

## FIGHTING FACTIONS

### In the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath

### SURPASS ALL EXHIBITIONS

### Of Their Bear-Garden Proclivities Y'er Given.

### A "CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE"

In Comparison with Which All Warm Debates in the United States Congress Sink into Insignificance—The Contention Between the German and Anti-German Elements—A Regular Free Fight Indulged in After the President Leaves the Tribune—Frightful Scenes of Disorder That Disgust the Galleries.

VIENNA, Nov. 24.—The members of the lower house of the Reichsrath today excelled themselves in producing the most disgraceful scene yet witnessed in that branch of parliament. The turbulence resulted from a motion that only one of a number of similar petitions against the ordinance making the Czech language co-ordinate with the German language in Bohemia, should be read and printed. This order of the government has been the basis of the many uproarious scenes which have been described in these dispatches for a number of weeks past, although the question of renewing the compact between Austria and Hungary provisionally at least, has been mixed up in all the bitter feeling manifested by the German and anti-German elements.

The members of the Left party protested unopposedly to-day against the motion referred to, stigmatizing it as "oppressive and illegal." Finally the members of the lower house became so disorderly that the President of that body, Dr. Abrahamovics, was once more compelled to suspend the sitting and he soon afterward left the house.

The departure of President Abrahamovics was the signal for a scene of the wildest disorder. Dr. Wolff, the German Nationalist leader, clambered up into the president's tribune, seized the heavy bell and swung it to and fro, materially increasing the disorder prevailing. The bell, however, was almost immediately wrenched from Dr. Wolff's hand by Deputy Polacz.

While this incident was in progress challenges to fight duels and showers of billingsgate and other insults were exchanged on all sides until the interior of the house in every way resembled an inferno.

A number of young Czechs and Poles made a rush for the president's tribune and attempted to tear Dr. Wolff down from the position which he occupied, and they in turn were attacked by a number of Leftists, and a disgraceful scrimmage was the result. This was only the beginning of the fighting. During the preliminary scuffling some of the young Czechs struck Dr. Wolff and this caused such an uproar that a pitched battle with stiletts followed, lasting for about a quarter of an hour.

Herr Schoenerer, the leader of a section of the German opposition, caught hold of and brandished over his head one of the minister's arm chairs and was evidently about to hurl it at the heads of his immediate opponents, when he was seized and disarmed by Herr Hagenhofer.

By this time the disorder was of such a nature that even the public in the galleries cried shame upon the fighting, swearing and insult-exchanging deputies. A Polish member, Herr Polacz, rushed upon another member, Herr Piereche, and was nearly strangling him when Piereche on the impulse of the moment, drew a penknife from his pocket and opened it, but he was disarmed by a colleague before any further harm was done.

Herr Piereche was by that time so exhausted by the choking he had received at the hands of Herr Polacz and was so overcome with excitement, that he fainted, still further adding to the sensation.

At this moment President Abrahamovics returned to the house, but after repeated and vain efforts to quell the disorder prevailing, closed the sitting of the house. In so doing the president said:

"In view of the acts of violence which have occurred in the house to-day, I consider it my duty to close this sitting. Will those members who are willing to give the names of the violent members please come to my office?"

Several members of the house accepted the invitation of the president, and as a result it is believed that Herr Schoenerer, Wolff and Piereche will be arrested upon the charge of fighting in public. The house will meet again tomorrow.

President Abrahamovics was greeted with cries of "Polish scoundrel," "swindler," "blackguard," and "Badiul scoundrel."

One deputy was stabbed in the hand; another had his collar bone broken; a third received a severe scalp wound.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—A correspondent of a London paper, describing the scene, says:

Herr Wolff received the worst treatment. He was struck in the head a dozen times. Blows rained upon his face; the bell was thrown at him; his clothes were torn. As often as he got up he was knocked off his feet.

Suddenly during the melee a fierce shriek was heard, and a knife was seen flying towards the Leftists. It fell upon Dr. Gessmann, whose hand was wounded. It was wrested from Herr Piereche by Herr Lemisch, who threw it across the heads of the deputies.

