arates Western From South-

ern Farmers,

K. OF L. DELEGATES ARRIVE

And Are Strongly in Favor of Inde-

pendent Political Action.

Unanimously Adopted.

SOUTHERN VIEWS AMPLY OUTLINED

PITTSBURG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1890---TWELVE PAGES.

May be handed in at the main advertising office of THE DISPATCH, corner Smithfield and Diamond streets, up to midnight. THREE CENTS.

THE PLAN OUTLINED

By Which It is Proposed to

Transform the Mississippi

River System.

GUIDANCE, NOT OPPOSITION.

shown to be the Principle Upon

Which to Base All Operations.

# FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

Politicians and Financiers Are Alike Surprised by the News of the

## DELAMATER BANK FAILURE.

An Even \$100,000 From the Treasury and About \$50,000 in County Taxes Concerned.

#### BOYER HURRYING TO THE SCENE.

His Bondsmen Are Liable for the Amount, but Their Names Cannot be Secured at Harrisburg.

#### THE CAUSES ASSIGNED FOR THE CRASH.

No Direct Statement Has Yet Been Secured, but Nearly Every Family in Mendville is Said to be Affected.

QUITE A QUANTITY OF JUDGMENTS ENTERED

PERSONAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHAL MEADVILLE, Dec. 5 .- An earthquake could scarcely have created a greater degree of excitement than did the announcement, this morning, that Delamater & Co. had made an assignment for the benefit of their creditors. As early as 7 o'clock the rumor spread like wildfire.

Not a lew individuals trested the matter as a huge joke, and some even offered to wager large sums of money that the story was without foundation. When the hour of 9 o'clock arrived, a number of men stood | bonds and several thousands of wheat lands at the corner of Water and Chestnut streets and all eyes were turned toward the door of



George Wallace Dela mater,

the banking house heretofore named. The anxiety became intense, and when the bank door did not open as usual, it dawned upon the minds of many that the rumor was true. Official Notice of the Failure.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the following notice was posted on the windows on the Water and Chestnut street sides of the bank Bank closed, Delamater & Co, have made an assignment for benefit of creditors, V. M. DELAMATER, Cashier.

The firm of Delamater & Co., bankers, is composed of George B., George W. and T. A. Delamater. The assignment was made to George W. Haskins and John O. Mo-Clintock, composing the law firm of Haskins & McClintock. Each of the members of the firm also makes an individual assignment covering all his property, real and personal. Prior to the assignment. however, judgments were entered against the firm and the individual members for \$115,000. Of these judgments \$40,000 is in favor of the Merchants' National Bank for re-discounts; that is, the Merchants' National has taken \$40,000 of the best paper of the firm of Delamater & Co. and re-discounted

Any Number of Judgments Entered. The same bank has also entered judgments for \$21,600 against the banking firm; \$4,700



Mrs. Delamater, One of the Creditors \$5,000 against George Wallace Delamater. There is also \$15,000 entered against the firm by the Senator's brother-in-law, Thomas S. McFarland, and \$6,000 against the firm by the Senator's wife, Mrs. Mary Delamater. Other small judgments bring the total amount up to the sum named. There are also judgments against Victor M. Delamater, a younger son, who was cashier of the bank, but not a member of the banking

The President of the firm is Senator George W. Delamater, Inte Republican candidate for Governor. He is also director of Pennsylvanians with much concern and the Merchants' National Bank of Mead-

BUSINESS Men will find THE DISPATCH the best advertising Medium. All classes can be reached through its Classified Adver you can get it by this method,

ville, President of the company and owner of the controlling interest in the Meadville and Linesville Railroad, President of the Meadville Fuel Gas Company and connected with other local enterprises.

# Funds of the County All in It.

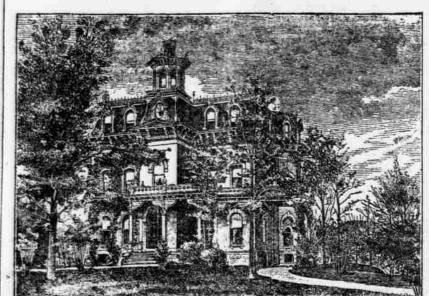
It is known that Delamater & Co. were bondsmen for County Treasurer H. M. Miller and James L. Swickard, Treasurer of the Board of Control of the public schools, and that the county funds (\$47,000) and the school funds are deposited in their bank. Under the circumstances it is likely that the county will have no more chance than a general creditor. The State has about \$110,000 on deposit with the Delamaters, but it is said that the bond of security will prevent any great loss,

thus as m led him to be extremely liberal in the footing of bills for expenses, but it was not suspected that he was going beyond his means, and least of all, that the institution

could spare upon gaining the honor of the Governorship. Those best acquainted with their business, however, refuse to believe that the trouble is more than temporary.

