## FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Caused by the Failure of About the Oldest Bank of the Quaker City.

UPON RAILROADS

Force the Well-Known Firm of Barker Bros. & Co. to Make a Complete Assignment.

LIABILITIES NEARLY \$5,000,000,

While the Present Valuation of the Available Assets is as Yet Only a Matter of Conjecture.

OTHER INSTITUTIONS ARE AFFECTED,

But Will Probably Pull Through All Right, and General Business Has Not Been Particularly Disturbed.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT OTHER CENTERS

ISPECIAL VELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR.

PHILADELPHIA, November 20 .- Financial circles were astonished and shocked when it was officially announced from the mistrum of the Stock Exchange at noon today that the old established and hitherto invincible firm of Barker Bros. & Co. were unable to meet their obligations, had suspended payment and made an assignment to Edward Mellor.

The financial atmosphere was assuming a much healthier tone, but when it was learned that this firm, which had for a period of over 48 years enjoyed the highest reputation and had successfully stemmed every financial storm during that time, was unable to meet its obligations, the excitement on the street was intense.

Rumors of Trouble Some Days Ago. Several days ago there were rumors on the street that Wharton Barker was compelled to borrow large sums of money to carry through a great many investments in which his firm was interested. So large were these loans that the rumors extended to an actual statement that the firm was involved. This was emphatically denied and the street gave credence to the denial, and it was generally accepted that the rumore had arisen because the firm were the agents of the Baring Bros., of London.

The business of the suspended firm was mmense, and those who are familiar with its affairs were of the opinion that their mabilities would reach fulls \$5,000,000. The nasets to offset this are unknown.

questioned, said that his assets would ex- decree was held in abeyance or annulled. and his liabilities by at least \$1,000,000 In response to many inquiries the Messrs. Barker said that they would be unable to furnish any statement whatever until tomorrow or Saturday.

A Shock to the Senior Member.

No one was admitted to the building after the place closed except upon the invitation of a member of the firm, Both of the Barkers returned to their private office. Abraham Barker, father of Wharton Burker, and senior member of the firm, was completely overwhelmed.

With the failure of the firm, the Invest ment Company of Phitadelphia, the Winance Company of Pennsylvania, and the Investment Trust Company were at once considered by financiers. All of these companies were identified with the firm, inasmuch as Wharton Barker was directly interested in them. Their aggregate authorized capital stock is \$10,000,000, but the Investment Trust Company has done little or no business.

It is believed that all three of these compaules will weather the gale. Mr. Barker Company of Philadelphia for some time, and a wealthy syndicate has guaranteed Gould, Alex. E. Orr and probably Henry \$1,000,000 to the Finance Company of Penn- B. Hyde. The Vice President, who will be selvania to see it through any difficulties that may arise. The directors of these companies are among the richest men in the

No Stock Exchange Contracts.

Barker Bros. & Co. had no contracts of the Stock Exchange. The firm did a banking business, but the amount of the liabilities to depositors will remain unknown until the promised statement is made public. It was said after the failure that it had been known in inner financial circles for some time that several great enterprises backed by Barker Bros. & Co. had proved not only unprofitable, but, in reality, failures, and that recently the firm had expended large sums in supporting the price of the stock of the two finance companies with which they the two finance companies with which they were identified. Other securities in which run on the Citizens' Savings Bank made the they were interested were also raided, and were supported by the firm at heavy loss,

The firm is believed to have gone to the limit on their marketable securities in borrowing. They were also the owners of a harge number of securities which are perteetly good, but which at this time they could neither borrow upon nor sell.

Among the corporations which Barker Bros. & Co. were particularly identified with were Ohlo and Northwestern Railroad Company, Oregon Pacific Railroad Company, San Antonio and Arkansus Passenger Railroad Company, Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company, besides the Philadelphia Investment Comnany and the Finance Company of Philadelphia and the Philadelphia Trust Com-

pany.

A Number of Other Interests.

They also held 2,055 shares of the Lehigh Navigation Company, which has declined over \$8 a share within the past few days, Richmond Terminal, Pennsylvania and a lot of Baltimore and Ohio Car Trust certificates. The firm also beld a controlling interest in the Wharton Switch Company, which has an extensive plant.

One of the most unfortunate movements is the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago
is the Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago
Endroad. The firm is very heavily interested in it, Wharton Barker being one of the directors. The road is familiarly known on the Howard Savings Bank abated some-

the street as the three "C's." It runs from Charleston, S. C., to Marion, a station on the western North Carolina division of the Richmond and Danville system. The road runs through South Carolina and North

There is a break in the road in North Carolina and it does not begin again until the survey lines are reached in Tennessee. Here it runs for quite a long distance to a point in Kentucky where it is now in course of construction. The road bed has been graded for some distance into Ohio.

Not a Very Good Investment. The road has never been viewed with much favor by railroad men for the reason that if it is ever completed it is believed it will not be able to earn its running expenses. When first projected it was thought that the country through which it was to run was filled with valuable deposits of coal. This has proven to be a disappoint-

this afternoon resigned the Presidency of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania. Charlemagne Tower, Jr., was elected in his

Wharton Barker held \$700,000 worth of its capital stock. The company has an office at 135 and 137 South Fourth street. It was incorporated June 7, 1887, its charter being perpetual. It has an authorized capital stock of \$5,000,000, full paid. On April 2, 1890, its surplus and undivided profits were given as \$170,552 63.

Coming to the Company's Rescue. To the board it was announced that a num-

ber of leading financial institutions were into a plan to protect the company from going into liquidation, the purpose of the syndicate being to raise \$1,000,000 to tide | The Quarrel With the Foreign Affairs the company over its present difficulties. The syndicate are expected to protect all the outstanding obligations of the company. The full amount of \$1 000,000 had not been

entirely raised at the close of business.

