THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH.

HAS FAITH IN KOCH,

Sir Morrell Mackenzie Defends the German Doctor and Indorses His Cure.

A REBUKE FOR PASTEUR In a Discussion Over the World's Fair-

From the Great English Specialist, Who Gives His Experience With the Koch Lymph.

NO VIOLENT REACTION RESULTED.

Great Medical Discoveries in Store for the World, Sir Morrell Thinks, Are Sure to Come Soon.

STARTLING SURPRISES FROM KOCH,

The Same Authority Says, Are Not Improbable Within th Next Few Weeks, In the Light of Present Events

THE METHODS OF GERMAN PHYSICIANS

IBT DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] LONDON, Dec. 6.-Sir Morrell Mackenzie was seen this a ternoon by a Dunlap reporter on the subject of Prot. Pasteur's interview and his views on the recent discovery of Prof. Koch. "Ah," said the great specialist in throat diseases, "so Pasteur has got his knife into Koch?"

"Is there any reason, Sir Morrell, for illfeeling to exist between the Professors?" asked the reporter.

"Not that I know." answered the surgeon "except on the question of nationality, which, let me say, as one who has had some experience in the matter, is very strong in the medical profession. I have heard that Pasteur has made a very considerable advance in the preventive remedy of which he speaks, but we are not likely to hear more of it until it is tolerably complete. Of course, in the process of time we shall discover the bacillus for all specific diseases, fever and other illnesses, which run a distinct, specific course, but for the others, such as rheumatism, which is a most uncertain disease, no bacillus will ever be discovered.

No Violent Reaction Resulted. "Do you consider that the Koch lymph is of such unheard of virulence as that described by Prof. Pasteur, and the reaction it produces might prove fatal and probably affect other parts of the body in an injurious

"That has not proved to be the result with" my experiments thus far, as in the hospital patients I have treated I have injected a rigramme of lymph, which is five times stronger than the injections referred to by Pasteur. So far the patients have stood the treatment remarkably well and there has not been any violent reaction. I have heard, however, that one patient in Frankfort and one prevented my treating a private patient, for when he read in the newspapers the accounts of these deaths, although perfectly willing before, he refused to allow me to operate on

"Would you advise all consumptive peo ple to undergo the treatment, Sir Morrell?" "I certainly would," came the immediate and unhesitating answer. "If the Duke of Clarence, for instance, had any cause to consult me for pulmonary consumption I should most certainly advise him to undergo the Noch treatment."

Some Great Discoveries in Store. 'How long will it be before you can say definitely when the patients who are now ander your care will be proved to be

"I cannot say; nay, I cannot pretend t give you even an approximate time." "You have seen, I suppose, Sir Morrell that Sir Joseph Lister reports that Prof. Moch will startle the world in a few weeks with more new discoveries?"

"Yes, and I think it is very highly probable he will. The Germans are very far ahead of the English and American doctors in experiments of this nature. One reason for this state of affairs is that until recently the Royal College of Surgeons of England, which is the wealthiest medical corporation in the world, had no pathological laboratory. I understand that this same state of affairs exists in New York and that the laboratory of the Bellevue Hospital is only provided by the money left by some of the late members of the Vanderbilt family.

"Again, you see the German nature runs after experiments and the German doctors are content to live on a much smaller income than that which would suffice for a successful London or New York physician, fully considering for several weeks. and by strictly attending to his patients he is able to spend some of his income and devote a part of his time to scientific researches."

"Do you know to what new diseases Sir Joseph Lister refers?

"No, I do not, but I am convinced that we are on the eve of great discoveries on the lines which have been laid down both by Prof. Koch and Prof. Pasteur."

THE WATER OF LOURDES

Being Tried by the Duke of Norfolk for His Crippled Son.

PRY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE. LONDON, Dec. 6 .- The Duke of Norfolk. hereditary Earl Murshall of Eugland and chief Catholic peer, is now at Lourdes with his crippled son. He has been there twice previously upon the same sad errand. But heretofore the miraculous waters bave had no ever, is abundant and has within the past week been strengthened by signs of apparent improvement in his son's condition.

CITIZENS MUST ASSIST.

An Authoritative Decision Given by British Court. IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATCE.

by the law officers of the Crown, that every whether or no it be aided by the Imperial citizen, unless physically incapacitated, is bound to assist the police when called upon. The decision, which is authoritative, was given in the case of a man who declined to help a policeman to carry a violent prisoner to the nearest lockup.

STANDING BY CHICAGO.

A CITIZEN OF THAT CITY DEFENDS THE WESTERN EMPORIUM

The Big Town of the West Slightingly Referred to by British Critics, Who Pre fer New York.

BY CABLE TO THE DISPATOR.1

LONDON, Dec. 6 .- On Wednesday evening the Royal Society of Arts, the proceedings of which as a rule are somewhat dull, had a fairly interesting discussion, the subject being the World's Columbian Expositalk was commenced by James Dredge, a member of the society executive council, and editor of Engineering, who read a prodigiously long paper, in which he told the story of the New York versus Chicago struggle. Dr. Dredge evidently would have preferred the former site had he been compelled to make a choice of the two cities; but his own particular fancy is Niagara, over which he waxed very enthusiastic, to the disadvan-tage of Chicago. He doubted whether an exhibition at a place like Chicago could become an international show; but he ad-mitted that some English traders might find it worth their while to exhibit.