#### NOT IN DEBT IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 .- The New York



THE DELAMATER MANSION.

No official statement of the liabilities has been made, but an outside estimate places | First National Bank. At the bank to-day the deposits at \$200,000 and the total at \$400,- it was said that Mr. Delamater several 000. Scarcely a family in the city is not of the assignment was on the streets and affected. The assets consist of notes due, the Delamater block, a very large and valuable piece of real estate, without incum- [ . brance, the residences of the three members of the firm, their interest in the Meadville and Linesville Railroad and the Conneaut Lake Ice Company, besides stocks and in the Red River Valley of North Dakota.

The Cause of the Failure. Many causes are alleged to have influenced the failure. One of the most popular suppositions is that the heavy expenses of the late campaign had much to do with it. Others think that the firm was caught in the recent Jamison failure at Philadelphia, but this is denied by those in a position to know. The recent monetary stringency undoubtedly hastened matters.

The Delamater fortune was founded in oil. George B. Delamater was an obscure country storekeeper in Crawford county when the | cash. Expressions of regret are heard on oil excitement broke out on Oil creek. He, all sides to-day, for Delamater was personlike his neighbors, was taken with the fever, ally popular. The failure, coming so soon and joined with Orange Noble, a barrel after his defeat for Governor, was regarded maker, to drill a well on the Farrell farm, as a doubly severe blow. It is said that durbetween Oil City and Titusville. The well | ing the campain Mr. Delamater's personal was a gusher. It came in when the oil mar- notes were indorsed and discounted by ket was the lowest ever known, 10 cents a bar- Philadelphia business men who were his rel, but a large part of its production sold later on for \$10 a barrel. The well netted its owners, according to common report, nearly \$2,000,000. George Wallace Delamater was then a lad of 10 or 12 years of age.

The elder Delamater then went to Meadville and entered upon a successful business eareer, investing his money in various enterprises. He made several very profitable investments in oil after that, and was reputed worth considerably more than a in this city, Senator Delamater's name was million when he was elected to the State Senate. It was at that time he turned over the active management of his affairs to his

### ONLY THE FIRM'S BOND

SECURED THE STATE BEPOSITS IN THE BROKEN BANK.

The Sureties of Treasurer Bover Are, of Course, Liable, but Their Names Afe Kent Secret-The Money Belonged to the Sinking Fund.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR . HARRISBURG, Dec. 5 .- The news of the failure of the banking firm of Delamater & Co., of Meadville, was received at the State Department with great surprise. State Treasurer Bover was not here, but his cashier, Mr. Livsey, who had small deposits in two banks that suspended payment while he was State Treasurer, obtained early telegraphic information of the crash which carried down with it \$100,000 of the money of the State sinking fund.

Nothing is known here of the character of the Delamater failure and of the prospect of the State to possess itself of the funds loaned to the collapsed firm, outside of the securities, who are on State Treasurer Boyer's \$500,000 bond. The money deposited with the bank was secured by bonds of the firm, which have all along been regarded as amply sufficient to guarantee its safety. The bank has been a depository of State funds since May, 1889. At the close of May 31 of that year it had \$75,000 of the general fund on deposit, and at the end of the suceceding month the amount was reduced to \$50,000. On July 31,1889, all the moneys in the general fund had been drawn from the bank and \$100,000 from the sinking fund moneys were on deposit in it. This amount was not disturbed during the interval between the time of deposit and the assignment of the banking firm, and in the recent campaign the opponents of Delamater for Governor made liberal use of the argument that he was disqualified from holding the position to which he was aspiring, because while he was United States Senator, his bank had made profit out of the State's money in vio-lation of the law, which prohibited any member of the General Assembly from par-

ticipating in such profits.