The involvent firm is, with one exception, the oldest financial house in Philadelphia, having been in existence since 1842, although Abraham Barker had been a banker longer. Abraham Barker, the founder of the firm, is now in the 70th year of his age. He began his financial career in New Orleans in 1837, and when only 17 years of age was active in the firm of Hornce Bean & Co.

The Barkers were Quakers and as a rule intermarried in other Quaker families. Abraham Barker has always claimed descent from the same ancestral stock as Ben-jamin Franklin, through John Folger. He dren, two daughters, both married, one son dead and Wharton Barker, the other mem-

Agents of the Russian Government. In 1877 they became financial agents of the Russian Government in the United States, and in carrying out instructions they procured four ships of war and completely armed and equipped them. For this service Wharton Barker was decorated by the Czar with a second rank of the Order of St. Stanislaus, and afterward went to Russia, where he entered into negotiations for the development of the coal resources of Southeastern Russia, but they finally fell through.

The project with which the name of Barker Bros., but more especially of Wharton Barker, has been most prominently identified was that in which, with the Russian adventurer, Count Mitklewicz, as an intermediary, they expected to receive from the Chinese Government a grant for the man-agement and control of the entire financial, telegraph and telephone privileges of the suppre. This project was carried so far that it is claimed a decree granting the concessions was made, but before it could be ter, when carried out such antag he heard that the solvency of his house was against it in influential quarters that the

> But the latest financial enterprise in which the firm was extensively engaged and the one that is thought by many who are in a position to know contributed most to their failure, was the effort to either gain control of or bridge over the difficulties of the Baltimore and Ohlo Railroad Company. The firm negotiated loans and took it is entire amount of the Baltimore and Ohio car trust certificates.

NO LONGER NERVOUS. GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN THE WALL STREET SITUATION.

The Failure in Philadelphia Now the Onl. Feature Which Causes Uneasiness-Jay Gould's Operations in Union Pacific Successfully Concluded.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCH, 1 NEW YORK, November 20 .- The affairs of the Union Pacific, which are now to be settled definitely on a new basis, will be publicly rearranged toward the close of next week, probably on Thursday. At the meeting for reorganization Charles Francis Adams will retire, to be succeeded probably has not been a factor in the Investment by Sydney Dillon, and the new Board of Directors will include Russell Sage, Jay the manager, living at Omaha, has not yet been determined upon. This brings the two great systems of the Union Pacific and Missouri Pacific into practical agreement, and a long step toward the perfection of an-

other presidents' agreement-the undoubted purpose of Mr. Gould's recent efforts. Except in the prices recorded on the Stock Exchange there were no traces in the stock market to-day of the events of the last two weeks. At times the market was actually The feeling of nervousness that has aged the Wall street community since the stock market began early in the month to foreshadow the embarrassment of Baring Bros. & Co. disappeared altogether to-day. was willing to assert that While no one was willing to assert that there could not be a further retreat, the feeling was general that hereafter it would be desultory and not under fire. The suspension street reflect upon the possibilities of the present shaken condition of credit the world over. Only a few stocks fluctuated widely notably Rock Island and Missouri Pacific. The first named declined three points and the last narrowed the difference between them by moving up nearly 2 per cent. There is now a difference of less than 3 per cent in the prices of the two stocks, and it looks as Mr. Gould's prediction that the price of

fulfilled any day. Reading stocks and bonds were heavy upon the announcement of the suspension of Barker Bros. & Co., though it is not under stood that the concern had any interest in securities that are actively dealt in. Its troubles have arisen from its intimate connection with a number of undertakings to which it has advanced money upon securities which had been unmarketable and are now unavailable as collateral. Chief among these are the insolvent Oregon Pacific Railroad, and the incipient Charleston, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad. The financial community will await with deep interest news of the actual relations between the bankrupt firm and the two financial institutions in which the head of the house is understood to have been the controling power.

Missouri Pacific would cross that of Rock

Island before the end of the year might be

DANGER OF A COLLAPSE.

what this morning. Many of the depositors, learning that they could have the safety of their deposits guaranteed, went to a guaranty company and insured them.

The bank directors made an official statement, declaring that its stocks and securities were all safe, and there was no danger of a collapse.

THE STANDARD'S INTERESTS.

Control of North American Has Not Practically Changed Hands.

NEW YORK, November 20 .- A statement that the Rockefeller interests and the Standard Oil party had increased their holdings of North Pacific preferred by 100,000 shares has caused much discussion in regard to Villard's interest in the property. The capital stock of the Northern Pacific Company amounts to \$86,143,193 or 861,431 shares. Of this the North American Company heid 210,151 shares of common stock and 127,430 shares of preferred stock. These holdings, with the large block of stock held by C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia, con-Abraham Barker, bursting into tears, by C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia, consaid this afternoon that the firm's affairs trolled the property, and as Villard generally voted on the North American as it cally voted on the North American as it. was in other years, the Oregon Transconti-nental proxies and a large amount of proxies from German holders, he was the most powerful factor at the annual elections. It has been stated, however, that Villard was aided in obtaining control of the Oregon Transcontinental Company by the Standard Oil party, and that Colgate Hoyt repre-sented the Rockefeller interests in both the Northern Pacific and North American Companies. As the Rockefellers are said to have been heavily interested in North

> SITE OUESTION SETTLED. MPORTANT BUSINESS BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION.

American, the control cannot be said to

Committee Amicably Arranged-Protest Against the Director General's Assumption of Authority.

