ous rapidity.
During that time the relations of various

discases to micro-organisms have been clearly recognized, and efficient methods of prevention or cure have been applied as a consequence of that recognition. The different forms of blood poisoning, crysipelas, hospital gangrone, etc., have almost been wiped out from the list of surgical diseases, and hundreds of thousands of lives have been saved thereby.

In an Almost New Field.

The group of tuberculous diseases has, how

ever, remained practically untouched until

now. The surgical diseases caused by tubercle are found chiefly in the skin, bones and

glands. Turberculosis of the skin, bones and glands. Turberculosis of the skin shows itself in a peculiar obstinate ulceration called lupus, very rebellious to ordinary treatment, persist-ing for years, and often producing hortid dis-figurement. In the glands, tubercie causes large

figurement. In the glands, tubercle causes large swellings and abscesses, also very troublesome to manage, while in the bones and joints it pro-duces changes that constantly necessitate grave operations like excision or amputation. The widespread character of tuberculous disease will be better understood by the laity when they know that scrofula, with all its variety of

TOO SOON TO TALK YET.

NEW YORK MEDICAL MEN EXPRESS

They All Have Faith in the Great German

Dr. Fordice Barker on the Discovery.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 15 .- Somewhat

over a year ago a mild thrill of excitement

rippled through the medical profession in

all parts of the world at the announce-

ment that a French physician had

discovered a liquid which possessed

some of the wonderful powers commonly

ascribed to the wonderful elixir of life. To-

day the physicians of the world are agitated

by a similarly startling announcement, and

their excitement is all the greater for

their unbounded admiration for and great

confidence in the man from whom it comes.

Dr. Robert Koch, the director of the Imperial Hygienic Institute at Berlin, the

perial Hygienic Institute at Berlin, the discoverer of the germs which cause tuberculosi: and those which cause Asiatic cholera, two of the greatest discoveries in medical science of the nineteenth century and the foremost bacteriologist of the age amounters.

that he has found a cure for tuberculosis in its incipient stage. That is all he has said,

and physicians know no more about it, vet

there is a prevailing impression among them that the world ison the eve of learning one of

the greatest secrets which nature has con-cealed from man.

A DISPATCH reporter sought to obtain

discovery. The answer in every case was

that it was too early as vet to express an

discovery is. Dr. Fordice Barker based his

faith in the discovery on his great confidence

that every physician pays attention to what he

says, but he has not carried his experiments

far enough himself to arrive at onv satis-

factory result. There are, however,

the most sanguine expectations through-

out the professional world of a revolution in the treatment of consumption.

tuberculosis in its advanced stage and tissue

has been destroyed by disease, such a rem

edy will probably not reconstruct it, but

in the incipient stage there may be very

great results. I am very hopeful that Dr.

the Deutche Medizinische Wochenschrift

NEW YORK OPINIONS.

DR. LOOMIS THINKS THERE IS HOPE FOR

SUFFERERS.

But That It Will Take Time to Make Up

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 15 .- Dr. Loomis

the eminent lung specialist of this city, was

asked to-day for his opinion regarding Dr.

Every physician in New York is reading the

European despatches with the greatest inter-

est. On this side of the ocean we have followed

this nothing. Whether consumption can be cured or not even in its milder forms is yet un-

nothing to say on the subject, but at the

same time he spoke enthusiastically of Prof.

He is no quack. This is not a money-makin

enterprise. It is a grit to the world. One can not fail to believe in his work. I am, of course very anxious to see his article in the Germa medical papers. I can say nothing more unt I see what he claims, what he disbelieves, an then make a careful application of his disco-

ALABAMA ELECTION FIGURES.

of the State.

MONTGOMERY, November 15 .- The vote

Assembly to-day. Jones, Dem., received

Democrats Elect Eight of the Congress

Koch's character as a student of science.

Prof. Koch's investigations with

acter and Ability.

Koch's discoveries. He said:

Final Judgment-Dr. Jacobi Speaks

Enthusiastically of Prof. Koch's Char-

practicable his discovery will be.

'His character and reputation are such

in Dr. Koch. He said:

THEMSELVES CAUTIOUSLY.

Professor and Accept More From Him

Than They Would From Anyone Else-

FIVE CENTS.

FINANCIAL WHIRL.

The Embarrassment of the Great

Banking Firm of Baring

Bros., of England,

SETS STOCKS TOPSY-TURVY

The Firm Has Not Failed but Will

Liquidate at Its Leisure.

AS SOUND TO-DAY AS IT EVER WAS.

Saved by the Bank of England, the Roths-

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. DR. KOCH'S FEET.

The Medical Genius of the World Unites to Do the German Professor Honor.

TRIBUTES OF SCIENTISTS.

Hotels of Berlin Filled to Overflowing With Sufferers Inspired by Fresh Hope.

MASSAGE WITH THE TREATMENT.

Another Hospital About to be Established and the Lymph in Great Demand Everywhere,

FRENCH SKEPTICS TAKE THE FIELD.

The University of Pennsylvania Sends a Representative to Germany's Capital With All Possible Speed.