Sir Richard Webster, Attorney General; Sir Truman Wood and Sir Frederick Bramwell expressed the hope that the British Government would be officially represented, but they were not sanguine. Nobody seemed to understand the process of reasoning which induced Americans to prefer Chicago to New York, Mr. Kennedy, the Jamous Foreign Office negotiator of commercial treaties, seemed hurt that the British Government had not been asked to help the exhibition; but his speech rather indicated that he should be very much surprised if European recognition should be saled for any thornact held in the should be asked for any show not held in the commercial capital and greatest port of the

A Chicago man who had accidentally ound his way to the meeting was much grieved at the slighting manner in which the great emporium of the West had been referred to, and he forthwith proceeded to tell some wonderful tales about its limitless wealth, power and population, which made some of his audience wonder whether Lou-don is not about played out. The Chicago man, who declared his name to be Grisheir, but did not spell it, waxed especially eloquent upon the alleged fact that within a radius of 500 miles of his city there were 22,000,000 people, whereas in a similar ra-dius around New York there were only 17,000,000. A mild-mannered man in the audience murmured something about the Atlantic Ocean swallowing up half of New York's radius and the fairness of counting people at sea; but the Chicago man looked so fierce and determined that the argument was not followed up.

PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

WILL BE THE NEXT STEP IN THE WORLD'S FAIR ARRANGEMENTS.

Rules and Regulations Completed by the Director General-State of Washington Ready to Take Part-England Will Probably Have a Good Exhibit.

CHICAGO, Dec. 6.-Director General Davis, of the World's Fair, has completed his regulations to be sent to foreign countries along with the President's proclamation. This afternoon the joint committee appointed to review these regulations, passed upon them and they will be ready for presentation to the President next week. The rules are an epitome of the experience of the most successful expositions of the world. in Innsbruck have died from the effects of Twelve departments are provided for. All inoculation with the lymph. In fact, this has Governments will be invited to appoint commissions for the purpose of organizing their departments of the Exposition. Applications for space must be filed with the commission of the country where the article | Her Illness Takes a Favorable Turn, and

is produced. No duties will be levied upon articles for exhibition unless entered for final consump-tion in the United States. Transportation, receiving, unpacking and arranging of products will be at the expense of exhibitors, but exhibitors will not be charged for space, and a reasonable amount of power will be tions will be issued concerning the exhibition of fine arts, and other points not touched upon in these preliminary instruc-

tions. The financial report of the Directors

will be ready Tuesday morning.

President Palmer's notification will also be ready, and it is probable that on Tuesday morning Director Peck will bear all three of the documents to Washington. He and Secretary Butterworth will present them to the President and formally request him to issue his proclamation to foreign nations.

The new State of Washington has a World's Fair Association, with headquarte at Seattle, and has sent information here to the effect that its Legislature will appro-priate \$250,000. An effort is also being made to secure an appropriation of a like

amount from Oregon. Colonel Fred Beaumont, a member of the British Parliament and also of the Royal Engineers, was at headquarters this morning. He had an extended audience with the officials, and was sure that England would do a great deal for the fair when it should receive the President's proclamation Colonel Beaumont represented the British

Government at Paris, and he will probably, he thinks, be sent to Chicago in 1898. Congressman Ben Butterworth, the Secre prominently spoken of as the proper hea for the important department of the Bureau of Publicity and Promotion, over which Director General Davis has been thought-

THEY CAPTURED A BARON.

The Portuguese Get the Better of the British South African Forces.

THE CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. LONDON, Dec. 6 .- Telegrams from Capetown state that a fight took place at the beginning of last month between the Portuguese and the forces of the British South Atrican Company in Manicaland, The latter had the best of it, and proudly conveyed to Fort Salisbury a real live Portuguese baron. Most people predicted something of the kind would occur as a result of Portugal's rejection of the treaty with England. By that treaty Manicaland was recognized as within the Portuguese sphere of influence, but by the rejection of the treaty things reverted to the statu quo.

The operations of the British South
African Company make interesting reading. Its little army of 700 stalwart and

energetic young Englishmen has marched a thousand miles and more right through Mashonaland without coming into hos contact with the numerous warlike and powerful nations which lay in its path, and taking Manicaland in the rear, has calmly gobbled up that country also. Mashonaland is full or gold, and a great rush has commenced, which bids fair to empty civilized South Africa of its younger and more adventurous men. Manicaland also is said to be teeming with minerals, and the South

suit or overcoat or girl's cloak.

The Fort Salisbury Company's head open breezy upland, 4,900 feet above the sea, a level plateau; is splendidly watered at all seasons and admirably adapted for Europeans. It is claimed that the soil is better than the best corn-growing tracts in the United States. Attention is at present concentrated upon gold. The prospect is so alluring that Euglishmen are freely boasting of their intention to eclipse the record of American progress westward. But it has its drawbacks, which include the certainty of a fierce struggle with natives, used to fighting, and the probability of filibustering conflicts with the Portuguese.