CHICAGO, November 20 .- At to-day's session of the National World's Fair Commission the first task was the straightening out of the tangle into which the Executive Committee got itself by passing a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury not to honor drafts made on him by the Foreign Affairs Committee. A resolution was passed to the effect that the action of the Executive Committee was not intended as a discourtesy to the Foreign Affairs Committee, but had for its object to notify the Secretary that the state of the funds available for the use of the Commission for the has been twice married, his first wife being remainder of the year was such that strict Sarah Wharton, by whom he had four chileconomy on the part of all committeee would be required.

The Auditing Committee reported the ex-

Chairman Groner, of the Committee on Traffic and Transportation, presented a de-tailed report covering the correspondence between himself and the Director General, Davis, relative to the appointment of E. F. Jaycox by the Director General without consulting the committee. The report con-cluded with a protest against what was claimed to be an unwarranted assumption of authority by the Director General. The atter went over without action.

Then the report of the Committe on Buildings and Grounds, presented yesterday, came up. This report was one of the bombs which was expected to explode with unusual violence, as it embraced the muchmooted question of what proportion of the fair should be placed on the Lake Front. It recommended that the fine art and decorative art buildings, the music hall, the electrical display, water palace and steel tower, with other germane exhibits, be placed on the Lake Front with the main denartment buildings together with the Government and State exhibits in Jackson Park, and the overflow on the Midway Plaisance and Washington Park

Commissioner De Young, of California asked that the words "decorative art build ing" be stricken out of the Lake Front apportionment. Commissione: Mercer. o Vyoming, offered a resolution to cut the electrical display out. The amendments were voted down and the report of the committee adopted, finally settling the vexa tious site question.

WOMANLY INEXPERIENCE.

Lady Managers Spend an Entire Sessio Electing a President.

CHICAGO, November 20.-The lady managers met this morning and proceeded to the ormation of a permanent organization. Mrs. Potter Palmer, of Chicago, was elected President.

The only other nomination in connection with the position was that of Mrs. John A. Logan. She, however, declined the honor in favor of Mrs. Palmer. The new President was conducted to the presiding officer's Owing to inexperience in parliamentary usuages, the entire session was consumed in this single item of business, and at its con clusion a recess was taken until this after-

# CINCINNATI'S ROTTEN BOARD.

The Legislative Committee Begins Its In-

quiry Into Corrupt Methods. CINCINNATI, November 20. -The Legislative committee appointed to investigate the methods of the late Board of Public Improvements of Cincinnati, began its examnation of witnesses to-day. Solomon P. Kineyon testified that John Kilgour, President of the Consolidated Street Railroad Company, had told him that it would be worth \$2,000 to have an amendment to a street railroad ordinance adopted by the board. Kineyon answered that Montgomery (Kineyon's particular friend on the board) was not to be bought. Subsequently Judge Harmon came to him and said that, unless he induced Reemelin and Montgomery to resign, Governor Campbell would get into trouble, with an affidavit from John Kilgour, charging him with offering the votes of the board for \$5,000. He replied to Harmon that he would send an affidavit to the Governor, telling of Kilgour's \$2,000

Mr. Reemelin, late member of the board whose resignation was demanded by the Governor, asked the committee to examine his bank account and private books and papers, as well as all telegrams or letters bearing on his official conduct. A long list of witnesses will be examined.

# CLEVELAND ON OUR COUNTRY.

le Responds to the Toast at the Jewelers

Annual Banquet. NEW YORK, November 20 .- The jewelers' annual banquet was spread at Delmonico's to-night, and ex-President Cleveland was one of the guests. He responded to "Our "This is 'our' country," he Country." said, "because the people have established t, because they rule it, because they have developed it, because they have fought for it and because they love it. And still each generation of Americans hold it only in trust for those who shall come after them; and they are charged for the obligation to transmit it as strong and sound as it came to

their hands.

A COMPLETE CABINET

PITTSBURG. FRIDAY.

Already Selected by Governor-Elect Pattison, Together With a

COUPLE OF MINOR APPOINTMENTS.

Captain McClelland, of Pittsburg, is the

Adjutant General.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION CONSIDERED

PROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. HARRISBURG, November 20 .- The agony is about over in regard to the formation of the new Governor's Cabinet. Here is the way it will stand :

Secretary of State-William F. Harrity, of Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth-Ex-Collector Bigler, of Clearfield county.

Attorney General-W. U. Hensel, Esq., of

Deputy Attorney General-James K. Strana han, of Mercer county.

Adjutant General—Captain William Mc-Clelland, of Pittsburg.

Stick a pin in these names and see if they are not correct when the official announcement is made. In the first place, the geographical problem is settled by such a choice as I have named. Mr. Harrity represents the eastern end of the State, and Captain McClelland the western extremity. REPRESENVATIVES OF THE INTERIOR.

Messrs. Heusel and Bigler hold up the interior counties for credit, and Mr. Stranshau's appointment would show that the northwest was not snubbed. Thus the appointments named stretch clear over the whole State.

If harmony within the party was to be the only purpose in the selection of a Cabinet, then it would be completely won, for all Democrats to whom I have shown this slate say it includes every faction and wing. Perhaps the only representative of Governor Pattison's personal friendship in the list is ex-Postmaster Harrity, of Philadelphia.

At the latter part of Pattison's former administration there was anything but a friendly attitude on the part of ex-State Chairman Hensel toward the Governor. Now he will, without doubt, accept the Governor's proposed appointment of Atterney General. This appointment will also please Hon. W. A. Wallace and his friends. Captain McClelland is a warm personal friend of William L. Scott, the Erie Congressman, and so here, too, the Scott people will feel happy.