The State Treasurer's bond is on file in the office of the Secretary of State, but the names of the several sureties could not be secured, because, in the opinion of the new secretary, no public good could be subserved by their publication. It is claimed that Sec-retary Stone, a short time before his retireent to accept a seat in Congress, when the Jamison failure occurred, refused to divulge the names of the State Treasurer's aureties,

### SURPRISE AT THE CAPITAL.

Pennsylvania Politicians Are Much Con

proposed to remove the school to addle, in Prince George county, where room will be ample, but it will be several years the change can be made. before the change can be made.

It is understood that the order of the Sacred Heart, in New York, has for some time past looked favorably upon the insticerned by the Announcement. FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. WASHINGTON, Dec. 5 .- The news of the tute property, as a desirable location for a female seminary, but the Cardinal would not sanction this because of the proximity failure of the banking firm of the Delamaters at Meadville, was received here by of Monnt DeSales. Miss Drexel, who en-tered the sisterhood of the Catholic Church sympathy. It seems that not one of all who for the express purpose of devoting herself are acquainted with the campaigning of the to the education of women and colored children, will it is understood, make liberal provisions for the proposed industrial school, in addition to the amount subscribed late Republican candidate for Governor, suspected that he was in financial straits. They knew that he was spending money school, in addition to liberally in the campaign, and that his en-

ASTUMBLING BLOCK. The Third Party Question Sep-

of which he was but one member would be crippled by his expenditures.

It is the opinion that the whole family was as much wrapped up in the success of the candidate as that gentleman was himself, and that they staked more than they sould share upon gaining the heavy of the

correspondent of Delamater & Co. was the

years ago was in debt to the bank, but now it was believed the bank owed Mr. Dela-

mater a little.

Mr. Delamater has banked with the First

BOYER ON THE MOVE.

THE STATE TREASURER STARTS FOR

MEADVILLE.

lauses of the Crash as Viewed by Quaker

City Financiers-Ex-Senator McFarlane's

Notes Were Indorsed by Delamater-

Jamison Had Nothing to Do With It.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5 .- Senator Dela-

mater was in this city on Tuesday in consult-

ation with some of his intimate friends in

the financial centers, and it was then

rumored that he was being hard pressed for

was a beavy indorser of ex Senator Mac-Farlane's notes, and that he was a loser.

This was assigned as one of the causes of the

embarrassment of the firm. At the time of

the disastrous failure of the Bank of

America, American Life Insurance Com-

pany, and kindred financial organizations

brought into notice from the fact that he

front with his money and helped the Finance Company. Secretary Oscar Welsh,

of the Finance Company, said to-day that the failure would not affect that institution.

'Beyond the fact that he is a director,'

said Mr. Welsh, "Mr. Delamater has no

Soon after the news of the failure was re-

office for Meadville. Prior to his departure

cerved here State Treasurer Bover le't his

he said he had received nothing concerning

the failure, and all he knew was the report

that the bank had failed. In answer to a

on deposit there he said: "There was a de

loss at all, as the deposit was covered by

"Had the money been there long?"

found the deposit there when I took the

office of Treasurer, and have since allowed

it to remain. The Treasurer has the right

to deposit it where he pleases. His bonds-

men are responsible. There are 30 depos-

portion of the funds. The Delamater bank was only one of the 30."

There was a rumor that the failure of B. K. Jamison & Co. affected Delamater & Co.

An associate of Mr. Jamison said that the

A TOLSTOI colony has been in existence

in Kentucky for some time. It is an abbey

backed by millions and no woman has ever

set foot inside of 't. The diet is purely

vegetarian and the colonists beat themselve

ing. See to-morrow's 24-page paper. All

BOUGHT BY THE DREXELS.

A School in Maryland for the Benefit of

Colored Children.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

one of the oldest institutions in the country,

conducted by the Christian Brothers, and

located at Woodstock, Md., has been sold

to the Drexel estate for \$40,000. The object

of the purchasers is the establishment of a

female colored industrial school for the

Drexel's will made provision for such an in-

stitution. Rockhill College is directly un-

der the supervision of the Catholic Church,

for which students desirous of taking or-ders are prepared and advanced to the theological seminaries. Cardinal Gibbons always presides at the commence-

ments. Of late the attendance has been in-creasing, until now there is not sufficient

room to accommodate all the pupils. It is ed to remove the school to Ammen-

benefit of children in the South.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 5 .- Rockhill College,

with knotted ropes each night before reti-

firm had no dealings with the institution.

itories at present, each having a fair pre

question as to whether there was any money

connection with it. He has not a dollar de-

with Delamater & Co. at Meadville.