Another scream rang through the house. Herr Piereche was then seized by the throat. Count Von Der Lillie emptied glasses of water over the combatants with a view of separating them. The police commissioners with fifteen men summoned by the president appeared just as the president was closing the sitting.

Dr. Quinn resigned.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Dr. Daniel Quinn, at the head of the Greek department of the Catholic University, and one of the most eminent Greek scholars in this country, has tendered his resignation. Both Dr. Quinn and Mr. Conroy have made any statement regarding it, but it is said that the recent controversy over the Schneider case hastened Dr. Quinn's determination to resign.

## EASTHAM TRIAL.

### Col. Arnett Succeeds Col. McGraw as Counsel—Prisoner Arraigned and Four Jurymen Secured.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARSONS, W. Va., Nov. 24.—Col. John T. McGraw, who has heretofore been chief counsel for the defendant in the Eastham case and has practically had charge of the defense, has withdrawn from the case and on yesterday took his departure from the scene of the trial, as a telegraphic arrangement was made with the redoubtable Col. W. W. Arnett, of Wheeling, to come on here and succeed McGraw in the case. Col. Arnett arrived at noon and this afternoon was present in court and actively engaged in the case.

The pleas in abatement to the indictment tendered by the defendant and objected to by the state on yesterday morning, to which ruling of the court the defendant excepted, as encouraging.

The defense then moved to quash the indictment, and craved oyer of the whole record, and then came the battle of the giants. For two hours or more the old court house rang with the wit and eloquence of heated argument, in which Messrs. Dailey and McCormick engaged upon the side of the defense, and Messrs. Dayton, Davis and Howard upon behalf of the state. The motion was subsequently overruled, excepted to by the defense and the prisoner arraigned at the bar. When asked to plead after the reading of the indictment, he replied in a firm voice "Not guilty." The work of securing a jury was then begun, and when court adjourned this afternoon four qualified jurors had been obtained and accepted out of a countless number examined. Even this is regarded as encouraging, however, and it is thought the jury will be completed to-morrow. Court will not adjourn for Thanksgiving.

## Supreme Court Decisions.

### Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 24.—In the supreme court to-day the following decisions were handed down: *Patton vs. Joffit*, from Marion county, opinion by McWhorter; circuit court reversed, and case remanded. *Board of education vs. K. & M. Railroad Company*, from Kanawha county, opinion by Dent; circuit court affirmed. *Grogan vs. Egbert & Co.*, from Kanawha county, opinion by Dent; circuit court reversed, and case remanded. *Pancake vs. Campbell*, from Hampshire county, opinion by Brannon; circuit court affirmed. *State vs. Lichtenstein*, from Mineral county, opinion by Brannon; circuit court affirmed. *Rodgers vs. Lynch*, from Harrison county, opinion by English; circuit reversed, and case remanded.

## The Vinson Murder.

### Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Nov. 24.—The trial of Justice and Martin, charged with the murder of Colonel Vinson, at Cattsburg, Ky., was continued this afternoon, until Saturday at 11 o'clock. George Vinson arrived here an hour ago, and says the attorneys at Cattsburg claim that new and damaging evidence against the men is developing fast, and that a case will certainly be made against the accused sufficient to warrant them being held to the grand jury.

## A BIG DEAL

### Resulting in the Purchase of the Stock of United Traction Company of Pittsburgh for \$20,000,000.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 24.—Messrs Alexander Brown & Sons, representing a syndicate of Baltimore, London, New York, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh capitalists, have consummated the purchase of all the stock of the United Traction Company, of Pittsburgh, amounting to \$20,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 is in preferred stock and \$5,000,000 common stock. This will give them control of the largest street railway system in Pittsburgh and Allegheny, owning and operating over 117 miles of electric lines.