WHY MEYERS IS NOT IN IT. The various candidates thus far mentioned for Secretary of State were B. F. Meyers, of this city; State Chairman Kerr, of Clearfield; ex-Secretary Stenger and Major Wright, of Luzerne county. In trying to properly satisfy the demands of the State for Cabinet honors, it is inferred that Mr. Meyers' name was dropped, not because was lukewarm in the matter

of Pattison's nomination, but because Philadelphia was more justly entitled to the place, from a geographical point of view. Mr. Kerr, of Clearfield, declared he did not want any place, nor was Mr. Wright very auxious for such honors. Mr. Stenger has built up a big law practice since he was Secretary of the Commonwealth four years ago, and did not want to leave it.

Nor did Mr. Pattison desire to appoint Stenger. He wished to avoid all appearances of a family Cabinet, like which a renewal of his associations of eight years ago might seem. A Harrisburg gentleman has seen the Governor rece city, and Mr. Pattison remarked to him that the people demanded good government and he would try to give it to them. He wished to be surrounded by com-petent person, and while he did not look to the tallyshees of the Scranton convention to see who were against him there neither did he intend to make appointments merely to conciliate factions. He wished solely to put the State Government on a high plane, and his appointments would be with that end

in view. LARKIN NOT A CANDIDATE.

For Deputy Secretary of the Common-wealth, ex-Postmaster Larkin had been mentioned. He no doubt could have had the place, but he quickly made it known that he was not open to any offices. His able part in the Scranton convention was purely through disinterested friendship for Governor Pattison. So Mr. Bigler is loubtless the lucky man.

For Attorney General, Judge Gordon, of Philadelphia, and Attorneys Echols and D. T. Watson, of Pittsburg, had been mentioned. Besides these, Mr. Stranahan, of Mercer; Chauncey Black, of York; Monahan, of Chester, and two or three others. Gordon was too intimately associated with the old cabinet; Watson, of Pittsburg, would hardly have given the matter a thought on account of his remunerative law practice; Black would have declined in an ustant when he knew his triend Hensel was being considered. Hensel and Stranahan therefore had the best running chances from the start.

PITTSBURG REMEMBERED.

Pittsburg sent no pilgrims to the Governor-elect's residence in Philadelphia. She sought no honors, and the forthcoming apointment of Captain William McClettand as Adjutant General is a compliment to the city. The persons named in addition to Captain McClelland were Colonel Streator, of Washington; Colonel Magee, of Chester; Colonel F. Rutledge, General P. N.Guthrie and Major Hudson, all of Pittsburg.

In the National Guard the Democratic party has not got much to choose from General Guthrie, while a splendid soldier, was connected with the former Pattison regime; so was Hudson. Messrs. Rutledge and Magee had good following, but Cap tain McClelland's fine military record in the War of the Rependent, and the party, and the backing of the party, and the backing of the back won him the War of the Rebellion, his services to are said to have won him the lead of all candidates. He has been befriended by a great many Pittsburg and Allegheny people in letters to the Governor-

True, it is a departure from the custom of giving the Adjutant Generalship to some member of the National Guard, but, notwithstanding that Captain McClelland is not in the N. G. P., he will be apt to sur prise the citizen soldier as a tactician. He stands as a type of the men whom Pattison has about named to place the State government on a high plane. L. E. STOFIEL.

WANAMAKER MAY RUN

As a Candidate for the Senate in Place of

Don Cameron. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE WASHINGTON, November 20 .- Polititicians in Washington who profess to be posted say that the movement looking to the defeat of Don Cameron for re-election to the United States Senate is a formidable one, and that the Senator is badly frightened at the outlook. It is said also that the man who is likely to come out as

a candidate against him is Postmaster Gen-eral John Wanamaker.

The trusted friends of Wanamaker freely

WOULDN'T TALK POLITICS.

NOVEMBER 21,

SENATOR QUAY ENJOYING HIMSELF TAR-PON FISHING IN FLORIDA.

He Says Polities Can Do Without Him for Awhile, and Contents Himself With Telling About Some of His Big Catches of Tarpon.

PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. ST. LUCIE, FLA., November 20 .- Though stubbornly inaccessible to reporters, Senator Quay did condescend to talk to THE DIS-PATCH correspondent a bit this morning. The Senator was just going out to fish. His face is a good deal sun-burned and he evidently has not shaven for a week or more. On the back of his hands and on his arms below the elbow the skin was peeling from exposure to the tropical sun He had on a flannel shirt with sleeves rolled up, a badly worn pair of trousers tucked into rubber boots, a soft round hat and a leather belt. He was about half way between his boarding house and the shore. When accested with a request for a few words on Pennsylvania politics, he shrugged his shoulders and replied:

"Humph, you know more about it than I do, I guess. I'm out of the world here. Haven't seen a newspaper for ten days. Don't want to. Pennsylvania polities can do without me for awhile and not suffer, 'm sure. At any rate I can do without it."
"Have you sawed any of that wood which you spoke of at Pittsburg on your way "Well, I've been fishing most of the time. Perhaps you might call that sawing

"I understand, Senator, that you have beaten your record of last year at hooking

"That's not so. I have not come near it yet, though I've hooked some big fish. The largest measured 6 feet 9 inches and weighed 155 pounds. I have caught six in all, but two of them were only small ones. The biggest tarpon I ever hooked was one day last winter off Punto Rassa. H was 7 feet and 1 inch long and weighed 1873/4

pounds."
All this time Mr. Quay was moving slowly toward the boat landing. As he loosened the painter he was asked if that story from Harrisburg about dissensions in the Na-tional Republican Committee had any truth in it. He answered: "I don't know any-thing about it; ask Leach," and then he pushed off into deep water with his oar. Frank Willing Leach is Senator Quay's private secretary. He appeared on the scene just then, but was as dumb as an

oyster on the committee question.