FRENCH DOCTORS DOUBTFUL

They Place but Little Faith in the Koch Consumptive Cure. IBT CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, Dec. 6 .- There seems to be less enthusiasm over Dr. Koch's consumption remedy just at present than there has been before since the discovery was first announced. Whether this is due to tion, to be held in Chicago in 1892. The the natural reaction that follows upon any sensation, or whether it is partly brought about by the death of the girl at Innsbruck from the effect of inocula-tion, it is difficult to determine.

The medical faculty of Paris, which conphysicians who went to Berlin to report in the matter, sat down upon Koch rather hard. Although the Paris newspapers have been jubilant this week over the fact that the famous German's name was originally Coq, and that his ancestors were French people, who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the Paris physicians came to the conclusion that it was still difficult to decide the therapeutical value of the remedy, the extent of the dose not having been established nor its efficacy proved, and that it was necessary to avoid a resort to the remedy for pulmonary or visceral tuberculosis until its complete tests had been effected. Never-theless Berlin is still the Mecca of thousands of consumptive pilgrims and interested physicians, who are coming from the ends of the earth.

JOURNALISTIC RELIC.

A Copy of Franklin's Pennsylvania Gazett Brings 24 Pounds.

(BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.) LONDON, Dec. 6 .- An interesting relic of the early days of the American press was to-day sold under the hammer at Sothebys. It was the Pennsylvania Gazette for the year 1740, printed in Philadelphia by Ben Franklin. It was secured by an American dealer for £24. In a coin sale at the same rooms on Friday, £17 were paid for a Lord Baltimore set of American coins, consisting of the shilling, sixpence and a rare groat,

THE RANDALL CLUB MUSICALE.

ises to be a Most Successful and Pleasant Entertainment.

Great preparations are being made for the Randall Club's Annual Musicale to be given at Old City Hall, Wednesday evening. The club is pushing the arrangements in their usual energetic manner, and a grand success is already assured.

Prof. Weiss and his famous Great
Western Band will excel themselves in
musical numbers on the programme. The musical numbers on the programme. The club never fails to introduce some pleasing novelty to give variety to the entertainment. Old City Hall is being carefully and tastefully decorated and put in order for the occasion, and the lovers of music, as well as those who love the pleasures of the dance are certain to find enjoyment to their heart's content. On the occasion of the festival last year the chairs in the hall were arranged in year the chairs in the hall were arranged in their usual order, and it required some time to remove them and clear the floor for dancing. This year the center of the hall will be left vacant for promenading and the chairs

no delay will be occasioned. The dressing rooms for ladies and gentle-men have been carefully looked after, and will be in charge of competent attendants. The club caterer will attend to the refreshment table, and the members generally will devote themselves to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests. That all who attend will have a delightful evening goes without

MRS. CARNEGIE IMPROVED.

She Will Recover.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCEL1 NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- The condition o Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, the wife of the iron king, who has been confined to her home, No. 5 West Fifty-first street, from a severe attack of typhoid fever, since November 25, was much improved this evening, and her physicians now have no doubt but what with careful nursing, she will pull through. Dr. F. S. Dennis and Dr. Jasper J. Janeway are in attendance. Dr. Janeway remained all night at the Carnegie residence for the last four nights.

Dr. Dennis called at the house at 4 o'clock this afternoon and after seeing his patient, expressed himself more than satisfied at her condition. He said that she was much better than he had expected she would be, and that he was confident that she would soon regain her strength. Dr. Janeway was also surprised at the improvement in Mrs. Carnegie's condition and his favorable reports have relieved the lady's friends considerably. Mrs. Carnegie was resting comfort ably this evening and was able to see one or

ANOTHER TRUST FORMED.

It Aims to Control the World's Supply Yellow Pine Lumber.

MACON, GA., Dec. 6 .- A trust has been formed by all the leading lumber concerns of the State to control the world's supply of long leaf yellow pine.

It is an immense combination, involving millions of dollars.

A Big Drygoods Corporation SPRINGFIELD, ILL., Dec. 6 .- The Secre tary of State to-day issued a license of incorporation to the John V. Farwell Company at Chicago; capital stock, \$4,000,000, to gage in a general drygoods business.

CROOKSTER, MINN., Dec. 6 .- An epi demic of diphtheria is reported at Lessor 20 miles east, with 20 cases and three deaths so far, and the disease spreading.

Headquarters for Eyeglasses Robert Bruce Wallace, the late manager of the Fox Optical Co.'s establishment in this city has become proprietor of the Pitts burg office and factory.

This company is noted for the superior quality of their goods, make an exclusive specialty of spectacles and eyeglasses, hand-ling no other kind of goods whatever. Each pair of glasses made specially for the patient and a neat, accurate and comfortable fit are All lenses for filling oculist's orders and all spectacle and syeglass frames are made in their own factory, 624 Penn avenue, Pitts-

The Prettiest Book Ever Given Away Is Kaufmanns' Young Folks' Annual, sold in bookstores at \$1. Kaufmanns give it free of charge to every purchaser of a boy's

CASH paid for old gold and silver at

SUNDAY, WIRES IN THE WAY

Which Floats Away. Firemen Unable to Raise Their Lad-

ders at the Dickson Disaster. NO ESCAPES ON THE BUILDINGS.

