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FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1889. THREE CENTS

IS IT A FAILING FUEL?

First Chapter of a Series, Presenting Facts About Natural Gas.

GREAT LOSS IN PIPEAGE,

And Not a Single Figure Yet to Show the Resistance of Flow.

CAN THEY KEEP TRYING NEW FIELDS?

No Mere Second-Hand Investigation, but a Personal and Scientific Research—Where the Anticlinals Tend, and What They Signify—Pressure That is Mighty Uneven, and the Reasons for It—Absolute Failure to Solve That Phase of the Problem in a Practical Way—Some Definite Data and Conclusions to Follow.

THE DISPATCH has made such investigations, through a special commissioner, aided by experts, as will, in three or four chapters, throw a much clearer light than any heretofore brought to bear upon the problem whether or not natural gas is to be a failure. The first chapter—really only a necessary preface—gives good groundwork for a clear understanding of what will follow. It should afford not only interesting but useful reading for the thousands in this region who think they can't get along without the gas. Undoubtedly it will.

Will Pittsburg continue to have natural gas? It is a question of great moment, for upon the truthful answer depend many things. If the supply, without diminution in quantity, or increase in price, could be maintained, there is no question but that Pittsburg would gain even greater supremacy than she has ever attained as a manufacturing center.

More frequent and louder have been the complaints since the advent of winter, that the supply of gas was short. More often has the statement been made that the sources of supply were being exhausted. It seemed to present an enigma not capable of solution without careful investigation. THE DISPATCH, knowing the question to be one of great interest—one well worthy the time and expense devoted to it—determined to investigate. To be of value the investigation must necessarily be of an expert nature. It required the services of a trained observer, entirely unbiased in the start, and capable of reaching a conclusion warranted only by the facts, and the gathering of the testimony of experts.

NO EASY UNDERTAKING.

It is not always easy in such a case to get facts. Self-interest, or perversion of belief through pre-conceived ideas, leads many otherwise perfectly honest and truthful persons to color the facts to suit themselves. Under such circumstances it becomes necessary to make a careful, even a minute examination. To make such a research, required that the person delegated to the task should go over the ground personally; for second-hand statements get sadly twisted.

In seeking for the answer to the question of whether or not Pittsburg will continue to have an adequate supply of natural gas, the first fact to be considered is, what is the visible supply? That is, how much territory contiguous to the city limits may be depended upon to produce gas in paying quantities?

Whatever arguments may have been urged against what is known as the "anticlinal theory," time has demonstrated the correctness of it. In no single instance has gas been found in paying quantities beyond the anticlinal lines, or their less well defined but clearly understood cross cuts. For the benefit of unscientific readers, it may be said that "anticlinal" simply means one incline placed against another. That is, in geological phraseology, the upheaval of the strata of the rock so as to make a ridge. A monoclinal is the upheaval of strata of rock in such a manner as to leave them without any corresponding support. A monoclinal may be found between two parallel anticlinals, but never, or at least seldom, if the anticlinals are closely contiguous.

PLENTY OF ANTICLINALS.

In Western Pennsylvania, according to the last geological svrveys, there are no less than 14 anticlinals, in which it is possible gas may be found. It is not pretended that gas can be found in all of them, nor in the entire length of any one. The anticlinals often are lost; but they retain their general identity, through outcroppings, in many instances an astonishing distance from where they disappeared. The general, though very irregular, direction is northeast.

Taking Pittsburg as the center, the limit of possible gas territory would be found on the west on the Harrisville anticlinal, near New Cumberland, Hancock county, W. Va. Directly east, it would reach nearly 100 miles, on the Laurel Hill anticlinal, between the Conemaugh river and Black Lick creek. Directly north, on the eightieth parallel, it would again reach the Harrisville anticlinal at a distance of 100 miles, near Harrisville, Butler county. Directly south, the Waynesburg anticlinal would be the limit, less than 40 miles from the city.

But it must be borne in mind that these anticlinals run in a northeasterly direction, and that Pittsburg lies in almost the center of the field, so that the territory is actually much greater than would be indicated by direct lines north and south and east and west. In fact, should gas be found on each anticlinal, and at every place on each, Pittsburg would have a gas territory of many thousand acres upon which to draw, and need have no fears of a failure of the supply for years to come. It is not the purpose of this article, however, to state where all the gas territory exists; that will come farther along.

AN EXPERT'S VIEW OF IT.

