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BOOZE AND BOODLE

Two Conspicuous Factors in Ohio's Senatorial Race.

NO VOTES BEING BOUGHT,

According to Friends of All the Prominent Candidates.

COST OF A SEAT IN THE SENATE.

The Field Scattered, But All Against Brice, Who Yet Sees

A RAINBOW ABOVE ALL HIS CLOUDS

All the prominent candidates for United States Senator from Ohio are busy denying insinuations that they have bought votes or intend to do so. They declare they will not resort to such tactics. At the same time, evidence of much money being spent in the campaign is everywhere seen. The field is yet against Brice, but not solidified. A rainbow of promise hangs over the Democratic Chairman's clouds.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 4.—"More booze than boodle in the campaign," was a remark made in the corridors of the Neil House to-night. The assertion, while not literally true, gives a distinct impression of the manner in which the Senatorial canvass is being conducted. Immense sums of money have been and are being expended with a generous hand, but in every quarter there is a positive denial of the charge that any Legislative votes are purchased outright.

It is estimated that if Calvin S. Brice is elected to the United States Senate, his seat will cost him not less than $200,000. Of this amount, however, a goodly slice was expended before the election.

THE MONEY USED IN POLITICS.

Mr. Brice contributed a large sum to the campaign fund and bestowed thousands on different Legislative candidates, for their campaign expenses, and it is likely that on the 6th of November he was out not less than $50,000.

The friends of both Brice and Thomas do not attempt to deny that large amounts of money were expended prior to the election. On the contrary, such action constitutes one of the favorite arguments in behalf of the respective candidates. A singular instance is that of Representative-elect Eggerman, of Hardin county. This gentleman, it is boldly asserted, received $950 from Thomas and $500 from a friend of Mr. Brice, for "necessary campaign expenses." After his election both Senatorial candidates naturally felt that they had a lien upon his affections.

A BOLD PROPOSITION.

Eggerman and the Chairman of the County Committee, called on Mr. Thomas and proposed to him that if he would give them the funds to repay Brice the $500 he had advanced, he could have Hardin county's vote. This arrangement, the Springfield manufacturer declined to accept, upon the ground that any such action taken after the election would come very close to bribery. Mr. Eggerman is now believed to be with the Brice contingent.

The big source of expense now and for weeks past is found in the employment of party workers who are not members of the Legislature, and this course is evidently regarded as perfectly legitimate. There are persons, however, who insist that the members will scarcely care to stand by and see the small fry politicians reaping a rich harvest, while they whose votes must decide the contest receive no direct benefit. It was in seeking information on this topic that THE DISPATCH correspondent approached Mr. Thomas, who was very willing to make a statement upon the subject.

HE WILL NOT BUY VOTES.

"I shall not spend $1 in buying votes," said Mr. Thomas, earnestly. "During the campaign I assisted in carrying some of the close counties, and if it had not been for my efforts the Democrats would not be to-day considering Senatorial candidates, but I did not spend money in corrupting voters. I am opposed to such methods, and when I gave money for close counties, it was to assist in getting out voters, not to buy votes. They call me a millionaire, and class me among men who have made their money by speculation, but it is very unjust to do so. When I began business in Springfield, in 1857, I had only $250 in cash, and from that time until five years ago I never took money out of my business to invest elsewhere, but used it in my business. I never speculated, and what I have has been accumulated during 32 years of business life.

NEVER TOOK A BACK SEAT.

"I have the good-will of the workingmen as thoroughly as any manufacturer in the State. The Republican papers are inclined to ridicule my candidacy. I do not claim to have a great reputation. My efforts for the success of my party have generally been confined to my own county and district, but in the affairs of life I have never taken a back seat, and do not think I shall if sent to the Senate."

Continuing upon the same theme, Mr. Thomas said: "I base my hopes of success in this fight upon the help I am receiving from such men as Mr. Kline, Judge Blandin, M. D. Harter and L. T. Neal. I do not know any special reason for these gentlemen supporting me so warmly except that they think I represent tariff reform. I began to represent tariff reform in 1868, when I was a candidate for Congress, and was defeated by less than 200 votes.

AN INEXPENSIVE CAMPAIGN.