Determining the Responsibility for Neglect to Obey an Order.

TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE CORONER

The inquest on the bodies of Robert Irwin and his wife, victims of the fire at the Dickson Building, Penn avenue, was com-menced by Coroner McDowell yesterday. Three important points were brought out by the testimony so far taken. First, that

the overhead electric light and telegraph wires prevented the firemen from raising their ladders in time to save the lives of Mr. and Mrs. Irwin; second, that when the fire started it cut off from the inmates the only stairway in the building, there being no fire-escapes, and third, that Mr. John S. Dickson, the reputed owner of the structure, who was notified to erect fire-escapes, was not the actual owner of the building, the title being vested in his wife and daughter. Mr. Dickson was the first witness, and said: "Mrs. Irwin was employed by my wife as janitress of the building. She and her husband occupied three rooms on the fourth floor in the rear part of the building;

my wife and 903 is owned by my daughter. PAID RENT TO HIS WIFE. "Dr. Gentry and myself are only tenants; we pay \$1,000 per year for office room. There was a ladder leading from the rooms occupied by the Irwins to a roof below; don't know of any regular form of fire escapes; the building was heated by stoves and grates; there has been no fire in the furnace

there were 11 rooms in No. 901, not includ

ing four bath and two storerooms; my wife made out all leases. No. 901 belonged to

in the cellar for over two years." Mrs. Sarah Dickson produced copies of leases held by Joseph Kimmel and Miss Annie Riley, Mrs. Burns and others. These contracts were made between the parties named, parties of the second part, and John S. Dickson and wife, parties of the first

Mrs. Dickson said: "There is a back stairway leading to an alley in the rear; don't know of any fixtures, ropes or stairways designated as fire escapes being attached to the building. Mrs. Irwin received \$4 per week and her rooms free of rent for acting

as janitress."

John Steele, Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, detailed the manner in which the fire was fought. Chief Evans, who was injured in the fire on Liberty street, was unable to be present at the inquest.

WIRES CUT OFF ALL ESCAPE. Assistant Chief Steele said he was on the ground eight minutes after the alarm had been received, and found truck A there and its ladders up on the Penn street side of the building. He ran up the ladder as soon as he could, and found Mrs. Irwin lying on the fourth floor, covered with plaster. She had been suffocated. She was dead, he thought, when he first saw her. The fire had originated in the lower part of the building, and the flames and smoke com-pletely cut off any way of escape to all per-sons on the upper floors. There seemed to be only the one stairway for the people of

both buildings.

Fire Marshal McFadden—Did you put up an extension ladder into the building? an extension ladder into the building?
Assistant Chief Steele—No, but we had another ladder up on Penn avenue at the front of the building that reached. We had the truck from the Southside, but it was not of much use. We tried to run it up on the Ninth street side of the building, but could not get it against the building for the tele

Fire Marshal McFadden-Then you could not rest it against the building?
Assistant Chief Steele-No; we rested against the wires and threw a stream of water from the top of it into the building.

AN OFFICIAL NOTICE SENT OUT. Building Inspector Hoffman has been in office since July, 1889, but had never in-spected the building. There was no fire-escape on the building. Building Inspector own's testimony was similar. Edward D'Lassus, Secretary of the Board of Fire Escapes, producing the record of the office, stated that a notice had been sent to

the owner or owners of the building in October, 1888, to erect a fire escape upon it. He could not give the exact date in October. He stated how the notices were sent out to owners of buildings and how certificates were issued. The majority of the notices were sent out by request of the building in-spector or assistants. After a fire escape had been erected it was examined, and if approved, a certificate was issued to the owner

of the building.

Miss Annie Riley, who lived on the second floor of 903 Penn avenue, said the entrance for 903 was also the one used for the

Mr. H. C. Campbell stated that there had been an entrance to the Dickson building from Ninth street, but that it had been closed when the corner building and one next it had been thrown into one, and when store room was made on Ninth street back

Coroner McDowell-Do you think all the people in the Dickson building could have got out had there been a fire escape?

Mr. Campbell—I am satisfied of it.

COULD NOT GET A LADDER RAISED. Mr. Campbell then related his rescue of Willie Irwin, and said: "Before I ran saw some one on the fourth floor of the burn building. I was satisfied that Irwin and his wife were up there, so I ran to Chief Evans and told him to put a ladder up to the fourth floor and told him he could raise it and get in from the alley. He replied that everybody had got out and then hurried off. I knew that they had not and I ran and hunted up 'Squire McKenna and tried to get him to have a ladder put up to the fourth floor, for I knew that Irwin and his wife were there. 'Squire McKenna said he understood every one had been taken out. I could not find them. I felt satisfied the were still in the building, but I could do

willie Irwin was last witness. He said he was awakened by the smell of smoke; he called out to his mother, but she did not answer. He then sprang from his bed and started for the stairway, but was pulled back by his father. He broke away and ran down the stairs to the second floor, where he was picked up by Mr. Stahl, who turned him over to Miss Riley, who in turn carried him to a front window. He heard his father and mother crying for help and supposed they were following him downstairs. The inquest was then adjourned until 10

-morrow. Dr. Dickson has expressed his willingness to adopt and educate Willie Irwin.

