A HAPPY NEW YEAR

For Business Men Because of the Bright Prospects.

A SEASON OF PROSPERITY

Confidently Expected in Almost Every Department of Trade.

IRON A MOST IMPORTANT FACTOR

New York and Pittsburg business men are unanimous in the opinion that the coming year will be a most excellent one for general business. From all parts of the country the news is of the most encouraging character.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 28.—From every branch of the wholesale drygoods trade—from jobbers, importers and the commission houses—comes the prophecy that the business next year will be one of the largest and most successful in the history of the trade. The business of the past year is generally regarded as being very fair and satisfactory, but all hands are unanimous in the opinion that in the coming season business will be better still.

John Claflin, the head of the house of H. B. Claflin & Co., said: "The prospects of the wholesale drygoods business for the coming year are favorable in the extreme. Just at present merchants have very little stock on hand, and goods are about sold up. Many of us will commence the new year with clean floors, ready for brand new goods. The warm weather has been a little unfavorable, but people are rich and able to buy freely. We have all done a big fall business, I think, and we look forward to an even better spring business. The main fact is that throughout the country we have had magnificent crops, and that these, in most cases, have brought good prices. The cotton crop, for instance, has been one of the largest ever raised, and the growers have received big prices for their cotton, too.

"In one or two spots the cotton crop has been poor, but on the whole, the crop is a magnificent one. This is a great thing for the South. Crops in the South have been better, comparatively, than in the West and Northwest, though here the crops have been abundant. You must remember that the benefit of a big crop in the way of putting money in circulation comes not in the year in which the crop is raised, but in the following year. This is just what will happen now. I look for a decidedly better year than the present one, prosperous as the present year has been."

A BANKER'S OPINION.

W. L. Strong, of W. L. Strong & Co., and the President of the Central National Bank, said: "There is only one opinion in the trade regarding prospects for 1890. Unless all the indications fail, we are going to have an exceedingly good year, and a better year than the present one. There seems to be lots of money in the country. The crops this year are known to be very large, and that will cause purchases, of course. We all did a big business this fall, and we are going to do a bigger business, I think, in the season to come. I don't want to particularize about any one branch of the business, but, generally speaking, the indications are all favorable, and extremely so for a wonderfully good business next year."

Mr. Walter Stanton of Converse, Stanton & Cullen, said: "With the single exception of the weather here, all the indications are favorable for an active business next season. In the first hands in the trade everything is sold up. There is little old stock on hand, and we are in good shape to be firm in prices. In fact, I look for a moderate advance in prices in many lines of goods. The past year has been a good one, with some exceptions, the most prominent among these being the bad weather in some places. One very important feature of the past year and one of the present business is the fact that its prosperity has been characterized by no artificial boom or wild speculation. There has not been anything that could really be called speculation. It has been a good, honest year, and next year, though it will be more prosperous, I think, will be an honest year, too. The fact is, that the mills running now in this country cannot supply the demand for goods here. With the advance in the price of woollens, our mills have just all they can do. It is a fact that a great many would-be buyers who went abroad this summer did not make any purchases, finding that they could do much better at home. Lots of people who usually buy abroad are buying at home this year. I think prices will be a little higher in some branches."

WHOLESALE GROCERS ENCOURAGED.

Mr. Whyland, of Thurber, Whyland & Co., takes a very encouraging view of the grocery trade. Business in that line, he said, had been better this winter than usual, and there was every prospect that a good holiday trade would be followed by good winter business.

"In fact," he said, "we have every reason to anticipate a good and a steadily increasing trade for at least two or three years to come."

The export trade, for which his firm had been fighting for a dozen years, was gradually increasing, he said, and American dealers seemed to be getting a permanent foothold in that department. He looked for an increase in the South American trade from the Pan-American Congress, and the increased intimacy between this country and the Spanish-American Republics that will result from it.

Mr. Wallace, of Francis H. Leggett & Co., said: "It is early yet to talk about trade for next year, but it has been steadily increasing yearly for three or four years back, and we see no reason why this increase should not continue. We are making our plans for the year in the idea that business will be better than ever. The prospect for 1890 is what you might call very encouraging."

Austin, Nichols & Co. also thought the outlook for next year encouraging, and agreed with their associates in the trade that the business of New York in this line was constantly improving, in spite of the fact that the operation of the inter-State commerce law had cut off a considerable portion of Western trade that formerly came to New York.

COAL AND IRON PROSPECTS.

Mr. Edward J. Berwind, President of the Colorado Coal and Iron Company, said of the anthracite coal trade that it depended somewhat on the temperature. This, however, applied only to the demands for consumption in homes. "The manufacturing demands for anthracite promise to be very large," said Mr. Berwind; more so than in years past. The reports from all the manufacturing districts support this opinion, and as for bituminous, there is scarcely a doubt that the demands for 1890 will exceed that of any year in the history of the country. The railroads are very active; they are in full operation all over the country; and all the appearances warrant a belief in the continued activity. I am also strongly inclined to the opinion that prices for bituminous coal will be advanced. The supply is small. Transportation facilities for bituminous coal are not by any means equal to the demand. The output could be increased, but little or nothing could be gained as long as transportation facilities are not at hand.

