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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1889. THREE CENTS

CHANGING TERRITORY

A Principal Discovery Made in the Washington County Gas Field.

DRILLING VERY UNCERTAIN

Some Few Phenomenal Wells, and Many With No Gas Whatever.

WILL FOUR YEARS STOP THE FEW?

Certainty That There is Much Gas Below the Coal Stratum—Extension of the Hickory District Corroborated—One Awful Smell, and Another That Might Have Been—The Remarkable Canonsburg District—Contradictions Set at Rest—Five Wells Wasted to Get One Great Gusher of 800 Pounds Pressure—Good Undeveloped Contiguous Territory—What Larger Mains Would Accomplish—Economies in Mill Furnaces—Superintendent Budke's Ominous Opinion.

THE DISPATCH special commissioner gives his second and mighty interesting chapter of information he has found in the adjacent natural gas territory. The Washington county field is quite clearly and exhaustively treated. Its unquestionably excellent undeveloped territory makes a problematical section. But the enormous cost of development there is fully set forth. A well-posted man in the midst of the field thinks that it may continue with pressure enough to reach Pittsburg for three or four years yet, but not longer. However, he says nothing about the known advantages of enlarged pipe lines.

Because the Washington county natural gas field was the one in which most interest centered, that was the one which I first visited. The Bridgeport and Rochester fields are exhausted, as most people who read the newspapers know. The Wheeling Natural Gas Company, a Pittsburg organization; the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company of West Virginia, composed more largely of Wheeling capitalists; the Royal Natural Gas Company, which supplied Steubenville, O., and other points, depended most upon the Washington county territory for their gas.

It had been published that each of the places supplied by these companies was suffering so much from a shortage in supply that many manufacturing firms had been compelled to go back to coal. It was then necessary to make inquiry as to the facts of the shortage. That took me to Wheeling. There I found that the Wheeling Natural Gas Company did not supply any manufactories in that city. It has only the right to supply private houses. But it attempted to supply the factories and mills in Martin's Ferry, Bridgeport and Bellaire.

FORCED BACK TO COAL.

In each of these places I found that there was so much complaint in regard to the supply of natural gas that the factories were either contemplating a return to coal, or had already returned to that fuel.

To carry gas to Wheeling, or to Steubenville and Bellaire, requires a greater length of pipe than to bring it to Pittsburg from either the Murrysville or the Washington county fields. It must, therefore, start under a higher pressure in order to reach its destination.

The first gas district I visited was the Hickory field. It had been said that the Hickory field was exhausted. It was not true. The Wheeling Natural Gas Company has 118 wells in that district; but only 29 are of sufficient rock pressure to keep them in the line. The pipeage capacity is limited, and the only way to carry it is under high pressure. So long as new wells of high-rock pressure can be found the gas will reach the end of the line.

Washington county has four gas producing sands. The first one is the Gantz, in which oil is more often found than gas. It requires deeper drilling than in the Murrysville district to get any gas at all. Very few of the wells are "stayers;" that is, they become exhausted, utterly and entirely, within two or three years.

REGARDING COAL AND GAS.

In the Hickory and the Canonsburg districts the surface is above the coal belt, as the following list of wells will show:

Well in Hickory territory begun October 12, 1885, completed February 10, 1886, at a depth of 2,089 feet; coal found at 60 feet. This well was deepened two years later to 2,211 feet, passing through the last sand rock. It started with a rock pressure of over 500 pounds, and is still in the line with a pressure of about 100 pounds.

The S. Willison well No. 3 had coal at 75 feet. The Simpson well was cut out of the line in less than a year. The Dr. M. Eaton well struck gas at 2,286 feet, and was deepened to 2,509 feet, through the last gas sand, and is now cut out of the line, being of no account.

In the S. Willison well No. 2, coal was found at a depth of 236 feet, and gas at 2,270 feet. It was necessary to deepen the well to 2,407 feet. It is still in the line. The Slater well, drilled to 2,257 feet, has exhausted the first gas sand, and was cut out of the line last week for drilling deeper.

In the Thompson No. 1 coal was found at 248 feet, and paying gas at 2,247 feet. In the Thompson No. 2 coal was found at 260 feet; in the Thompson No. 3 it was reached at 195 feet. The Thompson No. 3 was deepened to 2,386 feet, through the last gas sand, and was then shot, a rare thing to do in a gas well. It is still in the line.

The Johnston No. 1, about a half mile from Hickory, was drilled to a depth of 2,217 feet, and found no gas, or not enough, at any rate, to pay for piping it. In the Acheson No. 1 coal was found at 160 feet, and a good flow of gas at 2,210 feet. The Morgan No. 2 struck coal at 265 feet, and gives a good supply of gas at a depth of 2,450 feet.

THEY WERE MISTAKEN.