Some two or three weeks ago I was talking with Prof. J. C. White, the person who prepared the only map that has been published of the anticlinals in Western Pennsylvania with direct reference to the gas fields. It was not about gas that we were speaking, but the extension of the oil fields in West Virginia, which he was developing thorough faith in his own anticlinal theory. He said very significantly in pantomime that it required elbow grease to demonstrate whether or not oil or gas was to be found in any anticlinal, although neither could be found outside the limits of an anticlinal. Since then I have read an article which he published in the *Petroleum Age*, a magazine now deceased, in which he says:

The essence of it all is that the great supplies of natural gas have accumulated in the rock reservoirs, in regions of disturbance by which the reservoirs in question have been elevated above contiguous areas of the same beds, and in the lower levels of which oil and water may be expected; or, in other words, gas has accumulated where anticlinals or monoclinals of considerable (but not too great) extent have raised the rocks into arches and other forms of elevation, and hence, as Prof. Orton says, structure is the main element in the occurrence of gas and oil in large quantity.

I will not attempt to dwell now upon the potency of this paragraph. Its meaning will be more clear in subsequent papers.

WHAT THEY DEPEND UPON.

The large natural gas companies of Pittsburg do not depend upon the State geological surveys, nor upon any maps published by any person. They make their own surveys, and follow the anticlinals with their eccentric windings and turnings, and secure territory where the practical experience of the trained civil engineers think it will be best. The chief official of the land department of one natural gas company looked over Prof. White's map on Saturday, and smiled sardonically as he followed the indicated anticlinals. But after all he confessed that the general direction of each was correct, while pointing out the variations, and the places in which the anticlinals were lost, by actual surveys. A suppressed anticlinal it becomes under such circumstances, that title having been given to it by general acceptation.

After finding the scope of the territory upon which Pittsburg may draw for natural gas, the next question is, How can it draw?

At first gas was brought to Pittsburg under high pressure through small pipe lines. So high was the pressure that stringent regulations were made by the municipal authorities against carrying over a specified number of pounds per square inch within the city limits. No pipe larger than ten-inch was laid, or was deemed necessary when the gas first came into general use. The gas was carried in these pipes at such an enormously high pressure that it was necessary to have escape pipes in the city to relieve the pressure at night. It is not so now.

A FORTY-MILE ROCK PRESSURE.

What is known as rock pressure is the carrying power of the gas. It must come from the wells under a pressure great enough to propel it through a long line of pipe. The principal supply for Pittsburg comes from a distance of from 30 to 40 miles, some of it as much as 60 miles away.

It might be supposed that a simple algebraic problem would give the amount of flow through a given sized pipe under a known initial pressure, and for a known distance. It would be easy enough to determine the quantity of water delivered under such circumstances; but it is not at all possible to determine the amount of gas.

In the first place there is an astonishing difference in volume in gas under differing pressures and different temperatures. A change of 45° in temperature of the gas will increase or decrease the volume of natural gas 50 per cent. A difference in pressure of 200 pounds will make a difference of at least one-sixth in volume. Remarkable as it may seem, no formulas have been made to show the resistance of flow, so that it is only possible to guess at it by isolated cases.

AN ENORMOUS LOSS.

What is known as the Acme natural gas pipe line, 10 inches in diameter, which was one of the tightest and best ones ever laid, started with gas at 500 pounds pressure from the wells and brought it to the low pressure lines at the city limits, at only 65 pounds pressure—an enormous waste. A 16 inch line from Murrysville, reasonably tight, left the wells at 200 pounds pressure, and 30 miles distant gave only 15 pounds pressure. Such figures as these simply prove nothing. It is known that the carrying capacity of a pipe 10 inches in diameter is much more than twice that of a pipe only 5 inches in diameter, when it is water that is carried; and the resistance is known under certain pressures at the initial point with the pipe discharging freely at the end; but water is not subject to the great changes in volume that gas is.

These unknown quantities have not been made a subject of so much study by the natural gas companies as they would have been had there been more time to study them. The whole business is done with a rush. It is a singular fact, but nevertheless a fact, that no reliable test has ever been made of the temperature of gas as it comes from the sand rocks, and then what it is when it enters the pipe. Several German scientists, who were over here recently, seemed especially anxious to get such tests.

WHY IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

It was impossible to gratify them, simply for the reason that all the wells are drilled by contract, and no contractor would allow the six hours' loss of time which would result by the stoppage of work each time such a test was made, in order to allow the sand to regain its normal temperature after the heat made by the friction of the drill had subsided.

No known method has been devised for driving natural gas. It must carry itself, or it does not go at all. Taking the two instances named, out of many that might be given, it follows that with small pipes there must be a high rock pressure from the wells or the gas cannot be piped for a distance of 30 or 40 miles.

Whether or not this rock pressure is still maintained, and what effect the decrease in rock pressure has, where it has occurred, and why, will be told in subsequent articles, in connection with field observations; since it is the aim, in publishing this series, to proceed in aconsecutive and progressive line, in order that the interesting and vital conclusions be clearly understood, without wearying the reader by attempting to go too far at a single reading.