Firm's Correspondent There No Affected by the Failure. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

> MR. POWDERLY IS NON-COMMITTAL. St. Louis Platform With Amendments

> > (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) OCALA, FLA., Dec. 5 .- Powderly, Wright and Hays, of the Executive Board, Knights of Labor, arrived here this afternoon. They attended a public Alliance meeting to-night and made speeches. They will urge the Alliance to-morrow, in accord ance with the instructions they received at the Denver Convention, to join in calling a conference in February to discuss independent political action. They wish the conference held at Washington instead of Cincinnati, and they hope to induce the Alliance to send delegates officially from this convention. They will hardly succeed In an interview this evening, Powderly said that he was not prepared to commit

himself to the third party idea. He believed a general conference should be held not later than February next. Macune's suggestion of postponing action till Februsurgestion of postponing action till February, 1892, he thought, was foolish, as there would not then be time enough left in which to accomplish anything, if it was decided to be advisable. All the members of the Executive Board, K. of L., except Wright, openly favor third party action. They presented to-night the resolutions of the Denver assembly and the conference will take place. sembly, and the conference will take place

Third Party Men Much Strengthened. The Western third party men are enthusi-astic over the reinforcements the Knights brought them to-day. The Southerners are, however, still staunch in their opposition to the plan of political situation. They are confident that they will be able to stave off the new party enthusiasts until adjourn-ment, which they hope will take place to-morrow night. Colonel Livingstone, of Georgia, is the mainstay of the opposition, Georgia, is the mainstay of the opposition, and he is a host in himself. His position represents that of his associates. He said:

We believe in the South that when the existing parties find out our real strength, they will yield our demands without a fight. No, I grant I cannot imagine a situation by which the Republican party could win the Southern Alliance vote. I can understand how the Democratic party will. Its policy of low taxes and the adoption of our principles in other respects, could get our support. The Democratic party, has been changing rapidly in regard to these issues which we bring forward. The Fifty-second Congress will be nuch nearer to us than the one now sitting. The Democratic party will be ou trial in that Congress. As far as the Alliance is concerned, we stand just where Jeffercon and Webster and Cathoun and Lincoln and Sevard Stook.

A Union of Three Organizations.

A Union of Three Organizations. Farmers' Alliance, Colonel T. F. Livingston, of Georgia, from the Committee on Or ganization, made a report which is to fur nish the basis for an ultimate union between the National Farmers' Alliance, the Indus-trial Union and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association organization with a large membership in the Western States. Colonel Livingston also offered a resolu-

tion providing for the adoption of the St. was a director in the Finance Company of Louis Alliance platform of 1889, inasmuch Philadelphia, whose office was in the American Life Insurance building, at Fourth and Walnut streets. It was the talk of the as there has been a question raised as to the unanimous indorsement of the demand therein contained by all the State delegastreet that Mr. Delamater had stood to the tions one year ago. This platform demands the abolition of national banks and the sub-stitution of legal tender Treasury notes in lieu of national bank notes in sufficient vol-ume to carry on the business of the country on a cash system; that Congress pre-vent by law the dealing in "futures" of all agricultural and mechanical producposited with us, nor have we any account tions; free and unlimited coinage of silver the prohibition of alien ownership of land that taxation, both State and national, shall not be used to build up one interest or class at the expense of another; that all revenues, national, State and county, shall be limited

The Actual Necessary Expenditures of the Government economically and hon-estly administered; that Congress issue sufposit of \$100,000 there, but there will be no ficient fractional paper currence to facilitate exchange through the United States mail; that the means of communication and trans-portation shall be controlled by the United States Government.

An amendment was adopted in favor of Government controlling railroads and tele-graph, with the view of ultimately owning them if hereafter deemed desirable. Another amendment expels from the Alliance all persons or newspapers not accepting the In his report Dr. Macune, Chairman of

cribed the work of the Alliance in pressing the sub-Treasury bill before Congress, and denied the charge of lobbying. He said the people in the South were not prepared to people in the South were not preparement, President L. L. Polk was unanimously re-elected. B. F. Covert, of Kansas, was chosen Vice President; J. H. Turner, of Georgia, Secretary, and J. S. Willets, of

the National Executive Committee, des-

### FAVOR THE FORCE BILL.

Resolution Passed by the Colored Dele gates to the Alliance. OCALA, Dec. 5 .- The colored member

o-day passed the following resolution: We do hereby in meeting assembled at beals, Fla., urge upon Congress to pass the lodge election bill, and let it apply to all ections of these United States.

