

COLLISION IN A TUNNEL

CAUSED BY THE SIGNALMAN BEING ASLEEP.

Seven Men Were Killed and Twenty or More Firemen Hurt in Fighting the Flames.

PHILADELPHIA, May 12.—Frank Lantel, a tower operator of the B. & O. R. R. Co., stationed at the entrance of the tunnel under Two Hundred and Fiftieth street, it is claimed, slept at his post. As a result, a rear-end freight collision occurred today in the tunnel, causing the death of Engineer George Loeb and Fireman George Hinckman, and it is believed five tramps, who were stealing a ride, fire followed the wreck and many firemen were injured while fighting the flames.

The fast New-York-bound express freight train reached the tunnel on time and slowed down to shift some cars. The second section was due 36 minutes later. It was Lantel's duty to signal the second section, as the first had stopped in the tunnel. This he failed to do. The second section crashed into the first section at full speed. Cars were piled in an indescribable mass and took fire. Great difficulty was experienced in fighting the flames, as dense volumes of smoke issued from both ends of the tunnel. Four firemen who were most seriously injured are John Jordan, John McKeeman, Joseph Davis and Charles E. Towner. The other 21 firemen have been treated for minor injuries. Each of the oil cars contained about 600 gallons and the burning oil spread with great rapidity to the cars in the tunnel. The company is estimated at \$100,000.

Shortly after the collision the operator disappeared, and could not be found until he gave himself up late this afternoon. When questioned he said: "I did it. Why the white signal remained in place I do not know, but it was there, and the train went through as usual. I was asleep or drowsy, and why I cannot say, except that I feel myself overworked, but I am ready to stand the censure and take what comes to me. I have no excuse to offer."

Poured Gasoline in a Stove.

OMAHA, May 12.—Mrs. Lena Anderson and little 8-year-old Mary Olsen were burned to death in South Omaha today.

Mrs. Anderson was lighting the fire by pouring gasoline in the stove, thinking it was coal oil. An explosion resulted, and the victims were caught in the flames.

FACTS ABOUT PRESIDENTS.

Vigorous Health and Long Lives a General Characteristic.

The Presidents of the United States have as a rule been strong and robust men. Polk was the exception. He was never robust, and his health was steadily on the decline. Of the remainder of the 25 Presidents—or perhaps it would be better to say 24, bearing in mind the fact that Grover Cleveland counts twice, that is, as the 22d and the 24th President—their average age at the time of their inauguration was 52 years, 3 months and 17 days. This great difference is accounted for in part by the circumstances attending the death of Lincoln, Lincoln and Garfield, were stricken down by an assassin at the comparatively early ages of 36 and 49 respectively. Both of these were men of unusual health and strength, and had not been for their assassination, one or both might have lived in the natural course of events to at least the average age of the other Presidents.

The Presidents lived longer in the early days than in more recent times. The average age of the first 10, from Washington to Tyler inclusive, is 57 years, 10 months and 3 days; of the 11, from Polk to Arthur, inclusive, is 43 years, 3 months and 7 days. This great difference is accounted for in part by the circumstances attending the death of Lincoln, Lincoln and Garfield, were stricken down by an assassin at the comparatively early ages of 36 and 49 respectively. Both of these were men of unusual health and strength, and had not been for their assassination, one or both might have lived in the natural course of events to at least the average age of the other Presidents.

Of the first 10 Presidents Washington was the youngest to die, and yet he reached the considerable age of 67. Only three of the 11 Presidents who died in office attained a greater age. These were Fillmore, Buchanan and Hayes. John Adams, one of the sturdiest of all the Presidents reached the most advanced age. He lived to be 90, and to the only nonagenarian among them. Curiously enough, the second in longevity was Madison, though at the age of 21, shortly after he was graduated from the College of William and Mary, he was elected to the presidency, and he lived to be 85. Next in longevity comes Madison's life-long friend and counselor, Thomas Jefferson, who lived to be 83. John Quincy Adams reached 80.