The United Traction Company is a consolidation, effected about the first of July last, of all the lines formerly owned and operated by the Second Avenue Traction Company, running through some of the principal streets of the city of Pittsburgh and connecting that city with various suburbs. It controls the Allegheny street railway to Pittsburgh, both sides of the river from the valley of the Monongahela. The consolidation also included all the lines formerly owned and operated by the Pittsburgh, Allegheny & Manchester Traction Company and the Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway Company, comprising practically all the lines in the city of Allegheny.

The earnings of the United Traction Company for the four months it has been in operation—July, August, September and October, amounted to \$50,000. The operating expenses, including taxes and insurance, were \$348,538.28, leaving net earnings of \$151,461.72. The pro rata fixed charges were \$166,433.34, leaving a surplus of \$85,028.38.

The purchase of the stock of the company is one of the largest deals in securities ever consummated by a local house. The same firm placed \$4,000,000 of the company's bonds last July.

The announcement caused great activity in the securities of the company on the Baltimore stock exchange.

## LOVERING COURT-MARTIAL

### The Captain Goes on the Stand and Admits the Charges Against Him.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—A decision in the court-martial of Captain Lovering, of the Fourth Infantry, will be reached to-morrow. The court-martial to-day closed the hearing of testimony covering the incidents of Private Hampton's involuntary exposure before a summary court at Fort Sheridan on October 29. There will be a protracted hearing to-morrow, as all the evidence taken during the last two days' sessions must be read for the second time to the court in order to follow out the red tape of court-martial proceedings. The morning session will necessarily be taken up by these last duties of Judge Advocate Hunter, and then the twelve members of the court will settle down to private discussion of their opinions of Captain Lovering and his mode of enforcing military discipline. The general opinion is that the verdict, if it is not for acquittal, will be for a light penalty.

The chief witness of the day was Captain Lovering, who admitted that the articles of charges were true, and substantially correct. He claimed, however, that he did not use excessive force with Hampton, "only stirred him up with my foot and sword," was the way he put it.

Col. Hall, of the Fourth Infantry, took the stand and declared that he approved of everything Captain Lovering had done. The arguments for and against Lovering were very brief, and at their conclusion court adjourned for the day.

## AN EXPLANATION

### From Auditor Lafollette in Regard to Paying Expenses for

### THE EXTRADITION REQUISITIONS

Issued by the Governor—He Says that he is Only Following out the Mandates of the Law in the Matter, and that There are no Personal Differences Between Governor Atkinson and Himself Whatsoever—The Nature of the Contingent Fund and its Uses.

### Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 24.—Auditor Lafollette gave to-night the following statement explaining his position in the matter of the payment of the expenses for extradition requisitions issued by the governor: "I have not seen the necessity of discussing routine matters connected with the administration in the press, and regret the publicity given to this particular matter. However, I wish to have my position clearly understood. The whole matter, according to my way of viewing it, resolves itself into the very simple proposition, viz: Shall I draw warrants upon the state treasury as directed by the legislature, and in conformity with the law, or may I disregard the legislative mandate and pay out money as may seem to meet the necessities of some department of the government without reference to the plain directions of the law? I hold that it is my duty when proper claims are presented against the state to pay the same as the law prescribes, and out of the particular fund which the legislature has provided to meet such particular claim.

The attorney-general has rendered the opinion that the expenses of requisitions can only be paid lawfully out of the governor's contingent fund, as will be seen from his letter. If, then, these claims can only be paid properly and lawfully out of the civil contingent fund, am I to disregard the law and pay out public money from a fund which the legislature has provided for other purposes? I think not, and I do not regard it as my business to consider whether or not the legislature has appropriated too little or too much money to be set aside in certain funds, for certain well defined and specific purposes.

The history of this particular case is simply this: It has been the practice for some years to pay the costs of requisitions from the criminal charge fund, and this was done until October the beginning of the new fiscal year. In the meantime I made a careful study of the law upon this subject, and was convinced that payments of this character should be made from the civil contingent fund, and that the old practice should be abandoned.