Got Into Very Hot Water. Contino Gaitana, an Italian laborer whos home is at Webster, on the McKeesport and Bellevernon Railroad, got into a row with a man on Fridayevening who threw a bucket-ful of hot water in his face, scalding him badly. He was taken to the Homeopathic Hospital yesterday afternoon.

MADISON, WIS., Dec. 6 .- The official

count of the vote in Wisconsin, completed to-day, shows that Peck, D., for Governor, received 160,388; Hoard, R., 132,068; Alexarder, P., 11,246; May, L., 5,447.

DECEMBER 7.

STEALING ROPES FROM RAFTS. One Firm Loses \$10,000 Worth of Lumber

During the past week or two the firm of McClure & Co., who have large lumber rafts in the Allegheny river between Twenty-second and Twenty-eighth streets, have been much annoyed by thefts of ropes used on the rafts.

Friday morning when Henry Rupp, who has charge of the raits, went to the river he missed an unusual amount of lumber and ropes. He noticed that in several places the person who had taken the ropes did not wait to untie them, but cut them into small pieces. Rupp visited all the second-hand rope dealers in the city and notified them to send for him in case any one would bring the rope to them. Yesterday morning Rupp received word from McCullough & Smith that a man named William Bartley had taken a wagon load of rope to their place. Rupp went to Alderman McKenna's office and made an information against Bartley, charging him with larceny, Constable Sweeny accompanying him. Rupp went to McCullough & Smith and identified the rope as that which had been he person who had taken the ropes did not

identified the rope as that which had been taken from the rafts of McClure & Co. Bartley was taken before Alderman Me-Kenna and in default of \$1,000 bail was committed to jail for a hearing next Friday. It is alleged that McClure & Co lost nearly \$10,000 worth of lumber on account of the ropes being stolen.

IMPORTANT CONTEMPT TRIALS. The Case of Peasley and Counselman to Go

Before the Supreme Court. CHICAGO, Dec. 6 .- In the United States

Circuit Court this morning, the attorney for Treasurer Peasley, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, appeared and presented a petition for a writ of habeas corpus for his client,

Mr. Peasley was fined by Judge Blodgett of the United States District Court, for re fusing to testify before the Federal Grand Jury, or to produce the books of the com-pany, in connection with the alleged grant-ing of rebates by the Burlington road to certain shippers in violation of the inter-state commerce law, and was ordered com-mitted until the fine was paid. Another similar case, that of Charles Counselman, the Board of Trade men is predicted for the Board of Trade man, is pending before Judge Gresham, and it is understood that a decision in both cases will be rendered Mon-

In the pursuit of their business, the smaller dealers have found that a few heavy firms on the Board have been able to secur rebates from railroads on grain shipments from Western points to this city which enthem to sell grain at rates which would ruin the smaller ones. It is this which has made business on the Board for several years unprofitable for any except the heavy dealers and the lucky specula-

INDIAN IMPOSTER EXPOSED.

Squaw Who Pretended Ability to Work Miracles Loses Influence

CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Dec. 6 .- In the nostile camp of Tied Dog, on Wounded Knee Creek, lives Mrs. Eagle Horn. This squaw pretended to be able to perform miracles, and said she could make the Indians bullet-proof and prevent them from being

harmed in any other manner.

Porcupine, a leading Iudian, offered himself as a subject on which to prove her mysterious power. It was arranged that he should mount his pony and fight against the entire band. Mrs. Eagle Horn "blessed" Porcupine, but while he was mounting his pony his revolver was accidentally discharged, inflicting a severe wound in his leg. A panic ensued, and Mrs. Eagle Horn was denounced as an impostor. Such ex-poses as these will do much to put a stop to he Messiah craze.

THE MODEL FIRE ESCAPE.

It Prevents a Wall From Falling After the

It is a peculiar fact that the fire escape in the alley at the rear of the fire which consumed Maginn and Jenkinson buildings is the only thing that stands there to-day intact and uninjured. It is of the kind known as the Rieseck's Safety Fire Escape, which is a stairway constructed around two verti-cal iron columns. It is bolted to the building at intervals along its entire length, but may be erected without depending on the building for support. The firemen said yesterthat the only portion of the rear walls of the burned buildings which remains standing does so only because of the support it receives from the Rieseck's fire escape.

All other parts of those rear walls fell It is a fact that one can now ascend or descend that exterior stairway as readily and easily as he could before the fire. It is absonor a bolt drawn from either the wall or the tructure itself. Its condition is explained by the fact that it is constructed around two tanch iron columns, which are deeply and firmly imbedded on base of building so imnovably as to not only support its account panying stairway in a vertical position, but also to act as a brace for a high wall from which all other preventive of its failing

have been withdrawn.

Another commendable feature of the Rieseck fire escape is that it can be erected be-tween windows, thus avoiding the necessity f covering and shading them and shutting out the light. There is no danger, therefore of descending persons being cut off by smoke from windows passed. It is constructed with no steep runs. Its grades are all easy, so that any child or aged person can descend with ease and safety. It occupies very little room on the building with which it is connected and is much more an ornament than an unsightly object when put in place.