Mr. Berwind referred to the prospects for the iron and steel trade. "Both iron and steel," said he, "will command better prices. The mills will be run on full capacity. The large crops and general prosperity encourage construction not only of railroads, but also of manufactories and other large buildings. Then again, and it is one of the most important features, Europe will not be a competitor for the sale of iron products in this country for the next three or four years. There is a scarcity of labor abroad, and already the prices for iron products on the other side of the ocean are higher than here. Foreign iron is therefore shut out, and home manufacturers are to have the field to themselves."

SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

The holding of the International Congress, the revolution in Brazil, and the well-known recent activity in mercantile circles concerned with South America, make the subject of the South American trade of this country just now a very interesting one. The interviews presented below represent the candid views of some of the most intelligent and representative men in this country having dealings with South America. They speak of the subject broadly, as statesmen as well as business men. They predict a very prosperous year to come.

Mr. Charles R. Flint, of the firm of Flint & Co., and also treasurer of the New York Commercial Company, limited, said: "The outlook is favorable for the increase of business between the United States and the countries to the south of us. While in my opinion the International American Conference will not bring about at once the realization of the hopes and anticipations of the most sanguine, our trade with our Southern neighbors will be benefited by the conference. The attention of the merchants and consumers of South America has been directed to the manufacturing facilities of this country, not so much through the communications which have been sent by the foreign delegates to their Governments, but under an arrangement with the Central and South American Cable Company and the Associated Press. Cable advices have been sent from day to day giving a record of the visits of the delegates to the industrial centers of this country, which have been generally published in the Latin-American newspapers.

A BRIGHT FUTURE THERE.

"Undoubtedly Spanish-American orders for many articles will continue to be sent to Europe, from the fact that they can be executed there to advantage, but there are many other articles which can be supplied to better advantage from the United States, particularly labor-saving machines, including agricultural implements, which have been generally developed to a higher order of perfection in this country, owing to the common necessity which we have with the States to the south in saving labor. Our cotton goods are also free from sizing, which fact is coming to be appreciated by the consumers to the south. Some plan will undoubtedly be adopted on the recommendations of the conference to protect honest goods by American trade marks, which will result to the benefit of our manufacturers and to the advantage of the consumers.

"The common statement that it is impossible to extend our business with South America until we admit South American produce free of duty is in general incorrect, inasmuch as 80 per cent of the produce coming from the countries represented in the International Conference is admitted into the United States free of duty, leaving less than 20 per cent with which to trade for reciprocity. It would unquestionably materially extend our trade with South America if we admitted Argentine and Chilian wools and Brazilian sugar free, in consideration of their reducing the duty on some of our manufactured products. A reciprocity treaty with Mexico would also extend trade with our nearest neighbor."

THE RAILROADS HAPPY, TOO.

General Traffic Manager Nathan Guilford of the New York Central Railroad, who is considered one of the best judges, hadn't any specific ideas to express, but he said that the outlook for 1890 was very flattering. "The railroads will have all they can do," he said, "for the first half of the year at least. There will be no occasion for rate troubles, and I think there will be even fewer than during the present year. The corn rate might with propriety be restored to the old basis of 25 cents a hundred pounds, for there is not the same objection that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad offered, when it claimed that it couldn't get the business. It is now blocked, and I believe that there wouldn't be any substantial set-back if the eastbound rates were raised.

General Manager J. D. Layng, of the West Shore Railroad, said: "I have noticed that a big corn crop is always followed by a year of prosperity in all departments of commerce. It happened in about 1870, I think, and many other times, the dates of which I don't remember. It is the best indication that I know of. Coal men say that the output will be very large. New York, as compared with other ports? Young man, how long have you lived in New York? Don't you know that the business of the entire country centers right here? New York is the only port which pretends to do anything like a big shipping business, export and import alike."

WITHIN OUR GATES.

A Universal Opinion That an Era of Prosperity Has Dawned—Interviews With a Number of Representative Men.

Interviews with a number of our leading business men have developed the following facts concerning the outlook for Pittsburg's industries the coming year:

John Scully, cashier of the First National Bank, said: "The outlook for the coming year is all that could be desired. Banking business in Pittsburg was never in better shape. When iron booms as it is now doing banks prosper. As an evidence of the prosperity of iron industries, the amount of Lake Superior ores consumed by our furnaces the past year aggregated 3,000,000 tons, and orders are already placed to insure a much greater amount for the year to come."