Another question equally important in determining the problem of stability is the character of the sand in which the gas is found; whether it generates gas, or is simply a storage house which may in time become exhausted. Gas is never found in solid granite; it invariably comes from

A LOOSE, POROUS ROCK.

Sometimes this sand is actually pebbly, as is found in some sections of the Murrysville field. In other cases it may have the appearance of greater density; but, nevertheless, it will be found to be porous. No gas sand that will produce a paying well is of greater density than will admit of one-sixth of its volume in gas. The gas is contained in the interstices of the stone possibly in a liquid form, because of the high pressure. It certainly is greatly condensed, at any rate. The boring of the hole allows it to escape; but it escapes from a storehouse, and, when it is all out, there is and can be no immediate or early process of regeneration or restoration; it is gone.

"Always taking out of the meal tub, and never putting in, will soon exhaust the supply," is an old saw which is axiomatic. As there is no replacing of the gas, as it cannot now be replaced, having been generated and stored countless years ago, it follows that there must be exhaustion of fields in time. How long? Well, we shall all come very close to knowing, later on.

The dependence, then, for future supplies must be on new territory. As the cost of pipeage is now as $50 to every $1 invested in drilling a well (which in itself reaches as high, in cases, as $5,000), the opening of new territory must necessarily become more and more expensive.

These are only preliminary statements, which will be more fully explained and demonstrated in what is to follow, continuing Tuesday and Wednesday mornings.

C. T. DAWSON.

FOUND HIS FATHER.

A Modern Japhet Turns Up in a New York Police Court—The Romantic Tale Told by a Young Man Under Arrest for Misappropriating Money.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 17.—Victor L. Johnson, a young man of 20, told a remarkable story at the Harlem police court, today. He was employed as a collector by Henry A. Connolly. Until quite recently, he says, he supposed himself to be an orphan, his grandparents having had charge of him since childhood. They live in East New York. Not many weeks ago Victor received information which led him to believe that his grandparents had deceived him all these years, and that his father was alive. He left his grandparents' house and went to live with the family of Mr. Earle, East New York. It is said that he expects soon to wed Mr. Earle's daughter. At all events Mr. Earle aided young Johnson all he could in his search for a father.

Two weeks ago the young man learned beyond doubt that his father was alive and was editor, or proprietor, or both, of a newspaper published in Fayetteville, N. C. The newspaper directory does not mention this Mr. Johnson. Victor had in his pocket, when he made this discovery, $95, which he had collected for his employer. He started for North Carolina without paying it over. Arriving there he says he received a hearty welcome from his father, who had been told that the boy had died at birth, with his mother, whereas only the mother died and her parents took charge of the infant and reared him in ignorance of the fact that his father was alive.

After spending several days with his father, Victor says he returned to New York to settle up his affairs here and make arrangements to go and live at Fayetteville. Meantime, Mr. Connolly had secured a warrant for his arrest. Victor went to his employer's office Saturday with this story, and said he was going back to North Carolina on Sunday or Monday, and would forward the $95 as soon as he got there again. Mr. Connolly sent for a policeman and young Johnson was locked up.

Mr. Earle had not lost faith in him, and has either settled the young man's indebtedness or guaranteed it, and Mr. Connolly asked at the police court to-day to be allowed to withdraw the complaint. Justice White canceled the warrant. Victor says he will return to his father at once.

DIFFICULT ENGINEERING FEAT.

A Large Drawbridge Swung Into Position in Less Than One Day.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 17.—The difficult engineering feat of swinging into place a new and unusually large railroad drawbridge, with but a few hours' interruption of traffic, was accomplished to-day at the Hackensack river, on the Erie road. The old draw was of wood, and single. It has been in use about 26 years, ever since the construction of the old Morris road. The new draw is double, and of iron. It has been built upon a newly-constructed pivotal foundation during the past four months, and it opens a wider channel on each side than the old single passageway. To-day's work comprised the riveting together of two halves of the new dam, and the removal of the old one, together with several feet of the approaching trestle work on each side.

The new approaches for one track had been completed on each side, the grade being raised about two feet. A large force of men began work after the last train had crossed Saturday night, and the undertaking was practically accomplished soon after dark this evening. The calculations of the engineers were exact, and as soon as the riveting was accomplished and the old piling had been removed the new bridge swung around in its proper place, exactly as was expected.

A MISSING BRIDEGROOM FOUND.

He is Discovered Admiring the Grandeur of Niagara Falls.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, N. Y., November 17.—George S. Requa, a missing bridegroom from Tenafly, N. J., has been found here at the Spencer House. He arrived at Niagara Falls at 7 o'clock A. M. Wednesday, and at the hotel it was noticed that he was not in strong mental condition. He walked about Prospect Park and Goat Island, and spoke especially of the fascination experienced while standing at Prospect Point, viewing the American falls, and asked numerous questions in regard to people who have jumped from the point into the river.