The fact that gas is found below the coal stratum is clearly demonstrated by this, and the reason I have enumerated these wells is because several persons, whose names I cannot use, have said that gas could never be found where coal existed. Another "expert," as he claimed himself to be, said that sulphur water was never found below the coal veins. Both of these statements are clearly disproved by the facts.

Of course I went to Hickory district first. It required two horses, a buggy and a boy to get there. It was said that the Hickory field had been extended, and that several new gas wells had been brought in.

The story was true, because I found the Russell well, two and a half miles west of Hickory, connected with the supply pipe line, and wasting gas through imperfect joints at a rate that would supply several houses, not to speak of an iron mill. The Russell well is in a hollow. On the hillside above it is the Kinneman well. The Russell well is owned by the Wheeling Natural Gas Company. The Kinneman well is owned by the Royal Company. The Russell has 500 pounds rock pressure, and is down 2,300 feet. The Kinneman has about the same pressure, but is about 100 feet deeper, because it is located on a hillside.

GAS ODORS AND OTHERS.

A circuitous drive was necessary to reach the Kinneman well. Washington county gas absolutely stinks; no milder term suits it. As I walked through the woods to where the well was located I became certain that it was not only gas that greeted my nostrils. I was more convinced of the fact when I saw a polecat seated upon a log, and eyeing me with considerable curiosity. My curiosity was equally great, and my circumspection and circumlocutions were greater. If the polecat would remain quietly where it was I had not the least idea of disturbing it. I didn't; and we passed peaceably and amicably by each other.

On the other side of the hollow from the Russell well is the Connors well. It was only down 800 feet when I saw it, but it is possible that it is now in.

The value of the trip consisted in this: That I had visited territory which was an extension of the Hickory field. The Hickory field is located on the fifth anticlinal. The new wells are nearly five miles

BEYOND THE LIMIT

of developed territory. That they indicate a rock pressure of over 500 pounds proves that there is territory there which may be of paying quality.

Weary and dreary indeed was that drive, yet it was not altogether unprofitable, since I got precisely the information I was after.

The Canonsburg field is also on the fifth anticlinal. I went there next. "Go away from home to hear the news" is an old adage. I am afraid the editor of the Canonsburg *Notes* doesn't go away from home, or else he deliberately shuts his eyes and ears. He told me that Canonsburg No. 1, the well which was the pioneer in the territory, had been abandoned. I went out to the well. Instead of being abandoned it was furnishing all the gas needed for the Canonsburg Iron Company; all that was needed for the Morganza Reform School; furnished through an inch pipe enough gas to bore another well, and had over 200 pounds pressure left to "blow it out."

One well alone furnishes all the gas needed for domestic purposes in Canonsburg. It is sent into the town under 25 pounds pressure until it reaches the last regulators, where it is heated and sent out under five pounds pressure, and goes into the distributing pipes at one pound pressure.

ABUNDANT, YET UNDEVELOPED.

There is an abundance of good gas territory still undeveloped around Canonsburg. The Burnside well, with a rock pressure of 800 pounds, owned by the Manufacturers' Natural Gas Company, lies only two and one-half miles north of town. The trouble has been that the gas companies bored their wells, good and bad, too close to the pipe lines already laid. They avoided, as long as possible, the seeking of new territory, or putting down wells where it would require the laying of long lines of new pipe.

In the Canonsburg field is one of the strongest rock pressure wells which was ever struck. It is nearly 800 pounds pressure, and the volume is nearly sufficient to furnish the whole of the Southside. One of the stockholders of the company remarked to one of the officials:

"That's a big well, isn't it?"

"Yes," replied the official; "but you forget that we put down five wells before we got this one, and each well cost $6,000."

That is the difficulty with the Washington county field. There is no certainty about boring for gas. It may be obtained, and it may not; and there is some reluctance to lay pipe for only two or three new wells, however strong they may be.

LARGER MAINS WOULD DO IT.

In conversation with another stockholder of the Manufacturers' Gas Company, however—a well-posted Pittsburg gentleman—another fact was brought out. It came with such distinctness that it will not and ought not to be overlooked in this connection. Said the gentleman in question: "The Manufacturers' Gas Company is now piping such satisfactory quantities of its fuel through very small pipes as to demonstrate beyond all peradventure that, if this company should adopt the method already pursued by other companies—notably in their pipesge from the Murrysville field—and enlarge its pipe line dimensions, a pressure and quantity might thus be supplied at the Pittsburg end ample to provide for a manifold increase of consumers. For example, as other companies have clearly proven, the laying of a 20, 26 or 30-inch main where only a 12 or 16-inch main had before been tried has enormously increased the distribution pressure without increasing the sources of supply at all.

WHERE MISTAKES WERE MADE.

"Yet all the results of the most recent investigation show good ground for the belief that, for awhile yet at all events, both the supply and the pressure from the Washington county field may be increased. Like several other gas companies, the Manufacturers' laid mains of too small capacity at the outset."