Charles Dean, cashier of the Union National Bank, gave his views as follows: "The year now closing is the best we ever had, and the outlook is just as good for the year to come. Iron and steel industries were never in better shape than now. These being the main industries of our city, banks prosper when they prosper. Glass and coal have not been so highly famed of late. Our mild weather has lengthened the navigation season far beyond the average time and Southern markets are unusually well stocked with coal for this time of the year. Glass is depressed, for the reason that every cross roads where natural gas has been discussed, new plants are springing up."

A GOOD INDICATION.

John B. Larkin, Postmaster, said: "In my department business has increased fully 50 per cent the past five years, and the past month shows an increase over any previous month. In 1885, when I took charge of this office, the receipts in the money order department were $133,000. This year the receipts have been $209,000. Every month since I took charge shows a gain, and all signs point to still greater growth in the future."

J. J. Porter, of the firm of Porter & Donaldson, representing one of the largest wholesale millinery establishments of the city, reports as follows:

"In an experience of 17 years, I have known no time when the business outlook for Pittsburg was as bright as it is to-day. In our department there is no boom, but something better, a healthy prosperity which is not followed by the reaction incident to booms.

"Prices are firm, stocks are unusually well cleaned up, outlook is good and I feel as sure as I can be of anything in the future, that we are going to have in 1890, such a year of prosperity as this city has never known."

W. E. Schmertz, who has been at the front in the jobbing shoe industry of this city for a generation, said: "The conditions are all here for a prosperous year in our line and all lines of trade. I have found that prosperity in iron is uniformly the forerunner of prosperity in all other industries. The conditions are all here for a year of unprecedented prosperity. All I fear is that a speculative movement may start which will spoil everything. So far trade is in a healthy state, and all signs point to a year ahead of great activity."

THE OUTLOOK NEVER BETTER.

Major Denniston, City Treasurer, said: "As to this city's prospects for the coming year, I think they were never better, or in fact as good. We have had era's of speculation when things looked brighter to the inexperienced, but there has not been, in my memory, a time when the conditions for a healthy prosperity were so marked as they are to-day. Capitalists are cautious and conservative, and it requires the very best inducements to call for the money, which is plenty enough for any good thing."

Harry Stewart, Director of the Freehold Bank, said: "I believe that the coming year will be the most prosperous year this city has ever known. The banking business is in splendid shape. I have been a resident of Pittsburg since the close of the war, and have no hesitation in saying that we are now in the midst of the most prosperous era I have known. The elements of prosperity are more substantial and trustworthy than ever before in my time."

William Campbell, who represents the Fifth avenue drygoods firm of Campbell & Dick, said: "Weather has been adverse to trade in woolens and furs for the past two months. But, in spite of this, trade for the past three months has been a full average, and we have placed orders for the future in the faith that as all our industries are prosperous and labor is fully employed we are going to have a good year in 1890."

JAY GOULD'S VIEWS.

The Wizard of Wall Street Talks in a Very Optimistic Manner—Everything Points to a Most Prosperous Year.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 28.—Jay Gould was at his desk in the Western Union building, and he looked out over his gold-bowed glasses as he began in response to the reporter's request to give his opinion as to the commercial outlook for 1890.

"I feel," said Mr. Gould, "that next year ought to be a prosperous one. The reason for that opinion is that the crops throughout the country as a whole have been exceptionally good. This is giving an active business to the transportation companies, and they in turn buy and consume supplies liberally, and this affects all the general ramifications of business. In my recent trip through the West and Southwest I saw a marked improvement everywhere over the situation as it was in the spring. The money situation, which is an important factor, will probably right itself early in the new year. It has been materially affected by the action of the Government in calling in its funds just at the most stringent period of the year. A great deal of money, probably $100,000,000, will be released in January by the payment of dividends and this will be invested in securities. One result, and the natural one, of the high rates for money is that money has been attracted to New York.

"Speaking of the coal trade there is every assurance that the outlook in the bituminous regions is good. The anthracite people seem to have got their prices so much higher relatively above bituminous that the consumption of anthracite has been curtailed to a point a good deal below the capacity to produce. Probably a lower scale of prices, something more near the relative prices for bituminous, would again restore the consumption of anthracite to the old figures. The iron interest is quite prosperous, and that has become one of the great elements of production of the country. So that, on the whole and after looking the situation over, I cannot but take a very hopeful outlook at the future, especially as the prices for commodities, stocks and bonds and raw materials are on a low basis."

All Satisfied at Philadelphia.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 28.—Business men and financiers report an excellent outlook for trade during the coming year. Thomas Cochran, President of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, looks forward with confidence to the ensuing 12 months. J. W. Townsend, Second Vice President, of the Cambria Iron Company, thinks that business in the coming season will be bright and active.

A Most Flattering Outlook.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. LOUIS, December 28.—A review of the St. Louis business situation, upon which estimate is based for the coming year shows a most flattering outlook. The leaders in all lines of trade are unanimous in the belief that the ensuing 12 months will show an increase over the heavy trade and traffic of 1889.