He was not at all "willing" to talk politics. He said, however, that he opens all the Senator's mail and that the Senator has given strict orders not to be shown a letter or a newspaper. "Occasionally," he added, "I have to break the rule, of course, but I have done so only twice in a week."

Dick Quay is here, but he does not fish much. The cottage where they board is

back from the water about 100 yards, and is a private boarding house and hotel combined, there being no other inn in the village. St. Lucie contains about 100 inhabitants, mostly fishermen and orange growers. Senator Quay will remain here antil Congress convenes

A NICE SOCIAL LEADER. He Attempts to Shake Off His Wife, but

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, November 20 .- Theodore C. Goesser, employed by Herman Sontag at 12 Park Place, is defendant in a suit brought by his wife, May Goesser, for permanent support. In her affidavit, which was read in proceedings before Vice Chancellor Van Fleet at Jersey City on Tuesday, Mrs. Goesser sets forth that the defendant betrayed her under promise of marriage; that when her condition became known to her family, Theodore, his brother Henry, her father, James W. Campbell, and her uncle came to to her and made her sign a paper, in which she renounced all claims against Theodore C. Goes: er, after he should have married

her. The party then went to the Rev. J. R. Day, who married her and Goesser. Immediately after her husband left her. Goesser set up the paper wherein his wife renounced all claim against him. Vice Chancellor Van Fleet disposed of the matter by ordering the husband to pay \$3.50 a week alimony and \$50 counsel fees, remarking that the State did not recognize any such release as that set up by the delense. Goesser is a social leader.

STANFORD'S AMBITION.

The California Senator After the Nominatio for President.

FFECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCEL 1 SAN FRANCISCO, November 20 .- C. P. Huntington left for New York last night and Senator Stanford will foilow in a few days. Their quarrel is as fierce as ever, but it is said their wives have secured a promise that neither will talk about the other in public. Senator Stanford is pretty certain of re-election to the Senate, and since the result of the State elections he has been sanguine of securing the next nomination

for the Presidency.

The indorsement of his scheme of loaning Government funds to farmers by the Farmers' Alliance makes the Senator believe that he can secure the backing of this formidable political power for the Presidency. He is prepared to use money and influence to attain his end, and if he fails to get the Republican nomination, he counts on obtaining that of the Alliance. At a Ata meeting of the California Farmers' Alliance at San Jose in a few days, the first move in Stanford's Presidential game will be made

OSTRACIZING SOFT DRINKS.

Fearful Results of a W. C. T. U. Investiga

tion in Detroit. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. DETROIT, November 20 .- All the city is laughing over the action of the Woman's Central Christian Temperance Union in convention this afternoon. The organization is made up from delegates from all branches in the city, and to-day met to settle the question of soft drinks, ginger ale, root heer, etc., being against the pledge. One woman told of the amount of alcohol there was in these druks and described the horrible effects. Finally resolution was offered and passed that ginger ale, root beer, ginger beer and raspberry sherbet were all in the line of intoxicating drinks and the taking of them is

in violation of the pledge.

One woman said she had smelled of a glass containing ginger ale at a local drugstore and wanted to be absolved from her crime. The meeting decided that as she had not drank it there was no need of abso

WANTS TO COMPROMISE,

Isaac Sawtelle Ready to Plead to Murder is the Second Degree.

INPECTAL PELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. DOVER, N. H., November 20,-It is stated upon reliable authority that Isaac Sawtelle. who is to be tried December 16, for the alleged murder of his brother Hiram, will plead guilty to murder in the second degree, rather than risk his neck in a trial. It is said his counsel are afraid to face the strong chain of evidence which the Governmen has prepared, and that they are now to compromise, by sending Isaac for life. Chief Justice Doe in the past has not been opposed to similar settlements of cases though what his judgment would be in this

Dr. Koch Talks Interestingly, but Modestly, About His

BUT HOLDS THE SECRET

From the World Until Further Experiments Have Been Made.

Their Deliverer.

BERLIN, November 20 .- Following is a

that purpose: give a verdict upon the new and astonishing iscovery of the already famous scientist and bacteriology. It reads like a chapter from fiction, or a leaf from a medical romance, to say so; yet after what I have seen, it is only a legal medical verdict, in accordance with the taken in season before bacilli have done their

CURES THAT HAVE BEEN MADE. Naturally, the external or enfrous tuber culosis has responded much more quickly to the inoculating treatment than the internal and more mysterious manifestation of the errible malady; yet, while there are many lupus vulgaris patients who have already left

lupus vulgaris patients who have already left the hospital and the several private clinics where Prof. Koch has personally put into practice or superintended his treatment, there are also many, a score at least, of lung consumption patients, though many of them have not been six weeks under treatment, whose organs are quite free from the deadly bacilli, which on their entering into the wards, simply swarmed in their sputa and other defects.

A healthy color has replaced the hectic dust; appetite and joy in life have replaced the languid melancholy, indicative of the later stages of the deadly scourge. Whether this is complete extermination of the deadly parasites, and whether it will be followed by immunity from their reappearance in the future is a question which only time will decide, yet careful medical luminaries who have followed the new treatment from its very inception, are inclined to the belief, which they openly express, that when the bacilli are destroyed before any organ, vital and necessary to life, has been scriously injured, there will not be in the majority of cases a reappearance of the deadly parasite.

A PICTURE OF PROF. KOCH. I have twice been received by Prof. Koch, and he extended the warm welcome he always gives his old pupils. He is, as ever, from early morning until far into the night at his laboratory, in the Klosterstrasse, where it may be said, with his assistance, but ten years ago the science of bacteriology, which has already scored such epoch-making triumphs, was born. of the man whose name will go into history and story, echoing down the years when the great ones of this world have long been for-gotten, for his fame is built on the solid rock of science.

gotten, for his lame is built on the sofid rock of science.