On October 5 I submitted the legal question to the attorney general. I afterwards saw the governor and advised him that in future expenses of requisitions, when approved by him, would be paid from the civil contingent fund. However, it is insisted that I continue to pay these claims from the criminal charge fund, and this I have declined to do any longer do. I am not responsible for the action of the governor if he declines to issue requisitions. If it is the law that these charges should be paid from the civil contingent fund, then I take it the requisitions should be issued and the charges paid as long as there is any surplus in the fund; but if it should be exhausted the shortage, if any, should be reported and allowed by the next legislature. However, I think the fund entirely sufficient.

The appropriation for the contingent fund for the fiscal year beginning October 1 is \$12,000. Of this sum, about \$5,000 will be necessary for the payment of labor about the capitol during the year, leaving a balance of \$7,000 to be expended as provided by the statute. The average cost per annum for requisitions is about \$2,000. The capitol repair fund will be sufficient to meet all contemplated improvements about the capitol. The shortage in the criminal charge fund reported to and allowed by the last legislature, was \$125,000. And included in this were the fees of sheriffs for serving requisitions as long as four years prior to this allowance by the legislature.

"I would like to have it understood that this is not a matter of personal difference of any nature, between the governor and myself, but purely and simply a difference of opinion on a business matter and a legal question pertaining solely to this office which I claim the right to determine."

## METHODIST CONGRESS

### One Minister Regrets Present Caricature on Old Methodist Music.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—At to-day's session of the Methodist Episcopal congress the only notable feature was the address of Rev. Dr. Atchison, of Wilmette, Ill., on church music. In the course of his remarks he said: "It is a pity that the cycle of popular sacred song inaugurated by the early Methodist church should have suffered caricature, but we well know that the style of music tolerated by the average revival meetings, camp-meetings, Sunday School and Epworth League conventions is unworthy of the history and genius of Methodism.

"Because of the vast markets which they have offered to the products of mercenary trash writers Methodists have many musical sins to atone for. We are suffering from the lack of an authoritative censorship of the religious musical press."

## Heater in Car Explodes

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 24.—Specialists to the Evening Post from Morganfield and Sturgis, Ky., give full particulars of the explosion of the steam heater in the rear coach of an Ohio Valley passenger train near DeVou's this morning. No one was killed and but one seriously injured. R. C. Watkins, traveling agent of the Illinois Central, had his leg broken and his face badly lacerated. C. J. Cameron, of Louisville, was knocked senseless. J. B. Hanson, of Louisville, slightly injured. P. A. Fischer, of Evansville, slightly injured; Mrs. Millie Schump, of Hopkinsville, Ky., was badly burned, all her clothing being consumed. She was also struck in the head by flying timber. Miss Loll Reuss, of Petersburg, Ind., slightly hurt. The coach is a total wreck. The injured were taken to Paducah.

## POPULIST PARTY.

### An Attempt Being Made to Rejuvenate the Moribund Organization—The Principles of Future Campaigns.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 24.—After an all night session of the national organization committee, representing the "middle-of-the-road" faction of the Populist party, reconvened to-day behind closed doors. This afternoon Abe Steinberger, of Kansas, gave out the following address as having been unanimously adopted by the committee:

"Recognizing the importance of active and aggressive work to the end of lining up all our forces for future campaigns, we, the national organization committee of the Peoples party, hereby call a meeting of said committee at the LaCade Hotel, St. Louis, Mo., for January 12, 1898. To the end of restoring perfect harmony in the ranks of the party and effecting a more compact organization, we respectfully invite the national committee of the Peoples party to meet with us in conference on the above date, appealing to their patriotic sense of duty to aid us in restoring to its once splendid state our party organization.

"Feeling it due to the members of the Peoples party to outline the objects of this call, we submit the following: "We recommend the holding of a national nominating convention on the first Wednesday in April, 1898.

"We recommend the holding of state conventions, at which delegates to the national convention shall be chosen, on the third Wednesday in March, 1898.

"We recommend that the nominations of congressmen be delayed until after the holding of the national convention.

