NO STATEMENT YET

Of the Actual Condition of the Defunct Firm of Barker Bros. & Co.

THE OTHER CONCERNS SAFE

Although There Was Some Trouble in Raising the Guarantee.

A SEEMING END TO THE FAILURES.

Railroad Deals Are Just New Keeping the Financiers Busy.

GOULD ALLIED WITH STANDARD OIL

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, November 21.-The all pervading topic on the street to-day was the suspension of the firm of Barker Brothers & Co. Men conversant with financial matters discussed it in all bearings and made all sorts of guesses as to how the firm would come out of its difficulty.

Outside the parties directly in interest very little is known about the condition of the firm beyond the fact that it has failed. Everybody is anxious to see the statement that the assignee will send out, but everybody waited in vain for it. Assignee Mellor said to-night that he would not be able to have it completed for several days. SORRY FOR ABRAHAM.

Abraham Barker is the second oldest member of the Stock Exchange. When his failure was announced be was Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Governors. Almost immediately after the fallure he transmitted to the President his resignation of both these positions. The board held a meeting, but took no action upon his resignation. There will be a strong effort made by the older members to induce Mr. Barker to withdraw his resignation.

The Charleston, Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad, into which so much of the firm's money has gone, does not loom up any better the closer its affairs are scrutinized. The rejected length of the road was 800 miles, but only 156 miles are in operation, and the most of this is made up of old local roads the present company only having built a very small portion of the proposed route. The authorized capital stock is \$20,000,000 and the company is authorized to issue \$20, 000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent bonds. O these bonds \$5,137,000 are outstanding.

ANY QUANTITY OF BUMORS.

All manner of rumors were rice in relation to the Finance Company of Pennsylvania. There was a hitch in the matter of the quarantee fund spoken of Thursday which was formed to aid the company. The trouble arose over the collateral that was to be deposited to secure the guaranteers of the tund. As a result of this difference the firm of Drexel & Co. withdrew from the proposed syndicate.

The Finance Company holds the real esthe Reading Terminal Company and ulso \$400,000 worth of collateral belonging to the railroad company. This was put up by the Finance Company as the collateral for the loan, but when A. J. Drexel heard of this he objected. He is reported to have said that in his opinion the company did not own the collateral with a good enough Hot Fire Rages Near the Big Chicago Hotel At the Finance Company's office, Presi

ient Charlemagne Tower, Jr., was present during the greater part of the day. He said that all the matters pertaining to the syndicate had been arranged, and there was little doubt but that the papers would be signed | in

IN A SOLVENT CONDITION. He said that the company was perfectly able to pay all its debts, and it was not in-

tended to draw any of the money pinced as a guarantee unless it became absolutely neces-The officials of the Investment Company of Philadelphia adhered to their policy of reticence, and would say little beyond the

fact that their company would not be affected by the failure of Barker Bros The officers of the company acknowledged that it held considerable of the firm's paper but said that it was amply secured by col-

lateral. WILL BUY PAPER FREELY.

Important Action of Directors of the Fourth National Bank.

NEW YORK, November 21 .- At a special meeting of the board of directors of the Fourth National Bank, held to-day, the following preamble and resolution were country.

unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It is of the utmost important that the financial stringency which has prevailed among the bankers and brokers of London and New York should not be allowed to seriously affect the mercantile community of

is country; and, Whereas. The Fourth National Bank has had, gring the present month of November, \$2.285, aring the present month of November, \$2.285, as foundation of the present month of the property of the property owing the merchants to be in a prosperous

showing the mercusa-condition; and.
Whereas. The stringency in the money market has substantially stopped the purchase of commercial bills, and thereby deprived the mercantile community of its accustomed facil-

tires; therefore be it Hesolved, that the officers of this bank be re-quested to buy freely of first-class commercial paper, and they are bereby authorized to take out, if necessary, a liberal amount of clearing house certificates for that purpose.

The above preamble and resolution were offered by the President of the Chamber of Commerce, and seconded by Corne-

II'S NEWS TO DEPEW.

Hus N. Bilss.

The New York Central President Know Nothing of the Gould Deal.

NEW YORK, November 21 .- The rumor that was most agitating the street to-day was the alliance between George C. Magown, Jay Gould, C. P. Huntington and the Rockefeller faction to operate all the railroads controlled by them. It is known that the Vanderbilts have a traffic contract with the Union Pacific which furnishes a Western outlet. The contract is of vast importance and an absolute necessity to the Vanderbilt system. Chauncey M. Depew. was seen to-night and asked what the Vanderb-Its would do about the alliance.

"This is all news to me, sir, for I haven't heard a word about it. It must have been developed very secretly and suddenly, for it's the first intimation I have had of the What will the Vanderbilts do about it,

Mr. Depew?"
"Well, as I do not know anything about this alliance, I could not say without looking into it."

BARING BROTHERS REORGANIZE

They Will Form a Limited Liability Con pany, Headed by Thomas C. Baring. NEW YORK, November 21.-Kidder,

Peabody & Co., the agents of Baring Bros., state that they have advices that arrange ments were concluded to-day for the organigation of the firm of Baring Bros. & Co.

into a limited liability company, with Thomas Charles Baring as Chairman. Thomas C. Baring retired from the firm several years ago, and the present head of the firm is Lord Revelstoke. Cecil Baring,

RUMOR CREDITED IN CHICAGO About the Transfer of the Santa Fe and

a son of Lord Revelstoke, and Thomas Baring leave New York for London to-

Union Pacific Systems. CHICAGO, November 21.-Officials of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad in this city decline to talk about the rumor that Jay Gould has secured control of that

Leading railroad men were strongly inclined not only to believe the rumor true, but also the one crediting Gould with having secured the Union Pacific, and Rockefeller of the Northern Pacific, and that they would pull together in the formation of a trans-continental combination that will practically control the transportation of country.

YOUTHFUL LAWBREAKERS.