He is small, not more than 5 feet 5 inches in height, but sturdily built. His fair is on the gray, his features distinctly commonplace; indeed there is something mean in the sense of not striking or imposing in his whole general appearance. His eyes, once wonderfully sharp and penetrating, were formerly his strong feature. They were gray, large, luminous, but hours of microscopic work daily through a long period of years has robbed them of their brightness, as well as much of their charm and their power. He must now wear at all times triple X glasses of great power, which disfigures his appearance and gives him the particularly stern, uncompromising look which at first half frightens his patients to death, then inspires them with confidence, and, as I have personally had opportunity to see in the consumptive wards of the Charity Hospital, finally with hero-worshipping idolatry.

AN ALARMING CHANGE VISIBLE.

AN ALARMING CHANGE VISIBLE. Before leaving the role to the professor to escribe the success and limitations of the new reatment, I must mention the shocking change n his personal appearance which has takenpla

during the arduous work of the last six months. One would hardly recognize in him the healthy man I left hardly a year ago. His complexion is slaty and his skin dry as parchment. Even his assistants, who see him every day, are astounded and full of anxious forebodings to which this change gives rise.

They whisper to one another that the professor will have to spare himself more, and, in fact, several of them believe that during the last six months the professor has lived so constantly in an atmosphere impregnated with tubercular bacilli that thally his lungs have been attacked also. While the professor was out of the room this morning I took the liberty of putting the question to Prof. You Bergmann, who called. "Let us hope," said he, "that the professor is only suffering from overfatigue and great mental strain." But he shook his head dubiously, as though he were personally far from being reassured.

EXPLAINING HIS GREAT CURE.

EXPLAINING HIS GREAT CURE. "I shall endeavor to be short and concise in my statement," said Prof. Koch, as he kindly eeded to fulfill the promise he made a "You have seen for yourself the reatment in practice: I will therefore give some freatment in practice; I will take fore give some facts as to its origin, and also outline my hopes and my fears as to its efficacy, as far as one can, speaking in the abstract and in this early stage of its developments. I discovered the tubercular bacillus eight years ago. It was at first warmly disputed, but it is now generally admitted. I have ever since then been engaged in the study of the deadly parasite and have been the study of the deadly parasite, and have been endeavoring to obtain an inoculating fluid which would kill the bacilli and bring about a which would kill the bacilli and bring about a sufficiently strong and heaithy local reaction to dispel it from the body without, at the same time, destroying healthy organisms. Of course this inter has been the difficulty.

"I believe I have it here," and Prof. Koch held up to view a vial of the inoculating fluid. It is of a dark-brown color, and easily decomposed; not of a light yellow, and not easily decomposed, as the papers have it. Then he continued:

"There is very little use of my saying just ow what the inoculating fluid is, or now I obtained it. It has cost me years of life, and I propose to retain the secret for a few weeks longer from publicity; though it is already known to my assistants and to many of my professional friends. Its preparation de finite pains and exactness, and it is being pre-pared by my assistant, Dr. Libbertz, to whom I have confided this important part of my work. I believe I am discreet on this subject with good and sufficient reason.

I believe I am discreet on this subject with good and safficient reason.

"The experience of my premature disclosures has made me wise. I calculate I have wasted one year of my life in combating some captious, and not perfectly conscientious, criticisms of my original work. Were I to publish how the first stage of the discovery was made, the exact ingredients and the method of the preparation of the fluid, thousands of medical men, from Moscow to Buenes Ayres, would tomorrow be engaged in concocting it, and injecting it, too, for that matter. Is it sureasonable then for me to suppose, as I do, that more than half these gentlemen are incompetent to prepare the fluid which, with special study and special opportunities, if has taken me years to prepare? Then these experiments might cause incalculable harm to thousands of innocent patients, and at the same time bring into dispatients, and at the same time bring into dis-credit a system of treatment which I believe will prove a been to all mankind.

STANDING FOR HIS BIGHTS. Then the Professor added earnestly and

GUARDING HIS CURE.

BANK

DOORS

FINANCIAL RECIPROCITY.

ments which appear in the press garding our

CLOSED

Great Discovery,

GREAT HOMAGE PAID TO HIM.

Patients in the Hospitals Hail Him as

PARNELL ISSUES A STATEMENT

Banks With Boodle Nowadays Scem Eager t Help Those Which Are Short. tatement of the result of an investigation of Prof. Koch's consumption cure by varmly: "I) 'eve I have the right to say that a special correspondent, sent to Berlin for

warmly: "I' "eve I have the right to say that
the first ey this in its use shall be made
before m: " on d with the tools which I
have made
turn out succe.

Will find me and the medical world
will find me and the medical world
will find me and the medical world
assistants only too
ready to initiate the medical world
the treatment witho
the treatment witho
the present the purest
unselfishness, that they have the statements which appear in the press.

Antime, I
advise them to be very chary have the statements which appear in the press.

garding our In compliance with the mission given me, I have spent something over a week in this city, and have been afforded by Prof. Koch and his four assistants most ample opportunities to father of modern, very modern, science of facts, to say that consumption, whether leprous r pulmonary, internal or external, can, when taken in season before bacilli have done their terrible work of destruction, be cured, and is now being cured in Berlin by a new treatment of Prot. Koch. In the Charity Hospital, on the Carl Embankment, I have seen over 100 patients convalescing under the new treatment which, though put into practice on September 7, can point to not a few patients who are cured, and so far as buman forethought can foresee, are definitely cured.

ments which appear in the press garding our progress.