It was at Canonsburg that I learned more of the economies of the use of natural gas than I did anywhere else. Mr. Budke, the superintendent of the Canonsburg Iron and Steel Company, called my attention to the fact that no extra gas was being burned. Not a semblance of flame came from any stack in the mill, yet every department, puddling furnaces, annealing furnaces, converters, and whatever other kind of work requires a furnace and heat, was running in full.

"It is because I watch it so closely," said Mr. Budke, "that I have been able to teach our men it is not necessary to turn in the furnace all the gas they can get in order to secure sufficient heat. We bring the gas into the mill at 25 pounds pressure. If it were allowed to be turned on in each furnace at full pressure, it would only burn in the stock; the furnace.

WOULD GET NO BENEFIT

of the combustion; or at least, but little. That is where the Pittsburg iron manufacturers are making a mistake. They do not exercise economy in the use of the gas.

"It is my belief," continued Mr. Budke, "that we will have plenty of gas for years to come at this place. You have seen some of our gas fields, but you haven't seen all of them. There are thousands of acres that will give gas yet, but I fear that it will not be under sufficiently strong pressure to pipe it to Pittsburg. I am one of the stockholders of the Manufacturers' Gas Company. Mr. Charles Meyran, you know, is the President of it. I think we can send gas to Pittsburg for three or four years, but I am afraid it will not be longer."

In the next article I will tell of the Murrysville field. It is the one upon which Pittsburg has most depended, and upon which its dependence must still be largely placed.

C. T. DAWSON.

ALL IN RUINS NOW.

The Finest Pottery in the World Destroyed by Fire, Caused by a Gas Explosion—The Loss Fully a Quarter of a Million.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

EAST LIVERPOOL, November 18.—The magnificent new vitrious china works of Knowles, Taylor & Knowles, of this city, were entirely destroyed by fire this evening, starting from an explosion of gas escaping from a pipe in the warehouse, near the elevator. In an hour the finest pottery in the world was in ruins, nothing remaining but the blackened kilns and a few feet of broken walls at the base. One workman named James Nicholson, fell through a skylight on the roof of the kiln shed, and was seriously hurt. The factory was well-provided with hose, and the fire could have been extinguished, but for some cause the water pressure failed.

These china works were the only ones in the West making vitrious china and art goods. They have been in operation steadily for several months, and from $80,000 to $100,000 worth of stock was on hand. The plant cost $130,000 to $150,000. It was all paid for, and there was not a dollar of mortgage debt on the place. The total loss is fully $250,000, and the insurance is only the scanty sum of $30,000 placed as follows: Phœnix, of Hartford, Commercial Union, of London, Hartford, of Connecticut, Fire Association, of Philadelphia, $5,000 each; Queen, of Liverpool, $7,000; Providence, of Rhode Island, $2,500.

Taylor said to-night it was a mistake to have so little insurance, but the plant was considered fire proof. The works will be rebuilt at once, but it will take at least a year to put the plant in the shape it was before the fire to-day. The three white granite factories of the same firm were not injured and work will go on as usual to-morrow. Besides the china works two frame buildings adjoining were consumed. The fire is a severe blow to East Liverpool, as it will throw a large number of hands out of employment.

HELPED BY JAY GOULD.

The Widow of Maurice B. Flynn Wins an Important Suit.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

RICHMOND, VA., November 18.—The widow of Maurice B. Flynn has won. When the city electric railway property, which was mostly owned by her husband became tangled in litigation, it seemed that she would lose her interests, but unexpectedly Mr. Jay Gould's lawyer appeared on the scene, and stated that Mr. Gould meant to stand by her and see that she was protected, if it cost a million dollars.

From that time her prospects improved, and to-day the announcement is made that the papers giving her possession of the entire property have been signed by all the parties to the suits except Mr. Henry Steers, who was expected to sign.

WINDOM ON BANK DEPOSITS.

He Doesn't Agree With Ex-Secretary Fairchild, But Is Undecided What to Do.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Secretary Windom said to-night that it is not true, as reported, that he has decided to withdraw all United State deposits from the banks of the large cities. He admits, however, that he is considering the advisability of reducing the amount on deposit in these banks, and applying it to the purchase of bonds.

Mr. Windom does not believe in the soundness of the policy inaugurated by Secretary Fairchild, of keeping such large sums on deposit, but says he has not fully determined what course to pursue. The total amount of deposits at present is in the neighborhood of $47,000,000.

JEFF DAVIS MUCH WORSE.

No One but the Doctor, His Wife and Nurse Allowed to See Him.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—Mr. Jefferson Davis was much worse to-day. He was restless all last night, and weak this morning, in consequence of a fever that came on early in the morning, and his temperature rose to 101. In the evening the fever passed off, leaving him somewhat better than he had been in the morning, but worse as compared with yesterday.

No one but the doctor, his wife, and Mrs. Fenner, who is assisting in nursing him, were allowed to enter his room.