The Pittsburg Safe and Lock Company, corner Madison and River avenues, Allegheny, constructed the fire escape in ques-tion and its condition, after the recent fire, attests the manner of its being put in place It is said to be fully as cheap as any in the market, while it is stronger and better ing and complies in every respect with all of the requirements of a constantly safe escape rom the dangers and ravages of fire.

The A. and P. Tea Company wish all users of teas, coffees, baking powder and condensed milk to bear in mind that by purchasing from them they participate to a large degree in part of the profits, which they give away in presents of beautiful clocks, crockery, chinaware, glassware, tin-ware, woodenware and household articles too numerous to mention. Besides sharing the profits, no other house can give you the same quality of goods at anything like the prices. The panel picture "Playing Grandnother" will be given after December 15 to Christmas to those who buy one pound of tories on November 1 made any further ex-

Giving Fine Umbrellas Away. Only two more days of Kaufmanna' great English gloria umbrella distribution. Every purchaser of a man's suit or overcoat or lady's cloak or wrap of \$10 or more will be presented with one of these desirable um-brellas. KAUFMANNS, Clothiers.

Greatest Clothing Sale on Record Now going on at the P. C. C. C., Pitts burg Combination Clothing Company, corner Grant and Diamond sts., opp. the Court

For \$8, \$10 and \$12. We show an elegant line of clocks, including, bronze figures, at Hauch's Jeweiry Store, No. 295 Fifth av. which are beated by steam or furnaces. All orders for crackers and confectionery will be promptly filled from my factory, Church avenue, Allegheny. E. MAGINE.



FAITHFUL ACHATES LAMONT DIVIDING THE BUREAU.

GAS IS A LUXURY. The Distributing Company at Colum-

bus Limiting the Use

TO DOMESTIC PURPOSES ONLY.

Next Two Weeks Will Decide What Fuel Ohio's Capital Will Use.

THE SUPPLY AND THE CONSUMPTION

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, Dec. 6. - The natural gas supply for Columbus is in an uncertain state. The people have had the benefits of the luxury for less than a year, with all its attendant expense in the way of preparation for the use of the fuel, and now are anxious and uncertain over the probability of the supply becoming exhausted and their having to return to the use of coal. The experience of the past few days, since the cold weather set in, has developed an apparent lack of pressure and the consequent in-ability to heat residences and offices as was

While there is some cause for complaint upon the part of those who do not understand the situation, yet those who are informed express sympathy with the Columbus Natural Gas and Fuel Company rather than censure it for something over which it has no control. The company is composed of substantial citizens, among them the most wealthy, and the official records show they have endeavored to keep their contracts in every instance, and in their anxiety to do so have been to much expense, which they might otherwise have avoided.

WHERE THE GAS COMES FROM. The gas was piped 26 miles, from what is known as the Thurston field. This field, the enterprising gentlemen were the objects of envy on the part of a great many Colum-

us people.

The stock struck the hands of no speculators. For this reason the company has re-ceived many favors which would not have been extended to a foreign company. It re-ceived everything asked for in the way of grants from the city, and the entire territory nearly has been piped at an expense of hundreds of thousands. In the present un-certain condition of the supply the officials of the company look upon the plant and franchises which they have secured as the most valuable part of the plant. They consider their hope lies in the tuture of fuel gas and its manufacture.

Notwithstanding the fact that the con pany is a local enterprise and composed exclusively of prominent citizens, it has had to fight the combined prejudices of the peoe against the fuel, and the fact of the company being responsible have led to many suits for damages which likely would not otherwise have been instituted. Its experience has been one of legal battles from the start. The unfortunate accident early in the history of the company by which several people lost their lives, led to a series of damage suits, some of which were compro-mised, but others are still pending in the

greatest faith in that direction.

courts, and large sums have been awarded for property and personal damage. If any mistake has been made by the com pany it was in the proposition last spring to turnish factories and mills with gas, when a large number of contracts were clo the necessary changes made for the fuel. The managers of the company thought at that time there was an endless supply of the fuel and proceeded on that theory. The reckless waste soon told on the supply and aroused the suspicions of the officials they had made a mistake. Rolling mills, paving companies and large manufactories were depending solley upon the supply and were using the gas in a reckless manner.

NO METERS AT FIRST.