"And right here I will speak about the poor child who died on Friday in Dr. Levy's clinic under the Koch treatment, as the paper had it. Now this statement, like most misstatements, has a grain of truth in it. The poor child had the most terrible case of lupus I have ever seen, while her physical condition was next door to dying. She was the child of a pair of paupers and they had not been able even to sincken the progress of the disease by giving her proper and sufficient nourishment. WHY THE CHILD DIED. "When brought to the clinic she was in a hope less, almost a dying state, and at any moment when the disease reached some vital organ, death was to be expected. Dr. Levy stated the case bluntly to the parents and told them inocu-

case bluntly to the parents and told them inoculation could do no good, and yet no harm, at the same time he would like to make the inoculation, as in no case could the child live a week, and in case of her death he would like to have the opportunity of studying the effect of the inoculation pathologically.

They consented. The inoculation of the two millegrammes of the fauld was made, and in three days the child die. The pathological report, which has not yet been completed, will be invaluable to us at this moment. Now we will sum up the results of the treatment so far in the case in which the physical condition of the patient was good. Lupus has yielded easily to the inoculating treatment, even when the cases have been of many years standing. The bacillihave been destroyed completely after a number of injections of course, varying with each case, and the web of lupus has in some cases been sloughed off, but in the majority it has been easily removed surgically.

EFFECT OF THE TEEATMENT EFFECT OF THE TREATMENT The narbe, or star, which marks the spo-

> figurement anything like so great as is the case with the sharp spoon treatment in which the tissue is scooped out consequently the danger of lessening the usefulness of the affected lim is much less, and I think the danger of a recur-rence is also lessened. rence is also lessened.
>
> Now, as to the effect upon living tuberculosis.
>
> Though the disclosure is premature, I will state just how we stand. I have 20 patients to whom I personally apply the treatment minutely, and they represent (and I have of course chosen them on this account) the graduated stages of the disease.

where it existed, is not so large or the dis-

"In 15 of these patients the bacilli have completely disappeared from the sputa. They have gained much in weight, in general appearance and in spirits, which last is not to be a neglected symptom. In the remaining five cases, I regret to say, there is not the slightest indication that the ordinary course of the disease has been stopped. These are cases in which I found already large cavities in the lungs. In these the cough, the rattle in the throat and the almost undiminished number of bacilli in the sputa continues. All of these symptoms, I repeat, have disappeared in the other cases. Of course nothing can be considered final; yet the first injection to a human being having only been made 70 days ago, I hope for good results in all cases in which the vital organs are intest."

In all cases in which are tract."

It is impossible for me to reproduce here Prof. Koch's modest, striking manner and the skillful way in which he avoids all personal mention of himself in relating the story of his unique discovery. The patients in the Charity Hospital and the private clinics worship him like a god. When he appears in their wards he is halled as a deliverer.

HOMAGE TO DR. ROCH. To-day I saw a patient stoop down swiftly and the professor very angry. I find I have nothing to add to the discoverer's relation of the results of his new treatment, except to accentuate the fact that it is most modest and almost pessimistic, in view of the results which have

mistic, in view of the results which have been obtained.

The capital is simply consumption crazy. It is very much to be doubted whether the hospital and clinical facilities, though they are being greatly enlarged, will suffice for the great number of patients who are arriving every day. The preparation of the inoculating fluid also takes much time, and those who can wait had better watch the course of events for a few weeks before coming to Berlin; and, especially, as it cannot be too often repeated, those patients whose lungs are gone had better remain at home. Such cases are merely being experimented on here, but without the slightest hope or pretention of curing them. I find the doors of mented on here, but without the slightest hope or pretention of curing them. I find the doors of Prof. Koch's laboratory open to all properly accredited students from all countries. Prof. Koch is too busy himself to do so, but in the course of the next week or ten days his assistants, Pfuhl, Von Esmarck and Pfeiffer, will inadgurate a series of lectures, dealing with the new discovery of the master.

It is unpleasant to read the frivolous comments of the Freuch press upon Koch's work and the comparison they make with Pasteur. To-day Koch spoke in the highest terms of his great conferse, and then added: "We both began to study bacteriology about the same time, but we came to it by different ways; he began with chemistry; I with botany and the study of plant parasites."

ALL FOR PARNELL.

MANY RESOLUTIONS AND SPEECHES FOR

THE IRISH LEADER. Enthusiastic County Meetings Held in Ireland Attended by Many Prominent People-Healy Makes a Strong Speech and Replies to Davitt's Criticism of

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] DUBLIN, November 20.-Three great county conventions, Galway, Kings and Meath, were held to-day, attended by delegates from all the important branches of the National League and many priests. Resolutions of confidence in the Irish party leader, Charles Stewart Parnell, were unanimously and enthusiastically passed. At the Meath Convention the Rev. Father Behan, a distinguished ecclesiastic, said that when a curate, he had proposed Mr. Parnell as member for Meath and was not ashamed of his choice to-day. When Mr. Parnell entered public life he had few men whom he could trust; now he had nearly 90 members of Parliament, all loyal to their leader.

Public bodies and the League, with all its branches, continue to pass resolutions of confidence. At a monster meeting in sup- larly to bankers, who, by getting port of the tenants' defense fund held in Leinster Hall, Dublin, the meeting looked forward with much interest to the consequence of the verdict against Parnell.

The hall was packed from floor to ceiling.

Continued on Sixth Page.

RUMORS OF A BATTLE

Between the Troops and Hostile

THREE CENTS.

Indians Lack Confirmation.

AGITATION IN THE NORTHWEST.

Letter of an Army Officer on the Situation in That Region.