BIG OIL DEAL COMPLETED.

A Company With 30,000 Acres Leased and $800,000 Capital Stock.

FINDLAY, November 18.—The independent oil deal in the Ohio field, reported a few days since, has been completed. It embraces the reorganization of the Geyser Oil Company, with a capital stock of $800,000 and leases on 30,000 acres of valuable oil land. The principal movers in the deal are Ohio and Pennsylvania oil men.

A pipe line to some convenient shipping point is contemplated, and it is probable that refineries will be erected in the field.

AT WORK FOR THEMSELVES.

Virginia Colored Men to Ask Congress for a National Election Law.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PETERSBURG, VA., November 18.—A conference of the most prominent colored men in the State will be held in Richmond on December 17, to consider the condition of colored men in Virginia, politically and otherwise. A call has been issued for representatives from every county in the State.

A committee will probably be appointed to visit Washington and try to influence Congress to pass a National election law.

STABBED IN THE SHOULDER.

Serious Result of a Quarrel Between Two McKeesport Laborers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

MCKEESPORT, November 18.—While at work in the National Tube Works to-night at 9 o'clock, two Germans had an altercation, when William Kettle pulled a pocket-knife with a long blade and stabbed Fred Krill in the shoulder. The blade went in full length and inflicted a dangerous wound.

Kettle was arrested and will be held to await the result of Krill's injuries.

HORSE AND DRIVER DROWNED.

An Indiana Physician's Son Found Dead Under Strange Circumstances.

WABASH, IND., November 18.—This morning some farmers discovered the dead body of Dr. Stradler's son, Monson, in the river near this city. His horse was lying near by, also drowned in shallow water.

The affair is very mysterious and in an out-of-the-way place. It is supposed that he had a companion, and the river is being dragged.

ALL WATCH BRAZIL.

Europe's Keen and Greedy Eyes Taking in the New Situation.

WILL GERMANY DARE INTERFERE?

Full Articles of Government, as Proclaimed by Headings.

THE MINISTER TO WASHINGTON YIELDS.

Merchants in New York Are Informed Ahead of the Consul General.

A covert insinuation about Brazil comes from a semi-official organ in Germany. It hints at chaos and German interference. Just how the exiled Emperor was deposed and set afloat is told for the first time. The articles of proclamation of the Republic are enumerated. Washington and New York Brazilian officials are convinced.

LONDON, November 18.—A number of private telegrams, received in Lisbon to-day from Rio de Janeiro, differ as to the name of the steamer which is conveying Dom Pedro to the former port. They state, however, that the Emperor was the object of sympathetic demonstrations, both on the part of the people and the Provisional Government.

The Duke of Nemours, father of Count D'Eu, son-in-law of Dom Pedro, has telegraphed to Queen Victoria at Balmoral that the exiled Emperor and his family embarked at Rio de Janeiro without being subjected to any disagreeable experiences.

Dr. Barboza, the new Brazilian Minister of Finance, has telegraphed to the Brazilian Minister here to the following effect: "The Government is constituted as the United States of Brazil. The monarchy is deposed, and Dom Pedro and his family have left the country.

ALL PROVINCES CORRALED.

"The Provinces have signified their adhesion to the Government. Tranquillity and general satisfaction prevail. The Republic will strictly respect all State engagements, obligations and contracts."

Dom Pedro submitted to the terms imposed by the new Government, and agreed to leave the country within 24 hours after he received the notice at his summer palace at Petropolis. He was offered $2,500,000 in cash, and provision for the rest of his life in the form of an annual pension of $450,000 which is to be provided for in the civil list of the new Republic. He promptly accepted the offer and went to Rio de Janeiro with his family Saturday night to embark for Lisbon. The family, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, boarded the Brazilian gunboat Parnahyba, which was still flying the imperial flag in the harbor. The Parnahyba transferred the imperial party to the Alagoas, which steamed out of the harbor in the forenoon, convoyed by the cruiser Riachuelo and the gunboat Parnahyba.

BOUND FOR LISBON.

Dom Pedro and his family go into perpetual exile, their absence from the country being regarded by the leaders of the republic as essential to the peace and welfare of the new Government.

The new flag of the United States of Brazil, which takes the place of the Imperial emblem with its crown and coffee leaf, is composed of green and gold stripes, with a blue field on which are emblazoned 19 stars. To-day it is hoisted everywhere, and is recognized in every province.

The Cologne *Gazette*, alluding to German interests in Brazil, says: "A great part of the population of Southern Brazil is faithfully attached to the Fatherland and cherishes German traditions.

POSSIBLE CHAOS, AND WHY.

"It is hardly likely that the Republic will succeed in saving this enormous State from chaos. The political destiny of Southern Brazil has special claims upon German interests and sympathy. It may, therefore, seriously affect German relations with Brazil."