OPINIONS OF SOME LEADING MEDICAL MEN

CIBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCHA LONDON November 15 .- | Convright.]-The publication of Dr. Koch's so-called consumption (method has caused an enormons sensation throughout Europe and unbounded enthusiasm in Germany and Austria, in which countries it is proudly claimed that the German professor's discovery has eclipsed that of Pasieur. Prof. Nothnaget, of Vienna University, declares:

"Koch has brought us face to face with one of the greatest intellectual achievements in the province of medicine for centuries past, comparable only to Jenner's great vaccination work, but it has far wider scope



and is altogether one of the grandest leats in the history of medical science. Koch's method is purely scientific, and, as in other great discoveries, chance or accident has no part in it. The present momen: is among the most sublime that humanity has

Medical Men Delighted.

Prof. Billroth says: "An immense perspective opens out before our eyes. It is beyond doubt, in my opinion, that we shall find a remedy for that greatest mystery in medicine, cancer, for experience renders it probable that carcinoma also is of bacillic

Dr. Kowalski, the famous Austrian bacteriologist, is astounded and delighted at Koch's discovery, and has started for Berlin, by order of the War Department, to military hospitals. This phenomenal pro-fessional enthusiasm has naturally com-municated itself to the people at large and the property of all unberculosis affections, both medical and surgical. A special committee has now been municated itself to the people at large, and sufferers from consumption are making their way to Berlin from all parts of Europe. The hotel keepers in the Riviera are wringing their hands at the sight of train loads of delicate people who had settled down for the winter, as usual, but have now resolved to brave the frost and snows of Berlin in order that they may not lose a moment in submitting themselves to the new treatment, from which they are authoritatively bidden

to hope so much.

It is to be observed, however, that the commentators quoted above are more hopeful than the discoverer himself, and many of the unhappy sufferers who are at this moment making their way by slow and painful stages to the German capital are doomed, it is feared, to cruel disappointment. Dr. Koch only claims that his experiments instify bim in supposing that consumption in the beginning or in its earlier stages can be certainly cured by his method. But the premature divalgence of the first results of his investigations has made it impossible for him to declare positively whether the

enre will be lesting. He admits also that relapses may occur and berein medical experts are inclined to foresee the great danger of the new treatment, for Kuch's method admittedly has a violent effect upon the human system, which constitutions enfeebled by disease may not be able repeatedly to endure.

Scientists Actively at Work. Drs. Pruhi, Cornet, Bergmann and other medical men are known to be engaged in the treating of patients by the new method. Koch's clinique, in Albrechts strasse, the imperial sanitary institute, Reich's Gesundheitsanit, where Cornet and others are at work, are swamped with letters and personal applications. Many medical men, including a number of English and American physicians, have been studying the process under Dr. Levy in the small wards of a private hospital at No. 26 Prenslauer strasse, where Prof. Koch first

achieved striking results with small means. Here since October, eight promipent cares of consumptives have been in progress. Dr. Lavy every morning shows his patients to the visiting physicians and illustrates the peculiar features of the new method as visible in individual cases. Addressing a group of physicians in his private labora-

tory, Dr. Levy said: Getting Rid of the Bacilli.

"The remedy not only attacks particular

places and groups of bacilli, but rapidly unihilates all tuberculous bacilli with which bodies are infested. We now know that the curative matter acts equally upon all groups. The first care is to free the organism from bacilli. To attain this end, vanus, and one of the university committee we apply massage at an early stage of the on the investigation of tuberculous disease reatment to the glands, joints, etc., affected was asked his opinion of the value of Koch's by tuberculesis in order to force the bacilli discovery, from a surgical standpoint. He which have encased themselves in cysts into the blood channels where we can more easily

parts where the circulation has little influ-"After the massage and the injection subdue the bacilli all that remains to be done in cases of tuberculosis of the bones is to remove the dead pieces of bone and to restore the general health of the patient."

reach them than when they are in those

Another Hospital Needed.

In order to meet the pressure of cases, another hospital is about to be established in the Alexander Platz, where the Hotel Germania is being transformed into wards, having 150 beds, for consumptives. Dr. Pfuhl reports a strikingly rapid cure of lung tubercles. The patient was a man, aged 42 years. He had been ill for six years and his case was apparently hopeless.

The first injection was made on November 5. The usual symptoms followed after the injection. The increase in fever and sickness were followed by a distinct change in the character of the sputum, and a notable cessation of the characteristics of consumption. Dr. Pfuhl promises the patient that, though it cannot replace the parts of the lung that are gone, the remedy will insure a healthy retention of the smallest por-

Men Who Possess the Secret.

The secret of the composition of the lymph has been communicated to Profs. Bergmann, Fraentzel, Brieger, Levy and other intimates of Prof. Koch here; also, to Prof. Weigart, of Frankfort; Dr. Rast, chief of the Hamburg Hospital, and Prof. Nothnagel, of the Vienna University.

they know that scrofula, with all its variety of painful, deforming and intractable manifestations, is merely a form of tuberculosis.