The agony of the parents and the young bride was something terrible during the few days his whereabouts was unknown.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.

One Man's Head Blown Off—The Roof of a Steel Works Broken.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

TITUSVILLE, PA., November 17.—This morning at 2 o'clock a terrible explosion shook the city. It was found that the boiler at the Titusville Bedstead Works had bursted, tearing John Carlsen, the watchman, to pieces. His head was blown off. The dome and boiler went 20 feet in the air, and came down through the roof of the Burgess Steel Works.

Carlsen had a wife and six children in Sweden. He was just going to send for them. The wreck is dreadful.

MRS. PARNELL'S CONDITION.

Denial of the Story of Her Poverty and Physical Sufferings.

BORDENTOWN, N. J., November 17.—Dr. William H. Shipps, of this city, attending physician of the Parnells here several years, says that at no time since Mrs. Parnell took up her residence at "Ironsides" has she lacked medicine or medical attendance.

He further says that her present physical condition, considering her years, is remarkable for its vigor.

TWO KENTUCKY GIRLS DROWNED.

Fannie Reese and Sadie Smith Swept From a Buggy at a Ford.

CYNTHIANA, KY., November 17.—Fannie Reese and Sadie Smith were drowned to-day while crossing a swollen stream near here. They were young people who had attended a social gathering and been compelled to remain over night by the rain.

The girls were returning home in a buggy, and the buggy was swept away at a ford.

DOM PEDRO HAS GONE.

The Brazilian Emperor Sails for Lisbon Under an Escort.

GIVEN A YEARLY ALLOWANCE,

But Had to Leave the Country Upon Twenty-four Hours' Notice.

PORTUGAL MAY ALSO FOLLOW SUIT.

The Result in the South American Empire Causes Uneasiness in the European Country.

Ex-Emperor Dom Pedro II., of Brazil, is now on the Atlantic Ocean on his way to Lisbon, Portugal. He was notified by the Provisional Government that he must leave the country within 24 hours, and he sailed under escort of a Brazilian ironclad. He is given a yearly allowance to support himself in Europe. There now seems to be a possibility that Portugal will follow the action of the South American Empire, and a revolution is momentarily expected there.

The members of the Brazilian legation are still without information direct from their own country in regard to the situation of affairs there. They were in hopes of receiving some news to-day, but none came, and their only intelligence was derived from the press and from a telegram to the United States Department of State.

Secretary Blaine said this evening that he had received only one dispatch from Rio, and that simply confirmed the press dispatches. It stated in substance that the army and navy were on the side of the insurgents; that a provisional government had been formed, and that the Emperor was a prisoner in his palace.

NOT COME TO STAY.

A Brazilian, who is thoroughly conversant with the affairs of his country, and who is well qualified to speak with regard to the situation in Brazil, said this evening: "I believe that the movement has occurred and that the capital is in the hands of the insurgents, but I do not believe that this new Government has come to stay. We need to have more information about the personnel of the newly proclaimed government to believe in its permanence. I think it is a military movement supported by a few thousand civilians, and that when the provinces are heard from a reaction will take place. The names of those announced as at the heard of affairs are all those of Republicans, and they are not men of high standing. The Ministry is mostly composed of lawyers and men of the press. I don't believe they will have the confidence of the people. If we could see some of the old leaders of Brazilian affairs in the movement it would be different, but there is not one who is not already a recognized Republican.

A POPULAR MOVEMENT

in favor of a Republic could not spring up in a night without any warning. The last elections show that the Republican party returned only two members, and that the elections were fair and open. That does not show any sentiment favoring a Republic. The insurgents have captured the capital, the head of the nation, and as the navy is with them, they control all means of communication. There is undoubtedly a censorship of the cable service, and the company has been notified that its wires would be cut unless it submitted all messages before they were sent. I would like to hear what the other side are doing and something from the provinces. If you were an American in Rio and heard that by a sudden and able movement the garrison and the citizens had captured the departments, imprisoned the President and the Cabinet and set up a government you would want to know what Virginia, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States were doing before being convinced that the new government would last. I believe the movement is a military one and not supported by more than 5,000 civilians.

AN EASY THING TO DO.

It would be very easy for the army and navy, by surprise, when the officers of the Government were peacefully and quietly attending to their business, to capture the city of Rio, secure them through the navy control of outside communication and imprison the Emperor.

"'But,' it was suggested, 'if the people are favorable to the Emperor, how can they maintain control?'