Three Boys Arrested for Stoning Pittsburg and Western Trains. As has been stated often in THE DIS-PATCH, for some time past Pittsburg and Western Railroad people have been annoyed very much by boys throwing stones at passenger trains, which, in some instances, have proven to be very serious. Last night C. C. Bowser. a prominent oil man of Washington, Pa., was struck with a brick while sitting next to a car window when the 7 o'clock train was passing McFadden station. 'The brick struck Mr. Bowser in the face, laying the whole side of his face open and badly cutting his nose. Last night Private Detective Shomo went to the vicinity of McFadder station to watch for the persons who had thrown the stones. About 10:30 o'clock he noticed three boys acting very suspiciously and he placed them under arrest. The prisoners were taken to the Allegheny

lockup, where they gave their names as Ed-ward Ritzbaugh, Willie Delrenzie and Gringusky. The boys are between the ages of 10 and 15 years. Several more arrests are

A FIGHT TO THE DEATH. An Assassin Objects to a Reference to Former Crime. CHATTANOOGA, November 21 .- In July, 1887, John Pichett, a native mountaineer, killed his wife on Walden's Ridge, 10 miles from here, by shooting the top of her head off

with a rifle. He hid out in the woods several months, was finally betrayed by a relative, captured, tried and acquitted on the plea that the shooting was accidental. To-night, as Pichett was crossing the river here on a ferry boat, Tom B. Allen referred to the killing of Mrs. Pichett in a way offensive to Pichett, who commenced attack on Allen with a knife. Allen also drew a knife, both fighting like tigers. Allen received 13 cuts, one of which prove fatal. Pichett was cut four times, and he died in a few minutes after.

MISHAPS OF A DAY.

A Hungarian Killed by a Falling Wall, and a Boy is Drowned. Dominic Garari, a Hungarian laborer,

was killed by a falling wall yesterday afternoon while tearing down a building on East Ohio street, Allegheny. Garari boarded at No. 213 Ohio street. Richard Truxall, 14 years old, fell off a

wharfboat at McKeesport yesterday and was drowned. The body was recovered later, an inquest held and a verdict of accidental death rendered. A man employed on the Troy Hill street

car road had his foot badly crushed yesterday by getting it caught under the track, which was being removed.

AUDITORIUM IN DANGER.

CHICAGO, November 21 .- At 10:30 P. M. o-night, flames broke out in the Studebaker building. The structure has been regarded as one of the finest the city, and immediately adjoins the Auditorium. For a time the fire looked threatening. In the Audi-torium Theater, which is surrounded by the hotel, but separate from an immense audience was gathered. Only the people on the stage were aware of the proximity of the fire, as no smoke entered the big hall and the performance was uninterrupted. Loss will not exceed \$10,-

A SOCIAL SENSATION.

Marriage of a Wealthy Buckeye Jeweler to a Professional Whistler

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CINCINNATI, November 21. - Frank Dubme, a wealthy jeweler to-night married Lucille Flatner, a young lady who last year appeared on the stage at an Eastern seaside resort as a whistler.

The marriage was unexpected and has created a sensation in society, as Duhme was regarded as a great catch. He owns a racing stable and is known throughout the

Some years ago his brother shocked the social world by marrying a pretty but poor girl who presided over a peanut stand.

Pittsburg's Greatest Newspaper, THE DIS-

MUTINY ON A SCHOONER. The First Mate of a Lake Vessel Will Die

From His Injuries. MINNEAPOLIS November 21 .- William Silver, first mate of the schooner Wadena, is at the hospital at Sault Ste. Marie in a dving condition.

was attacked by two of the crew while the boat was coming down on Lake Superior, his skull fractured and internal injuries inflicted. His assailants escaped

The Deadly Emery Wheel. MINNEAPOLIS, November 21 .- A Tribune special from Eau Claire, Wis., tells of the instantaneous death of Eugene Moerk, a

cutler of that place, by the bursting of an emery wheel. GOTHAM GOSSIP by Charles T. Murray and Clara Belle in to-morrow's mammoth edition. THE DISPATCH always has the

In all the best makes and in all colors; men's furnishing department open till 9 P. M. Saturdays. Jos. Horne & Co., M. Saturdays.

best going. The best paper in the State. All

the news and the most carefully selected

609-621 Penn Avenue. Will Price

Received yesterday 200 doz. new 50c scarfs,

The Bath Robe is a Luxury. But not an expensive one; call and examine our stock; men's furnishing department. JOS. HORNE & Co., 609.621 Penn Avenue

WE offer this week a special bargain in 50-inch wide all wool black serge at \$1 a HUGUS & HACKE. vard.

MEN's fine underwear, hosiery, gloves and shirts. JAMES H. AIKEN & Co., 100 Fifth av.

For your hosiery, underwear and gloves today, 47 Sixth street.

READY FOR CONFLICT.

[Continued from First Page.] nces; my eyes are sore; when they are better dances; my eyes are sore; when they are better
I will go to see the dances and try to stop them.
I know nothing about the dances. I am Red
Cloud. When the treaty was made it was
agreed that the troops should not come here
unless there was cause for them, but I suppose
the Great Father ordered them here, so it is all
right. My name is Red Cloud. That is all I
have to say.

Notwithstanding this conciliatory talk, it

is known that Red Cloud is acting strangely. Last Monday he wrote a letter to a man who is vaguely described as a man of influence, informing him that if the soldiers came here they would be killed. Last night he boast-ingly showed a letter which he refused to let anybody read, and declared that he knew seven days ago that the soldiers were coming. His son, Jack Red Cloud, is one of the most vehement of the ghost dancers. Red Cloud firmly refused to express an opinion as to the Messiah. His statement that the Indians are not armed is untrue.

GENERAL BROOKE IS PREPARED. General Brooke in an interview this morning said: "I have positive information that the Indians are greatly excited, but I have force enough to preserve the peace at the agency. The coming of the troops has encouraged the whites and stif-fened the wavering Sioux who are disposed to be friendly. Everything is peaceful now, but I am prepared for trouble at any hour." There is great uneasiness among the soldiers, owing to the non-appearance of the reinforcements which were promised. Up to 10 o'clock no new troops had come. It is safe to predict that no offensive step will be taken until a greater force has been concentrated here. Nothing has been heard here from the northern country, and there are impressive whisperings as to the whereabouts

and intentions of General Ruger.