Koch's paper is characterized by marked caution and reserve. He expressly calls attention to the present limitations of his method and to the needs for auxiliary medical and surgical treatment, for proper hygienic surroundings, good nursing, etc., and recommends the use of the remedy in sanataria instead of at the patients homes. If, however, the least he claims for the remedy itself is true, and his past record entitles his statements to respectful consideration, he is one of the great benefactors of the human race, to be ranked only with Harvey, Pare, Hunter, Jenner, Pasteur and Lister. The only skeptical criticisms of Koch's discovery come from French medical men. Prof. Bronardel, doyen, of the Paris medical faculty, is reported to have written a letter in which he advises incredulity regarding the efficacy of the remedy until its nature is fully known and scientific proof given of its effectiveness.

"Until we know," says Prof. Bronardel, "the composition of the remedy, the history of the experiments on animals and the prolonged therapeutic effects on patients, no one ought to pronounce definitely on the method.

Not Ready to Talk.

M. Pasteur and Prof. Bouchard are said to be withholding their opinion for similar reasons. Their attitude, however, does not affect the medical traternity outside of France, who have personally watched the process of the cures by the new system. Prof. Bergmann lectures to-morrow to physicians only on "External Tuberculosis," and Dr. Fraentzei on Monday on "Internal Tuber-

Dr. Rast will begin the treatment of patients by the new method in the Hamburg wards next week, preparing the lymph in his own laboratory. Prof. Koch has en-trusted Dr. Weyl, of Frankfort, with the treatment of cases in the Institute of Hy-

Distributing the Lymph. Prof. Koch is also receiving communicaions from English and American medical men regarding the method of distributing the lymph. Dr. Cornet has received the fourth-class decoration of the order of the Red Eagle. This is the first decoration

given in connection with the discovery. The rush for Prof. Koch's statement increases. A quarter of a million copies have already been sold. The publishers refused that was cabled to THE DISPATCH vester-The sanitary council of Austria will send two of its members to Berlin to procure the lymph, and will test the treatment in the Vienna hospitals.

WILL SAIL FOR BERLIN. THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA ACTS ON KOCH'S CURE.

Dr. John Guiteras Starts for the German Capital To-Day as a Special Representative-A Committee Appointed to Investigate at Home-Two High Opinions.

SEPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCE ! PHILADELPHIA, November 15 .- The following official statement was to-day issued ous enough to settle the question of how

by the University of Pennsylvania: For ten years past there has been a special department in the University Hospital for the diseases of the chest. The introduction of new methods of research is throwing light upon the appointed to pursue extensive investigations | the substance he employs, and the article in

upon this vitally important subject. The following gentlemen have been appointed throws very little light on the subject." James Tyson, Dr. J. William White and Dr. join H. Musser. In addition to carefully con ducted observations upon cases in the Gibson wing for chronic diseases, elaborate studies will be made in the bacteriological laboratory of the University under the direction of Dr John Guiteras, Professor of Pathology. Leave of absence for 60 days has been granted to Dr. Guiteras, who will proceed immediately to Berlin to familiarize himself with the methods and results of Prof. Koch's new treatment.

Work of the University. Dr. William Pepper, Provost of the University, in reply to questions as to the ob-

ject of the committee said: In 1880, through the generosity of Henry C. Gibson, a wing was erected at the University Hospital specially for the treatment of con sumption and other chronic diseases. A conerable number of beds have been endowed siderable number of beds have been endowed in this wing and special investigations have been continually conducted into the nature and treatment of tuberculous affections. The exploded methods of Bergeson, by injections of sulphuretted hydrogen, was examined in this way both at the University and Philadelphia way both at the University and Philadelphia this vertice.

object of the new committee is not cured or not even in its milder forms is yet uncertain; and you may see from the published
dispatches that Prof. Koch is very moderate in
whatever he says on this subject. At best we
can only be hopeful.

Here in America we shall know something in
a month. By that time we shall have received
some of the inoculating fluid and have been
able to make tests for ourselves. The medical
faculty are awaiting those experiments with
interest, and until they can be made final,
judgment must be suspended. And yet, even
then a final judgment may not be possible. It
may require six months or a year to reach any
definite conclusion as to what Prof. Koch has
accomplished. You know science in this country has reached a position where it can speak
for itself when it gets a chance.

Dr. Abraham Jacobi declared that he had
nothing to say on the subject, but at the The object of the new committee is not merely to examine into the efficacy of the method now recommended by Prof. Koch. No opinion should be expressed as to the probable value of this method. It must be subjected to rigarous scientific and clinical tests. It is first essential that full supplies of the Iyaph prepared by him should be obtained, and that his exact mode of procedure should be studied. For this surpose, Dr. John Guiteras, Professor of Pathology at the University, has had leave of absence granted to him, and will start for Berlin to-morrow to familiarize himself thoroughly with the subject.

An Exhaustive Investigation.