"That," was the reply, "is just what is lacking, and I expect to hear that the Provinces have rallied to the Emperor's support. Although he is imprisoned, he is still the Emperor, and the Provinces can declare for him. I think the Provinces will declare war against the Capital, and that the situation will resemble that in France at the time of the Paris Commune. There are in the navy about 5,500 officers and sailors, not all of whom are in Rio, many being abroad. The army has about the same strength, and with 5,000 civilians upholding them, it would make 15,000 men only, and I do not believe the movement has greater strength.

IT ALL CAME FROM RIO.

"It is true the dispatches say some of the Provinces have declared for a republic, but this all comes from Rio and those who have seized the Central Government. We have not got the other side. Knowing the country, I do not think the Provinces have so declared. The Republican party throughout the Empire is organized into small clubs and their members would, of course, send in their felicitations to the General Government. There are also small garrisons of 50 or more men in the various Provinces, and these have sent in their congratulations. This, I think, is the foundation for the statement in regard to the Provinces. I cannot believe in the permanence of the republic until we get more information and something from the other side." Of the new Cabinet three members are journalists, the President, Deodoro Da Fonseca, and the Minister of War, Benjamin Constant, are soldiers, and the remaining three members are lawyers. Senor Quintano Bocayuva is looked upon here as perhaps the leader in the revolution movement. He is the editor of *La Pais*, published in Rio de Janeiro, and is said to have a beautiful style as a writer. He is a Republican of long standing, and has earnestly labored for the creation of a republic. Benjamin Constant, the Minister of War, has heretofore been a professor in the Polytechnic school, and a member of the Board of Military Engineering.

DOM PEDRO HAS LEFT.

The Emperor Sails for Lisbon After Learning of His Deposition.

LONDON, November 17.—A dispatch from Rio Janeiro says: Dom Pedro has departed from Brazil. He sailed direct for Lisbon. Before his departure he was formally notified of his deposition. At the same time he was informed that the civil list would be continued. The Province of Bahia opposes the Republic, but most of the other provinces have signified their adherence to the new regime.

Dr. Barbora says contracts entered into by the Imperial Government will be maintained. The city is quiet. The overthrow of the monarchy has temporarily paralyzed business. On the exchanges nothing is doing.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: The Republican Council at Rio Janeiro decided a few months ago that the anniversary of the French revolution was the most propitious occasion on which to proclaim the Republic. The leaders of the party were so confident of success that they ordered a number of Republican flags to be made in this city. In the new flag the imperial crown is replaced by a Phrygian cap.

It is reported that Dom Pedro recently expressed to his Prime Minister the opinion that the Government had not much longer to live. Among the causes that led to the revolution were the tyrannical measures to which the Government resorted in order to secure the return of its supporters at the last elections, when many electors were arrested and imprisoned.

The Brazilian Minister here expresses surprise that several staunch Monarchists, whom he thought incapable of treason, are among the reported ringleaders of the Brazilian Civil Government. He said the Republicans are only a small minority; that the Emperor is universally beloved; that General Da Fonseca has much prestige and is popular with the army, and that Senhor Constant is not important as a politician.

The Minister's son scouts the idea that slavery had anything to do with the movement. The Republicans, he said, supported the emancipation of the slaves. A revolution had been foreseen, but was not expected to take place until after the death of the Emperor.

ENOUGH TO LIVE UPON.

Dom Pedro is Allowed a Yearly Sum to Support Himself in Europe.

LIMA, November 17.—Via Galveston.—The latest advices from Rio Janeiro, dated November 16, 9:55 P. M., are to the effect that the province of Bahia is opposed to the revolution. Viscount Ouro Preto, ex-Minister of the Interior, and Senhor Mayunck, a banker, have been arrested. The Emperor is looked on with suspicion. The provisional Government has abolished the monarchy. The revolutionary commission addressed a message to the Emperor, telling him to leave the country in 24 hours. The Emperor acknowledges this and leaves by the packet Alagoas, accompanied by the ironclad Trachuelo.

The Brazilian Republic will give the Emperor a certain amount to live in Europe. The Revolutionary Commission has been sworn in before the Chamber of the Municipality. The Republic is a certainty and great enthusiasm prevails.

May Do the Same in Portugal.

BRUSSELS, November 17.—The *Independence Belge* has a dispatch from Lisbon saying: "The overthrow of the Brazilian monarchy is regarded as definitive. The people sympathize with the Brazilians. Similar events are possible in Portugal."

MILLIONS IN VIEW.