Accompanied by Buckskin Jack Russell, the scout, Major Burke and a half-breed named Half Eyes, a DISPATCH reporter witnessed one of the famous ghost dances of the Sioux. Mounted on cayuse ponies, the party started early last evening for Wounded Knee creek. The trail lay over a rough rolling country where the buffalo grass is now yellow and short, and where snow lies in the depressions in the earth. Haif Eyes was in the lead. The traveling was hard and extremely fatiguing, and i was nearly daybreak when the low, moan-ing chant of the Sioux and snarling of their dogs were heard in the distance.

IN THE FANATIC'S CAMP.

The camp of the fanatics could not be seen until the ridge of a low chain of buttes was eached. From this elevation one could see he fires burning. The trip was extremely hazardous, owing to the frenzy of the hos-tiles and their knowledge of the arrival of the troops. Half Eyes tethered the ponies near the ridge, and the rest of the trip was made on foot. The sky was just being painted by the rising sun when the expedition reached a clump of young cottonwoods, which skirted the banks of the Wounded Knee. From this point an excellent view could be had of the dance, which was still at its most exciting stage.

As near as Half Eyes could estimate, 182 bucks and squaws were in the dance. A ig tree stood in the middle of the circle formed by the Indians. Squatted on the ground, within a radius of 60 yards, were 400 other Indians, who were chanting with the dancers. Many of the reds were in war paint. Some of them were naked to the hips, and across their big muscular breasts were streaks of red and yellow paint. Beads tinkled from their porcupine-tringed legs and eagle feathers hung from the crown of their black, glossy heads. Some of the dancers were robed in white cotton cloth, which was pinned at the breast and drawn over the head in the form of a hood.

THE WEIRD GHOST DANCE Five medicine men sat on the ground outside of the circle. They were old men, with wrinkled, skinny faces, and as the chant rose and fell according to the vigor of the drums, they waved medicine sticks above their heads. These sticks were painted green, with handles fashioned after the shape of snakes. The dancers held one another's hands and moved slowly around the tree. They did not raise their 'eet as high as they do in the sun dance. Most of the time it looked as though their ragged moccasins didn't leave the ground, and the only idea of dancing the spectators could gain from the motion of the fanatics was the weary bending of the knees.

Round and round the dancers went, with their eyes closed and their heads bent toward the ground. The chaut was incessant and monotonous. "I see my father; I see my mother; I see my brother; I see my sister, was Half Eyes' translation of the chant as the squaws and warriors moved laboriously about the tree. The spectacle was as ghostly as it could be. It showed the Sioux to be insanely religious. The white figures bobbing between the painted and naked war riors, and the shrill yelping noise of the squaws as they tottered in grim endeavor to ontdo the bucks, made a picture in the early morning which has not yet been painted or accurately described. Half Eyes said the dance, which the spectators were then wit nessing, had been going on all night. The Indians had been dancing there all summer but it was the particular dance then in

progress that the long-haired scout had in

A VISIONARY TRIO. Stretched upon the ground, close to the tree, were two warriors and one squaw. They were in a fit, which was of a cataleptic nature. Their faces were turned to the sky and their hands clutched the yellow grass One of the warriors was a tremendous tell low, whose breast was scarred and painted and whose ears were pierced with rings The dancers paid no attention to them.

Their eyes were closed. Of a sudden one of the warriors on the ground leaped to his feet and exclaimed: "I have seen the Great Father, but he will not talk to me because I stink." Then the Then the ther warrior got up and cried: "I have seen the Great Father, but he will not talk to me because I have no ponies." The squaw was the last to get up on her feet. She was a young woman, with bells on her blanket, and a red ochre streak marked the line where her raven black hair was parted. In a shrill voice she cried out: "I have seen the Great Father; he sent an eagle, which picked me up and carried me to a far-away mountain. The Great Father told me that the whites would be driven from the country; that the Indians would rule the land and the buffalo and deer would return."

A DANCE OF CRUEL TORTURE. The Indians now danced with greater vigor and their cries were louder and more vehement, but they never opened their eyes. Round and round they danced, some of thee so fatigued from exertion that they pitched forward on their faces on the grass. The great strain on the others was denoted by their distorted faces, but there was no stop

The ghost dance is simply a dance of crue endurance, which is fare more barbarous than the sun dance, where the breasts of the warriors are torn open. One by one squaw and warrior fell unconscious upon the ground, and as they did so they beat their heads against the tree and on the sand and stones until blood spurted. One big Indian, whom Half Eyes recognized as Big Road, rolled and tumbled on the ground until his splendid face was a mass of cuts and bruises. As one of the dancers fell the circle was reformed and the dance resumed. Nearly all the dancers were covered with wounds from previous exertions. One of the bucks wore a white bood and cloak that were smeared with blood, and he danced in his bare feet. The sun had been up two hours when the dance closed from the sheer exhaustion of the Indians. They fell in all kinds of posi-tions and many of them in cataleptic fits. The fires burned dimly and the medicine men nodded over their words. The dance This is an accurate description of one o

the ghost dances, and to see one of which in this country at the present time is attended Plush Reefers! Three Dandies! Ladies' magnificent seal plush reefe jackets; three different lines, at \$12, \$16 and \$20. Every jacket of superfine quality and

exquisite finish and having seal ornaments.

KAUFMANNS' CLOAK-PABLORS.

CHAMPIONS OF

Listen to Some Stirring Speeches on the Issues They Advocate.

THE CONSTITUTION THEIR ROCK. Postmaster General Wanamaker Gets a

Right-Handed Slap. HE IS BOUNCED OUT OF A COMMITTEE

Yesterday's proceedings of the International Law and Order League had a most fitting close in a mass meeting at Old City Hall, last night. The attendance was not as large as had been expected, but what it lacked in quantity it made up in quality. Many thoughtful men and women were present, and they listened to some very instructive, profound and eloquent speeches.

President Bonney was the first speaker, and dwelt chiefly with constitutional questions. He was followed by Rev. Dr. Edward Everett Hale, whose remarks were much in the same line. Secretary Dudley, of the International Law and Order League, talked at great length upon the work that had been accomplished in Boston and the State of Massachusetts. The orator of the evening, Hon. John M. Langston, of Virginia, made a most vigorous and elequent plea in defense of a free ballot, but his time had been so encroached upon that to the recret of all present his effort was limited.