Anxiety About the Tariff.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, December 28.—Chicago business men are not very willing to give their views on business prospects. In most cases this reluctance must undoubtedly be looked upon as the result of dissatisfaction with the existing condition of affairs relative to the tariff issue.

Looking for a Big Business.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, December 28.—The business men of New England are happy in the anticipation of a successful year of trade in 1890, and are preparing for a bigger business than ever before, with only one exception.

A FRAUDULENT DIVORCE.

Trusting to it a Woman Remarries and Finds She Has Two Husbands.

CHICAGO, December 28.—Mrs. Julia Dix called at the Court House to-day to see Judge Shepard. She had with her one of the Superior Court forms for divorce, which she said had been filled in the handwriting of Lawyer Charles J. Beattie and purported to divorce her from Charles A. Dix. The correctness of the instrument was attested by R. Heber Beattie, said to be a son of Charles J. Beattie, and attached to it was a notary seal.

Mrs. Dix married a man named Bennett the day her case was tried by Judge Shepard, which was, she says, also the day on which Beattie gave her the purported decree. Though the case was heard by Judge Shepard no divorce has ever been granted.

Mrs. Bennett is about to become a mother, and on learning that she was not divorced her grief was great. She said she paid Beattie $35 for the alleged decree. The bill charged Dix with desertion and drunkenness, and the document gives his wife a divorce for cruelty. Judge Shepard may make an investigation, but since the Appellate Court's decision Beattie cannot be punished for such offenses.

This is the third time he has been detected giving fraudulent divorces, and the publication of one instance has twice discovered others.

CHU FONG ARRAIGNED.

His Chinese Victims Accuse Him of Forging Promissory Notes.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 28.—Chu Fong, the smart young Chinaman who disappeared mysteriously a few days ago, and who is said to have swindled his Chinese brethren and various confiding Americans out of sums of money aggregating $30,000, was arraigned at the Tombs this morning and accused by Wong Lee and Chu Poy, both merchants, of forging their names to promissory notes for $1,500 and $750 respectively in favor of Sing Yuew, a fictitious Secretary of the Chinese Relief Society. A small sum of money in cash was found upon him together with a certified check on the Bowery Bank for $2,700, dated February 4, 1889, and drawn and indorsed by the Kwong Hong Long Company.

The First Genuine Blizzard.

ST. CLOUD, MINN., December 28.—The first genuine blizzard of the season struck the city this afternoon. The storm began at 1 o'clock, and is still raging with unabated fury. Much snow has already fallen, and trains will undoubtedly be blocked.

SOCIALISTS AT WORK.

A Determined Agitation Maintained in the German Empire.

BISMARCK'S EXPULSION SCHEME

Is Not Expected to Meet the Approval of the Reichstag.

BRAZIL WILL NOT BE RECOGNIZED

By the Great European Powers for Some Time in the Future, at Least.

Prince Bismarck is ill, and unable to take part in the debate in the Reichstag on the measure expelling the Socialists. It is believed that the bill will not pass. Germany, Italy and England will not recognize the the Brazilian Republic until it is sanctioned by an election.

BERLIN, December 28—[Copyrighted.]—Prince Bismarck is under the weather, but he is apparently not one of the victims of influenza. His condition does not occasion any alarm, but he is ill enough to compel him to give up almost entirely the effort to transact official business and to prevent his presence at court on New Year's Day. His doctors oppose his desire to reappear in the Reichstag and take part in the debate on the Socialist law or the military credits, or any subject likely to irritate him.

In responding to compliments at the diplomatic reception on New Year's Day, the Emperor will make a short pacific declaration, the presumption being that the royal and imperial word on this occasion gives a ray of hope for Europe for the year.

A CHRISTMAS TREE APIECE.

On Christmas Eve there were assembled in the new palace only the Prince and Princess Leopold of Prussia. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Meiningen are at Potsdam, but the illness of Princess Feodora, their only child, prevented their attending the family party. Each one of the Emperor's five sons had a large Christmas tree all for himself placed on a table in the Schell hall, the tree of the Emperor and Empress being on another table in the center of the hall.

The whole Bismarck family celebrated Christmas at Friedrichsruhe. Count Herbert has the influenza slightly, but it did not prevent his presence at the family gathering.

To-night the Empress Augusta gave a special reception to Mr. Phelps, the United States Minister, in the presence of her full court. The Empress in the course of a cordial conversation with Mr. Phelps expressed herself her life-long interest in American affairs and her great desire that the people of the United States should use their immense resources always in the interest of the peace of the world.

A NOTABLE SOCIAL EVENT.

All society is now intensely interested in the coming fancy-dress ball, which the Emperor is to give at the Schloss, where everyone of the guests must appear in an Oriental costume. Another notable social event will be the ball at the Opera House on February 12. This is patronized by the Imperial family. The nominal price of tickets is 20 marks, but the price has risen so that tickets are now selling at 120 marks.