The committee that has been appointed will mter into a prolonged and exhaustive study as affections both medical and surgical. Of course, especial attention will be given to Prof. Koch's method of treatment. it is expected that an Auxiliary Committee will be formed to aid in providing the funds necessary to carry out these investigations upon a sufficiently extended scale. It will be noticed that Prof. Koch lays special stress

inport a sufficiently extended scale. It will de noticed that Prof. Koch lays special stress upon the importance of having the treatment tested in suitable institutions. It is only for and evidently necessary that statements of surpassing interest and importance should be subjected to rigid examination in this way. The most serious harm will follow from indiscriminate use of his methods.

Exaggerated estimates of its value must no be formed hastily. His reputation as a careful and thoroughly scientific investigator is world wide. All former statements from him have been so cautiously made and have stood so well the test of searching criticism that what he now says must receive most respectful consideration and be made the subject of prolonged study. It is natural that attempts will be made in various quarters to win notoriety just as it has been done from time immemorial whenever remedies in these greadful affections have been vanuted. The public has a right, however, to receive the authoritative utterances of

responsible experts who enjoy the necessary facilities and will devote the requisite labor and study to enable the actual value of the process to be determined. TRADE WITH : AFRICA

Another High Authority, Dr. J. William White, professor of clin-ical surgery in the University of Pennsyl-Explorer Stanley on the Chance for American Enterprise

PITTSBURG, SUNDAY,

IN THE UNDEVELOPED CONTINENT.

said:

While it is impossible with the information thus far received to estimate its exact importance, I am of the opinion that, after allowing for all the natural enchusiasm and exacgeration attendant upon a new discovery, it will be found that a great step in advance has been made in the treatment of the most formidable of all diseases. I base this opinion on my knowledge of the exactness and accuracy of all of Koch's previous scientific work, and upon the fact that the discovery, if it has been made, is simply an extension of our knowledge in the precise line along which it has been advancing for the past decade with such enormous rapidity. American Goods is What is Most Needed by the People There.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE MISSIONARIES

PHILADEIPHIA, November 15 .- Henry M. Stanley sat in his parlor at the Stratford this morning. He had just arisen from the breakfast table, and was feeling in the mood for a talk. He sat in an easy chair and smoked while he chatted, and just across the room his wife was entertaining some of the visitors who had already cailed,

10:30. He said:
So you want to know the chance there is for American enterprise in Africa? Well, at present trade could only be carried forward on a small scale by private enterprise. Of course, immeasurable possibilities for the development of Africh, need collossal sums of money. And yet a great deal of trade may be picked up by vessuls bringing to the coast carroes of Yankee notions. Before the war Yankee skippers used to visit African shores in Yankee schooners and they made fortones. They could do so now better than ever before, but for some unaccountable reason they don't.

HOW TRADING SHOULD BE DONE. Now there are five or six factories along the Congo river alone. Do you know what factor-ies are? They are market places where goods are stored and where the barter takes place. There must be imu'ense factories in which to store the goods, for these are in bales as large as a big table. Of course, the bules taken inland are much smaller. Now suppose a Yankee schooner comes over there, laden with canned goods, lumber, chairs, tables, Americaa notions of that kind, a few hams, pork, wheat flour, corn meal etc.

or that kind, a few hams, pork, wheat hour, corn meal, etc.

Then the cargo must include all kinds of fabrics, from the most precious velvet or silk to the commonest cotton. Well, get a cargo of those things to the Congo and they will sell like lightning for 100 per cent profit. In exchange you can get either money or palm only and on bringing the latter back to civilized countries you can realize immense profits.

Lan convinced that for these can be made in I am convinced that fortunes can be made in I am convinced that fortunes can be made in this way to-day just as well as before the war, by American cargoes. If you think of going out with such a cargo and don't know exactly what to include in it, just sit down and think what you yourself would like to have if set off in such a land, far from civilization. Then again, all the factories spoken of require boards, scantling, etc.

LARGE PROFITS IN SIGHT. Sometimes the factories are burnt down and Sometimes the factories are burnt down and find it difficult to get lumber. A ship loaded with lumber, chairs, tables, American notions of that kind, a few hams, pork, wheat, flour, cornmeal, canned fruits and that sort of goods; a schooner, I say, loaded judiciously with these thmes that white men, unable to get anything, would like to have, would reap large profits. Supposing we take the salesmen of Philadelphia and land them on the Congo. Exactly what they should wish to buy is what the ship ought to contain. A barrel of flour is there considered to be a God-send, and sugar-cured lams, a side of bacon, canned fruits, tobacco,

considered to be a God-send, and sugar-cured hams, a side of bacon, canned fruits, tobacco, etc., are valued greatly.

The ship can go right to the river. It is not necessary for it to go inland. To Kabinda is about 20 miles from the river; then go to Goboon; then right along to the Spanish factories; thence to the German factories; and then to Old Kalabar. When I started my work on the Congo I should have bought shiploads of stuff if I had found the things I wanted. I wanted plank to build chairs and bedsteads. I wanted mosquito bars, gin, whisky, rum, slippers, snoking caps. They would have gone like hot cakes. One trouble is that there never has been an American agent there who understand his business and could represent things fairly, Government agents have gone there, got the fever, become demoralized and come back home.