PRESIDENT BONNEY'S PAPER. President Bonney in a comprehensive paper upon "The Executive Power" dwelt upon the fundamental principles under which the order, as well as society, labored. He said that our Government was divided into three parts-the judicial legislative ground some distance from the city. and executive. The first was the best, the second was fairly efficient, but the third was sadly lacking in this quality. He defined the three an supported by the Constitution at considerable length, tracing back the origin and growth of the law to the feudal days of Eugland. The aim of all laws was the protection of society, and the aim of society was to protect individuals by united power. He then reviewed the manner in which the nation, States, counties and cities were governed, and placed the burden upon the chief executive, whether he be President, Governor, Sheriff or other officer, all of whom were endowed with plenary powers. The executive power was to cause arrest, resist encroachments and bring offenders to justice. Actual govern-ment, he said, was by executive power under legislative enactments by representatives of the people. Chief executives, he said, were apt to cling to party than to the wellare of the people. Party was the most dangerous foe of the peace and prospority of the people. He did not object to them; they were indis-

pensable, but he did object to their rising above the best interests of society. The speech was received with great applause. CONTINUED BY HR. HALE. Rev. Edward Everett Hale said he would take up the subject where President Bonney left off. The league was organized to see that executives attended to their duties and give us "a government of the people by the people and for the people," and hold their agents to their sovereign duties with the aid of the people. If an offense was committed against an individual he would likely seek his own redress, if against manhood, manhood must interfere, but if against childhood, such as luring ther temptations of saloons and other evils their society must interfere. The Law and Order League, he said, had gone ar enough to show that the people can, if they will, secure the enforcement of law. He then turned to the liquor power, and said it vir-tually ruled the larger citles of the country, He gave the American idea of bossism hard rap, and said the Government could endure so long as men thought and acted for themselves. The dreams of the tuture greatness of the Republic pictured a rigid form of government, that fulfilled its promihad faith that this dream would be fulfilled. He was cheered to the echo as he resumed his seat. Secretary Dudley then followed form that had been accomplished in Boston

When Hon, John M. Langston was introduced everyone applauded. He thanked the audience for the warm recention and then proceeded to make a brief but most eloquent speech. He said the great question of the hour was: Shall the American ballot remain free as a shield and defense of

PLEASED WITH THE PRESIDENT. He was delighted to hear the President of the evening base the very being of the order upon the rock of the Constitution, but they had only taken one step in the great work of freedom they had begun. In the section where he lived black men; could not vote. If the organization should come South they would ask, Can black "we" vote as the white "we?" Be ore Harrison's inauguration, he said, 25 of the best colored men in the South waited on the President and asked that a strong, broad-minded man who under stood the spirit and soul of the Constitution appointed Attorney General, one who who would do his duty, but he failed to say whether or not they got him. The State of Virginia was Republican, but her last storal vote was cast for Cleveland and Thurman. The question was, Shall liberty live or shall liberty die? He thanked President Bonney for placing the order on the Gibraltar of the Constitution, and said they would turn to them to help completely save the country. If asked what he would have, he would say the Constitution enacted in the spirit of the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount. That was all the colored people wanted with the broad arms of its laws about them. He closed by saying that the President of 1892 was being looked for, but wherever he was he would save them. Virginia would cast her electoral vote for the Republican nominee, and he would save them. God had marked the man, whether he came from North or South, East or West, and he would come as a second Lincoln. During his speech Hon. Mr. Langston was frequently interrupted by applause, and at the close the demonstration grew almost uproarious in

THE LAST MORNING MEETING. At the morning session of the League the

attendance was somewhat better than that of Thursday. President Bonney said that in the present days the few accomplished the work of many, aided by the newspapers, to whom Mr. Bonney paid a high compliment for their reports of the convention Letters of regret were read from a number of absentees, including Walter Thomas Mills General A. B. Nettleton, of Washington; Phillips Brooks, Judge R. Davis, of New York, and Senator Evarts, of New York. F. A. Spence dwelt at length on the good Canada, and at the conclusion of his remarks a communication of greeting was received from Miss Ellen M. Watson, Secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Alliance; also another from the Non-Partisan C. T. U. The communication brought by Mrs. Phinney and Mrs. J. Ellen

At the afternoon session Hon. C. C. Bon ney, of Chicago, in the absence of H. J. Hayward, made a report on the work of the Law and Order League in that city. Among other things, he said that in the past year the League in that city prosecuted 835 saloon keepers on 1,649 charges. Of these charges 376 were non-suited, but the defendants were fined or held for the Criminal Court on other charges. The fines amounted to \$13,215. In 1877, when the League was organized, Chicago had 480,000 population and 4,000 saloons. To-day the population is 1,100,000.

The place of holding the next convention was left to the Executive Committee, with power to act. Steubenville, O., and Chau-

tauqua, N. Y., were suggested as desirable

laces. Secretary Dudley made a verbal report of Secretary Dudley made a verbal report of the year. He stated that the organization has 106 local branches. Through the efforts of the branches of the League Lowell and Salem, Mass., and Newport, R. I., have banished the saloon. A hard struggle is being carried on in Providence, R. I., be-tween the League and saloon keepers. A number of the most influential citizens of Schenestady. N. V. Secontly, formed a PRICES GENERALLY YIELDING.

Schenectady, N. Y., recently formed a League, and its success is assured. The League in Boston, Mass., has grown from 150 to 5,000 members. It ought to be the immediate aim of the organization, he said, to organize the work in New York City. There TIGHT MONEY MARKET A DRAWBACK.

were 13 State organizations, he said, and the international body needed a secretary. WHERE THE CHURCH COMES IN. Rev. J. D. Turner made an address on the relation of the church to the work of the League. Among other things, he said he believed the work for the church to do today was to cast out the devils that trouble society, such as lust and intemperance. That it has failed to do this work was a patent fact. Speculative theology, he said, had been in the saddle for 18 centuries, discussing whether babes unchristened are doomed to eternal punishment or not, while myriads of children are growing up in vice and crime. People were asking if pagans who never heard of Christ will be denied the joys of heaven, while we are surrounded by pagans at home. All this, and speculative theology is still on the throne! Theology is

king of the sciences, but it should take in sociology as a partner in the work.