193 COLUMNS of news and read HE DISPATCH to-morrow. Get it and see for yourself.

## A ROPE ON HIS NECK.

Signs of a Lynching Discovered in a New Jersey Cemetery.

SPRCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The body of a nude colored man with a rope around his neck was found to-day in Johnson's colored cemetery, near Merchantville, N. J. Some digging was being done; when 13 inches of soil had been removed the spade struck against what was found to be a wooden box which was lifted out of the grave. When the lid was pried open, the badly decomposed body of a colored man appeared. He had a rope around his neck, and was lying face down on a black corkscrew suit of clothes. The rope which was around his neck, was 3/4 of an inch thick and 3 feet long.

The loose ends had the appearance of being cut with a sharp kni'e. It is the opinion of the officers that the man had been murdered by hanging, and the county detectives have been ordered to make a search to find out if there has been any colored man missing.

## YESTERDAY MORNING'S DISASTROUS FIRE,

How the Buildings Looked Before the Conflagration-The Dispatch Artist Sketches the Ruined Business Blocks on Liberty Avenue.



Flames Rising From the Debris of the Liberty Street Disaster.

SAD DEATH OF FIREMAN FIGLEY. Great Danger Anticipated From the Fall-

ing of the Walls. LIST OF THE LOSSES AND INSURANCE

One stroke of the fire-alarm gongs broughout the city at 5:10 o'clock last evening denoted that the disastrous fire which started in Maginn's cracker factory at 1 A. M. was out. Officially the flames were extinguished, but to prevent the smoldering ruins from again bursting out, two engines were kept at the scene, and steadily pumped all night, several lines of hose, attached to fire plugs, poured tons of water into the ruins, while the steam continued to rise in big clouds from the heated debris.

The conflagration was one of the most disastrous which ever visited Pittsburg. One fireman was killed while bravely fighting the flames, five more, including Chief Evans, were scriously injured, while the loss in dollars and cents is between \$325,000 and \$350,000. There are fears expressed that when the debris is cleared out of Spring alley the body of some luckless citizen may be found, but, as the police have so far received no inquiries about missing persons, it is thought and hoped that these fears are groundless. Five business houses are in uins, and two more are in a shaky condi-

Commencement of a Hard Battle

The fire, as related in yesterday morning's DISPATCH, originated in E. Maginn's cracker house, No. 917 Liberty street. The building is six stories high, but just in what portion or how the fire started is still undetermined. When the first alarm was turned in the whole structure was ablaze, and other districts were summoned, until nearly the whole department was on the spot.

Within five minutes after the first alarm was turned in six lines of hose were dashing water into the building, and the promptitude, energy and daring of the firemen throughout the long and weary battle with the flames won them much commendation. The fire was ably handled from the start, and after Chief Evans had been forced to retire, owing to his injuries, his plan of campaign was followed out, and finally proved successful.

Twenty minutes after the fire started in Maginn's establishment the flames had penetrated to R. & W. Jenkinson's tobacco factory, No. 919. It was not long before the east wall of the Jenkinson building fell, crushing the rear ends of Nos. 921 and 923, setting fire to these structures. For some time the fire had been making desperate efforts to travel in the other direction, and finally succeeded in getting into the building occupied by the Harris Drug Company, Nos. 913 and 915.

Flames Reaching Out for Explosives.

The firemen dared not let the flames gain any headway here, as it was known that the cellars were filled with barrels of whisky, oil and other explosive combustibles. If the flames ever reached this no one could prophesy where they would be stayed. Several streams of water were turned into these cellars and they were soon flooded, and sewers it was replenished by the firemen. A dozen hose were turned upon the upper floors of the building, and it was literally bombarded to pieces by the terrific force of the streams of water.

Finally the flames reached some explosive matter on the third floor, but just what it was is not known, there was a rumble, suddenly increasing to a roar, the rear of the Harris building fell with a crash into Spring alley, and another portion of the east wall of the Jenkinson warehouse crashed down onto the roofs of Nos. 921 and 923, 40

feet below.

When the Harris wall fell, the alley was filled with firemen, police officers and specta-tors. There was a wild rush for safety, and as soon as the burning debris had settled down the alarm was raised that a number of firemen were buried beneath the ruins. A hasty search was instituted and five men were dragged out, all seriously injured. It was thought that all were saved, but an hour later it was learned that Joseph Elmer Figley, of No. 13, was missing. Again the ruins were searched, and beneath tons of brick and timber was found the body of the dead fireman. Death had been instananeous-his neck was broken.