The Brazilian Minister in Vienna states that General Da Fonseca, when intrusted with the command of the garrison at Rio Janeiro, became fired by the example set by General Boulanger, and conceived the idea of seizing the Government. He gave nightly receptions to the officers, and commiserated them on the miserable pay which they received. He promised that they should receive an advance, if the monarchy was abolished.

HOW THEY WORKED IT.

The officers talked with the men, and pointed out that their pay was in arrears, while the throne swallowed the money. This becoming known, the Prime Minister advised the Emperor to increase the pay of the officers. Dom Pedro consented to do this on condition that the garrison was changed. But the Prime Minister, knowing this to be impossible, allowed the matter to drop.

Thus the situation rested till Thursday night, when General Da Fonseca stationed bodies of troops in every part of the city in readiness for the revolution.

It is reported that several financial houses in Vienna knew that a revolution was pending in Brazil two days before the Republic was proclaimed.

THEY BELIEVE IT NOW.

The Brazilian Minister and Others in Washington Convinced—They Don't Resign, Though—Great Problems for the New Government.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The Brazilian Minister this evening received two telegrams from Brazil, one from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and the other from the Minister of Finance. They were simply confirmatory of the press reports. Dr. Valente, the Brazilian Minister, to-night denied the truth of the reports that he had resigned. It is understood to be the intention of the Brazilians here in an official capacity to await the pleasure of the newly organized Government.

In the course of a conversation to-day a prominent citizen of Brazil said he was convinced that the men who led the revolution could not retain their leadership. They are unknown to fame, and without followers in their own country.

There are two courses open to the Revolutionists. They might perceive their own weakness, and call a convention, which would bring together the really representative men of the country, like Seratva and Dantes, and this convention would naturally consider the problem of providing a satisfactory form of government and settle the question as to whether Brazil is yet ready for a Republic, or whether the Imperial family had better be recalled.

If the present leaders refused to adopt this course then they would be obliged to assume, more and more arbitrarily, the direction of affairs, and the result would be a dictatorship.

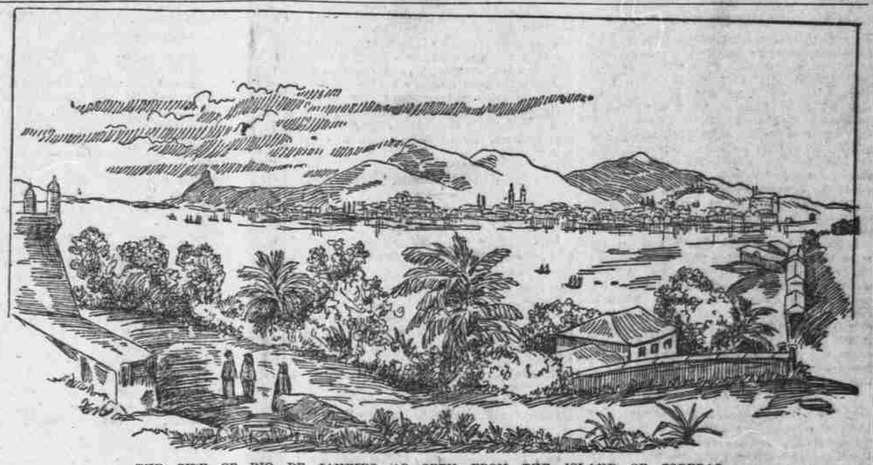
FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

Details Telling How the Bloodless Revolution Was Brought About—Articles of the Government Decree—Dom Pedro's Splendid Behavior.

RIO DE JANEIRO, November 18.—The Republic will allow the deposed Emperor 800 contes de reis per annum during his life. The five articles of the Government decree are:

First—The Republic is proclaimed.

Second—The Provinces of Brazil, united by federation, compose the United States of Brazil.



THE CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO AS SEEN FROM THE ISLAND OF COBBRAS.

Third—Each State will form its own local government.

Fourth—Each State will send a representative to the Congress, which will convene shortly, and the final decision of which the provisional Government will await.

Fifth—Meantime the Governors of the States will adopt means to maintain order and protect citizens' rights. The nation's internal and external relations will be presented meanwhile by the provisional Government.

Senhor Patrocinio has been imprisoned for conspiring against the Republic. The Governors named by the Provisional Government are all military men.

How it all came about is told as follows: The city awoke on Friday to hear the Republic proclaimed. General Da Fonseca, Senhor Constant and others proceeded to Petropolis in the morning, and informed the Emperor that he had been dethroned. Dom Pedro, supported by his family, received the deputation with absolute composure. General Da Fonseca was the spokesman. He said that Brazil had advanced far enough in the path of civilization to dispense with the Monarchy. The country, while grateful to the Emperor for his patriotic services, was firmly resolved to recognize only the Republic.

Dom Pedro made a dignified reply. He declined to abdicate, but said he would yield to force.

