HALF NOT YET TOLD.

An Expert Says the Pinhook Field Guarantees Gas for Years to Come.

NEW ERA IN THE BUSINESS

The District Gives Evidence of Great Staying Qualities.

ANOTHER BIG WELL BROUGHT IN.

Business Men Hopeful and Speak of Benefits in the Future.

LEASING GROUND IN THE TERRITORY

That the new Pinhook gas field may surpass all the other fields which have heretofore been worked, was illustrated yesterday by the great strike on the Equitable Company's land at Milltown, just one mile southeast of the development on the Leopold farm. This, the Kidd well, makes the field now open two miles in length, extending from the Hess farm to Milltown. When the tools were withdrawn yesterday the well practically continued to drill itself, the force of the gas throwing out the sand. Experts claim that it is the strongest well struck in any gas region for the past five years. It will be several days before the pressure of the well can be taken, and it is believed that from the immense rock pressure in all the region of the Pinhook range there should not for years be a shortage of gas for Pittsburg consumers. The Woodside well is due to-day.

The big holders of this territory are the Philadelphia Company, which has 1,700 acres; the Equitable, 350 acres; the People's, 700 acres; the Carnegies, 1,000 acres, and the Kensington Improvement Company 4,000 acres. The southern end of the field near Wilkinsburg, where the pioneer work was done and where the lighter gassers were struck, is owned by John M. Patterson and Say & Liggett. This makes five large producing wells in this field.

The Story Told By an Expert.

That the reports from the Pinhook district have not been exaggerated, the following letter will bear witness. It was written by an expert to his employer, and for the present his name is withheld, but it will appear in THE DISPATCH shortly. He is now making an examination of the field, and the letter is the result of his observations so far. The expert is a reliable man who has made correct predictions in other districts. Here is what he says, and it is given as it was written:

Are you acquainted with the reporter for THE DISPATCH who has written the articles in yesterday's and to-day's issues of that paper concerning the recent gas strikes on the Pinhook anti-clinal back of Verona? If so, I wish you would do me the favor to say to him that the half hath not been told him as to the probabilities of the future outcome of the gas areas carried on the back and slopes of the Pinhook uplift. In neither of the articles referred to was any mention made whatever of the great Crooked creek gas district on the same Pinhook axis, 10 miles northeast of Bagdad on the Allegheny Valley road along the Kiskiminetas river.

Gas Found in the Fifth Sand.

In the sketch in Sunday's issue the fifth sand of the Pinhook folding was confounded with the Venango first sand which is the Murraysville sand. The gas areas now opened on the above mentioned anticlinal are in the fifth sand, the one south of the Kiskiminetas, on Plum and Sandy creeks, the other, north of the Kiskiminetas, on "Crooked Creek," in Armstrong county, the two fields being about 18 to 20 miles apart.

The stratum from which both these fields are getting their supplies is unique in the history of the gas business. It has been tabulated as the fifth sand, and lies 1,500 feet below the ferriferous limestone on Crooked Creek. The sand may be the lowest member of the Venango group, or the top member of the Warren group, or it may be an intermediate stray not belonging to either. At any rate it persists for 20 miles that we know of, and the two largest gas fields in the State are getting their supplies from the same stratum and on the same rock folding, so that the Pinhook axis is distinctly a fifth sand axis.

The wells belonging to the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company on Crooked creek have an enormous rock pressure and great volume as well. As the latter depends on the porosity of the sand rock, it is only a question of a gravel bed, and the volume or minute pressure will exceed that of any gas fields ever discovered. Just think of a rock pressure of 1,500 pounds, or greater even than that.

Probabilities of a Great Field.

The fact that the wells in Armstrong county, on Crooked creek, on the Pinhook anticlinal, are producing from this newly-discovered fifth sand, and the wells back of Verona in Allegheny county, are also producing from the same sand and on the same anticlinal, raises a very high degree of probability that the whole stretch of territory lying between these two deposits, a distance of say 20 miles, may be underlaid with this unique sand stratum. At Crooked creek the sand is 50 feet thick, and increases in thickness to the southwest along the trend of the uplift. That with the high rock pressure is the guarantee for great staying qualities in the fields opened at the two points named. From what we already know of the staying nature of the gas supply from the two fields, we are justified in assuming that we are entering upon a new and long-lived era in the natural gas business. The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company and the Eastern Oil Company, a Buffalo syndicate, are developing the Crooked creek field, and the stretch of the anticlinal lying between Crooked creek and the Kiskiminetas is all under lease and will be developed in due time.

Now, let your reporter-fiend of THE DISPATCH look over this hastily written letter, and cull out whatever he may deem worthy of a place in the columns of his paper. I wouldn't have written anything about it, but I felt that only half of the facts had been given to the public, and that they are entitled to any facts that give us reason to hope for a continuation of natural gas as a fuel in the future.

Cutting Down a Big Gas Bill.