An exceedingly interesting discussion is carried on in private life everywhere, and not without much heat, over a case just made by a queer proceeding of the Emperor in remitting a fine of 400 marks inflicted upon an editor by the courts. Dr. Bachler, the editor of the *Staatsburger Zeitung*, a Conservative sheet, libeled Herr Singer. It attacked him very vigorously, because he posed publicly as a Socialist and a friend of the people, while, in fact, he is the head of a factory for making women's cloaks and similar garments in which the sweating system is practiced at the expense of many girls employed by him.

A PECULIAR PROCEEDING.

Singer appealed to the courts, the editor was condemned and paid his fine in August. This fine was returned by the Emperor on Monday last. Such a use of the royal prerogative naturally surprises people. Hitherto the exercise of royal clemency has been restricted to state cases. For the Emperor to thus interfere and stand between justice and an accused person in a mere case of private interest in an ordinary violation of one man's right by another man is so plain a substitution of royal caprice for the law of the land that everybody can understand it, and therefore everybody is profoundly moved by it.

The journals cannot ignore the subject, but they are obliged to touch it with greatest caution for fear of prosecution. The Liberals of all shades discuss it in private, however, and it is a universal theme. The Nationalists intensely regret the incident, as it plays into the hands of the Progressionists and the Socialists on the eve of an election, with a clear demonstration of a gross abuse of power.

A COMPROMISE OFFERED.

This incident will confirm the National Liberals in their inclination to refuse to vote as it stands the expulsion clause of the Socialist bill. This party now proposes as a compromise that it will vote for the expulsion clause if the application of that clause is limited to Socialists proved to be engaged in a conspiracy against the State, and if it shall not apply to mere advocacy of socialism in the press or on the rostrum.

It is improbable that Prince Bismarck will accept this compromise and the immediate political future will take shape from this as a starting point. The liberal spirit of the National Liberal party, quickened by the Bachler incident, will make it impossible for that party to yield on this expulsion clause. Without this party it cannot be carried. Prince Bismarck will, therefore, withdraw the bill and dissolve the Reichstag.

IN REGARD TO BRAZIL.

An exchange of views with the English Government regarding the decree of the Provisional Government in Brazil concerning naturalization has caused Prince Bismarck to abandon the intention to take any immediate action. The Chancellor favored from the first absolute non-interference and a refusal to recognize the change in Brazil as valid until it should be ratified by an election of the people; but he was willing to act in concert with England and Italy in any measures necessary to protect the financial and commercial interests and personal rights of the subjects of each power.

Recent dispatches from Rio Janeiro have influenced the three powers to agree in ignoring the naturalization decree and other irregular acts of the revolutionary leaders. The general conviction grows here that the new government is merely a military junto, which is unstable and will be swept away even before the date to which it has postponed the elections. The semi-official press locates the revolution as the work of a group of ambitious politicians, imposing themselves upon the country by sheer audacity and regard it as impossible that any constituted power can hold relations with a handful of adventurers calling themselves a government.

NO FEAR OF AN UPRISING.

The fear of a republican rising in Portugal consequent upon an extension there of the ferment originating in Brazil is much less since the character of the movement in Rio Janeiro has been revealed. Advices received here from Lisbon indicate, in fact, that the republican propaganda there has been paralyzed by the despotic doings in Rio Janeiro, and that there is a strong popular reaction in favor of the monarch.

The Executive Committee of the German deputies in the Bohemian Diet have issued a declaration accepting the proposal of the Government to hold a conference on German-Bohemian affairs. The committee will send delegates to the conference which will endeavor to arrange an understanding between the German and the Czechs. There will be in the conference five Germans and five Czechs. The conference will sit in Vienna January 15, and Count Taffee will preside.

THE RAILS SPREAD,

And Ten Passengers Were Dashed Into Eternity—Horrible Accident on the Chesapeake and Ohio Road—Only One Doctor There.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., December 28.—The train which was wrecked near White Sulphur Springs, this morning, was the west-bound vestibule, which left New York at 3:30 P. M. yesterday and was due at Cincinnati at 5:10 P. M. to-day. The train was behind time and running 40 to 50 miles per hour. The conductor says it was only running 35 miles, but others say 40 or 50. The wreck occurred on the fill over Jarey's Run, which is 190 feet high, said to be the highest fill in the United States. All of the killed were in the smoking car, which was telescoped by another car. Every person in the car was killed except the conductor, who had his leg broken and was seriously injured. He will probably recover.