STRONG WORDS FOR MISSIONARIES. Mr. Stanley spoke easily, fluently, calmly a minute after his whole demeanor changed when asked if in his experience he conto-day from some of the leading physicians in this eity their opinions of Dr. Koch's had really proven a success. Stanley blaw had really proven a success. Stanley blew a huge cloud of smoke into the air, lighted up, his eyes flashed and he exclaimed:

Yes, sir, most emphatically. I am as certain of it as that I am sitting here talking to you. I am perfectly convinced of the fact that the work of missionaries is successful. It has not always been carried on rightly or managed wisely; nevertheless they can be shown to-day as something marvelous, considering the country where they have been at work, and considering that the people were rum-drinking savages, accustomed to robbery, fraud and murder whenever possible. The Protestants have the strongest hold in Africa so far, but the missionary work ought to be systematically carried sionary work ought to be systematically carried on, and it is not now,

Dr. Koch's experiments have not been numer-In speaking further of the opportunities n Africa for private business enterprise, Mr. Stanley added: No private trade could be carried on with the

No private trade could be carried on with the interior until the railway is finished. This is now being built and will probably be completed in five years. It will reach the Pool, and when it does you can so from the sea to Stauley Falls, 1,500 miles, within two weeks. BEAUTIES OF THE CONGO RIVER.

The Cougo river is thought one of the most magnificent sections of country in the world, but between Stanley Pool and the sea the country is hilly and mountainous and cut up too much by ravines to be appreciated. There is pienty of copper, iron, etc. Preparations are being carried on for civilization and for the comfort of the people, so that they have little time to prepare a government or ways of communication. They use our ** American canned goods there, where there are 200 Europeans and officers, and, of course, as the railway advances there will be more and more. Of course, the railroad is just began, but they are constructing it. Just where the railroad begins is the biggest work, and when they get a little headway will go on more rapidly. They have began at a canyon, and when they get at little headway will be able to get along much faster.

It is impossible to say anything at all about the future of the Congo Free State, masmich as the Congo Free State without a railway is not worth 5 cents. The Europeans have expected to undergo all the perils and privations, as though they were black and to the manner. up too much by ravines to be appreciated. cted to undergo all the perils and privation though they were black and to the mano born, but they have found this impossible. We have tried elephants, buffaloes, horses, mules, donkeys, dogs, white men and black men, but they have all died. The Bombay Government gave us six elephant

THE HARDSHIPS IN AFRICA. Here we can order anything we like; we can live in peace with one onother. But suppose we embark on board ship and go to the Congo how long do you suppose you would be on terms with each other, with yourselves? and the con sequence is that when the fever comes in to help that you die. You blame Africa. Don't blame Africa: blame your own improvidence. When we first wont there officers died because we had only £10,000 a year to pay wages and to supply them with food such as we could get it he country. They are able to live better now. When the railroad is built they will still be The climate offers no objection, and there is

nothing in the country against it. It is a mag-nificent country. When I reached Zanzibar I weighed 155 pounds, but now I tip the scale at 130. I have as yet formed no definite plans, and my present work. I believe in taking one thing at a time. I shall remain in this country until April, when I take my family back to England.

VILLARD COMING HOME.

He Has Remitted Several Million Dollars to Representatives in New York.

SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCIL'S NEW YORK, November 15 .- William Nelson Cromwell, the assignee of Decker. Howell & Co., says, in answer to inquiry, that he has received a cable from Henry Villard stating that Mr. Villard will sail for New York on the 20th inst. and then give his situation his personal attention. The assignee states that Mr. Villard has not lost faith in the enterprises with which he was connected, and that while in Europe for Governor was counted by the General attending to a sick daughter he has remitted several million dollars in cash to his 139,912 votes; Long, Rep., 42,390, and couls, Pro., 1,365—Jones' majority, 96,137.

The vote for Congressmen was also counted, showing that the Democrats in all America. He is not personally involved by the failure of Decker, Howell & Co.

FAILED FOR A MILLION.

ARGE KANSAS CITY PACKING COMPANIES GO TO THE WALL. ton Capitalists Principally Interested in

NOVEMBER 16.

All of the Involved Corporations, Which Are Intimately Connected With Each Other-Indebtedness Mostly in Boston. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

BOSTON, November 15.—The Kausas City Packing and Chase Refrigerating Company and its two allied companies, the Kansas City Packing Company and the Cold Blast Transportation Company, bave failed for \$1,000,000, and have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to George E. Parker, of this city, who is a director in the

irst named company.

The headquarters of these companies are 114 State street, this city, and the head-quarters of the Kansas City Packing Company are at Kausus City. The Kausus City Packing and Chase Refrigerating Company is a young concern, having been started only two months ago, with William G. Bell, of the firm of William G. Bell & Co., who failed a few days ago, as its President. although the hands of the clock pointed to
The new company practically absorbed the two old companies, and it now holds all the stock in them, though the two old companies still keep up their separate organizations.