Philadelphia Capitalists Investing Heavily in an Alabama Iron Furnace—Great Returns Expected by the Promoters of the Enterprise.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 17.—A company, with a capital of $2,000,000, of which Judge W. A. Hudson, of Alabama, is president, is being organized by Philadelphia capitalists, for the purpose of operating iron furnaces in Florence, Ala. James Pollock, the carpet manufacturer, who is the prime mover in the enterprise, said to-day:

"We have contracted for 8,400 building lots, 1,000 acres of ore land, and 20 acres, with foundations already laid, for the largest furnace in the South. Our furnace will have a capacity of 150 tons per day. It will be directly opposite the North Alabama furnace, on the banks of the Tennessee. Cooper Shapley has gone down to Florence to examine the titles, and reports them absolutely clear. As to the ore, the North Alabama furnace, in which the ore has been used, has produced a yield of 115 tons of iron from 200 tons of ore, which I understand is unprecedented.

"Coal is within easy reach, and we have limestone on the premises, while the cost of transportation by steamer up the Tennessee being only $51 25 per ton to St. Louis, will give us an excellent chance to compete for the Western trade, the Birmingham furnace having to pay $3 25 per ton to bring their iron to the same market. The cost of labor is 20 per cent less than it is North, which fact, in conjunction with the cheapness of transportation, enables the North Alabama Furnace Company to deliver iron in St. Louis at $11 to $12 per ton. We have, beside, the advantage over the Birmingham furnace that their ore contains an excess of phosphorus, while our ore is more of a neutral ore, which produces stronger iron."

Joseph S. Patterson and a number of friends engaged in the iron business, and who have subscribed for blocks of the stock, intend going down toward the end of this month to examine the quality of the iron manufactured by the North Alabama Furnace Company.

SAYS NOTHING, BUT SAWS WOOD.

Senator Sawyer, a Man of Few Words, Hard at Work for Guenther.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Senator Sawyer, of Wisconsin, has the reputation of being an exceedingly shrewd man, both in politics and business. He has been very successful in both pursuits, and attributes much of his good fortune to his life-long habit of keeping his mouth shut. Uncle Sawyer served as a Representative in Congress for ten years, is now in his second term as Senator, and has held various other public offices, including that of Mayor of Oshkosh. During all this service he never made a speech, and it is said that he does not intend to.

The Senator now has a little matter on hand that he is saying nothing about to anyone except a few of his colleagues, but which he hopes to bring to a successful conclusion nevertheless. For the past two or three months the wily Senator has been conducting a quiet but effective canvass in the interest of ex-Representative Guenther, of the Badger State, for the office of Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate.

A PRETTY CLOSE CALL.

Harry Beard, the Illustrator, Almost If Not Quite Asphyxiated.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 17.—Harry Beard, the artist, well known as an illustrator, took a room at Coffey's little two-story frame "Household" Hotel, Saturday night, as he had done frequently before, and retiring late, left word that he wished to be awakened at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. When his door was opened at that hour, by Mr. Coffey's daughter, Mr. Beard was found in his bed, unconscious. A drop-light with two jets hung from the wall opposite the foot of his bed. One of the jets was lighted, and the gas was escaping from the other. Dr. W. L. Mackenzie was summoned, and later on Dr. James E. Newcomb.

After working over Beard until 7 o'clock, Dr. Newcomb called a Roosevelt Hospital ambulance. The hospital physician late tonight considered Mr. Beard's condition very serious. Mr. Beard lives at Flushing, and has a studio in the *Judge* building. The circumstances seem to indicate accident rather than design.

Boy Killed by a Train.

PIEDMONT, W. VA., November 17.—Walter Buckalew, aged 12 years, was struck by a Baltimore and Ohio train here this afternoon and killed.

FAVOR HIGH LICENSE.

Baltimore Catholics Say That is the Best Temperance Method.

NOTABLE PRELATES PRESENT.

Resolutions Which Leave no Room for Doubt as to Meaning.

CARDINAL GIBBONS THE PRESIDENT.

A Talk by Archbishop Ireland Full of Suggestion to Temperance Workers.

A notable gathering was that in Baltimore last night, in which the Catholic Church of America took the ground that high license is the best method of curing the evils of intemperance. Cardinal Gibbons presided, and Archbishop Ireland made an address. Strong and expressive resolutions were adopted.

BALTIMORE, November 17.—A natural sequence of the position taken by the Catholic Congress was the mass meeting to-night under the auspices of the Catholic Church in favor of high license at Harris' Academy of Music. It was attended by persons of all shades of religious opinion. On the stage sat His Eminence, Cardinal Gibbons, Monsignor McColgan, Archbishop Elder, Bishop Virtue, Bishop Keane, Rev. James Nugent, Rev. James Cleary and some hundred prominent citizens interested in the movement. Every seat in the great theater was occupied, and crowds were turned away. Mr. P. Harris tendered the use of the Academy free as a favor to his friend, Archbishop Ireland. Cardinal Gibbons presided. As he came forward to speak, he received a warm greeting. Cardinal Gibbons said:

CARDINAL GIBBONS' LITTLE SPEECH.