Chief Evans Meets With an Accident, Chief Evans was on the third floor of Cres, Graham & Co.'s building when the explosion occurred. He was caught by a falling beam. Several of his ribs were broken and he was otherwise injured, but he succeeded in escaping by sliding down the elevator cable to the first floor. The Chief was carried to the Seventh avenue engine bouse, It was then found that his



Chief Steel deemed it safe to send any of the companies back to their houses. They were ordered to report again at 4 o'clock that they might relieve their comrades, who were nearly exhausted by the toil and expo sure consequent upon the long struggle with the flames. At 5 o'clock all the engines but two were sent home, and about a dozen fire-men and four police officers took charge at

Merchants Forced Out by Flames.

Seven firms were sufferers by this fire, and ill execpt L. H. Smith were burned out, This firm's loss is caused chiefly by water Ithough there is some fear that the eas wall may fall, as it is already out of plumb The list of the concerns affected is as follows L. H. SMITH WOODENWARE COMPANY.

Nos, 909 and 911 Liberty street. L. H. HARRIS DRUG COMPANY, Nos. 913 and 915 Liberty street. E. MAGINN, crackers and fireworks, No. 917 Liberty street. R. & W. JENKINSON, wholesale tobacconists

No. 919 Liberty street. YOUNG, MAHOOD & CO., teas and coffees, No. 921 Liberty street. FRANK B. HAID, painter, No. 921 Liberty street. CREA, GRAHAM & CO., stoves, No. 923

Liberty street. The Harris building was four stories high he Magina and Jenkinson six and Nos. 921 and 923 were three stories high. The rear all these buildings was burned out, but the fronts of all, except No. 921, which wa pulled down, are standing and are s menace to passersby and to property in the neighborhood. A rear corner of the Maginn building, with a fire escape leading to the op, is still standing.

Building Inspectors Brown and Hoffman visited the scene yesterday morning and ordered the owners of the buildings to begin earing down the moment the debris becomes cool enough to permit of the work. Inspec-tor Brown does not think there is any like-lihood of the walls falling unless a high wind should happen to come along. In that case there might be a repetition of the Wil-

The Danger Not Yet Passed.

At an early hour this morning experienced firemen said there was a fierce fire raging under the mass of bricks and debris the fallen buildings, and that it will probas fast as the water ran out through the ably require several days to totally extinguish it. The contents of the Harris drug building cellar, it is thought, will tend to feed the fire for some time, too. The east wall of the L. H. Smith woodenware building is sunken in the center and so bulged out at the bottom that it is expected to fall at any moment. If this occurs the shock is likely to carry the ragged front of the other ruined buildings that are yet standing on iberty street.
In spite of the dangerous condition of the

Smith building, if it is still standing this morning, an attempt will be made to shore it up and save the building. It is considered doubtful if men can be secured daring

enough to make the attempt.

Speaking of the proposed attempt, Building Inspector Brown said last night: "I am afraid there will be trouble if an attempt is made to brace up that wall, and I think I should not be sorry to see it fall to-night provided none of the firemen were caught by it, to save men from the danger they will be exposed to to-morrow if the attempt is made. As to the front walls on Liberty street work should be commenced by the owners of that property in removing them at once. A Very Dangerous Undertaking.

"The only safe and proper way to do it

will be to erect a substantial scaffold from the street to the top of the walls and then tear them down systematically. This will save time in the end and would prevent the danger to life and property that might result of an effort to topple the walls over." Mr. Brown also called attention to the dangerous condition of the Grain Exchange building, on the corner of Garrison alley, which almost miraculously escaped destruction along with the buildings below it.

"The owners of that building will be no-

turn to the fire, and he was taken home. It may be several weeks before he is able to be about again.

About 4 o'clock the fire was under control, but not for a moment dare the firemen relax their vigilance. The flames were still raging fiercely, but they were pretty well confined to the Harris, Maginn and Jenkinson buildings. There was still danger of the flames reaching the cellars of the Harris Drug Company, and at 1 o'clock this morning the firemen were still pouring in water to prevent any possibility of an explosion.