Rev. Dr. Stevens, of the Christian Advocate, made a short address in favor of the work of the League.

Rev. Mr. Spence, of Toronto, Canada, made a lengthy and interesting address on the work done by the League in his city. He said the Provincial Legislature had

appointed a committee to devise a cure for drunkenness The plan it has devised is to punish drunkard three times in the regular way. On a fourth conviction he is to be deemed an habitual drunkard. He will then be sent for six months to an inebriate reformatory that is to be erected on a large plot of This will be an industrial asylum where the inmates will be put at congenial employment. He will be allowed no liquor, and his system will be toned up by a medical staff. If he is convicted a fifth time he will be sent to the asylum for 12 months and the sentence will be increased on each subsequent conviction until a maximum of two years is reached.

HARD TO PULL DOWN INFLUENCE. Inspector Archibald, of the Toronto police, made an address on the workings of the police in that city. He said: "It you surround policemen with conditions which will make it politic for them to enforce the law, the law will be enforced. You cannot expect the police to enforce the laws when the strongest kind of influence is brought to bear against them." Hon, Felix R. Brunot stated that he was

heartily in sympathy with the movement. He has been a member and a contributor to the local league since it was organized, and expects to continue so during the rest of his

Messrs. William H. Orr, Horace Geiger and C. W. Wyman, Committee on Nominations, placed the following names in nominaion, and the election of the following officers for the ensuing year was unanimous: President-Hon, Charles Carroll Bonney,

President—Hon. Charles Carroll Bonney, Chicago.
Vice Presidents—Hon. G. W. Ross, Canada; S. S. Kimball, Maine; Governor Goodell, New Hampshire; Major W. B. Negley, Hon. Daniel Agnew and Hon. A. M. Burton, Pennsylvania; Rev. Washington Gladden, D. D., Ohio; Hon. B. M. Cutcheon and Jerome B. Cobb, Michigan; J. P. Rumsey, Illinois; J. C. Schafer and Hon. Lew Wallace, Indiana: J. B. Olin, Wisconsin; Rt. Rev. J. Ireland, D. D., Minnesota; Hon. L. S. Coffin and Hon. C. C. Naurse, Iowa; T. H. Leavit, Nebraska; John Mulvane, Kansas; Hon. A. H. Colquit, Georgia; J. B. Dongall, Montreal, Canada; J. M. Wallace, Colorado; Hon. G. C. Moody, South Dakota; Rufus S. Frost and Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., Massachusetts.
General Secretary, Colonel L. Edwin Dudley, Boston.

Honorary Secretary, Wilbur F. Crafts, D. D., Treasurer, Major E. L. Bond, Montreal, Treasurer, Major E. L. Bond, Montreal, Canada.

Executive Committee—The President, Secretary, Treasurer and C. W. Wyman, Vermont; Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., and Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., New York: B. B. Johnson, Massachust's: Robert C. Ogden and A. Leggate, Pennsylvania; Walter T. Mills and John R. Walsh, Illinois: John Davis, M. D., Ohio: General A. B. Nettleton, Minnesota; John J. Maclaren, Canada; J. B. Richardson, New Jersey.

DROPPED FROM THE LIST. The name of Hon. C. A. Boutelle, of Maine, was dropped from the list of Vice Presidents, and those of John Wanamaker, Pennsylvania, and Rev. Merrill E. Gates, D. D., New Jersey, from the Executive Committee, without comment.

Resolutions were passed ordering fraternal rectings sent to the Non-Partisan W. C. T. U. in session in Allegheny, and the W. C. U. in session at Atlanta, and the followddressed to the Directors of the World's Fair, at Chicago:

The International Law and Order League, in convention a sembled, at Pittsburg, Pa., records its emphatic protest against the opening of the World's Columbian Fair, at Chicago, in 1883, on the Sabbath.

First—Such opening would be in direct violation of the divine law and of the laws of the State of Illinois, and of almost every other State in the Union.

Second—The highest patriotism and statesmanship, as well as a reverent respect and re-

Second—The highest patriotism and states-manship, as well as a reverent respect and re-gard for the memory and example of the im-mortal founders of this great Republic, de-mand the most faithful adherence on this im-portant occasion to those laws that have char-acterized our political institutions from the very beginning of our history.

Before the session adjourned President Bonney amounced that Rev. Edward Ev-cept Hallo, D. D. of Boston Mass. will erett Hale, D.D., of Boston, Mass., will preach in Rev. Dr. J. G. Townsend's Uniersalist Church, Mellon Hall, Smithfield street, Sunday morning at 10 o'clock; John M. Langston will address the Warren A. M. E. Church, Clark and Fulton streets, at 10:30 o'clock Sunday morning; at the Wylie avenue A. M. E. Church at 3 P. M., and at Brown's Chapel, Boyle and Hemlock streets, Allegheny, at 7:30 P. M.

PITTSBURG'S supply of iron ore and how it is being stored on the banks of Lake Erie vill be treated by one of THE DISPATCH'S staff correspondents in to-morrow's issue. Interesting photographs taken on the ground will be reproduced. All the News. one hundred and ninety-two Columns.

Special Saturday Prices. Read these prices for men's overcoats: \$5 buys men's Chinchilla overcoats in blues and blacks. Only \$8 for fine Melton overcoats, silk faced, worth \$15. For the mount of \$10 we will sell you an imported Kersey overcoat, choice of 20 shades, worth ully double that price. Remember that we

give away an elegant French clock with very \$15 sale for to-day only. P. C. C. PITTSBURG COMBINATION CLOTHING COMPANY, cor. Grant and Diamond streets, opp. the Court House.

A Favorable Opportunity. It is but seldom that such an opportunity presents itself as that in the auction sale of the leasehold, building, picture, etc., of the Pittsburg Cyclorama Co., which occurs on the premises Wednesday, Nov. 26, at 3 clock P. M. See advertisement in another column of John D. Bailey, Auctioneer.