I appear before you to-night, not only as a churchman, but also and chiefly as a fellow-citizen, anxious for the moral welfare of my native city. Whatever contributes to the moral growth of Baltimore, whatever contributes to the happiness of the people, has my most hearty co-operation; and I firmly believe to-night that the noble cause which will be advocated here, if successful, will contribute, under God's blessing, to the moral welfare of our beloved city; to the welfare of the people; to the domestic happiness and tranquility of the poorer classes and of the laborer. [Applause.] The blow that we strike to-night is a blow struck for the the cause of the laboring man, and it must and shall be successful. [Applause.]

Rev. James Nugent, the English temperance orator, spoke at some length of the temperance work in England.

BISHOP IRELAND'S REMARKS.

Rev. Dr. James Cleary next spoke, and after him Archbishop Ireland was presented. The latter said in substance:

The position of the Catholic Church on temperance and other social questions has been clearly stated in the Catholic Lay Congress held in Baltimore. The corrupting influence of saloons in politics, the crime and pauperism resulting from excessive drinking, require legislative restriction, which we can aid in procuring by joining our influence with that of the other enemies of temperance.

The Catholic Church is absolutely and irrevocably opposed to drunkenness, and to drunkard-making. In vain we profess to work for souls if we do not labor to drive out an evil which is daily begetting sins by the ten thousand and peopling hell. In vain we boast of civilization and liberty if we do not labor to exterminate intemperance.

Your movement for high taxation of the traffic, with judicious supplementary clauses as to character of vendors of liquor, and forfeiture in case of violation of laws, deserves the support of all. This will not do away with all evil; it will reduce immensely the evil, and its best results will be where they are most needed—among the poor and the laboring classes.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

A series of resolutions were then read as follows:

The Catholic clergy and laity of the city of Baltimore, in mass meeting assembled under the presidency of their diocesan head, keenly alive to the gigantic evils of intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks, evils which menace the dearest interests of religion and thus imperil the well-being and stability of the State and society at large, justly alarmed, moreover, at the fearful havoc wrought in so many of their co-religionists by this deadly vice, which thwarts the best efforts of the Church in their behalf and renders fruitless her noblest influences and casting about for a means which will, if not at once and entirely cure, at least greatly diminish the evil, and thus pave the way to a complete moral restoration, believe that they see this remedy in what is known as the high license movement. Wherefore, it is resolved as the sense of this meeting:

First—That high license is at present the only feasible and the only hopeful means of stemming the deluge of vices and crimes of which drunkenness is the frightful source.

Second—That to make the remedy really effective the license should be put so high as to make it practically prohibitory as regards the multitude of low saloons which are demoralizing and brutalizing the poor, who, more than any other class, need the help and comforts of religion to make their hard lot endurable.

Third—That not merely a high license will secure all the good aimed at by the movement, but that certain restrictions should be enacted as to the time and place of sale, and the character of those who may be permitted to carry on the traffic. Thus, the number of saloons in any one radius should be limited by statute; they should not be suffered too near to churches or schools. The excellent Sunday law of our city upon this point should be rigidly enforced, and failure upon the part of the authorities to carry out the law should be summarily punished.

INSPECTING SOUTHERN STREAMS.

General Comstock Leaves New Orleans for His Red River Work.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—General C. B. Comstock, President of the Mississippi River Commission, arrived here this morning from Wilson's Point, and left a few hours later for Red river to inspect the Government works on that stream.

General Comstock states that a board of engineers will meet in New Orleans on the 29th instant, to examine and report on the proposed railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at that place, as directed by the Secretary of War.

SIX COMETS NOW IN SIGHT.

Prof. Swift Discovers a Large One Without Any Tail.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ROCHESTER, N. Y., November 17.—Prof. Louis Swift, of Warner's Observatory, has discovered another comet, which he located in right ascension 22° 42′ 25″, north declination 11° 50′.

The comet has a slow northeasterly motion, is without a tail, but quite large, and can be faintly discerned in Pegasus in XI. This makes six comets now in sight.

SAM JONES CATCHES ON.

The Entire Neighborhood of Vicksburg Turns Out to Hear Him.

VICKSBURG, MISS., November 17.—This afternoon Sam Jones delivered a powerful sermon to men only, and addressed about 6,000 people, the immense tent being so crowded that even standing room was hardly obtainable.

To-night an equally large assemblage met to hear him, and the city is full of people from adjacent towns and country.

Miners Frozen to Death.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, COL., November 17.—Pat Gallagher and Ed Connelly, two miners at Coal Ridge, eight miles from here, lost their way Friday night while returning to the mines from New Castle, and were both frozen to death.