Little reference has been made to the big well struck by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company about eight miles from Ford City two months ago. Since that time up until two weeks ago, when another enormous gasser was brought in, the single well supplied the town and the plate glass factory with fuel. The town is quite large, and there was gas to spare. One can get a good idea of the strength of the well from the fact that Major Beale, of Leechburg, before the gas was struck shipped daily to Ford City from 200 to 400 tons of coal, but since then he hasn't sold a pound in the town. Neither the people nor the company had any use for coal. This well is in the Pinhook district.

J. K. Beatty, of Murraysville, the field man for the Philadelphia company, was seen at the St. James last evening. He was in a facetious humor, and wanted to know how much of a rake-off THE DISPATCH man received for writing up the field. He said, however, that every statement made in this paper about the pressure, etc., was correct, "but he added cautiously, a rock pressure of 900 pounds in a well is not an indication that it will be a very productive field. I should say that the Pinhook district promises to be fair and good territory. The Equitable well brought in to-day is a half mile from the edge of the district, and shows that the field is even broader than we suspected."

Think It Good Enough to Buy.

Mr. Beatty admitted that the Philadelphia company had already secured from 1,500 to 2,000 acres in the Pinhook country, and they are after more. He knows his business, and as the price of leases is going up daily, the Philadelphia people have no desire to boost the territory too strongly.

In reply to a question as to what effect the new gas supply, if as productive as reported, would have on the development of the city, Mayor Gourley said: "I can think of nothing that would be such a universal benefit to this city a supply of natural gas such as we enjoyed a few years ago. I hope the news from Pinhook may prove to be underestimated. Just think of the growth of this city during the past 10 years and think of the city more than doubled again, more beautiful, with more handsome dwellings, more manufactories, more prosperity. That would be the result in another ten years, if we can believe what we have heard from Pinhook. Given plenty of natural gas, no smoke, and an Erie ship canal, nothing could stop this city from becoming the foremost in the country."

Chief Bigelow said: "I can hardly believe such good news. If this new gas field is as large and the supply as bountiful as we are led to believe, Pittsburg's growth will continue with increased vigor, and no one will more gladly welcome it than I. The saving to the city should be considerable because we would be entitled to reduced rates for the gas we use. But we have reason to especially desire plenty of gas for the next year at least, because it will assist us greatly at the water works. Natural gas is the best fuel in the world for producing heat. It is the greatest steam-maker in the world.

Natural Gas as a Steam Producer.

"With gas you can get twice as much steam from a set of boilers that all the coal you can use would produce. Any man of experience with boilers will agree with that statement. Now our boiler capacity at the Brilliant pumping station is sufficient to keep the water supply if we have plenty of gas and no serious break downs. But we could not begin to keep up the supply with the present boilers if we were forced back to coal now; a shortage of water and a great inconvenience to our people generally would result. In a year improvements now being made to increase our boiler capacity will have been finished and we can return to coal if necessary but until that time I hope the Lord will give up plenty of natural gas."

Dr. C. Evans, of Select Council and member of the Oliver Iron and Steel Company, said: "If all the reports from the new gas field prove true it will prove a grand benefit to Pittsburg in many ways. If the companies make it an inducement for manufacturers to return to the use of gas, everyone will gladly accept the opportunity. If the wells already found are as large as reported the companies have more gas than they can dispose of to domestic consumers, who are practically their only patrons now, and unless they can store the supply it would be big money in their pockets to give the gas to manufacturing plants at low rates. At least they could do this until cool weather comes in November, when the domestic demand will be greater. All the iron, steel and glassworks still have their pipe lines and the cost of altering their furnaces would be so small that they would have no hesitation in returning to gas at reasonable rates if only for a few months.

Not Much Hope for Domestic Consumers.

"I don't anticipate the erection of any new plants as the result of a new find of gas. There would be an increased prosperity to the city as a matter of course, but manufacturers would be more slow and conservative about going into extensive additions to their works than they were when gas first came to us eight or nine years ago. And I don't think the gas company would reduce their rates to domestic consumers, no matter how great may be the supply, unless competition comes in, which is not probable. In such a business prices may go up but they never come down."

An ex-producer writes to THE DISPATCH stating that the dry holes drilled by the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, of which mention was made yesterday, were upon the Pinhook anticlinal, the district from which so much is now expected, and expresses the opinion that the field will not be extraordinarily productive.

CALM BEFORE A STORM.

Dr. Fayes Says That Peace in Europe Must Soon Be Broken—the Armies Must Be Disbanded—Countries Bankrupted by War Preparations.