The New Schedule on the Pennsylvania Lines. Under the new schedule in effect Sunday Nov. 23, the arriving and departing time of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines e the same at Pittsburg and Alle-

gheny as in effect prior to that date. Here's a Good Chance, Ladies. Credit, ves credit on inckets wrans, dress goods, millinery, jewelry, etc.; no agents, o collectors, no commissions: business transactions confidential. J. Dwyer, room 4. McCance block, up stairs, corner Seventh avenue and Smithfield st.

Cloth Wraps-Hundreds of 'Em. An example: All-wool diagonal cloth wraps, trimmed with braid passamenterie and deep fringe, at \$8 50 and \$10. KAUFMANNS' CLOAK PARLORS.

Wall Street Troubles Have Small Effect on the Country's Trade.

Which Has a Decidedly Good Effect on

Export Business.

PRPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, November 21 .- Special telerrams to Bradstreet's rom 40 of the more mportant cities, indicate that, while the tringency of money has been pronounced, there have been no serious results to general trade. At New York, where money has been in relatively the greatest demand, bankers have continued to discount for regular customers to the extent of actual needs, but at higher rates. Brokers in commercial paper have done less than usual.

Among eight leading New England banking centers, at Boston alone is outside paper reported to be taken by the banks, and then only to a limited extent. Providence, Portland, Lowell, New Haven, Hartford, Worcester and Springfield banks have been discounting for actual wants of regular customers for more than a week, but have done nothing with outside paper. The stringency at Philadelphia has affected general trade somewhat. Few time loans have been made, and less commercial paper than usual floated.

MONEY IN OTHER CITIES. Other cities have been affected more or less. Money has been tight in Denver for several months, and several failures have been announced there as due to refusals of banks to renew notes. Cleveland, Detroit, Milwaukee and Kansas City report only a moderate closeness in the money market. The Memphis and New Orleans cotton export trade suffered from demoralization of sterling exchange. This has been overcome

At Buffalo, Rochester, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Joseph, Grand Rapids, Des Moines, Galveston and Richmond no special effects of tight money have been observed. Call loaning rates outside of New York have ranged from 1/4 to 2 per cent. higher. Few time loans are reported.

Leather and wool sales, and at points real estate, produce and stock specu-lation, have been checked by tight money, as have purchases and the movement of wheat. The latter at the Northwest has

checked purchases in other lines some what. FAIR VOLUME OF TRADE. The volume of general trade is of fair proportions, but not equal to that of three weeks ago. Wheat prices have declined 4@5c per bushel; corn, 2c, and oats, 21/4c. Pork is 50c per barrel cheaper, and lard is off 5 points. Pig iron is no stronger, and

steel rails are quoted at \$28 50. Exports of wheat and flour, both coasts equal 2,283,871 bushels this week. In the same week last year they amounted to 1,861,462 bushels, and last week to 2,323,321 bushels. The aggregate shipped abroad from July 1 to date is 39,569,029 bushels, against 40,818,780 bushels in a like por

tion of 1889. The New York stock market was again thrown into a panic condition by the diffi-culties of Baring Bros. & Co., which was followed early in the week by renewed financial pressure, failures and an extremely apprehensive feeling. Under the influence of liberal measures on the part of the banks in New York and other cities to relieve the stringency, and the non-appearance of further trouble abroad, joined with consid erable investment buying of stocks at low prices, the market showed an irregular improvement, which at the close of the week developed into a considerable advance. This action was mainly due to developments which indicate that the control of some of the disturbing Western railroads has passed into the hands of interests commipacification and an advance of rates.

RAILROAD EARNINGS, September net railroad earnings are favor able when contrasted with the August and July statements, in which decreases from last year were reported. Every section of the country reports gains over last year, except the Northwest. The Grangers show gains in gross, while reporting decreases in net returns. The total net earnings of 113 no insuperable difficulties to modern engicompanies for September aggregate \$21,154,432, an increase of 4.2 per cent over September, 1889, gross earnings on the same roads gaining 7.8 per cent. The Central, Western, Pacific and coal roads make the best showings. Of the roads reported about 60 per cent show increases. The total net earnings of 122 roads for the nine months aggregate \$160,898,671, a gain of 7.1 per cent, gross earnings gaining 8.9 per cent in the same period. This follows a gain in net in 1889 over 1888 of 13 per cent. Drygoods are in light demand, partly owing to the financial stringency, but

largely to the present being between seasons. Prices of staple cottons and woolens have shown little change. Print cloth are easier. Carpets are 5@10c per yard higher at first hands. Raw wool is dull, and ow grades are 1/2c lower. Raw cotton i 3-16c lower on spots and 1/c off on contracts. BANK BUSINESS. Bank clearings at 53 cities for the week increase over this week last year of 14.3 per cent. New York City's clearings, which constitute 63 per cent of the grand total, are more than those for the same period last year by 11.9 per cent, while at 52 other cities the gain is 22.5 per cent. Business failures reported to Bradstreet's number 245 in the United States this week, against 200 last

has 38 this week, against 46 last week. The total number of failures in the United State from January 11 to date is 8,947, against 10,107 in a like portion of 1889. R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: The marvel to-day is that the busi-ness world has been able to stand, with so little disturbance thus far, such shock and strain as the past two weeks have brought. With the cases of the largest commercia banking house in Great Britain turned over to the Bank of England, with several large stock failures here and one at Philadelphia and some savings banks besieged by ignor ant depositors in a panic, the legitimat business of the country has hardly been af

week and 259 this week last year. Canada

feeted at all. RUSINESS DIFFICULTIES. Stringency has checked some buying; difficulty of making foreign exchange threatents to retard movements of cotton and a more conservative temper is seen in trading, but everything thus far indicates a sounder condition of legitimate business than many supposed. The collapse of many great speculations has brought heavy losses but the public has not been taking much part in such operations. It may be hoped that financial institutions, forced at last to drop speculations, which absorbed enor mous capital, will have more available after the storm has passed for the use of in-

dustry and commerce. British losses by the shrinkage in South American stocks, nitrates, cedulas and South American securities are estimated at \$439,000,000. The depression in America stocks since last spring has involved the loss of more than \$200,000,000, and in wheat and other products losses have been heavy. But the number of failures up to this time has been smaller than was apprehended.