"We recommend that the platform on which the contest for 1898 and 1900 be waged should embody the following propositions:

- "1. Absolute paper money, based upon every commodity and resource of the nation, a full legal tender and receivable for all dues to the United States.
- "2. Free coinage of gold and silver at the present legal ratio; the coin debts of the United States payable in either at the option of the government.
- "3. All money to be issued by the government and paid out direct to the people for services rendered, or to be loaned to them at a low rate of interest on safe security and without the intervention of private banks, provided that the volume of the currency shall not exceed \$50 per capita.
- "4. Government ownership and operation of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines.
- "5. Opposition to alien ownership and holding of land for speculative purposes.
- "6. Opposition to court made law.
- "7. Opposition to trusts.
- "8. We especially recommend the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate."

## TALKS

### On Proposed Currency Reforms, and Incidentally on Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—When asked to-day to give his opinion as to the probability of legislation affecting the currency during the approaching session of Congress, Senator Teller, who has just reached this city, said:

"I do not believe there will be any legislation looking to the substitution of bank notes for greenbacks and treasury notes, which appears to be the favorite method of currency reform, so-called, advocated by the supporters of the gold standard. I think it very doubtful whether the advocates of the change can agree upon the details of such legislation and bankers will naturally hesitate to increase the issue of bank notes in sufficient quantity to take the place of the entire volume of greenbacks and treasury notes, especially in view of the fact that the redemption of bank notes must, to satisfy the demands of the currency reformers, be in gold."

Senator Teller said he considered it quite certain that the President would make some recommendation upon the currency problem to Congress, but was of the opinion that the suggestion would be in general terms as in his inaugural message, and that the President would leave the details to Congress.

The senator expressed doubt as to whether the administration would take any step looking to the encouragement of the Cubans in their war for independence. "I think," he said, "that Congress can settle the Cuban question by recognizing the belligerent rights of the Cubans and that should have been done long since. I believe the house will pass the senate resolution sent to it during the special session if that measure is brought before it, but it is quite doubtful whether it will be allowed to consider it at all."

## SECRETARY GAGE AGREES

### With the President in His Views on Currency Reform Measures.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The Evening Star to-day says:

"It can be stated on the highest authority that the President is going to recommend a plan for currency reform in his message, and further, that that part of the message was written with the co-operation of Secretary Gage. It is authoritatively stated that Secretary Gage is perfectly satisfied with the President's message in regard to financial legislation and that it has his support.

"Further than this it can be stated on the same high authority that the secretary of the treasury will submit to Congress in his annual report the plan for currency reform which he submitted to the cabinet at its meeting on Friday, October 20. The secretary intends to submit this report to Congress almost identically as it was submitted to the cabinet, but with the exception that he will make some further recommendations, but these will not materially change the plan already announced."

## Window Glassworkers Troubles.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 24.—A secret meeting of the executive committee of the window glassworkers association was held this afternoon. The announcement was made to-night that the object of the meeting was to bring about a settlement of the troubles between the warring factions in the association. The result reached was a proposition which will be placed before the members at large for ratification. It is in brief, an offer by the blowers and gatherers to compromise their differences with the cutters and flatteners, to divide the funds of the association (about \$100,000) on condition that the latter faction withdraw their suit from court and leave the organization as a body.

## Will Claim Damages.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—According to the World, the next chapter of the Competitor story will carry the case to Washington. Captain Laborde will make demands for damages from the Spanish government and the United States government will be asked to press the claims. Mellon, who has suffered more than the others, is likely to make similar claim. Leavitt, the only other American in the party, will place his case before the authorities of the state department.

## MORBID CURIOSITY

### Draws a Large Audience at the Trial of Thorn.

### THE CROWDED GALLERIES

Of the Court Room Mostly Occupied by Women, who Seem to Revel in the Ghastly Exhibits of a Most Horrible Crime—Thorn's Attorney Gets a Favorable Admission From Police Superintendent O'Brien Which He Makes the Most of—Mrs. Naek Brought Into Court for the Purpose of Identification.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—The trial of Martin Thorn for the murder of Wm. Guidensuppe was continued in the Queens county court to-day. The galleries on each side of the court room were mostly occupied by women, for whom the trial possesses an extraordinary attraction.