"'Distrust sleeping waters' was the cry in France in 1870," said Dr. Charles Fayes, the French scholar, yesterday. "The country was never so quiet as just before the Franco-Prussian War. One morning the people awoke and were startled by the call 'to horse, to horse.' The battles had already commenced. I take it that the present calm in Europe is only the precursor of a storm. Either the nations must fight or disarm. It is becoming more apparent every day that they can't support the large standing armies much longer. The drain is terrible, and the people are very restive. Italy is bankrupt, ruined by its constant preparations for war. Austria is not much better off, and Germany is shaky. France is in better condition than any country on the globe. At the beginning of the year statistics showed that there was $48 for every citizen in the country, and the United States came next with a per capita of $38. This problem of the standing army in Europe must be settled in the next few years. I see no signs in any quarter where a nation is willing to lay down its arms. If war should come it would be awful, but America would be benefited. It must be one or the other very soon—peace or bloodshed.

"I think, also, that the time is not far off when Mexico and Canada will be annexed to the United States. It is the natural sequence to progress. Mexico, I believe, will be the first to come under the stars and stripes, and Canada will soon follow. The animosity to Americans in Mexico has died out, and the business instincts of the people will teach them that their future is with the Yankees."

In Honor of Ex-Senator Rutan.

The Bar Association met yesterday to take action upon the death of ex-Senator James S. Rutan, Judge Ewing presiding, the Vice Presidents being Judges Acheson, Slagle and McClung, and Messrs. Marshall, F. M. Magee and W. A. Dunshea. A committee consisting of J. M. Rodgers, Johns McCleave, C. C. Dickey and J. M. Cook was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions. The minute presented spoke of Mr. Rutan's ability as a legislator, a politician and as a lawyer. Addresses were made by Judge Ewing, J. M. Swerington, W. B. Rodgers, Thomas M. Marshall and D. F. Patterson.

Checks Were Sold for Beer.

Inspector McKelvey made information yesterday against John Artzberger, Peter Thomas, Henry Russ and M. Friend, managers of a ball of the Bavarian Beneficial Society, held in St. George's Hall, on Sixteenth street, Monday night. Checks were sold entitling the holder to beer, and illegal liquor selling is alleged. The men will be heard by Alderman Gripp to-day.

Afraid of John Sweka.

John Sweka, in default of $1,000 bail, was committed to jail by Alderman Warner yesterday to await a hearing Thursday on a charge of surety of the peace made by John Koshovitch. There has been hard feelings between them for some time. The plaintiff alleges that the defendant has made various attempts on his life, at one time shooting at him.

ONYX AWNINGS—Entirely new and fast in colors and exquisite in designs, at Mamaux & Son's, 539 Penn avenue. Tel. 1972. wsu

WRAPPED IN MYSTERY

Strange Suicide of Young and Pretty Annie McEachran, Who

TOOK ROUGH ON RATS AND DIED.

Her Last Words Were to Her Fireman Lover, Dennis Martin.

NO CAUSE ASSIGNED FOR HER ACT

Pretty Annie McEachran, a dark-eyed maid of 17 years, committed suicide yesterday at the house of her maiden aunt, Miss Mary M. McEachran, of 4427 Penn avenue.

Just what caused the young girl to commit self-murder it is difficult to say. According to her aunt, with whom she lived, Annie loved a young man named Dennis Martin, and his coldness was the direct cause of the rash deed. On the other hand young Martin asserts that he is in no way responsible for the girl's death, and hints that life was made so unpleasant for Annie that she became desperate.

The case is at present shrouded in mystery. The girl died with her lips sealed, and her friends either cannot or will not make her story public. The facts, as far as known, are these: Annie has lived with her aunt for a number of years. Until two weeks ago she was as gay and light-hearted as a young girl should be. She assisted her aunt, who is a dressmaker, and spent the best part of her leisure hours with Dennis Martin, whom she first met some 14 months ago.

Tired of Life and Wanted to Die.

Two weeks ago, so the aunt says, Annie suddenly became moody and out of sorts, but refused to offer any explanation for the change. Mr. Martin continued to call, and as late as Saturday afternoon he and Annie went out for a long walk. At an early hour yesterday morning the girl was up and about. She greeted her aunt pleasantly and appeared to be in fairly good spirits. Shortly after 8 o'clock she retired to an inner room and returning a few moments later shocked her aunt by saying: "Auntie, I am tired of life; I've taken poison; let me die."

As she spoke, she staggered, and before her aunt could realize the truth, she fell face downward on the floor of the shop.

The aunt called in the neighbors and with their aid, laid the unhappy girl on a lounge in the little room in the rear of the shop. She sent for Dr. McKibben who responded immediately.

After he had examined Annie, the man of medicine said: "She has taken rough on rats, I think, and she cannot live the day out. Send for a priest."

By hard work the doctor roused the girl, who, in disjointed sentences confessed that she had bought and swallowed an ounce of the poison and that she was anxious to die.

Sent for Her Fireman Lover.