The Imperial family were allowed one hour to prepare for their departure. Carriages escorted by soldiers were waiting to take them to the outer harbor, where a man-of-war was lying under steam. The captain had been instructed to sail as soon as the imperial family had embarked. He had received sealed orders, instructing him what route to take. It is only supposed that Lisbon is the destination of the vessel.

ALL IS CONFIRMED.

Latest Cable Advices to New York Merchants Say the Situation Has Been Accepted—The Consul General Has Yet Received no News From the New Republic.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 18.—Nearly all downtown merchants interested in the Brazilian trade had definite cable news from the centers of the new republic to-day. A singular exception was Salvador De Mendonca, the Brazilian Consul General. He had been in Washington for a number of days. He returned this morning, made a flying visit to his office in State street, and started back to Washington at 3:40 o'clock in the afternoon. Before leaving he said he had not received any official notice of the change of Government in Brazil. "I will continue to transact the business of the consulate," he added, "just as if nothing had happened. I am not surprised because the new Government has not communicated with me. The new Government, provisional or whatever it is, has doubtless been busy about other matters." He said that the Brazilian delegates to the Pan-American Congress have decided not to attend its sessions until instructions are received from the home Government.

Baron Thomsen, whose business interests are almost entirely in Brazil, and who has just returned from London, was among the coffee people to-day. "It is the general impression of Brazilians in this city," he said, "and it is my own opinion also, that the Emperor was fully acquainted with what was coming. His ready resignation and quick sailing away confirms this. I believe that if he had objected to the change, a large part of the populace would have stood by him. The Emperor was a great favorite with the people, and it was well that no hands were laid upon him. He had frequently offered to resign in favor of a republic if the people desired it."

Captain Lachlan, of the Brazilian Steamship Company, said that there had been no cancellation of cargo or passenger engagements for the steamship sailing to-morrow.

The cables from Rio to the Coffee Exchange showed no changes in the prices on exchange. The transactions were 81,250 bags. It was a six-hour session. At Saturday's two-hour session 81,750 bags were sold. There were moderate but steady advances, with heavy selling; big firms credited with big holdings. The December option closed up ¼ cent a pound, the January option was up nearly ⅜ cent at the close, and the March option showed a net advance of nearly 1-3 cent for the day.

KNIGHTS IN POLITICS.

Great Power Placed in the Hands of the General Executive Board.

THEY CAN ADVISE AS THEY WILL.

The Most Important Action That Has Been Taken by the Assembly.

GEORGE'S SINGLE-TAX THEORY ADOPTED

The K. of L. Calls for Interesting Information in Census Returns.

Henry George's single-tax theory was yesterday adopted by the Knights of Labor General Assembly as the fourth plank in the order's platform. The assembly also passed a set of resolutions asking that certain information of interest to laboring men be incorporated in the census reports. The General Executive Board was given great political influence.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ATLANTA, November 18.—The Knights of Labor took up the land question to-day, and after some discussion as to the best methods to get at their ideas, promulgated the following as the fourth plank in their platform:

That land, including all the natural sources of wealth, is the heritage of all the people, and should not be subject to speculative traffic. Occupancy and use should be the only title to the possession of land. The taxes upon land should be levied upon its full value for use, exclusive of improvements, and should be sufficient to make for the community all the unearned increments.

The following resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The accumulation of vast fortunes in the hands of a few, and the growth of a plutocracy threatening the stability and existence of free institutions, renders important a knowledge of economic conditions to successfully resist aggression from these dangers; therefore be it

INFORMATION REQUESTED.

Resolved, By the General Assembly of the Knights of Labor, that it is our judgment that the next census of the United States should show what proportion of the people of this country occupy their own homes and farms; what proportion have their property free from debt, and, of the homes and farms under mortgage, what percentage of the value is so mortgaged.

Resolved, That the General Secretary Treasurer be and is hereby instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and the Hon. John W. Noble, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Resolved, That all local assemblies be urged to at once adopt resolutions requesting Congressmen from their districts to use their influence to have these facts collected and published.

The resolutions were adopted, with the further recommendation that the members of the order make efforts to have similar resolutions passed in the several State Legislatures which may convene at an early date.

THE KNIGHTS IN POLITICS.

The question of the feasibility of the Knights taking part in politics was the one most discussed. The Law Committee had reported as favoring no action at present, but this report was upset. The discussion was decidedly lively at times, all the prominent men in the order taking part. It was finally decided that power be given the General Executive Board to take the report of the Legislative Committee, examine it in detail, and publish to the order, from time to time, such information as will be of benefit to them in voting for the different candidates for legislative honors. This gives the General Executive Board almost unlimited power over the political action of the members, and is regarded as the most important action yet taken.

The eight-hour question comes up tomorrow.

A LINEMAN'S LIFE IMPERILED.