"Last year we made the fight for tariff reform in Clarke county, and made a gain of 1,200. I prepared and delivered a speech on the tariff, discussing the subject in a way that enabled all to understand it, and I think that perhaps my efforts contributed to the gain. It was not a money campaign. Our entire expenses, including the expenses of several public meetings, did not exceed $500. We did not attempt to buy votes. I don't believe in buying votes, and have never engaged in it."

There is one individual who is ready and willing at all times to free his mind upon the boodle question. That is Allen O. Myers.

"Boodle," echoed Allen when questioned; "the best evidence that it is being used in the interest of Brice is found in the crowd that surrounds him, which is the same that manipulated the election of Payne.

IN A GREAT HURRY.

"There is ex-Speaker A. D. Marsh, for instance. The candidacy of the Wall street statesman had scarcely been announced before Marsh appeared in Columbus, and in an interview said that 'the logic of events points to the election of Calvin S. Brice as United States Senator.'"

When it comes to making very plain statements, the anti-Brice delegation from Cleveland is also in the field. Alfred Whittaker, one of the best known Democrats in Cuyahoga county, says: "Of course Payne's seat was purchased, and unless we are very careful, history will repeat itself." Judge Blandin is somewhat more conservative, but equally earnest. He says: "There are grave reasons why Mr. Brice should not be made Senator beside the one that he is a millionaire, and it is enough that if he were not a millionaire he would never have offered himself as an aspirant, and certainly would never have been called by the voice of the Democracy of Ohio, as he has not been. There is a wide difference between chosing a worthy and fit man, though he may have wealth, to having a man self imposed upon us merely because he has it."

A SMILING DENIAL.

To all such talk, the Brice lieutenants listen with smiling faces, and absolutely declined to make any extended answer. "Mr. Brice is not spending a dollar for votes," they repeat, "and these charges are the absurd phantasies of cranks. They will all be refuted at the proper time."

BANCROFT.

IF BRICE IS BEATEN.

Speculation on the Subject of an Improbable but Not Impossible Contingency—McMahon, the Poor Man, and His Chances.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 4.—While it still seems to be the general conviction that Mr. Brice will eventually receive the Democratic caucus nomination for Senator, there is a growing disposition to discuss the possibilities in case he should fail of success. Many believe that Thomas will force the fighting sufficiently to drive Brice out of the field, but the number who think that he can profit by the opportunity himself is comparatively few.

Handsome Larry Neal, who came so close to being nominated for Governor instead of Campbell, is the most popular man in Columbus to-night. He is bound to Thomas by a pledge of long standing, and is working hard in the interest of that gentleman. Nevertheless, the talk in favor of his own election as Senator is very general, and if it should come to pass that none of the prominent avowed candidates can secure the crown, a break in the direction of Mr. Neal is not unexpected.

FRANK HURD A DARK HORSE.

Representative Donovan has announced himself for Frank Hurd, the famous free trader, who is as closely connected with the canvass of Mr. Brice as Neal is identified with that of Thomas. There are those who think that the little statesman, in the event of a disappointment for himself, will transfer his strength, or such part of it as he can control, to Mr. Hurd, as a recognition of his faithful services. Such action would make that gentleman a very formidable candidate, indeed.

The doubt as to the course which will be pursued by the Hamilton county delegation is causing a great deal of speculation. A majority of the members, doubtless, will give a complimentary vote to Hon. C. W. Baker or General Samuel F. Hunt on the first ballot. The candidacy of neither of these gentlemen is regarded as very serious, and after the first ballot the trouble will begin in earnest. The probability is, however, that Brice will be found to be the favorite of the greater number of the delegation.

CHANCES OF THE POOR MAN.

The friends of General McMahon have been the most active in the field to-day and are making up for their lack of numbers by very energetic work. The talk of a bolt from the caucus continues, and the name of McMahon is now coupled with the scheme. It is said that he was present at the meeting at Canton, referred to by Lieutenant Governor Lyon in last night's telegram to THE DISPATCH, and that his particular friends propose to prevent any millionaires, and especially Brice, from being elected Senator, even if they spoil the chances of their own candidate in the attempt. It is claimed that McMahon will receive ten votes on the first ballot in the caucus.

BANCROFT.

BRICE'S RAINBOW OF PROMISE.