Someone went for Father Tobin, of St. Mary's Church, and he came. This was about 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Annie asked the priest to bring Dennis Martin to her. Father Tobin sent a messenger to engine house No. 6, which is just around the corner on Forty-fifth street, and in ten minutes Martin was at Annie's bedside. The young couple conversed in whispers for a few moments, and when he raised his head Martin's eyes were wet and the girl was breathing heavily. Then the priest administered the last rites of the church and went away. So did Martin. Thanks to the doctor's skill the girl lingered for hours, but midway between the hours of 9 and 10 in the evening she gave up the hopeless struggle and died. The last words she uttered were these: "I'm going; poor, poor Dennis."

The dead girl's aunt was in an unhappy frame of mind last night. She sat in the rear of her little shop surrounded by a group of solemn-faced neighbors. In the rear room her dead niece lay on a cot partly covered with a sheet.

"I don't want to say anything," she said, in response to the usual queries. "Annie loved Dennis Martin, and he and she have been keeping company for over 12 months."

Fireman Martin Tells His Story.

Dennis Martin is a man of 25 or thereabouts with a dark, stubby moustache and a soft voice. He is a fireman and has been a member of Company No. 6 for over a year. Martin was found at the Empire house late last night. When told of Annie's death, he said: "Yes, I have been visiting the girl for about a year, but I have always treated her right, and she exonerated me this afternoon before Father Tobin. She said that I was in no way responsible. She told me something else, but I swore to her that I wouldn't make it known and I won't. I don't think she was happily situated. I went to Chief Coates this afternoon and told him all about it. You had better talk to him."

William Coates, the Assistant Chief of the Fire Department, corroborated Martin, and said: "Dennis is a fine young man and a splendid fireman. I believe his story. If I doubted it I should have suspended him at once. I am sure no one regrets this affair more than he."

Annie's mother died several years ago, but her father is living and is an inmate of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio.

Coroner Herron was notified and has charge of the case.

FOURTH OF JULY FUND.

Nearly $5,000 Have Been Subscribed for the Jollification.

The Fourth of July fund is still growing steadily, and has now reached the comfortable sum of $4,078 60. With the contributions expected from the street railways and the same steady flow of money that has characterized the past week, there will be just enough to carry out the programme as originally decided on by the Mayor.

Judge Succop has a small amount of money voluntarily sent him by the patriots of the Southside, but he wants to increase it, and will to-day call on some of his friends to give what they can, anything from $1 up. His book will be kept open at his office during this and next week. There was $102 sent in yesterday. John Bradley gave $10, John Bickel $10, H. J. King $10, Grocers' Supply Company, Limited, $10, Baxter & Renton $10, Hugh Flinn $5, Robert Ostermaier $5, F. C. Dorrington $2, George W. Miller $5, H. McCutcheon $5, Cash $2, M. Rosenthal $5, Cash, O. S. McL., $2, James M. McKee $1, Wm. R. Ford, $20.

To Whom Does the Child Belong?

The parents of the child who was so bravely rescued from death by fireman Bruce Cunningham, of engine 614, of the Baltimore and Ohio, on Monday evening, have not yet been located. The little tot crawled up the stairway to the Hungarian quarters and there its identity seems to have been lost. One theory advanced is that someone placed the child upon the track that it might be killed. The idea of most people who live in the vicinity is that the child belongs to one of the Hungarian families on the hill and that it wandered away from home. Fireman Cunningham received many congratulations yesterday upon his daring deed.

Ladies' Eton Suits

$10 and upward—in all-wool navy blue serge and other novelties in outing suits.
Ladies' blazer suits at $7 50 and up to finest.
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
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Finds it pays to use the best. They use Walker's Family Soap to wash their cars. MWF

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A SINGULAR RUNAWAY.

Mary Janowsky, a Southside Girl, Goes to Florida—Her Infatuation for Sisters of Charity—She Was a School Teacher at Wexford, Pa.

John Janowsky, one of the most prominent and well-to-do Polish residents of the city, called at police headquarters yesterday to solicit their co-operation in the capture of his 19-year-old daughter, a school teacher, who ran away last Friday to Florida under peculiar circumstances. The young girl has been teaching school at Wexford, Pa. According to her father's description she is a beautiful and accomplished young lady. He is a saloonkeeper on Carson, near Thirteenth street, Southside. She usually came home on Friday evening to spend Saturday and Sunday with her parents, but she did not appear last Friday nor on the day following. Supposing she was ill and that she would write explaining her absence, the parents waited until yesterday morning, but no letter came.

Mr. Janowsky went to Wexford yesterday morning and was surprised to learn that his daughter had left her boarding house there last Friday night, stating that she was going to Florida and would not come back, and bidding her Wexford acquaintances goodby. He at once returned to Pittsburg, and, going to police headquarters, requested that a telegram be sent to have the girl arrested as a runaway. As she had committed no offense, and as she was old enough to take care of herself, the police officials refused to interfere. Janowsky next called on the Mayor, who, of course, could do nothing, but advised the anxious father to telegraph the authorities at San Antonio, Florida, where it is supposed the girl has gone, to ascertain if she is there, and, if so, to send her home.