A Cincinnati Workman Rendered Helpless by Touching an Arc Lamp.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—An electric lineman named Lundrigan, while trimming the arc lamp in front of Havlin's Theater on Central avenue this morning, received the current of the arc circuit. His feet swung loose from the ladder, and he hung helpless, one hand grasping the lamp and the other the ladder by which he had ascended. The employes of the theater and of neighboring stores watched his sufferings helplessly until a bystander climbed a pole on the opposite side of the street and turned the cut-off key.

Lundrigan fell 12 feet from the wire, almost lifeless, but by the vigorous use of restorative measures he was soon enabled to walk to a car. Beyond his terrible nervous sufferings he will probably recover in a few days.

MRS. STOWE'S MIND CLOUDED.

The Fires of Genius Dead, and She is Once More as a Child.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARTFORD, CONN., November 18.—Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is slightly demented. The fires of genius are dead, and the once brilliant mind is choked with their ashes. The heart once filled with bright dreams and sunshine is now haunted by ghosts and shadows. She has become again a child, and day by day she wanders around under the bare boughs of the autumn trees, gathering their dead leaves.

She is quite harmless, and, in fact, so insidious has been the approach of the disease that not over 200 people in Hartford are aware of her condition.

FIVE BODIES IN A WELL.

A Vendetta the Supposed Cause of the Murder of a Whole Family.

ROME, November 18.—The bloodless bodies of a man and his wife and their three sons were found to-day in a well near Foggia. All the members of a family residing in the vicinity have been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the affair.

A vendetta had existed between the two families.

HOME APPOINTMENTS.

Harrah, of Beaver, Likely to Be Marshal—The Surveyorship in Some Doubt—Will Butax Get the Customs Collectorship?

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, November 8.—It was expected there would be some activity among the offices in Western Pennsylvania to-day; but the time passed without the announcement of any appointment, though that of Mr. J. D. Harrah, of Beaver county, for the Marshalship of the Western District, was virtually made. The Attorney-General was simply not ready to give out the formal announcement. Other changes will follow soon, and it is possible that one or two may afford something more of a surprise than that of Harrah, whose selection for the Marshal's office was announced three months ago in THE DISPATCH.

The four years term of Arbuckle, Collector of Customs at Erie, expired yesterday, and the appointment of his successor will doubtless be made very soon.

The term of Mr. D. O. Barr, Surveyor of the Port at Pittsburg, will not expire until March 23 of next year, as his commission was issued on that day in 1886. His confirmation by the Senate did not occur until May 20, 1886. To wait until the expiration of four years from either date before appointing his successor would be such an act of cruelty to the latter that it is possible a new Surveyor may not be outside the probabilities of the near future.

Hon. John F. Dravo, of Beaver, is still actively prosecuting his campaign for the place, and he and his friends are said to be sanguine of his appointment, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Harrah, the new Marshal, is a resident of the same town with Mr. Dravo, and that it would seem somewhat improbable that two such prominent offices, both with headquarters at Pittsburg, should be given to the "State of Beaver."

It is whispered—and the whisper is very loud—that a well-known gentleman of Allegheny is booked for the customs division; and, if the whisper be true, even Mr. Dravo would not be a more popular appointment.

Senator Quay had thought to go to Philadelphia this evening to further confer with the Republicans there in regard to appointments, but is yet undecided when he will go, or if he will go at all.

Hon. Thomas M. Bayne is not seeking, as has been reported, the Chairmanship of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors. In fact, he is not seeking any chairmanship. His friends in the House, however, are very anxious to see him placed well to the head of the Committee on Ways and Means, and some are even urging that he should be made Chairman of that committee, as his work is exactly to his taste, and no man on the floor is better fitted for the position than he.

LIGHTNER.

PHIL ARMOUR UNDER ARREST.

The Multi-Millionaire Pork Packer in Charge of Sergeant-at-Arms Canady.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, November 18.—Phil Armour, the multi-millionaire pork packer, is under arrest. Sergeant-at-Arms Canady, of the United States Senate, arrived in town this morning, armed with an attachment for Armour, citing him to appear before the committee of the Senate investigating the dressed beef interests of the country. When the committee was inquiring into the alleged beef combine here, Armour refused to appear before it, and the subpœna from the Federal Senate, obtained by Senator Vest, and served in to-day, is the result. Canady informed the millionaire that if he failed to respond to the attachment by refusing to go to Washington, marines and soldiers enough would be sent here to take him by force.

Armour was greatly concerned, but sat at his desk as usual all day, while Canady sat a few feet away. Toward evening, when Armour left, ostensibly for home, in his carriage, Canady too enjoyed a ride down the boulevard. It is thought that to-morrow Armour will endeavor to shake his companion by writ of habeas corpus. Failing in this, Armour's friends declare he will not give up the secrets of his business, and will defy the Senate's power by every method possible. He might even take a trip to Canada or Europe. Canady also has subpœnas for the other Chicago packers who refused to appear before the commission.

TRAVELING ON FORGED CHECKS.

A Young Swindler Wanted by New Hampshire Bank Officials.

