T. Lynch, Jr., son of the president of the United States Illuminating company, put many questions to Expert Wheeler relating to the laying of wires and conduits in this city. Many of the questions Mr. Wheeler said he could not answer. The name of the convention was changed to the National Electric Light association.

No Changes in Steamship Lines.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Peter Wright & Sons, general agents of the Red Star and Inman lines, say there is no foundation for the recent reports as to changes contemplated by the companies they represent. "One of the most notable inaccuracies is the suggestion that it is intended to withdraw steamers from the New York and Liverpool route. Answering this and other established lines between Boston and Liverpool and Antwerp, nor have any contracts for the conversion of the Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois into first-class passenger steamers for the trade between Philadelphia and Liverpool been made."

Marion County Soldiers and Sailors.

SALEM, Ill., Aug. 30.—The first annual reunion of the Marion county association of soldiers and sailors was held here today to be concluded tomorrow. Fifteen hundred people were in attendance. Mayor Allmon of this city delivered the welcoming address, which was responded to by Major Donovan of Kimmunity, president of the association. Gen. Palmer, Private Joe Eifer, and other distinguished veterans will be present tomorrow and address the reunion.

An Aged Woman Fatally Burned.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Fire broke out today in a flat occupied by Mrs. Dunn and her aged mother, Mrs. Seize, and the latter was fatally burned. Mrs. Dunn stepped on a box of matches in leaving the room, but unaware of it went down stairs. Her mother observed the flames spreading to the carpet, but could not make herself heard. She staggered into the hallway, where she was discovered later, unconscious and badly burned.

Carlisle to Speak in Virginia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 30.—Speaker Carlisle goes to Lexington, Va., next Monday to speak on the tariff.

Variable Weather.

Fair and cooler weather, followed by rain, is the prediction for northern Illinois today.