A fortnight ago Mrs. Naek created a sensation by going on the stand and accusing Thorn of having killed her former lover, Guidensuppe. Since that time the defense has changed its base, and, as Mr. Howe said in court to-day, the defendant's lawyers will now endeavor to prove through Thorn as the principal witness that Mrs. Naek herself committed the crime. The early part of the day's proceedings was entirely taken up with evidence to prove the corpus delicti. Coroner Tullih during his examination stated that the cause of death was a stab wound between the fifth and sixth ribs which penetrated the heart. Later in the day the prosecuting attorney, through a fellow barber of Thorn, connected him with the possession of a stiletto, the blade of which was over six inches in length.

The district attorney tried very hard to get this witness to testify that Thorn had spoken of his relations with Mrs. Naek and Guidensuppe, but Lawyer Howe was equal to the occasion, and the court invariably sustained his objections. Some of the witnesses examined to-day reside in Woodside, and they told of the visits of a gaily dressed woman who appeared in the vicinity of the cottage with a man in light colored clothes on the day of the alleged murder, June 25.

They had also seen a man wearing dark blue clothes about the house on the day in question, and he was seen by one witness to go in and out of the house frequently. Three of them identified photographs of Guidensuppe as being representations of the man who had worn the light suit. None of them, however, had seen any traces of the latter after he had entered the cottage on that Friday morning.

Lawyer Howe requested the court to have Mrs. Naek produced in order that she might be identified by the witnesses. The request brought about a legal argument and finally Mr. Howe was compelled to swear out a writ compelling the sheriff to produce her. Mrs. Naek was brought into court after the mid-day recess, looking much paler than when she appeared two weeks ago in the same court.

The morbid curiosity of the majority of the spectators was gratified in the afternoon session by the production in the court room of a piece of the bone of one of Guidensuppe's thighs, which was attached some shreds of flesh. This ghastly exhibit was sealed in a glass jar. Dr. O'Hanlon explained that he cut this portion off to show how minutely it fitted into the corresponding part of the trunk.

Police Supt. Stephen O'Brien, formerly in charge of the New York detective bureau, was on the stand for a considerable portion of the afternoon and told a great deal of what Martin Thorn had said to him when the prisoner was being put through what is known among criminals as "the thirty-third degree."

Thorn at that time had denied all knowledge of the killing of Guidensuppe. Capt. O'Brien also said that when he was questioning Mrs. Naek when she was arrested four days after the murder was alleged to have been committed, she said: "Guidensuppe did not treat me right; I love Thorn, and would die for him."

It was at this time that Mr. Howe that Mrs. Naek committed the murder, and what she said to the captain will bear us out."

Adjournment of court was taken until Friday.

## TOLD IN A FEW LINES.

### An American "Pere Goriot."

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—George H. Blanchard, seventy-six years of age, who is supposed to have been at one time a rich shipbuilder, was found dead this afternoon, in his room in a Raines law hotel, on West Forty-fourth street, death having doubtless been due to old age.

Blanchard, about whom there has been lately much mystery, had occupied a room at the cheap hotel since July, 1896. He always seemed to have plenty of money and wore custom made clothes and shoes. He was visited several times by a richly dressed young woman believed to be his daughter, who came in a liveried carriage. The letters which the old man occasionally received, were in envelopes of the most expensive velvet in this city. Blanchard was very reticent about himself, but in conversation one day he dropped the fact that he had built and owned ships. Among his effects in the hotel was found a quantity of silver plate. The police are endeavoring to find the mysterious old man's relatives.

## Morgan Denies It.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—J. P. Morgan & Co. deny that they have any interest in any personal consolidation of sewer pipe manufacturers. They declare that their first intimation of the matter came from the newspapers in a dispatch from East Liverpool, O.

## Movements of Steamships.

ROTTERDAM—Rotterdam, New York.  
AMSTERDAM—Edin., from New York.  
LONDON—Massachusetts, from New York.  
BREMEN—Willehad, from Baltimore.  
ROTTERDAM—Rotterdam, New York.  
SOUTHAMPTON—St. Paul, New York.  
NEW YORK—Hela, Copenhagen; Weira, Genoa.