The indebtedness of the Kansas City Packing and Chase Refrigerating Company is in New England. The Cold Blast Trans-portation Company has a bonded debt secured on a transportation line which it runs but aside from this it has no liabilities o any amount, except to the Kansas City Packing and Chase Refrigerating Company. The Kansas City Packing Company is in-debted in quite an amount to the Kansas City Packing and Chase Refrigerating Company, and also has numerous other

A TRAIN IN FLAMES. NARROW ESCAPE FROM SERIOUS DISAS-TER ON THE OLD COLONY.

assengers Gotten Out of a Burning Car Without a Panic and Without Reducing the Speed-One End and the Roof De stroyed Before the Crew Could Stop. INPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCIE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 15 .-

Quite a sensation was experienced on the shore line train on the Old Colony road, which left Boston at 10 o'clock this morning, and one which delayed the arrival of that train here until 11:45. After leaving Sharon one of the passenger coaches caught fire from an overheated stove, and before the occupant of the coach were aware of this one end of

the car was all ablaze.

The conductor, with commendable fore-thought and good judgment, ordered the trainmen to lock the car door nearest to the fire and then to avert a panic he had the passengers leave the car two by two by the front door and take seats in the next forward car. The train was run on at its full speed to Mansfield, where it was stopped. By this time the flames, favored by the rapid movement of the train had spread so that they are through the car

roof and were rapidly consuming it.

Then the trainmen ascended to the roof, and, using axes and fire buckets, subdued the fire and left the damaged car to be hauled to the yard. It was an exciting episode, thanks to the prompt action, was eccompanied by no disaster

FAVOR FEMALE DELEGATES,

But the Vote of the Churches Does No Settle the Fight.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] ST. Louis, November 15 .- During the past few days the Methodist Church authorities in this city have heard from every women shall be sent as lay delegates to the National Conference of the Church. To the surprise of all the majority of the churches have declared in favor of the

Dr. Benjamin St. James Frye, editor of the Central Christian Advocate, said this there was a laugh all around. morning: "It is a mistake to suppose that the vote of the congregations in the Methodist Church will decide this ques-tion. It will not, Neither the annual dist Church will conference nor general conference will be bound by the vote of the people. At the last general conference lady delegates were church does not provide for their admission As there were some in favor of admitting them, it was decided to secure the opinion of the people, and it was submitted to a vote. To secure a victory, congregations in favor of the ladies would have to win twothirds of the 109 annual conferences in the country.

HELPING OUT THE BANK.

Depositors in the North River Institution Will Let Their Funds Remain. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, November 15 .- The deposi ors of the North River Bank came to its aid to-day. During the day representatives of \$500,000 of the \$1,900,000 on deposit signed the agreement to let tile money stay in the bank for 90 days if the bank reopens promptly.

The Directors held a meeting in the afternoon and after it was over President E. E. Gedney announced that he believed that the bank would be able to resume on Tuesday Another plan discussed by the Directors was to increase the capital stock was to to \$500,000. It is at present \$240,000. The Directors offered to take the additional \$260,000 at par and to pay the money into the bank. Superintendent Preston gave his assent to the proposed increase of stock on condition that depositors representing \$1,000,000 signed the agree-ment to hold off and that the bank succeed in raising enough money on its securities to pay off its other depositors.

ABUSED HER CONFIDENCE,

Miss Clapp, the Authoress, Suing Her Divorced Husband for \$7,000. ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15. - Eya Katherine Clapp, of Athol, Mass., a handsome woman of 30 years of age, and an authoress of national reputation, to-day be gan a suit in the United States Circuit Court against ber divorced husband, Tilghman H. Mink, for \$7,000, which was awarded her in the Chicago Divorce Court in May last. Mrs. Mink and her husband lived together several years and then separated. She alleged that he abused her and her confidence. She went back to her Athol bome and devoted herself to liter ature and wrote her first novel, "Mismated. Last spring, however, she began proceed-ings for divorce from her husband in Chicago, and the records of the Cook county courts show that a decree was granted her on the ground of cruel and barbarous treat-ment and Mink's infidelity with his present housekeeper. Mink, it is said, is worth \$30,000, and is from one of Allentown's leading families.

Wants an Exposition Office. CHICAGO, November 15 .- Miss Phobe Cousins, a St. Louis lady lawyer, is in this city, and says her business here is to push ber candidacy for the Presidency of the Ladies' Board of Managers of the Columbian Exposition.

CARTERSVILLE, GA., November 15 .- C. Jones, a brother of Rev. Sam P. Jones, shot Jim Young, colored, three times, on Main street this evening. He died in 25 minutes. Jones is in jail.



The Free Traders, the defeated candidates and others interested pecuniarily have sat lown upon the new tariff law so hard that it hasn't had a chance to show what it can do. Uncle Sam will see fair play, and the youngster will doubtless get out from under shortly and develop into a splendid growth.

ON EVERYBODY'S LIP

Is the Name of Blaine as the Repub lican Candidate for 1892.

EX-CONGRESSMAN DICK'S TALK. Federal Elections Bill Doomed and a Move

On the Tariff.

PLOTS AGAINST SPEAKER REED.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT, 1 WASHINGTON, November 15 .- "I am for Blaine and reciprocity," was the declama-tion of ex-Congressman Samuel B. Dick, of Mendville, Pa., when he was met by the correspondent of THE DISPATCH to-day.