The complete list of killed is:

HALE MORRISON, Charleston, mail agent, aged 28, a most worthy young man, top of head and face crushed.
J. W. THOMAS, newsboy, Lexington, Ky., left leg broken above and below the knee, and head injured.
O. B. BARKSDALE, Proffitt, Va., baggage master, head crushed.
J. R. WEST, Howardsville, Va., engineer, neck broken.
E. WILSON, Caldwell, Kan., head mashed.
NELSON HEATH (colored), Claremont, W. Va., head mashed.
H. FALTKNA, Grant county, S. Dak., both legs broken and head crushed.
EDWARD BROWN (colored), Allegheny, Va., right leg broken and head mashed.
KIDDER KIDD, Hannibal, Mo., no visible injuries; mouth full of mud; died of strangulation; member of K. of P., and remains will be sent home by No. 1 to-night by order of H. W. Fuller, General Manager of the road.
UNKNOWN MAN, described as white, tall and slender, fair complexion, gray eyes, sandy mustache, dressed in dark brown plaid.

Dr. W. P. Caldwell, the only physician in White Sulphur, repaired to the scene of the accident, and did all in his power to alleviate the suffering, but could only aid one person at a time. After some time a number of doctors from along the line arrived and worked long and faithfully among the suffering. Ladies of the vicinity turned out en masse, and too much cannot be said in praise of their noble efforts. Owing to the fact that cars on the vestibule train were heated by steam, fire did not break out. The cause of accident is not known. It is reported that the rails spread. Other reports say that the rail was worn out and the ties rotten.

Among the injured were several of the "Karl Gardner Company." One will probably die. One noteworthy feature was that no ladies nor children were injured.

DRACO CARLISLE'S COURT.

Hearings Held in 18 Cases Yesterday, and It Wasn't a Good Day, Either.

Alderman Carlisle held hearings in 18 cases yesterday in which the defendants were charged with selling liquor illegally, or for engaging in worldly employment on Sunday.

In the morning Mrs. Wilhelmina Fierst, of 2210 Penn avenue, was fined $50 and costs for selling liquor illegally. The same penalty was imposed upon Mrs. Herron, who lives in the rear of 2943 Penn avenue, and Mrs. O'Brien, near Thirty-fourth street on Penn avenue. Christ Baldenbocker, of 2744 Penn avenue, and Mrs. Snyder, of 76 James street, were fined $25 and costs for engaging in worldly labor on Sunday.

In the afternoon Mrs. Anna Jackson, of No. 48 Thirteenth street, charged with selling beer and whisky without license, was sued for the penalty and judgment given against her for $50. Three cases of selling on Sunday, in which the alderman withheld the names, were continued until next Saturday. Six cases of engaging in worldly employment were heard, but as it was the defendants' first offense the names and circumstances were refused by the magistrate. Three informations were made by Captain Wishart against persons for selling liquor without a license, but no arrests were made.

A RED-HOT CAMPAIGN.

Democratic Resolutions Insisting Upon the Supremacy of the Caucasian.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

JACKSON, MISS., December 28.—The city campaign has reached a white heat and is growing hotter. There was an immense democratic meeting last night at which speeches were made by Hon. E. Barksdale, State Attorney General Miller, the Hon. Robert Powell, of Anton, and others. A report was adopted by a rising vote, ending as follows: "Mr. Chairman, we have no resolution to offer and no threats to make. We are determined that white people shall continue to rule the city of Jackson."

The committee of 100 to-day promulgated an address which refers to threats of violence made by the opposition. It charges that if these threats mean anything it is the purpose to commit murder. The committee avows its purpose to see if murder is committed or attempted, that the perpetrators are dealt with as the law directs. Hanging, the address says, would be mild punishment for the originators of this diabolical scheme.

A CALF'S CURIOUS TASTE.

A Hard Ball of Hair Found in Its Stomach After Being Killed.

HARTFORD, December 28.—David L. Gaines, of this city, an express driver, exhibits a curiosity in the shape of a hard ball of hair, 10x11 inches in size, which was taken out of the stomach of a calf that was killed last week. It was not exactly globular, but a little longer one way than the other. It is symmetrically made, the hair all turning in the one direction, and at each end of the solid compact mass is a round depression, a perfectly formed whorl, more perfectly circular than that of a sea shell. The ball was too big to have been swallowed entire, and was taken evidently a few hairs at a time, the creature obtaining them by licking itself. The small unnoticed mouthfuls of hair had, by the muscular action of the stomach, in the course of weeks, been continually turned over and over, and symmetrically shaped until it had made the curious hard mass described. It would have killed the calf if a butcher hadn't.

PEACH AND PEAR TREES BLOOMING.

Old Growers in New Jersey Never Saw Anything Like It.

BELVIDERE, N. J., December 28.—Peach trees are in nearly full bloom in several orchards in Hunterdon county. The owners are old peach growers, and they say they never before saw the like in December.

Pear trees in different parts of the country begin to show strong indications of bloom.

JUST TICKED FROM THE WIRE.

THERE were 1,042 foreigners landed in this country yesterday.