All the original contracts were made for bulk service, and no meters were used. This led to much extravagance which otherlong till the change to the meter system was inaugurated. Many of the domestic consumers who were paying by the schedule for fires also changed until now about nine-tenths of the 9,000 fires are turnished through meters. These are paid for by the consumers, though furnished by the natural

gas company at wholesale rate.
At some of the large mills meters capable of furnishing 30,000 cubic feet of gas per hour were put in, and a test made by experts from Ohio State University demonstrates. strated the meters could not measure with any degree of accuracy. The decision of the company to cut off all mills and facperiments unnecessary, as the company had they could withdraw the supply at any time when, in its judgment, it was necessary to the interests of the company that they

IT HAS AMPLE AUTHORITY. Only one large enterprise had the pre-amption to contest the demand of the company, and the decision was in favor of the ter, so that all trouble was disposed of as latter, so that all trouble was disposed of as to the authority of the company to do as it pleased as regards the supply to factories and mills. By the middle of November the company concluded, because of a shortage in company concluded, because of a shortage in supply, it would be necessary to make fur-ther reduction and the service was with-drawn from all steam boilers. The design has been to confine it to purely domestic consumers, and the company expects to ac-

By these curtailments the company expects to get through the winter. Besides it hopes for additional supply. The company considers gas a luxury and refuses to permit

any further waste. The reckless extrava-gance which has been in progress has been compared to using a Maud S in a plow field and appropriating for the grossest of pur-poses a fuel which is designed for the heat-ing of sick rooms and the cooking of beef steaks. Were there not good reasons the company might now be charged with inconsistency in trying to confine the supply to strictly domestic uses.

THE COMPANY'S SUPPLY.

The company has in use 17 wells in the Thurston field, the supply of which it is pouring into the Columbus main. Some of the wells are very weak, the main portion of the gas coming from three or four. The last six holes which have been drilled have proved to be "drys," and it is this that has led to this distrust which has overtaken the company. The company has three more wells under way, and expects within the next week or two to have reached the proper depth, when they will be blown in. If they should be failures the field will be aban-

It costs from \$6,000 to \$8,000 to sink a well, and the company thinks it has about all invested in holes that is necessary. Should the coming wells be great gustiers the spirit of the company, as well as of the consumers, who have been under so heavy an expense in making preparations for the use of gas, will revive. The plumbers are about the only people who are ahead on the venture. Although the company gave extended notice by publication that it would accept no further contracts for furnishing gas after November 1 the plumbers have gas after November 1, the plumbers have led citizens to believe the supply was all right, and there are now hundreds of houses piped and ready for the use of gas, though no gas is forthcoming. It is expected the fate of natural gas for Columbus will be decided within the next few weeks, and attention will then be directed to the manufactured article.

OPENING OF THE FAIR.

Programme for the First Night of Battery B's Entertainment-The Hall Beautifully Decorated With Flags and Bunting

-Sure to be a Success. known as the Thurston field. This field, extensive experiments have shown, is the one which contains gas in any considerable quantity within a reasonable distance of Columbus. Options were secured on the land and the plant was constructed at great expense. A considerable sum was expended in prospecting, and when the discovery was made and the first weil blown in the battery have been working hard to decorate the hall, and have succeeded famously. The Exposition Society gave them the use of the decorations used at the Pittsburg Exposition, which, with flags of all nations and large amounts of other decoration material, has transformed the Jarge

hall into a very pretty place. The local shopkeepers have given a lib-eral supply of articles to be sold at the fair, and everything else tends toward a success financially as well as artistically. The pro-gramme for the opening, which is to-mor-

row night, follows:

Chorus of 70 voices by choir of the Se M. P. Church of Pittsburg.

BOUND TO BE ON THE SAFE SIDE.

Alarms to be Turned In. The alarm of fire from box 13 at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon was occasioned by the discovery of a fire among some packing straw in the cellar of the building occupied by T. G. Evans & Co. as a queensware store, at the corner of Third avenue and Market street.

Owing to the dangerous buildings where the fire was two alarms were sent 10, but the extra engines were not needed. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a carelessly thrown match, and the loss entailed will not amount to \$100.

LAFAYETTE CLUB RECEPTION.

Everything in Readiness for a Brilliant Affair at Turner Hall. The final arrangements for the third annual reception of the Lafayette Club Tuesday-night were completed at a special meeting at the clubhouse, Watson street, last night. The reception will be held at new Turner Hall, Forbes avenue, with Toerge's Orchestra of ten pieces in attendance. The club is composed of well-known hill society gentlemen, who have gained enviable reputations as social leaders. The two precede ing receptions were very brilliant affairs and were largely attended.

REV. S. MAXWELL'S RETURN

Mr. Thomas C. Jenkins has received a letter from Rev. S. Maxwell, formerly rector of Trinity P. E. Church. The letter was written just before Mr. Maxwell sailed from Europe, where he spent the summer, and he is probably in New York now. He will come to Pittsburg immediately.

Mr. Maxwell has so far not decided what Mr. Maxwell has so far not de he will do in the future, but will doubtless remain in this city until he makes a de-

The funeral of Mrs. Sarah McKee occurred yesterday afternoon in Steubenville. Mrs. McKee was the mother of the late Arthur C. McKee. The lady died Thursday morning at the home of her sister, Mrs. Doty. Mrs. J. T. Lutton, of this city, is a sister of Mrs. McKee.

TOLSTOI'S DISCIPLES

A Colony in Kentucky Living Up to the Precepts of the Kreutzer Sonata.

FOUNDED CENTURIES AGO

An Abbey Backed by Millions in Which No Woman Ever Set Foot.

DIET THOROUGHLY VEGETARIAN

Each Monk Tortures Himself With a Knout Before Retiring.