NEW YORK, November 18.—New Hampshire Bank officials are anxious to lay their hands upon a young swindler who goes by the name of Lewis French, and who has been cheating people in this city. He is supposed to be in the South, this week. Last week he met a guest of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who cashed for him a check for $210 on the Pittsfield National Bank. It was drawn to French's order, and signed H. A. Tuttle. The guest turned the check over to the hotel cashier and it came back pronounced a forgery.

A few days later the same New Hampshire bank received another check, in the same handwriting, for $510. It was sent on by a Florida bank, whose cashier had honored it, purported to be drawn by Osgood Sargent, of Duncock, to the order of Noah Goss, of Epsom. French is alleged to have a supply of blank checks on New Hampshire banks with him in the South.

PARNELL MUCH SURPRISED.

The Mother Never Told Her Son That She Needed Money.

LONDON, November 18.—Mr. Parnell states that he was greatly surprised when he read in the newspapers the reports which spoke of the poverty of his mother, and that he immediately cabled to his agent in New York to supply her with funds. He had no reason to suppose that his mother was pressed for money, as on previous occasions, when she desired help she had always applied for and obtained a prompt remittance of the sum required.

He had received a number of letters from her recently and in none of them did she complain of a want of money.

KANSAS FARMERS IN DISTRESS.

Suffering and Starvation Threaten the People of a Whole County.

TOPEKA, KAN., November 18.—The County Commissioners of Stevens county have issued an appeal for aid for the destitute population of the county. The appeal states that the crops of the last year were a total failure; that the whole farming population is in a destitute condition, and that immediate aid must be furnished or starvation and terrible suffering must ensue.

The appeal is addressed only to the prosperous residents of Kansas.

ENFORCE THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

Mr. Batchelier's Order Regarding the Alleged Importation of Canadians.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—Complaints having been made to the Treasury Department that the alien labor contract law is being violated at Detroit by Canadian laborers who cross the line every day to perform labor in the United States and return to their homes at night, Acting Secretary Batchelier to-day referred the matter to the Collector of Customs at Detroit with instructions to see that the provisions of the law are strictly enforced.

SMOKING CAR UPSET.

The Eastern Express Wrecked on the Pennsy Near the Union Depot.

JOSEPH BRUCKER CAN'T RECOVER.

The Twenty Passengers on Board Were More or Less Injured.

FIRE STARTED FROM THE DEADLY STOVE

An Unknown Man Killed at Ronp Station a Short Time Before the Accident.

The smoking car of the Eastern express, on the Pennsylvania road, last night, was overturned at the Penn Incline. The coach took fire, and Joseph Brucker, of Chicago, was so badly burned and crushed that he cannot recover. All of the 20 passengers were more or less bruised, some of them seriously. The cause of the wreck is not known.

The Eastern Express, or No. 6, left the depot on time last night, at 7:15, but five minutes later was brought to an abrupt halt at the Penn Incline by the overturning of the smoker, or second-class carriage. Of the 20 or more people in the car, six were more or less injured. Their names are:

JOSEPH BRUCKER, about 30 years, a passenger from Chicago to New York, en route to his home at Freiberg, near Baden-Baden, Germany, badly burned about the lower limbs, right side and hands. Doubtful as to whether he can recover.

LOUIS HOGWITH, 27 years, single, of 227 Thirty-sixth street, an employe in Messrs. Carnegie, Phipps & Co.'s work; cut about the head and chest. His injuries not regarded as serious.

EDWARD WILLIAMS, aged 60 years, and his wife Sarah, aged 59 years, resident at 720 Fifth avenue. Mr. Williams sprained across back. Reported that both would be all right in a few days. They were on their way to Europe.

RICHARD LEFEVRE, of 1519 Styles street, Philadelphia, aged 29 years; married and suffering from a contusion of the right foot. Was returning home.

MARGARET MCTIGHE, 24 years old, domestic. Lately employed at Albion Hotel. Suffering from a contusion on the back. Was on her way to England. All of the above will recover, with the exception of Mr. Brucker, about whose recovery grave fears are entertained.

RESULT OF A JOLT.

The accident occurred about 20 yards south of the brewery switches, which are situated under the Penn Incline. The train pulled slowly out of the depot on time, and had proceeded as far as the point indicated, when, without warning, a jolt was experienced, and the smoker turned over to the right, bringing the rear truck with it, while the front set of wheels remained in position on the track. The smoker, in falling, cut loose in front and rear and was shoved forward, and partially off the track, by the impetus of the cars behind it. The baggage cars in advance of it were hauled away by the engine, the baggage car immediately in front of the smoker being derailed at the same time as the smoker was overturned. The 20 passengers in the car at the time were hurled against the sides, sustaining more or less injuries, but with the exception of those conveyed to the West Penn Hospital—whether the injured were at once carried on an accommodation train—they were able to continue their journey. Immediately on the car