When day broke the fire was nearly subdued, but it was 10 o'clock when Assistant [fights the stairway is only three feet wide.] Met Death at the Post of Duty

The list of the killed and injured firemen

JOSEPH ELMER FIGLEY, Lieutenant and an of No. II; killed. CHIEF EVANS, two ribs broken and

minor injuries, AUGUST ROTH, No. 7, right arm and both legs crushed and injured internally.

JOHN J. SHEPPARD, No. 11, left arm broken and bruised about the body.

JOHN S. ALLEN, No. 7, arm broken and

badly bruised, probably permanently dis-

JOHN LEMPES, No. 10, scalp wound. AUGUST WINTER, No. 7, badly bruised.

Figley is a married man, and an unusual degree of affection existed between him and his wife. The latter is heartbroken at her husband's death. Figley formerly belonged to No. 13, and rented a home close to the engine house. After the spring election he was removed to No. 11, it is intimated, as a rebuke for the stand he took in politics a that time. All the injured men are expected

The Disability Board will meet on Tuesday to make provision for the sufferers' necessities. Mrs. Figley will receive \$1,000. The injured men will receive their salaries and an allowance of \$15 a week until they are able to report for duty.

Coroner McDowell impaneled a jury

yesterday, and viewed the body. The in-quest was then adjourned until Monday rning.

### TO HELP PAY THE LOSS.

List of Insurance Companies and the Amounts They Held on the Burned Building and Stocks-Local and Foreign Associations Interested.

Following is a list of the insurance companies interested in the fire on Liberty avenue vesterday morning, as near as could

avenue vesterday morning, as near as could be learned last evening:

The loss of the L. H. Harris Drug Company foots up \$410,000. Insurance, \$90.000. of which a part is as follows: Pittsburg, £2.500: Royal London, £5.500: Gitzens, Pittsburg, £2.500: Royal London, £5.500: Gitzens, Pittsburg, £2.500: Boyal London, £5.500: Gitzens, Pittsburg, £2.500: L. S. G. G., £2.500: Drugrists' Mutual, £2.500: Sun, £5.500: Poultable, £2.500: Phomix, £2.500: Fire Insurance, Pitladelphia, £2.500: Western, Toronto, \$1,500; Home, £2.500: Western, £5.500; Northern Union, £2.500: Farmers', £3.000: Fireman's, £3.000: Orient, \$1,000: Fireman's, £3.000: Fireman's, £3.000: Pounsylvania, \$5.000: Foreman's, £3.000: Ena, £2.500: Ameridan, £2.500: Peoples' £2.500: Commercial Union, £2.500: Morth America, \$5.000; Horthord, \$5.000; Pennsylvania, \$5.000: Fire Association, £2.500: Buffalo German, £2.500: Springfield, £2.500: Now Hampshire, £2.500: Springfield, £2.500: Now Hampshire, £2.500: Springfield, £2.500: Now Hampshire, £3.000: Westchester, £3.500. Orient, £3.500: Phomix, of Hartford, \$3.000; Merchant, of New Jersey, £5.500: Girard, £3.000: Merchant, 67 New Jersey, £5.500: Girard, £3.000: Westchester, £3.500: Orient, £3.500: Phomix, of Hartford, \$4.000; Merchant, 67 New Jersey, £5.500: Girard, £3.000: Westchester, £3.500: Orient, £3.500: Union, Philadelphis, £3.500: Western, Pittsburg, £2.500: Newstern, Pittsburg, £0.000; Association, £3.500: Commercial Union, £2.500: Newstern, Foronto, £3.500: Commercial Union, £3.500: Newstern, Foronto, £3.000: Le £4.600; Association, £3.000: Newstern, £3.500: Commercial Union, £3.500: Newstern, Foronto, £3.000: Le £4.600; Association, £3.000: Newstern, £3.500: Merchants, £3.000: Newstern, £3.500: Merchants, £3.000: Newstern, £3.500: Merchants, £3.000: Newstern, £3.500: Merchants, £3.000: Newstern, £3.000: Le £4.600; Association, £3.000: Newstern, £3.000: Newste

L. E. Hard sustained a loss of \$5,000 and

was insured for \$600 in the German American company. Keeping Back the Crowds. All day long thousands of eurious persons

Continued on Sixth Page,

A CHAIN OF SMALL RESERVOIRS Located at the Heads of Tributaries of

PROPER METHOD TO PREVENT PLOODS

the Father of Waters.

PAPER NO. 2.