ODD CEREMONIES ATTENDING DEATH

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DISPATCH, 1 GETHSEMANE, NELSON COUNTY, KY., Dec. 3.-It may be of interest to the readers of the much-talked-of work of Tolstoi to know that down here in Kentucky, amid the legendary gallantry and avowed beauty, there is an institution founded for the sole purpose of carrying out, as it were, the theories set forth in the "Kreutzer Sonata," And the institution is backed by millions of dollars and is under the direct jurisdiction of the Church. I refer to Gethsemane Abbey of Trappist Monks. But the institution was founded centuries before the Russian was born. And while no Americans ever take upon themselves the monastic vow, the cloister contains about 100 men who have

found their way from many foreign countries. Gethsemane Abbey is situated in Nelson county. It is 21/4 miles from a station which bears the same name on the K noxville branch of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, and enjoys all the seclusion a member of even that silent sect could wish. Denying themselves the world, the location seems to have been prepared especially for these monks, and I wondered to myself this morning, as I walked out to the abbey, by what strong guide these men were led to the isolated spot.

ORIGIN OF THE SECT.

Long before the twelfth century there was an old abbey founded by La Trappe, in Normandy, but it never amounted to much until one De Rance, a dyspeptic sort of Frenchman, who, late in life, was seized with a desire to do something to atone for his fast life and the high old times he had had. He entered La Trappe, as the place was called, and had rules enacted to prevent the monks from as much as looking upon womankind. The stormy times of the French revolution drove the monks from

La Trappe, and they became a lot of long-faced wanderers.

In 1804 or 1805 a small party came to Pennsylvania, but remained there only a short time. They went West and attempted to found an abbey on the prairies in Illinois, but were unsuccessful. Bardstown, Ky., at that time was the Episcopal See of the Western Hemisphere, and toward that place the badly-used-up monks turned their faces. One more effort was made to establish an abbey, and as a result we now have Gethermane. These monks now have about 2,000 acres of land here, and while most of it is too hilly to cultivate, they make their farm and dairy products support the insti-

A MONSTER BUILDING. The main building was erected a few year ago at a gost of \$100,000, is three stories high, brick, and of the best masonry. It is square, with four open courts, and the whole structure is encircled by a high brick wall. A low brick building is constructed on the outside of the western wall, and this struc ture furnishes reception rooms and parlors

for guests, as well as the only gateway into the main building and courts.

Beyond this building, it is alleged, no woman ever passed. Gentlemen are cordially admitted, but a leathery-looking gnard with a bunch of heavy keys dangling from his side, informs you that your lady companion must not set foot upon the holy ground. There are two kinds of monks here-those who labor and those who do not. The laborers speak when absolute necessity demands it and signs fail; the non-laborers are silent. All wear a gown made of heavy woolen fabric, with a cowl of the same ma-terial, heavy boots or shoes and no hats.

The laborer's garb is brown; that of the nonlaborer pure white.

SAME THING DAY AFTER DAY. The daily life of the monk never varies To-day sees him doing what yesterday saw done. A large bell is tapped at certain hours for certain prayers or certain passages to be read, and the same prayer is repeated that was repeated when the bell was tapped

at the same hour yesterday. In the southern part of the third story is & large hall used as a sleeping apartment. Each monk has his own division, or ceil, somewhat resembling a stateroom of a second class steamer. The furniture of these cells consists of narrow iron beds and instruments of torture, made of hemp rope tied into knots and about 18 inches long. When he enters his niche the Trappist disrobes to his waist. With his knotty rop he whips himself across the shoulders and down the back until the skin is covered with wouds, from which the blood often oozes. Then, drawing his woolen robe around his bruised body, he lies down, believing the world is better for his self-in-

flicted punishment.

A TOLSTOIAN DIET. The diet of the Trappist monk is strictly Tolstoian. It consists of vegetables, fruits and bread, together with pungent eider and wine. All that is required to be cooked for a meal is cast into a large kettle which sits on an oven, and with the aid of pure water s kind of burgoo is made. This is served in wooden bowls and partaken of by means of wooden spoons, each monk being the archi-tect of his own tableware. No word is poken during the meal, and these wo utensuls render the silence next to that of the

Curiosities that would grace the cases of our most noted museums are on every hand. The library is a marvel of antiquity. It contains many worn volumes and manu-scripts. One of the largest books in the world is to be seen here. It is made of parchment, is about four feet square and fully 12 inches thick. It contains Latin prayers, and bears evidence that it was made by a mouk in Normandy in the fourteenth century. The ink has not faded, and many of the initial letters, which are wrought in colors, are works of art. The library contains about 2,000 volumes, but few of which are in English, and most of which are o

VISIT TO THE CEMETERY. The cemetery is interesting in its sim-plicity. It is within the enclosure, and conains some 50 graves. A plain, black wooden cross marks the resting place of each of those cross, in ghostly white letters, is the name of him who sleeps beneath it, and not another word can be learned of the history of the de-

When a monk is buried here a new grave dug, all of the monks taking part, so let death select whomsoever he may from their number, certain it is that he will occupy a grave he has helped to dig.

From what I could learn of their m

LONDON, Dec. 6 .- It has been decided in the British court this week, and confirmed African Company is prepared to fight for it | Hauch's, No. 295 Fifth av.