At San Antonio there are four Sisters of Charity who were formerly teachers in St. Joseph's parochial in this city when Miss Janowski attended. She became greatly attached to her preceptresses and mourned their departure three years ago for the San Antonio convent as if they had been her sisters. Ever since she has talked of going to them, but as she was in delicate health, and as two of her nun friends had died from the unhealthy Florida climate, her parents persistently refused her permission.

This, and the desire to become a nun, her father says, is the secret of her running away, and his desire for her return is prompted purely by affection. He indignantly disclaims any suggestion that she has gone away with a man, saying she has always avoided men and cared nothing for their society. A telegram was sent to the authorities at San Antonio last night, but at a late hour no reply had been received. Mr. Janowski says that if the authorities there refuse to send her he will go after his daughter himself.

HELPED ON THEIR JOURNEY.

Appeals to the Department of Charities Which Were Not Unheeded.

"'As the geese fly,' so it seems to us do the halt and the lame and poverty-stricken come here for help at this season of the year," remarked Chief Elliot, of the Department of Charities, yesterday. This was brought out by the fact that eight persons had applied to him for relief during the day, all being bound East or North, and they were all assisted on their way. Eleven others, whose cases did not seem to demand the interference of the department, were refused assistance. Among those helped toward their journey's end was Rebecca Sharp, who came from Illinois and wanted to reach Camden, N. J., where her father had died on Monday, and Kate Kuhn, a variety actress, who wished to reach her friends in the East, as the company with which she had been playing was stranded in an Ohio town; a woman and her three children who wanted to reach Bellwood, just beyond Altoona, where her folks live. Her husband had died out West.

Joseph Powelly, his wife and four small children were furnished with transportation to Youngstown. They were in a terrible condition, one child being barefooted and another sick. Powelly said they had come from Buffalo, and were en route to Cincinnati.

An old woman was found at the Union depot in a pitiful condition. She was unable to walk, and was taken to the office of the department, where she was given a pass to Buffalo. She was over 70 years old.

A FRENCH VIEW OF TARIFF.

Takes Silk Manufacturers a Long Time to Learn Their Trade.

Charles Dien, a French silk merchant, put up at the Duquesne yesterday. He said frankly that the McKinley bill had not injured his business, for the duty had not been changed. It is 50 per cent. However, he thought the tariff was all wrong from a French standpoint, and he pointed out what he believes are a number of inequalities. "The tariff," said he, "benefits the rich more than the poor. The wealthy Americans go to Paris and return with trunks ladened with clothes on which they pay no duty. Your society belle comes back with 20 gowns that she has bought at French prices, and they are passed in the Custom House. But let the poor dressmaker go to Paris and buy several gowns for the style to be used in her business. When she lands in New York she must pay the duty, while her more fortunate sister escapes this burden.

"Yes, some silk is made in this country, but the manufacturers are not very successful. For that matter real, genuine silk is only made in one place in France and that is Lyons. There the best effects in dyeing, etc., are obtained. It took the French 400 years to learn how to make silk and it will take the Americans that long. They are learning slowly."

A MIDNIGHT EXPLOSION.

Residents in the Vicinity of Brown's Mill Awakened From Their Sleep.

Shortly after midnight the people residing in the vicinity of Brown's Tenth street mill were awakened from their sleep by a loud rumbling noise followed by a sharp explosion. For a moment or two considerable excitement prevailed among the people and many heads were thrust from open windows to learn more of the circumstance.

The explosion was of sufficient force to rattle the glass in the window frames of the houses in the immediate locality, and to alarm a policeman who was patrolling a near by beat. An investigation followed, when it was learned that the drum attached to one of the many boilers in the establishment had been blown from its position without causing any great damage, however, or injuring any one.

Left His Clothes on the River Bank.

Yesterday shortly before noon James Kinney, conductor on way-train No. 1, of the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway, found a suit of clothes and the entire outfit of a man's furnishings lying on the bank of the Monongahela river near Cochran station. Detective Wheatly took charge of the clothes and notified the Coroner, as it is supposed the owner was drowned while bathing. The hat was bought in McKeesport.

8:50 P. M.
SATURDAYS
Is the latest moment at which small advertisements will be received at the
ALLEGHENY BRANCH OFFICE
For insertion in the
SUNDAY DISPATCH.
On week days the office will remain open until 9 P. M. as usual.

JUNIOR MECHANICS.

Over Five Thousand Delegates Join in the Annual Councils.

RAPID EXTENSION OF THE ORDER.

More Than Half a Million Dollars in the Various Treasuries.