Those twin streams of emigration, which from New Eugland hill tops and Southern savannahs poured over the Appalachian chain to blend upon the upland ranges and prairies of the Mississippi Valley, produced there a great race, combining the sturdy independence and tenacity of purpose of the New Englander, with the broader view and more genial nature of the Virginian.

Of the many illustrious scious of this noble race none showed more signal ability in his chosen work than the lamented James B. Eads, who typified in his career their indomitable ccurage, resourcefulness and readiness of action in the face of apparently overwheiming odds, and that elasticity of nature which springs forward undaunted by rebuff to tear away or overleap the barriers in their path. By his engineering work in the Mississippi Valley, notably by his success in opening its outlet to the gulf, he so impressed his name upon the record of the time that so long as the river runs the story of his struggles and triumphs will be told.

Not Opposition, but Guidance. From the lips of the master was imbibed that principle which was the secret of his own success and which must be the underlying principle of any successful work in connection with these rivers. Captain Eads said: "The energy of the Mississippi river is greater than all the energies that man can possibly bring to oppose it; instead of opposing he must guide; he must train the river to do his bidding."

Upon this governing principle it is proposed to outline a plan for works which will forever put an end to the disastrous floods, which every year spread famine, disease and death through all these valleys; which will render the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Missouri, the Red river and the Platte continuously navigable for ocean-going steamships; the tributaries of the second degree navigable for large river craft; and all the smaller streams navigable so far as it may be desirable for barges and light draft vessels; which will deepen and broaden the Mississippi in its lower reaches, and so lower its bed as to insure good drainage to the adiscent countries: which will put these rivers forever under man's control, rob them of their terrors as destructive agents and create a system of internal waterways free to all the people, commensurate with the nobility and productiveness of the race and their high destiny, and forever free them from those iron bonds of deficient railway transportation, which every year more and more limit the growth of the people and drain

them of their wealth. Even More Far-Reaching Results

The creation of this superb system of free navigable waterways, serving as channels of transportation in the already settled parts of the valley for the people and their products, and augmenting these a hundred fold, will also have a most beneficial effect upon the climate in the western portion, as the increased evaporative surface of the rivers will naturally produce a more humid atmosphere and a greater rainfall, probably suffi-cient to make those now arid regions capable of a high cultivation, thus redeeming to settlement millions of acres now barren and worthless; and will remove from the people of the southern part of the valley that incubus of fever which now weighs upon and

handicaps them.

The following is a general statement of the plan proposed: It is proposed to erect, at the headwaters of the streams flowing into the Mississippi river and its tributaries, a system of small reservoirs, sufficient, when the rivers are made navigable, to supply the losses due to leakage, lockage and evapora-tion in the navigable reaches; and as the cheapest and only practical way to provide a sufficient water-storage capacity to control the flood waters, to erect, at suitable points on all these streams, sectional balanced automatic movable dams, of dimensions great enough to raise the water in the river beds to, say, nearly the greatest height practicable without flooding the adjacent land; to erect automatic balbuild a system of docks and harbors for the unloading of vessels and for their safety during great floods; and whenever practicable, to excavate cut-offs, so as to shorten the the sailing distances; and by dams controlling the elevation in the sections thus cut off to make these into additional harbors of refuge, each large enough to float a navy.

The Tributaries to be Included. As before stated it is proposed to extend this system to each and every tributary wherever the topographical features of the country shall make it practicable or the numbers and wealth of the inhabitants shall render it commercially desirable; and this not alone because the benefits of cheap transportation should be extended wherever possible to the people of the country; but

because the necessary water storage capacity can be thus obtained and in no other way. In order to prevent shoaling of the navi-gable waters it is proposed to build movable caissons of honeycombed structure, open at the bottom and closed at the top, floated when desired by filling the interior cells with compressed air, and provided at the deck with pipes and valves, through which compressed air can be supplied to of the structure, or vacuum created therein. These caissons will be of steel, of dimensions from the size of a river teamer to a size considerably larger than the largest ocean steamships. They will carry no machinery but will be operated from boats and may be floated and moved to any point desirable and there sunk to serve as jetties, enabling the enginees to control the river currents and deepen or direct the channel by scouring wherever it may be necessary to prevent silting and the formation of bars or shoals.

To Sink the River Bed.

It will be observed that these calson jetties are not permanent works, in the sense of being permanently located, but can be loated from one part of the reach to another. (Continued on Eighth Page.)

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