## Weather Forecast for Today.

For West Virginia, threatening weather, probably showers; southerly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, threatening weather; occasional light showers near the lakes; warmer; brisk southerly winds. For Ohio, threatening weather and showers; warmer; brisk southerly winds.

## Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schepers, druggist, corner Fourteenth and Market streets, was as follows:

|         |    |         |    |
|---------|----|---------|----|
| 7 a. m. | 55 | 3 p. m. | 40 |
| 8 a. m. | 55 | 4 p. m. | 40 |
| 9 a. m. | 55 | 5 p. m. | 40 |

Weather—Fair.

## THE CONCEITED ENGLISH

### Think They Have a Fire Department in London—Some of the Hilarious Mistakes Made at the Late Big Fire.

LONDON, Nov. 24.—The inhabitants of this metropolis as a result of the outcry which followed the great fire of Friday last, are much agitated in regard to the efficiency or inefficiency of the fire brigade and the newspapers are filled with letters comparing London's system unfavorably with those in use in America and other countries.

At a meeting of the London county council yesterday evening, the chairman of the fire brigade committee defended the organization of the London fire department, claiming that it is ahead of that of New York, Montreal and other cities, adding that every appliance used by the New York fire department is employed by the London fire brigade.

Continuing, the chairman of the fire brigade committee said his committee believed the London fire brigade had better engines and other appliances than were to be elsewhere, one member of the committee here interrupted with the remark: "And better even than in any other town." This statement was received with cheers.

In spite of this rosy view of the situation most damaging testimony has been furnished by a member of the firm of Herring & Company, who has written a letter to the Times, saying that the engines employed in extinguishing the flames at the great conflagration of Friday last were short of coal and water. The writer, continuing explains that he inquired at different engines on this subject as his firm had several tons of coal in its cellar, and all the attendants of the engines replied that they were short of coal, but had orders not to go anywhere for coal. But, the men added, that if coal were brought to them, that it would use it. Accordingly the employes of Herring & Company, carried coal to the fire engines until 8:30 p. m., enabling one engine to resume pumping and making it possible for another to keep up steam. Two of the crews of the fire engines refused the proffer of coal, saying it was useless, as they were short of water.

The member of the firm of Herring & Company furnishes still further evidence of the inefficiency of the London fire brigade in a statement during which he points out that when one of the engines arrived opposite Herring & Company's warehouse an employe of the firm showed the firemen a hydrant; but they would not try it, saying it was one of the electric company's bores. After a fruitless search along the street, however, the firemen returned to the place opposite Herring & Company's warehouse and found that the alleged electric company's bore was really a hydrant.

In spite of this testimony, Sir Eyre Massey Shaw, K. C. B., who was chief of the Metropolitan fire brigade in London, from 1861 to 1891, is quoted in an London paper as saying that he has studied the fire departments of New York, Chicago, Vienna, Berlin and Paris, and he adds: "London is ahead of them all."

## POPE'S EXPRESSIONS

### On the Manitoba School Question—The Journalistic Demonstration.

ROME, Nov. 24.—The letter of the pope to Archbishop Bruchesi, of Montreal, who is now in this city on a mission in behalf of the Roman Catholics of Manitoba, who claim the right to maintain separate schools in addition to emphasizing the importance of the demonstration made by forty newspaper men at Montreal, when the archbishop left for Rome and pointing out how important the aid of a sympathetic press can give the cause of order and tranquility, concludes with saying that "animated by special paternal care for Canada," his holiness will use his utmost solicitude that "public concord will suffer no detriment."

The last statement is interpreted to mean that the pope's coming encyclical on the Manitoba school question will not be so rigid as to embitter the situation.

The reply of his holiness also contains an exhortation to the Catholics of Canada to warmly second the efforts of their bishops.

The letter from his holiness to the archbishop of Montreal, was sent in reply to a report Mr. Bruchesi had made in regard to the journalistic demonstration previously alluded to.

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