They will probably be joined in these measures by other Republican Scanators and Mendville, and his brother and partner in business, John Dick, are here for the purpose of examining the old surveys of the lake of Conneaut, to assist them in the construction of a railroad in that vicinity. "Are you in favor of the ship canal?"

was asked of Mr. Dick. "Not much," was the prompt reply.

"Then the friends of the canal can count on the money and influence of Delamater, and he will bust your railroad." was the jocular remark of a bystander, and at that

Mr. Dick was the arch-enemy of Delater in his own town and county, during the late unpleasantness, and had much with getting the majority that was rolled up against him there. As Mr. Delamater was instrumental in defeating Mr. Dick for the renomination for Congress a few years ago, not admitted because the constitution of the | the latter has merely now got his revenue GIVING DELAMATER CREDIT.

Dick gives Delamater credit for nerve and good sense, however. He says that up to 2 o'clock on the morning of the election the plucky candidate maintained that he was Then he gave it up and went to bed, but instead of moping over the matter, ne appeared at his bank at . 9 o'clock the next morning, pulled off his coat and went to work.

Mr. Dick says that the name of Blaine is on the tongue of every Kepublican he meets as the candidate of the party for the next Presidental nomination, and the fore going is given mainly for the purpose of emphasizing this fact. It is probable that at no time in the history of the party was there ever a tithe of the unanimity gard to a Presidental nomination that now obtains in regard to Mr. Blaine. Probably 75 members of the House and Senate are now in the city. THEY ARE ALL FOR BLAINE.

The correspondent of THE DISPATCH has talked with at least a majority of them, and they are nearly all agreed that if the con-vention were to be held to-morrow Blaine would be the nominee by acclamation, and that, with a brief campaign, he would be elected, and he is almost as popular with the Democrats as the Republicans. As to legislation, during the short ses-

sion of Congress it seems to be a growing opinion as the statesmen assemble and con-ier with each other, that there will be little done except to pass the necessary appropriwart and obdurate Republicans insist that the Federal election bill must and shall be passed, the tendency of the party is all the opposite direction, and some of the most astute members predict that there will be no attempt to carry the bill any farther in the Senate, as that would not only involve a long fight, with the chance that half a dozen of the Republican Senators would go back on their party and de-tent the bill, but would also involve an attempt to change the rules against all of the aucient tenets of Senatorial courtesy. THE ELECTIONS BILL DOOMED.

Mr. Lodge himself is said to have written to a friend in this city that he believes the bill, which is usually called by his name, will be abandoned by the Senate. Considerable curiosity is manifested to know what the future relations of Speaker Reed with his party will be. The under-current of opposition to him, which existed in the last session, he will find increased at the coming one, and it bids fair to swell to still larger proportions by the time the Fifty-second Congress meets, unless the elec-tions next year should show a change of public opinion.

Already the proposition is whispered

about among Republican Representatives that Reed will be deposed from the leadership of the party in the next Congress. STYLING REED A JONAH. Those who are feeling this way are styling

Those who are leering this way are styling him a political Jonah, and advising that he be thrown overboard. They say that when the Fitty-second Congress meets the Republicans should not tender him the compilmentary nomination for the Speakership, which carries with it the formal leadership of the party on the floor of the House. But to name an available successor much more difficult than to dethrone Reed

by prophecy. Alt the old leaders except Reed, Lodge, Burrows and General Henderson, of Iowa, are included in the list of cas-If Reed be shelved it is not likely that

Lodge would consent either to lead himselt or follow anyone else. As between Bur-rows and General Henderson, the choice of the anti-Reed element is apt to fall upon Burrows. BUREOWS FOR THE LEADER.

He is an able and popular man, a good parliamentarian, and a finished debater, and has offended nobody seriously in or out of Congress.

There is also a growing impression that

there will be a few minor modifications of the tariff law to mollify the disgruntled Northwest, Senators such as Plumb, Pau-Northwest. Senators such as Plumb, Pac-dock and Pettigrew, who openly voted against the McKinley bill, will undoubt-edly endeavor to secure the placing of cer-tain articles, binding twine for instance, on the free list, and to reduce the duty on cer-

Representatives from the West. It is well known that several Western Senators voted for the McKinley bill under the stress of party discipline, as did also a minority of

Republican Representatives. WILL DEMAND LOWER DUTI

Their misgivings as to the effect the measuse would have on their constituents have been more than julfilled by the outcome of the elections. They hold that if their party is to recover its lost ground in the West and Northwest, it must bow to the will of the people and lower the tariff in certain directions.

It is safe to say that all the Republican senators and Representatives west of the Mississippi, and some of them east of it take this view of the matter, and will join hands in the effort to make it effective. is possible, however, that even the brief operation of the law which will occur before this can be done, may modify the opinion of these gentlemen instead of the law, if new industries like that of the manufacture of tin plate are put under way and old ones encourged and extended.

LIGHTNER.