DIFFICULTIES OF COLLECTIONS

While money markets are generally tight there is still no unusual complaint as to col lections, though renewals and rediscounts have been large. The volume of business continues to exceed that of any previous York, about 181/ per cent for the month thus lar. Exports have been checked, at New York failing 9 per cent below last year's for ine month, but the imports here in half of November exceed last year's by 29 per cent.

Prices are yielding, which will help ex-

ports of products. Wheat has fallen 4 cents during the week, corn about 2 cents and oats 2½ cents, sales of 45,000,000 bushels of wheat here indicating large liquidation Cotton has fallen one-eighth, coffee hal a cent, oil 4% cents, pork 75 cents per bar-rel and hogs 30 cents per 100 pounds. Sugar is also one-eighth lower, tin is de-moralized, lend weak-r and no takers are re-

ported for copper at 15% cents. PRICES DECLINING.

The general average of prices has fallen 114 per cent this month, but is still about 7 per cent above that of the same date last year. Yet neither the shrinkage in prices nor the stringency in money markets can be attributed to operations of the Treasury, which has put out during the week \$2,300,-000 more of the new silver notes, while taking in only \$200,000 of other forms of money. The volume of currency in cir-culation outside the Treasury is now over \$10,500,000, but there are very few interior markets at which more or less stringency is not reported. Baltimore, Pittsburg and Galveston are exceptious, being well sup-plied. But at Chicago and most other points, while the demand is sharp, no trouble is reported.

Reports of trade from other cities are en

exchange causes some embarrassment, the movement is rapid.

SOUTHERN PRODUCTS.

Sugar comes in largely at good prices, and the receipts of molasses at New Orleans are liberal at some decline, with moderate re-ceipts of rice. Trade is healthy at Memphis, Louisville, Atlanta and Galveston, though in Texas lower prices cause some country failures. Baltimore notes no disturbance because of Eastern troubles, and at St. Louis trade in all lines is good, with bright

Trade at Denver and Kansas City is fair. at St. Paul, active, though money pressure is 'elt at Milwaukee, and at Detroit, good, except that mild weather checks retail trade, and the same cause affects the shoe trade at Cleveland. Cincinnati reports manufacturers busy, drygoods fairly active, and the carriage trade closing a very profitable season. Pittsburg notes fair business at all mills, no change in iron or steel, and good trade in glass. CHICAGO FARES BEST.

Of the great centers, Chicago fares the best, feeling Eastern troubles little.

The movement of wheat and corn slightly less than for the same week last year. Cured meats, lard, butter and cheese are larger, and oats nearly double; but in dressed beef and hides there is heavy decline. The drygoods trade equals that of last year, and the trade in clothing and shoes is ending a profitable season. Even at Boston and at Philadelphia the great failures are felt less in commercial cir-

les than might have been expected. At Philadelphia money is tight and commercial paper almost unsalable, but trade in wool improves. In groceries trade is good, though in tea and coffee dull. In produce trade is fair, though collections are slow. Boston notes a very quiet wool market. Lumber is in very fair demand, and prices of boots and shoes are firm, though some grades of leather are lower and hides are depressed. On the whole, the commercial out-look is decidedly more favorable than might have been expected, and while the demand for iron and rails is slack, buyers holding off as far as possible, the producers of fin-ished forms of from and steel are generally well occupied and prices do not decline.

ANCIENT SHIP RAILWAYS.

The Greeks, Turks and Venetians Made

Extensive Use of Them. Strange as the idea of a ship railway may seem to modern journalists, it was familiar enough in ancient and mediæval times, says the New York Leager. For 300 years the Greek mariners were in the habit of drag-ging across the Isthmus of Corinth their triremes, many of which, it has been computed, must have had a displacement of 450 tons. As the road over which they moved their vessels was of polished granite, pro-vided with cribs and rollers, it may not unfairly be described as a ship railway. The Ottoman Turks are known to have transported ships overland, and in 1438-39 the Venetians conveyed a fleet of 30 armed vessels bodily over the mountains between the Adriatic and Lake Garda, in order to raise

the siege of Brescia by the Milanese. If the Greeks and the Venetians could move vessels of hundreds of tons' burden over land surfaces greatly inferior in smoothness to that presented by steel rails, and without being able to avail themselves of hydraulic pressure or of steam, the con-

neers. A CENTURY OF INVENTIONS

Interesting Enumerations of Some of the Inventions of the Age. Those of us not yet 50 years of age have probably lived in the most important and intellectually progressive period of human history, says Spare Moments. Within this half century the following inventions and discoveries have been among the number: Ocean steamships, street railways, telegraph lines, ocean cables, tetephones, phonograph, photography and a score of new methods of picture-making, aniline colors, kerosene oil, electric lights, steam fire engines, chemical fire extinguishers, autesthetics and painless surgery, gun cotton, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, giant powder, aluminium, magnesium and other new metals; electro-plating, spectrum analysis and spectroending November 20 are \$1,423,615,646, an | scope, audiphone, pneumatic tubes, electric otor, electric railway, electric belts, typewriter, cheap postal system, steam heating, steam and hydraulic elevators, vestibule cars, cantilever bridges. These are only a part. All positive knowledge of the physical constitution of planetary and stellar worlds has been attained within this period.

THE SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

And Some of the Precautions Now Enjoine by the English Law.

An act of Parliament, which has just cone into operation in Great Britain, says the Scottish-American, contains stringent provisions in regard to the carrying of boats and the taking of other precautions against the loss of life at sea. In some cases the measure is looked upon as of a somewhat vexatious nature. For instance, in a little coasting cargo boat two boats have to be pro-vided, each of which is to be capable of accommodating all the crew. One has to be a double-ended li eboat fitted with metal tanks for buoyancy, and also provided with compass, sails and oars, and extra oars, oildistributor for calming rough waters, oil supply, boat hooks, plugging corks, sea anchor, binnacle, lamp, painter, set alings, and even the provision of two

Made It Expensive for Him Prof. A. Nichols, the magician and ventriloquist, who was arrested in the West End on Thursday while giving an exhibition, was fined \$10 and costs by Alderman Succep yesterday for refusing to take out a license required for such entertainments by a city ordinance.