THE *Women's Tribune* is to be transplanted from Nebraska to Washington.

HODGSON'S hosiery mill, Meredith, N. H., was burned yesterday. Loss, $100,000.

JUDGE KILWARREN, a veteran journalist, and a prominent figure in Georgia politics for years, died yesterday.

MISS SUSAN L. STANWOOD is dead in the Augusta home of J. G. Blaine. She was Mrs. Blaine's sister, and 70 years old.

THE Inman Line steamer City of Berlin, from New York for Liverpool, which arrived yesterday morning, reports passing two large icebergs in the track of trans-Atlantic steamers.

BANKER J. PIERREPONT MORGAN, of New York, is to receive a $50,000 silver service from the Vanderbilts for his gratuitous offices in settling West Shore Railroad difficulties.

FOR THE THIRD TIME

The Wormser Glass Co.'s Warehouse Completely Destroyed by Fire.

A FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLAR LOSS

One Cause Ascribed is a Spark From a Locomotive.

THE INSURANCE WAS HALF THE LOSS.

Isaac E. Wormser Says the Warehouse Will be Immediately Rebuilt.

Fire at a late hour last night destroyed the warehouse of the Wormser Glass Company at Laughlin station, on the Baltimore and Ohio, entailing a loss of $15,000. Isaac E. Wormser attributes the fire to a locomotive spark. The warehouse was but half insured, but will be rebuilt. Last night was the third fire for the firm.

The warehouse of the Wormser Glass Company, at Laughlin station on the B. & O. Railroad, was completely destroyed by fire last night, entailing a loss of over $15,000. There is no cause for the fire assigned. About 9 o'clock flames were discovered in the southwest corner of the building and an alarm was sent in from box 93.

The department had considerable difficulty in getting water when they arrived. The water plugs were completely choked up with mud, and it was fully 15 minutes before water could be thrown. By this time the entire building was in flames, and the factory adjoining was in danger. The firemen finally got to work, but could not save the building. It was a two-story frame structure stored full of manufactured ware, and it was burned to the ground.

IT BURNED STUBBORNLY.

The fire lasted until after 1 o'clock this morning, owing to the heated mass of glass, which kept the ruins at white heat. It was an unhandy fire to fight on this account—being so hot that the firemen could not work to any advantage whatever.

Mr. Isaac E. Wormser, a member of the firm, was seen after the fire was over. His own account of the fire and its supposed origin follows:

"The fire broke out in a part of the building in which there has been no fire for at least ten days. I cannot tell whether it was of an incendiary origin or not. I do know that we had a warehouse burned down before by reason of the close proximity of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. A spark fell between the station and the building and ignited a lot of greasy rags, and the destruction of the building followed.

MR. WORMSER'S THEORY.

"A heavy freight train passed here about 15 minutes before the fire broke out to-night, and this one may have been caused in the same way. The railroad company is not as careful as they might be. They run their trains at a terrific rate of speed, and I am in constant fear of the thickly flying sparks. The lower part of the building might have been saved to-night if there had been water. It was no fault of the firemen, however; they did good work. Our loss will not exceed $15,000."

"How about your insurance?"

"We do not carry more than $6,000 or $7,000 on that building. This is the third time we have been burned out inside of three years, and each time our loss has been more than double our insurance."

"How will the fire effect your trade?"

"It will hurt us greatly. We had quite a number of large orders that were to be shipped immediately after January 1. The goods were in the warehouse, and of course we cannot fill the orders. I took an order to-day for a thousand gross of jars that were to be shipped January 5. Those goods were also in the warehouse."

WILL REBUILD THE WAREHOUSE.

Mr. Wormser said they would rebuild at once. The firm has been manufacturing specialties in glassware since 1855, and until about three years ago never had a fire. This warehouse first burned, and after it was rebuilt the factory was destroyed. Last night's fire makes the second destruction of the warehouse. The factory was rebuilt of iron, and the new warehouse will be made of the same material.

It was reported last night that the firm had some trouble with their gatherers within the last week.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

An Alleghenian Arrested by Orders From Philadelphia Detectives.

Assistant Superintendent O'Mara yesterday received a letter from R. G. Linden, Superintendent of Pinkerton's Detective Agency in Philadelphia, requesting the arrest of Morgan A. Norris, who is wanted in Philadelphia on the charge of embezzling $325.

The letter was accompanied by a warrant, which was given to Detective Demmel. The latter succeeded in locating Norris and arrested him in Allegheny yesterday afternoon. Norris was taken to Central station and will give bail for his appearance in Philadelphia, which he is privileged to do.

FOR THE NEW CRUISERS.

Local Steel Manufacturers Preparing Bids for the Material.