GRAND CELEBRATION IN NEW JERSEY

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 21.—The twenty-fourth annual session of the National Council of Jr. O. U. A. M. opened here today, and transacted more business than was ever done in the first day of any session for years, considering that much of the day was taken up in participating in the largest and most imposing parade ever held by the order outside of Pittsburg. In the morning Mayor Wright, in behalf of the city, and Rev. W. A. Dennis, representing the State Council of New Jersey, welcomed the delegates with speeches which were listened to by the delegates and hundreds of members of the order. National Councilor John R. Roblitz responded.

The National Council then went into executive session and began its work. The report of the national officers were first read. That of National Secretary Deemer showed that at the beginning of the present year there were a total of 1,260 councils and 107,494 members, but these figures have been greatly increased since January. The receipts of subordinate councils for the past year were $747,453 21. The order paid in benefits $284,381 70, and there is in the treasury of the subordinate councils over a half million dollars.

Extension of the Order in Other States.

There were 24 councils organized last year in States where there were no State councils. The order has been extended into four new States, Indiana, Michigan, North Carolina and Iowa, and the prospects are that Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and California will soon be in line. The National Secretary is very outspoken in his praise of the work done by National Organizers Ogle and Collins and recommends that the experiment be continued on the national legislative plan, as published exclusively in THE DISPATCH last Sunday.

Mr. Deemer is in doubt as to its practicability. He thinks there may perhaps be an inclination to pay too much attention to the work of organization and not enough to inculcating the principles and objects of the order, but he suggests that it would be wise to relieve the State and National officers of any additional work to their present duties. He recommends, in a rather unique manner, that all subordinate councils be made the judge of their own membership as regards age and initiation fees, but suggests that councils do not make too great a distinction between young men, 16 to 20, saying that there are men of 16 and boys of 40. Age does not always make a man.

The reports of the other national officers are largely statistical and are much the same as that of Mr. Deemer. The trouble in the State Council of Illinois over the deposition of the old board of officers has been referred to the Committee on the State of the Order and a lively fight is expected to-morrow.

Petition for a School Exhibit.

The following communication was received from James A. Hamilton, Secretary of Washington Camp No. 7, Patriot Sons of America, of Englewood, Ill., and referred to a committee to report a plan to carry out the suggestion:

At the regular meeting of Washington Camp No. 7 Patriot Order Sons of America, State of Illinois, was brought to the notice of the camp the great good that might be accomplished by an exhibit of our free school educational system at the World's Columbian Exposition to be held in Chicago in 1893. By resolution, our Secretary was authorized to communicate with the National Secretaries of all patriotic societies and ascertain if they will assist us in urging the Government to take action and make the exhibit. Knowing that our system is the basis of our free and independent government, we should take pride in showing it to our foreign friends. The progress made by this system demonstrates that the system reigns supreme as compared with any other schools which may be exhibited. The Government has evidently overlooked this feature, and it is eminently fitting that the American societies should join hands in this movement. In view of this movement, in view of the subject as above stated, you are urgently memorialized to take such action as will consummate and develop successfully the movement.

Five Thousand Men Parade.

The National Council has under consideration a plan proposed by Henry Baldwin, the custodian of American history in this city, to have established at the national capital a library in which shall be located all the works on American history, together with statistical works of all kinds referring to America and its development, and a bureau of information to which anyone may have access and secure information on any American topic with all the literature bearing thereon.

A parade was held this afternoon in which no less than 5,000 Juniors participated. The entire Sixth Regiment of the National Guards of New Jersey acted as escort to the Uniformed Rank of Pittsburg and Pennsylvania. Fully 5,000 men were in line and nearly all the councils in New Jersey were represented. Washington Council No. 1, of Germantown, the first organized, 39 years ago, was out and carried the flags used at the institution of the council.

The city was gaily decorated and the demonstration was the finest seen here in years. Cheer after cheer followed Pittsburg's delegation, 800 strong, as they passed Congress Hall, their headquarters. A banquet was held to-night at which Stephen Collins, John Emege, Prof. Pashanor and E. Lindsay Greer, of Pittsburg, spoke.

ALAS, FOR ELLEN HESSLAN.

The Poor Girl Tried to Light a Fire With Oil, and Was Horribly Burned.

Miss Ellen Hesslan, 28 years old, residing at No. 92 Brownsville avenue, Southside, was terribly burned last evening by an explosion of oil. She was using the oil to start a fire, and she will likely die. She was keeping house for her brother, Owen Hesslan. They occupied the rear part of the house.

Last evening about 6 o'clock she began preparing supper. She supposed all the fire was out of the stove, and, procuring a lamp, unscrewed the burner and poured the oil in the stove. An explosion followed almost instantly, and the girl was enveloped in flames. She was alone, and rushing into the yard screamed at the top of her voice. David Martin, a neighbor, threw a bucket of water on the burning woman, and soon after the flames were extinguished. The Homeopathic Hospital ambulance removed her to that institution, where, at a late hour, she was conscious, but horribly burned. The house caught fire, and a serious conflagration was averted only by hard work on the part of the neighbors.