An Old Fireman Dead. Winfield Scott Smith, a veteran of the late war and an ex-member of the Fire Do. partment, died at the Homeopathic Hospital resterday. He was run over by a Central Traction car on Friday. He was 45 years old and lived at No. 729 Wylfe avenue.

Ex-Mayor Fulton's Wife Weds Again. Mrs. Margaret O. Douglass, the wife of ex-Mayor Fulton, of this city, and a daughter of Rev. Dr. John Douglass, was married on Thursday, at Detroit, to William Collard scott, a wealthy business man of that city

President of Brazil's Congress. RIO JANEIRO, November 21,-Sephor Moraes has been elected President of the

An Oklahoma and Kansas Chain of Houses This Time Ruined.

THEIR HEADQUARTERS AT NEWTON

History of the Rise and Parentage of the Six Institutions.

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS INVOLVED

KANSAS CITY, November 21 .-- An exensive bank failure is reported here tonight, involving no less than six financial concerns in the Southwest. They are practically under one management. So far as known the facts are these:

When Oklahoma was made a territory the Newton National Bank, at Newton, Kan., established the Commercial National couraging. The South is moving the largest crop of cotton ever grown, and, while exchange causes some embarrassment, the The Guthrie Bank became embarrassed, but the Newton Bank went to the rescue with a special train carrying funds, and met all claims presented. Since that time theoredit of the whole group of banks has been more or less impaired. The Kausas City banks became alarmed at their condition and with-

drew their support. Yesterday the Newton Bank was taken possession of by the Federal bank authorities. To-day the Guthrie Bank suspended and its doors are closed, and the Whitewater branch is in the hands of the Examiner. Nothing has been heard from the El Reno, Normal and Stillwater banks. The Newton National Bank had a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus of \$20,000. The Commercial National Bank of Guthrie was the first bank in the Territory to nationalize. Its capital is said to be \$300,000. Its correspondent here was the American National Bank. Its New York correspondent was the United States National Bank. The capital of the White water bank is \$20,000. The assets of the Newton, Guthrie and Whitewater banks are selieved to be equal to the liabilities, and the bankers here say they expect a settle-ment will be made, dollar for dollar. Noth-

eno, Normal and Stillwater concerus. CHARMING NEW YORK LAKES,

ing is known of the condition of the El

An Interesting Description of Its Beautiful Lake Region.

The group of lakes in the heart of New York State are gems of priceless value to the people who live upon their shores, says the Scottish American. The wanderer up and down the world, native to these scenes, returns to gaze with joy and admiration upon the waters that sleep in the bowls of these hills.

The inland lake is peculiar to the Northern States, for, with the exception of the lagoons of Fiorida and Louisiaus, the South s devoid of this lovely expression of nature's charms, and of the numerous other groups throughout the New England, Middle and Western States there are none, in the estimation of those who come hither, so entirely beautiful as Skaneateles, Owasco, Cayuga, Seneca, Kenka and Canandaigua. These several lakes occupy attenuated depressions between hills which are high and sometimes precipitous around their southern extremes, but sink to a dead level, or nearly so, at the northern ends. The outflow of each is to the northward, through creeks into the Seneca river, and later into the

Oswego river and Lake Ontario.

The geologist finds abundant evidence that the Susquehanna river once carried off the surplus waters gathered here. Between these lakes the land rises grandly, the slopes and each broad highland plateau being covered with valuable farms and dotted with numerous villages. An extensive system of canals once connected the lakes with the outer world, but all of this belongs

moss-grown rocks and weedy canal bed.

OF CREMATION IN ITALY,

With Something About the Systems Used, the Results and Cost. spare Moments.] Two systems of cremation are followed at Milan, by one of which the body is burned

in a furnace surrounded with wood and charcoal, while by the other the combustion is brought about through a number of jets of gas which cast their heat upon the furnace from all sides. When wood and charcoal are employed, about 600 pounds of wood and one of charcoal are found necessary, and the process lasts two hours. When gas is used all that is consumable in the body is burned up in less than 50 minutes. The body may, in ordinary cases, be introduced into the furnace with or without the coffin. But if death has been caused by some in-

ectious disease the coffin and body must be burned together. The weight of the remains after cremation, in the form of bones and dust, is about four pounds. They are in color pure white, tinged here and there with a delicate pink; and it is a rule never to touch them with the hand. The bones and vestiges of bones (which are for the most part burnt finto powder) are taken up with silver tongs, while the ashes are removed from the furnace with a silver shovel, to be placed on a silver dish, and then deposited in an urn for retention in the cinerarium. Here the ashes are preserved in separate compartments, each with a suitable inscription beneath it. The cost of cremation is 25 francs (about £1) to a member of the Society for Extending Cremation in Italy, or 50

francs (£2) in the case of non-members. TWENTY-FOUR Pages to-morrow. Read

Pittsburg's Greatest Newspaper, THE DIS-PATCH. A MARSHAL SHOT TO DEATH

While Attempting to Arrest a Violator of the Postal Laws. JACKSONVILLE, FLA., November 21 .-Deputy United States Marshal Samuel Lastrange was instantly shot to death at Web-

ster to-day by R. E. Burford, whom he sought to arrest for violation of postal laws. He Took a Policeman's Privilege. John Lewis, of Philadelphia, has been in the city for several days, and has been arrested twice for drunkenness. Last night about 11 o'clock he was found reclining upon the stone step in front of the Central station with his plug hat tipped gracefully to one side, snoring deeply. He was conducted to a cell by Detective Coulson for

safe keeping.

Ocean Steamship Movements. From. Arrived at New York. Queenstown New York. Antwerp.... New York. derland... Nederland Antwerp Buria Hamburg State of Indiana Glasgow...

Drygoods. change in the drygoods situation to-day. The finest display in the city

> N. Patterson's, 41 Sixth avenue. opposite Trinity Church. J. G. Bennett & Co., Leading Hatters and Furriers, Corner Wood street

and Fifth avenue. The Queen of Autumn, in all her magnificence, at

41 Sixth avenue, opposite Trinity Church,