Gossip of the Guards

Stringent Libel Law Proposed. GUTHRIE. November 15 .- A bill has passed one House making it criminal libel or a newspaper to even insignate anything against a man's character, whether it is a

THE DISPATCH DIRECTORY

Contents of the Issue Classified for the Reader's Convenience.

The Issue of THE DISPATCH to-day tains 24 pages made up in three parts. The first part contains the news of the day, local, general and foreign. The other parts are made up as follows: PART IL.

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Stand Fast, Craig Royston WILLIAM BLACK Feat of a Blind Man Page 21 Flat Pocketbooks. lessages by Cable.

ELLICE SEREN

The Dainty Celery

childs and Others.

AMERICAN EXCHANGES BADLY EXCITED

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.] LONDON, November 15 - (Copyright,)-Two worlds were thrown into excitement today by the report that the great banking house of Baring Bros, had failed. This startling statement was followed shortly after by a denial, with the qualifying clause that protracted liquidation would follow. Still later came the report that others had come to the rescue and failure had been

The financial week in the city has been an eventful and exciting one, but it has passed much better than was at one time expected. On Tuesday morning bankruptey and panic were clearly indicated in many directions, but the bulls by a clever concerted movement taking advantage of the shipment of gold to England sent up prices by leaps and bounds, in many cases without even 100 shares changing hands. OTHER BIG FIRMS SHARY.

Thus the fortaightly settlement was ar-

ranged at easy dates, and a general sigh of relief was given. The violent fluctuations have, however, marked the remainder of the week, anxiety being the prevailing feeling. The Baring Bros, were helped out by the Bank of England two weeks ago. It is reported that a syndicate of bankers, headed by the Rothschilds, to-day loaned these bankers £3,000,000 to help them over the crisis. It is hoped now that the worst is over. Three other banking firms have also, it is commonly rumored, been on the verge of suspension, namely: The Muriettas, the Gibbs and the Martins, John Biddolph Martin, the head of the lattes firm, is the husband of Victoria Woodbuil.

The trouble of the Barings was doubtless exused by the depression of Argentine securities. The representative of the firm who met the newspaper men said:

STATEMENT OF THE SITUATION. "There is nothing to fear, much less ex-

cite one's nerves. Baring Bros, & Co. are simply liquidating. They have had a heavy loan to carry in Argentine securities. and like any other large house obliged to use vast sums of money, with the prevailing rates for money they have not been able row on their securities as collateral enough to carry on their large house, hence have concluded to fiquidate and gradually go out of business.

"Nobody will lose a cent for the firm is all right, and, even if they were not, the Bank of England stands behind them, and that at least should remove any lingering doubt."

Only 14 of the hundreds of London banking houses are older than the house of Bar-ing Bros. & Co., yet that firm was founded in 1770, and is six years older than these United States. For more than a century it has been a power in finance and more than once it has come to the aid of the Government of the United States at a time when to do so meant in London to take more than ordinary risks.

The English founder of the family of Baring was John, son of Franz Baring, pastor of the Church of St. Ansgara, in Bremen. He had four sons, of whom the third, Francis and the eldest, John, estab-lished in London in 1779, the firm which has since become perhaps the most famous banking house in the world. Almost from the first the house took a high rank among the financial powers of London. Alex Baring received an important part of his business education in this country, and in 1798 had married Anne Louisa, eldest daughter of William Bingham, of Philadelphia, Senator from Pennsylvania. Through this American connection Baring obtained almost immediately the foreign agency of the United States Govern-

DURING THE WAR OF 1812. All through the war of 1812, which began

less than two years after Alexander Baring had assumed the headship of his firm, the Barings acted as agents of this country, and although remittances ceased and instructions were wanting, they continued to pay the foreign creditors of the United States the interest on our debt as it became due.

This relationship between the Government of the United States and the house of Baring Bros. Insted from early in this century until 1837, when, for a short time during the administration of Jackson and United States. Van Buren, the agency was taken from the house which had held it so long. This in-

held it for another 40 years, until Brown Bros. were appointed in their place. EXTENT OF ITS INTERESTS. Some years ago Baring Brox became the agents of the Argentine Republic, where there are large Euglish interests. Through this great house, too, has been made the re-organization of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railfoad, and the financial arrangements of many of the "English syndicates," which have been so active in this country during the last year, have been earried on through its New York agents, Kid-

terruption did not last long. The agenc

returned to Baring Bros. & Co., who

der, Peabody & Co. The firm is composed at present of these gentlemen: Lord Revelstoke, James Stewart Hodgson, Henry Bingham Mildmay, Charles Lloyd Norman, Thomas Charles Baring, the Hon. Francis Henry Baring, a brother of the Earl of Northbrook; Robert Kiskman Hodgson, and Thomas Baring and William Halbed, who form the Liverpool branch of

A PANIC ON 'CHANGE.

Financial Affairs in London and New York Reflected in Chicago. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.

Enicaco, November 15.-The panie in Wall street this morning and the bad state of affairs in London caused wild commotion on the Board of Trade. Interest centered in wheat, and there was a panic in the first hour of the session. The long holders made a wild scramble to sell and there was absolutely no demander,

[Continued on Seventh Page.]