A VERY SWELL SPEAK-EASY

Closed by Inspector McLaughlin, Who Arrests the Proprietress.

Inspector McLaughlin, of the Second police district, yesterday afternoon arrested Mary Creigher and locked her up in the Nineteenth ward station on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. The prisoner is alleged to be the keeper of the very gilt-edged speak-easy of the East End. The house is located at the corner of Kirkwood and St. Clair streets, was handsomely furnished and was patronized by some of the best known people in the East End.

Patrick Ross was arrested last night for running an alleged speak-easy on Cornet street, Fourteenth ward. He was locked up in the Fourteenth ward station.

ALLEGHENY'S TRAGEDY.

Coroner McDowell Begins an Inquest Upon the Two Bodies—The Murderer Dismissed Because He Was Dishonest—A Brother's Defense of His Sister's Name.

The inquest on the bodies of Hattie Buttress and Emil West, the victims of the Allegheny murder and suicide, was begun yesterday. Charles Buttress, the brother of the dead girl, testified that his sister was 20 years old, and that when West first came to Pittsburg he took meals at the Buttress home. Miss Lena Huntsinger said she was in the store when West came in, and that he said to Hattie: "I want to see you." "Well," said he, "some one must hear me. You know you are my wife, and I want to know why you left me." The murdered girl looked at him and smiled, and said: "You must have been drinking." "You know I don't drink. Well, we will end this just here," answered West. The girl turned her back to him, when he took hold of her and pulled a revolver out of his pocket. The witness then said she ran from the room, and just as she reached the door she heard a shot and a scream. Then she heard three more shots.

Mr. Goldberg said that he had employed West as a hairdresser, but dismissed him because he was dishonest. He said West annoyed Hattie with his attentions. The inquest was then adjourned.

Charles Buttress, the brother of the dead girl, yesterday sent the following letter to THE DISPATCH:

Owing to the wild rumors and the fake reports appearing in the newspapers regarding the circumstances surrounding the death of my sister, Miss Addie, principally owing to the letter found on the person of her vile slayer, I desire to give the facts of the sad affair as they are. My sister was in the employ of Dr. Goldberg as ladies' hairdresser when the man, West, came to work at the same place. It was a part of his work to instruct the young ladies in hairdressing. From the time he commenced work there he seemed to give Addie more instruction than he did the others, which was all the attention he paid her. In his letter he states that he has often escorted her home from Goldberg's, which is not the case. The few times he came with her another lady was one of the party, and my sister, when not accompanied by a lady friend, did not permit him to come with her. After West was dismissed by Dr. Goldberg he started a small hairdressing establishment on Beaver avenue, Allegheny. Some three months later Addie accepted a position from West to take charge of his parlors on Beaver avenue, West at the same time taking a position at Mrs. Landers, Fifth avenue, Pittsburg, and as her hours at West's parlors were the same as he was obliged to work in Pittsburg they were seldom together. The parlors not being a financial success, West left the city nearly a year ago, and his whereabouts were unknown to my sister and to all of us for that length of time until the tragedy occurred. The letter written by him was the invention of one who desires to carry his revenge beyond even death, on account of his offer of marriage being refused. This explanation is to those who were unacquainted with my sister. Those who knew her need no explanation of the foul letter.

POKER WAS PLAYED THERE.

Two Alleghenians Charged With Running a Gambling House.

J. A. Mercer and Frank Kohler had a hearing yesterday afternoon before Magistrate Gripp, on a charge of running a poker game at Beaver and Island avenues, Allegheny. They were arrested on Monday night by Detectives Beltzhoover and Murphy while a game was in progress, and all the tables and chips were in the Magistrate's office. After Detective Beltzhoover had told how the capture had been made, Joseph Starline was called for the prosecution.

Mr. Starline was not a willing witness, but after much good-natured coaxing on the part of the magistrate he acknowledged that he was in the poker room Monday night, and that he had bought chips from both Kohler and Mercer.

"What did those chips represent," inquired the magistrate.

"They really had no value to me," responded Starline.

"You mean that they represent no value to you because you lost them."

"Yes, that's about the size of it," responded Starline.

It was developed that a man named Corrigan was the proprietor of the poker room, but as he had not been captured the hearing was postponed until Friday afternoon next.

AN OLD LEASE QUESTIONED.

Mr. Newell's Title to His Fifth Avenue Property in Dispute.

The suit of Philip Le Goullon and wife, John D. McCork and wife, and George W. Teed and wife and Robert Anderson, in ejectment against John Newell for the property occupied by Newell's restaurant on Fifth avenue, possesses some interesting features. The plaintiffs claim title under William Anderson, deceased, and claim a perpetual lease of the property was made in 1816 by Roger Patterson to William Anderson, which never became void.