The youngest of all the Presidents to die was Garfield, who was cut down in the prime of life by an assassin's bullet. Had he lived just two months more he would have reached 49. The youngest of the Presidents to die a natural death was Polk, who lived to be 53. Next to him came Arthur, who died at 51.

The ages of all the dead Presidents, arranged in the order of longevity, are: John Adams, 90; Madison, 85; Jefferson, 83; John Quincy Adams, 80; Van Buren, 79; Jackson, 78; Buchanan, 77; Fillmore, 74; Monroe, 73; Tyler, 71; Hayes, 70; William Henry Harrison, 68; Washington, 67; Johnson, 66; Taylor, 65; Pierce, 64; Grant, 63; Lincoln, 36; Arthur, 52; Garfield, 49. It will be seen that not one of the Presidents died at the same age except Lincoln and Arthur.

The most remarkable coincidence relating to the deaths of Presidents is the circumstance that John Adams and Thomas Jefferson died on the same day, July 4, 1826, just 50 years after the Declaration of Independence, which Jefferson himself had written, and which both Adams and Jefferson had done much to bring to pass. Adams died after having remarked: "Thomas Jefferson is still living." But as a matter of fact, Jefferson had died a few hours before.

RELIQS OF ABORIGINES

ARROW-HEADS FOUND AT MOUTH OF CLACKANAS RIVER.

Description of Rare and Valuable Collection Owned by H. C. Stevens, of Oregon City.

Indian relics of a perishable nature, and therefore typifying a comparatively modern age, are numerous, but seldom is found a collection throwing light on the traditional past. Such, however, is the very complete exhibit possessed by H. C. Stevens, of Oregon City. Mr. Stevens' relics are not general or representative of Indian life in all phases, but he has confined his efforts almost exclusively to arrow-heads. If thoroughness compensates for lack of range, this collection is one of great importance, particularly to the Pacific Northwest and Oregon. There are 5000 complete arrow-points, many spear-heads and several large pieces of obsidian, used by the Indians as knives. As a sort of auxiliary or incident, Mr. Stevens also displays an interesting lot of mortars and pestles, stone hammers, stone weapons, and a few pieces of sculpture work for which archaeologists ascribe no use.

These arrow and spear-heads come from



SOME OF H. C. STEVENS' ARROWHEADS.

the vast deposits near the ancient Indian village ground at the confluence of the Willamette and Clackamas rivers. How long the children of the soil had builded at this favored spot will never be known. Strata are unearthened far in the ground with charcoal, stone relics and occasional bones, that may be the only trace left of prehistoric tribes. Save the unlettered debris of village life, tossed by torrents and ground by the elements, strewn through the accumulated soil, where can the industrious spirit of modern research learn of those who peopled this land and nurtured patriotic pride for their tribal Oregon territory?

In charcoal there is but little history. It was left by a people who understood the use of fire, but its creative flame may have warmed a chieftain's lodge, burned a captive at the stake, or been kindled in some conflagration that wiped up a village. Indians carved few hieroglyphics and raised no monuments that braved time. Their canoes, tows, arrows, skin clothing and flint spears of two centuries past have utterly disappeared. No written language is found on wood or stone to tell of the past. Traditions preserved by a decaying, metamorphosing race give but fitful flashes of light, that cannot be depended upon by the historian. There is only one connecting link with the present, only one unerring fact of what the Indians did and were, and this is found in the flint arrow and spear-heads used by them for weapons. It does not reveal much, but what is told cannot be mistaken, and ages to come will have no closer communications with the aborigines, whose history will be come of greater value as time advances.

It is conceded that Willamette Valley Indians used finer flint than elsewhere. One glance at Mr. Stevens' collection corroborates the theory. Obsidian clear as glass, red, yellow and green Jasper, carnelian, chalcedony, gray quartz and petrified and agatized wood, are all used. Obsidian by the point made from some of the Eastern stones, and the superiority of the Coast article is apparent. In workmanship, there is equal credit for the Coast and those of local origin. The collection could be classed as a work of art alongside of many others preserved as priceless relics in Eastern museums.