Pittsburg steel manufacturers are preparing to bid for the boiler and sheeting plates, armor plate and framing iron to be used in the construction of the United States gunboats Nos. 5 and 6, and a practice vessel of 800 tons. The materials used in the construction of the new cruisers lately built have been mostly furnished from this city, and there is an improbability of other sections underbidding local makers. Among those preparing bids are Jones & Laughlin and the Spang Steel and Iron Company. Bids are to be opened in Washington on January 22.

HORSES BURNED.

Fatal Fire in a Colored Man's Stable on Arthur Street.

At 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the large stable belonging to George Holmes, at No. 58 Arthur street. Holmes is a colored man engaged in the scavenger business. He has several wagons and keeps half a dozen horses. It being Sunday morning, the horses were all in. When the firemen arrived the stable was almost entirely ablaze. None of the horses were gotten out, but were burned, with two wagons and a large amount of hay. The loss is over $1,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Building Permits of Yesterday.

A building permit was taken out yesterday by James Herdman, of Wood street, who intends to make additions and alterations to the amount of $2,850. Mrs. Cregen took out a permit for a two-story frame house on Mifflin street, Seventeenth ward, to cost $900.

Fell From a Building.

John Riddle, a resident of Sharpsburg, fell from a building at that place yesterday afternoon while making some repairs on the roof. His thigh was fractured, and he sustained severe bruises and cuts about his head. Drs. Robinson and Black were called to attend him.

It Was a Good Benefit.

The managers of the Newsboy's Home are considerably elated over the success of their benefit at the Bijou Theater. They have made about $1,500 and the indebtedness on the home will now be paid off and then it will be refitted and refurnished.

FOUND HIS OLD FATHER.

Michael Langdon, After Spending Twenty Years in the Infirmary, is Discovered by His Wealthy Son—A Happy Meeting.

CINCINNATI, December 28.—Twenty years ago this month Michael Langdon's wife died in this city, leaving him alone.

Two years before he lost two children, and his only son went West to seek a fortune. When his wife died Michael was indeed friendless. He had no money, was too old to work, and in addition his eye-sight began to fail. He did not know his son's address in the far West, and, old and poor, he was forced to choose the only road left open to him—the poor house. Ever since the old man has been an inmate of the City Infirmary. He is aged, infirm and almost blind, and the poor old man counted with pleasure the days to come when death would relieve him of his sickness and misery. He had given up all hope of ever seeing his son again, and, believing him dead, the old man was resigned to his fate.

Last Monday there arrived in this city a well-dressed, middle-aged gentleman—a typical Westerner—whose every air and manner stamped him as a wealthy and prosperous Western merchant. The Cincinnati of to-day was new to him, but he went around inquiring for his father, Michael Langdon. To those who questioned him he said he had gone West to make a fortune, and, having made it, he came back to take care of his aged parents if they were alive. The police, to whom he applied, could not locate his father, and a search of the death records conveyed the first intelligence of his mother's death. There was nothing to show that his father was dead. So with a friend the search was continued, and finally the poor house records were consulted. There it was, name, date and place, and to add to the man's happiness a telephone call to the infirmary at Hartwell told him that his father was still alive. He was not long in getting there, and the meeting that followed can be well imagined. At any rate the wealthy son secured a new outfit for the father, took him from the infirmary Christmas morning, and to-night started with him for the West, where the old man's remaining days will be spent in peace, quiet and luxury.

WON BY THE MEN.

Lockport Glass Blowers to Go to Work To-Morrow at Their Old Wages—A Strike That Might Have Lasted Forever.

[SPECIAL TO THE DISPATCH.]

LOCKPORT, N. Y., December 28.—The Lockport Glass Works will resume operations on Monday. The furnaces have been started, and all the blowers will return at the old standard scale of wages. In the struggle to reduce the wages the Glass Blowers' Union has scored a victory. The shut-down took place just five weeks ago in this city, and was the result of a general agreement by the Glass Manufacturers' Association of the Eastern division to reduce the wages of the blowers on the ground that the condition of the market did not guarantee the prices paid. The real condition of the Manufacturers' Association precluded the success of such a move.

The glass manufacturers of the United States are divided into two divisions, the Eastern and Western. The Eastern division resolved on the shut-down, which has cost it dear. While the manufacturers east of the Alleghenies have been idle, the Western men have been running night and day, flooding the markets and supplying the trade the Eastern men look after.

The members of the Western Glassblowers' Union have been remitting money to support their brothers in the East, maintaining them in their struggle to retain their wages. If necessary the men could stay out forever, unless their demand was acceded to. They also required that only two apprentices be allowed to one manufactory until their time was out.

The smaller manufacturers could not very well contend against these odds, when it is considered that the large furnaces in Pennsylvania could in four months blow enough to furnish all the trade, and totally cut them off.

A DUEL IN A BOWLING ALLEY.

Military Jealousy Causes Two Warriors to Fight With Army Sabers.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, December 28.—A duel was fought in the basement connected with Major Michael O'Dey's liquor shop in Cortland street, Belleville, N. J., on Christmas