TURBULENT SURVIVORS OF MASSACRES

CHICAGO, November 20 .- Hon. William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," this evening told a press representative that General Miles had just received word that the troops under General Brook had a fight with the Indians this afternoon between Rushville and Pine Ridge. The extent of the casualties and result of engagement has not yet been learned. General Miles was seen by a reporter about midnight. He said positively that he knew nothing about the reported

At army headquarters this afternoon General Miles received a letter dated Camp Poplar River, Montana, November 17, 1890, which came from one of the army officers at the post, which contained considerable matter of interest with reference to the agitation among the Indians in the far Northwest, concerning the new "Messiah." The army officer says:

ALL THE INDIANS AFFECTED.

I arrived here last night at 12 o'clock, and expect to continue my journey westward to-morrow. Captain Wheaton, commanding here, thinks that all the Indians on the reservation believe in the "Messiah" craze. He says that even the more intelligent half-breeds believe in it. Some of the younger Indians have recently procured new Winchesters, where he does not know. The Indians here, as a whole, are not well armed, but if they had money they

could soon arm themselves.

I had a talk with Mr. Scobey, the Indian agent here, who thinks that the belief in the "Messiah" is practically unanimous. He un-derstands that one of the most prominent In-dians believes in it. There has been no very great excitement here vet upon the subject. or any religious dances, but there is a deep and universal interest, and a belief that there will be astonishing supernatural manifestation in their behalf before long.

The agent says that at the time of the trouble with the Gros Ventres, three years ago, although the Sioux were unfriendly to the crowd, still there was universal sympathy with Sword Bearer and discounting when his

Sword Bearer, and disappointment was supernatural claims proved to be false. TURBULENT WHITE GUT. On the 22d of October last, one of Sitting Bull's lieutenants, White Gur, and two other Sioux came here and preached the new doc-trine. They denounced the schools and told the Indians here to provide themselves with arms and ammunition and meet the other in-dians next spring in the Black Hill country. They were ordered off the reservation, but instead of going back to Sitting Bull, they went to Woody Mountain, north of the British line, to carry the tidings to the remnants of the Ogallas and Uncapapos that are still there.

A loyal Indian who lives 16 miles away was at the agency to-day, and have just had a long talk with him. Whatever he may have said to others, he has no belief in the new craze. He says that Sitting Bull has been particularly "bad hearted" ever since the death of his only surviving child, one year ago. He has a lot of very ugly Indians about him, who encourage each other, and they talk and pow wow and keep up the excitement to such a pitch that there is danger of bloodshed before things can be quieted. stead of going back to Sitting Bull, they went

LOOKING FOR MIRACLES.

He says that if the Indians with Sitting Bull should start a disturbance or outbreak, and were not very quickly quelled, a party of young warriors from here would very likely start across the country to join them. He agrees There is no intention of committing any out-

There is no intention of committing any outrage at present, but the Indians are hoping for something wonderful. There are still 48 lodges of Ogalias and Uncapopas north of the boundary line about Woody Mountain. They have no chief, but their principal spokesman is a Brule-Slottx, named Black Bull. There are about 300 of these Indians.

Two of the Inkpaduta Indians who were in the Custer affair on the Little Big Horn, and four other Indians concerned in the Minnesota massacre of 1862, are at some distance cast of Woody Mountain, north of Turtle Mountain. One of these warriers claims to have Genetal Custer's horse, a medium-sized sorrel, and it is believed that his claim is genuine. The Inkapaduta massacre was 25 years ago, and only 18 or 14 warriors were engaged in it.

GROS VENTURES THE WOEST.

GROS VENTURES THE WORST. Two of the men were killed, and probably the two referred to are the only survivors. Most of the warriors at Woody Meuntain have been

gullty of the particularly barbarious act and afraid to come in when the others did. He also said that the Gros Ventres on the Fort Belknap reservation are excited over the Messiah, and are more ugly than the Indians here. After White Gut's visit, a small party of Indians started from here to visit Sitting Bull, and also to find, if possible, the new Mos-

On the way to Standing Rock Agency one of them, Yellow Hawk, said he had a revelation ordering him to kill himself as a test of faith,

ordering him to kill himself as a test of faith, with the promise that he should be raised from the dead. He committed suicide accordingly, and the party went on without him. When they reached Standing Rock Agency they found Yellow Hawk there alive and well, having been resurrected and assisted by the great Messiah.

GENERAL MILES' VIEWS. In conversation with General Miles regarding the importance of the letter, the General referred to the fact that in 1862, luring the War of the Rebellion this In dian Chief Inkapuda, who is at the head of his band, was concerned in the massacre, which is a matter of history, where, within the space of ten years, 800 persons were massacred in cold blood. The General has no hesitancy in saying that he regards this Indian Inkapuda, above referred to, as one of the most dangerous and bloodthirsty red-

skins in that part of the country. "One thing which is most satisfactory to me," said the General, "is the fact that the troops which made the forced march, under cover of the night, reached their destinahostilities, and the further fact that the are not committing any serious acts of violence is favorable, and now they have to attack our troops in our own positions, or else resort to breaking away from reservation."

ECLIPSING ALL RECORDS,

Fast Mail Train to Run From New York to Chicago in 24 Hours. (SPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCE.)

CHICAGO, November 20 .- The Postoffice Department has made arrangements for a new fast mail train that for speed will beat all the efforts heretofore made in that line. It will run over the New York Central and Lake Shore roads and will cover the distance between New York and Chicago in just 24 hours. The new train will be made up wholly of postal cars, and will leave New York at 9:10 A. M., and at the same hour next morning it will reach Chicago. This will be one hour and 40 minutes less time than is consumed by the present fast mail. All the mail matter will be made up en route and deliveries will be made at all the stations between this city and Buffalo, but

no stops will be made.

The new train will take the place of the fast train which now reaches Chicago at 11 A. M. This will be an advantage, particu-

ters before 12 o'clock, can get their business through the Clearing House the same day. The new train will furnish a still greater advantage, however, to business men at points west of Chicago, for connection will be made with the last trains west from