A great manufacturing center evidently existed at the Clackamas mouth of the river. There are tons of flint, and old village sites, and it is apparent that all of it has been transported to that spot, as no flint has been found by nature. Mr. Stevens took from the mass over 35,000 arrow-heads, and bashed upon bashes have been removed by other persons. Great quantities of flint chipped from larger pieces during the shaping process, broken heads, broken thousands of broken heads, were bashed together when the grounds were first discovered by the pioneers. Perhaps hundreds of years before the pioneers of the Northwest drifted down the streams draining the great basin of the Columbia and found Oregon City and Portland sites best adapted to man's comfort and convenience, Willamette, so called Clackamas, or even autochthonous, may have had the crucial point at this center of navigation. All there is left to but at the strangely fascinating relic is a hap of broken flint, where thousands of arrow-heads and spear-heads are broken, and this trail link between the unknown and the present is attacked each year by the ravages of the weather. The time it will be of the greatest value nothing will be left.

Mr. Stevens' collection is the one in the West that is worthy of a museum. It is a fair representation of this most interesting spot. On his list is every imaginable form of arrow or spear-head used by the Indians of this section of the country. Not one of his specimens is broken or marred in any manner. The original product of the hand and point of the hammer is as clean and well defined today as in centuries past. Every species of penetrating and incising devices that could be shaped from flint is represented. There are no chisels, serrated and pointed, that the dull mind of peace hadly comprehends, but such of which must have been the device of a savage intellect to be in taking life.

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notched and stem base. There are a few with double points, which seemingly was the method of pointing a shaft so that it would sever a tendon in its path. Those with-out barb are not numerous, and usually are of greater length and sharpness, penetrating power apparently being sought rather than strength, as is found in others. A few with the double barb carry the torturing idea far, as such a head sunk in flesh could not be extracted without severe lacerations. The same savage purpose seems to have exceeded the bounds of utility by reason in the padding of three barbs on each side of an arrow-head. But very few of these are left, which leads to the belief that they were never very generally employed. A rather odd purpose and arrangement is found in a head with a single barb on one side only. This would have a tendency to unbalance the shaft in its flight, and must have been very rare, as Mr. Stevens has never found more than one. A doubtful purpose is seen in notched bars. The notch is not of sufficient size to aid the barb in its cruel work, and can be attributed to merely a spirit of ornamentation, or perhaps a distinguishing mark for some brave, family or tribal weapon. A notch in the barb on one side only, which occurs on a tin corroborates this explanation. On a small head one nearly resembles a flying barbs, the barb in this case being taken for an ornament. In fact, there are a number that might at first glance be taken for other than arrow-heads. Shapes vary greatly. One head is a complete triangle, and from this blade-like point

the shape dwindles to a very slender head that seems of barely sufficient tensile strength to support a little more than the own weight. It is presumed these flint, weak heads were used for shooting birds or possibly fish. There is a great number of very pretty symmetrical heads, as well formed and neat as can be found among the metallic arrow-heads of medieval Europe. Sizes range from the minute head less than three-quarters of an inch in dimension, to a large blade of obsidian, 11 inches in length. The latter, of course, is not an arrow-head but is a broken knife-blade. By the razor-edge of modern steel blades this implement is surprisingly crude, but as a skinning knife, for which it is said to have been generally used, the fair edge of the obsidian would do pretty well. Spear-heads are smaller than the knife-blade, and gradually lessen in size until they mingle with arrow-heads. There are many which may have been used for other purposes. Some very fine and difficult work is shown in many of these heads. Obsidian being so hard and brittle, shaping it to a head is said to have been a considerable feat. The latter, of course, is not an arrow-head but is a broken knife-blade. By the razor-edge of modern steel blades this implement is surprisingly crude, but as a skinning knife, for which it is said to have been generally used, the fair edge of the obsidian would do pretty well. Spear-heads are smaller than the knife-blade, and gradually lessen in size until they mingle with arrow-heads. There are many which may have been used for other purposes. Some very fine and difficult work is shown in many of these heads. Obsidian being so hard and brittle, shaping it to a head is said to have been a considerable feat. The latter, of course, is not an arrow-head but is a broken knife-blade. 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