A BAND OF MARTYRS

Confirmation of the Tale of Suffering Bishop Taylor's Missionaries—Many of Them Had to Succumb to the Pangs of Hunger—Destitution of Others.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, November 17.—A year or so ago one of Bishop Taylor's missionaries returned with his wife from the Congo, and reported that the party whom the Bishop had led from this country to the great river was so poorly supplied with the necessities of life that the greatest suffering and destitution existed. The report was denied by friends of Bishop Taylor, and the returning missionary was accused of great exaggeration. His story, however, seems to be fully confirmed by a report just published in *Le Mouvement Geographique* on the condition of the Congo missions.

Considerable space is given to the Taylor mission, which is said to have been "most unfortunate in its beginnings."

It is said in the first place, that Bishop Taylor went to the Congo with the idea that after he had reached Stanley Pool he could gain the country of the Baluba, his chief destination on the Lulua river, by means of barges and sail boats to be built at Stanley Pool. He gave up this idea as soon as he reached the Congo, and it is said he abandoned at Banana, Boma and Vivi, a considerable part of the stores he had brought at great cost from America, as he found them wholly unsuited to the needs of his expedition. When he returned to Europe and America to get funds to build a steamer, he left a part of his people at Vivi, sheltered only by a tent, and a very poor one at that. The sufferings of the party were severe, there were a number of deaths and several missionaries returned home.

The Bishop has not despaired of ultimate success, and at present he is investigating the chances of successfully attempting to carry his steamer along the north shore of the river to Manyanga. Meanwhile, his missionaries, who, as is well-known, are expected to be mainly self-supporting, are scattered along the lower river, far from their intended destination, and are living as they can. Their principal resource is hunting and fishing.

MR. DAVIS MAY DIE.

Friends of the Late President of the Southern Confederacy Fear His Illness Will Prove Fatal—His Age and Weakness Against Him.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—Mr. Jefferson Davis, ex-President of the Southern Confederacy, now lying dangerously ill at the residence of Mr. I. U. Payne, in this city, passed successfully through last night. As on the previous night, he was very restless, and became much worse after midnight, although not as sick as on Friday. The weather, which was heavy, damp and cold, seemed to affect him unfavorably, and great difficulty was encountered in preserving that even temperature in the room regarded as absolutely necessary to the patient.

It is evident that Mr. Davis' condition is extremely critical, and he will not be regarded as out of danger for three or four days to come. Should he have a return of the difficulty in breathing, which attacked him Friday night, or any other relapse, the chances are unfavorable for a second escape from death which then threatened him, and it would require but a short paroxysm to prove fatal. His weakness is so great that he is unable to lift his arm or to turn over on the bed. His only food is beef tea, and this he takes by the teaspoonful. Last night he suffered from nausea, and it was feared that his stomach also was failing him, which would have proved dangerous in his present low condition, but he recovered and took the beef tea regularly.

During the day Mr. Davis had a return of fever, but it passed away, and to-night he is somewhat better. Mrs. Davis still takes a favorable view of her husband's condition, and calls attention to the fact that she has nursed him through many similar attacks. The unfavorable circumstances are his age and his present great weakness. For nearly a year past friends who have seen him at Beauvoir have recognised the fact that his health was failing and that old age was beginning to tell on him.

LOTTA HAS A RUNAWAY.

The Little Actress Painfully Injured by an Accident in Boston.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, November 17.—Lotta, the actress, who is spending the winter in Boston, met with a serious accident on Beacon street, last Thursday evening, the facts of which have just been made public. She and her mother had stepped into their carriage, when the horses turned and started down Beacon street. By the purest accident Miss Lotta discovered that the driver was not on his box, and the horses were increasing their speed. As quick as thought she realized her perilous position, and forcing open the carriage door she sprang out, but in doing so her dress caught and she was thrown violently to the ground, striking on her head and side. She was picked up in a half-conscious state and taken into the house where she had been visiting, and two physicians were called. It was found that her injuries were a contusion on the head and severe bruises on the left limb and foot. Mrs. Crabtree, who remained in the carriage while the horses ran a couple of blocks, cried for assistance, when the driver and a couple of men chased and caught the horses and relieved her from her perilous position.

During the few minutes which the mother and daughter were separated each naturally thought that the other might have been killed. In getting into the carriage neither of the ladies nor the gentleman who was assisting them noticed that the driver was not on the box. After the accident Miss Lotta was removed to the Brunswick, and she will not be able to leave her apartments for a week or two. This is the second accident Miss Lotta has experienced within six months.

MURDERED BY A WAITER.

Edward Gregg Shot and Killed by Henry Robinson in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, November 17.—Edward Gregg was shot and killed this evening by Henry Robinson. Robinson was a colored waiter at the Centropolis Hotel, and became engaged in a quarrel with David Davenport, a fellow waiter. He hit Davenport in the mou