Francis Deary and wife conveyed the property to Patterson, who made the lease to Anderson. Patterson later made a deed of the property to Alexander McCabe, and here is where all the trouble comes, for the plaintiffs claim that Patterson could not nullify the deed to Anderson. The bill recites the various transfers made by McCabe and his heirs until the property reached J. Heron Foster, from whose estate Mr. Newell purchased the property. Joseph Hays, attorney for the plaintiffs said that the statute of limitation would be one of the features of the fight, but he expected to meet that successfully.

ENGINEERS TALK AND QUIT.

A Discussion on the Styles of Rail Joints Used on Railroads.

The regular meeting of the Western Pennsylvania Engineers' Society was held last night in the parlors of the Academy of Science. Captain A. E. Hunt presided. Mr. W. L. Scaife read a paper on rail joints of railroads. The paper was descriptive of the various styles of rail joints in use on different railways, and of the different sizes and material of the angle irons used at the joints. When the paper was finished M. J. Becker, of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company, made a few remarks on the subject. He stated that the old trouble caused by the breaking of rail joints has been almost done away with by the use of improvements, and better and stronger angle irons and fish plates. Information on the topic was also volunteered by a number of others.

The meeting was the last one for the summer, and the society adjourned until September.

TESTING THE JUG TRADE.

Police Enter Suits Against Dealers Who Sell in Small Quantities.

The Police Department have been considering the legality lately of the sale of liquor in jugs, and are inclined to think the Brooks law prohibiting the sale by wholesalers of less than 12 pints at a time is being violated by the dealer who sells 12 pints in as many different packages.

For the purpose of testing this point Inspector McKelvey made informations yesterday against Robert Liddell, of 2501 Penn avenue, and Yetta Browarsky, of 359 Fifth avenue. The charge is one of illegal liquor selling, the specific allegation being the violation of the clause referred to. Both defendants were notified of the suits and a hearing was set for to-day before Alderman Gripp.

Railroad Accounts Muddled.

President Stevenson, of the Kansas City Ft. Smith and Southern Railway, passed through the city yesterday bound for Kansas City with an expert accountant. Mr. Stevenson intended to inspect the road and examine the books. Mr. Stevenson declined to make a statement, but it is claimed the books are muddled.

IN THE TABERNACLE.

Bishop Phelan Is Notified That Father Mollinger's Will Is

FOUND IN ST. ANTHONY'S SHRINE.

The Sacred Relics, Invaluable Yet Valueless, in Danger.

MAY FALL INTO SHOWMEN'S HANDS

Bishop Phelan heard last night from what he considers authentic sources that the will of Father Mollinger had been found in the tabernacle of the unconsecrated chapel on Troy Hill.

The peculiar hiding place of the valuable document is the probable cause why it was not found before, and Bishop Phelan was not disposed to doubt the veracity of the report. To a DISPATCH man, the right reverend prelate said he considered his informants persons upon whom he could rely, and inasmuch as the report had been given to him by four different gentlemen he was inclined to think the grave trouble that would be apt to ensue upon the relatives taking possession of the sacred relics would be prevented.

"Grave questions have arisen over the matter of these relics," continued the Bishop, "and we have been considerably agitated about them. The relics possessed by Father Mollinger are utterly valueless to the church in a monetary sense, as it is positively against the laws, ethics and rules of the church to either buy or sell any sacred relic, emblem or token.

Money Never Paid for Sacred Relics.

"The laws of the church are most strict upon that score and the penalty for anyone connected with the Roman Catholic Church obtaining anything of the kind by the payment of money is very severe. A favor may be given for the relic, but monetary considerations are strictly prohibited."

"How about the reports to the effect that the relics left by Father Mollinger are valued at $15,000?"

"Such statements are erroneous," replied the Bishop. "Father Mollinger assured me, and I have no cause to doubt, that he had secured the relics gratuitously. Had it been otherwise I should have been obliged, as his Bishop, to call him to account and the probabilities are that he would have been summoned to appear at the Vatican, in Rome, to answer to the Pope for his transgression. There has never been an instance in the history of the church of a relic of sacredness being obtained by the expenditure of money. The laws are too strict and always have been."

"What, then, is to prevent some showman, lecturer or other worldling purchasing these relics from the relatives of the late priest-physician, providing the will does not give them to the church?

Fears That Vandals Might Obtain Them.

"That is the grave question I previously alluded to. The only way in which the church could obtain them would be by the inheritors giving them to the church, and if the inheritors are disposed to be mercenary the probabilities are that the church would lose them for a time, while they were being publicly exhibited by some one whose only object would be to make money out of them."

"Now that the will has been found, as you believe, do you think this trouble will arise?"

"Not unless the will is contested and broken, because I received assurances many times from Father Mollinger that he would give both the chapel and the relics to the Church, and at the time of his death the matter of deeding the property over to the Church was pending. I am confident that Father Mollinger intended to bestow the chapel and relics to the Church, and unless the will is broken I believe we shall get them as Church property."