Significant Reticence of Many Members of the Legislature.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 4.—A feature of the situation is the non-committal attitude of more than one-half of the members of legislature. They will discuss the prospects of the respective candidates, and refer to arguments in favor of this or that particular individual, but when asked point blank to name the man for whom they will cast their votes, they suddenly subside, and announce that they have not yet fully determined. This applies to all but those who are attached by locality to one of the candidates, or the very few who are actively working in behalf of Messrs. Brice, Thomas or McMahon. By this it is not meant that it is not pretty accurately known how the larger number of the members will vote in the contest, but that they do not care to bind themselves or make any public announcement of their intentions, in view of what the exigencies of the situation may at any moment bring forth.

Thus the contest will enter upon its last week with the result still obscured by clouds, but with the Brice cloud showing unmistakable signs of a rainbow of promise.

THE DECKS CLEARED FOR ACTION.

Both Parties Held Caucuses to Make Legislative Nominations.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBUS, January 4.—The decks are cleared for action. Both of the parties have held their caucuses for the various Legislative offices, and the small-fry politicians are now out of the road. The Democrats of the House and Senate met at noon, and, as predicted in THE DISPATCH, Mr. Hysell was nominated for Speaker without opposition and by acclamation. The fight over the minor offices was quite bitter, and in some respects significant. The largest number of the places were secured by a combination representing a narrow majority of the house. It is intimated on some hands that this combination represented the Brice strength, but no proof is advanced for the statement, and the members themselves strongly repudiate any such imputation.

The Republicans of the two houses met in caucus this evening, a dismal rain adding to the general appearance of gloom which was very noticeable. The officers of the last Assembly, with a few exceptions due to a party quarrel in the Senate, were given the empty honor of a complimentary nomination.

HURD IS OUTSPOKEN.

The Great Free Trader Gives His Reasons for Supporting Brice—Al Carlisle as Hopeful as Ever of the Chairman's Election.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBUS, January 4.—As a rule, the Brice people are not at all talkative. They work, and are perfectly willing to permit the friends of the other candidates to make the noise. An exception, however was found in Frank Hurd, who arrived to-day and at once took a prominent position as one of the leaders of the forces of the Lima statesman. Mr. Hurd says:

"I am for Mr. Brice for Senator for many reasons. He has been for many years an earnest believer in tariff reform. In the almost hopeless battles for that cause which I have made in this district, he has been my earnest friend and sympathizer. He has co-operated with me in State conventions and on the Committee of Resolutions in these bodies when some of those who are shouting now for tariff reform and are hostile to him were opposing us. He has done more for this cause in the State than any other man in Ohio.

"Mr. Brice is Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Executive Committee. I know of what great service W. H. Barnum, of Connecticut, was to the Democracy of his State while occupying the two positions of Senator and Chairman of the National Committee, and I am certain that Mr. Brice will be of like service to his party in Ohio when he shall occupy a similar position. Good politics demands his election. As a citizen of Northwestern Ohio, I favor his election. He is a neighbor, largely interested in the development of the special interests of this section, and while this consideration would not be weighty with residents in other parts of the State, I think it ought to determine the vote of every Democratic member of the Legislature from Northwestern Ohio in his favor. No one will question his attainments He has had a liberal education. His ability as a lawyer is well known to the members of the legal profession in this part of the State. His ability as a business man has made his name known and respected in all financial circles in this country."

SURE BRICE WILL GET THERE.

Mr. Hurd is firm in the belief that his favorite will secure both the caucus nomination and the election.

Another addition to the Brice contingent was found in the person of Al. Carlisle, whose rotund form filled a goodly section of the Neil House lobby at an early hour this morning, and at frequent intervals thereafter during the day and evening. In answer to a query from THE DISPATCH correspondent, Mr. Carlisle said: "My choice for Senator is well known. As to his chances for success, I have not been in the swim long enough to venture a confident prediction, but I can see no reason to change my previous opinion that Brice should be and will be the winner."

Ward, the ticket broker, has not yet abandoned his pursuit of the multo-millionaire aspirant for Senatorial honors. He stated this evening that his attorney, who is said to be a prominent Democratic lawyer, would be in the city in a few days, and that then proceedings of some kind would be instituted.

BANCROFT.

SETTING THE IMPORTANT DAY.

Committees Appointed to Select the Time for the Caucus.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

COLUMBUS, O., January 4.—The Senatorial caucus will probably be held about the middle of the week. It is the desire of many of the Democratic members of the House to have the event take place at an early date. When the matter was mentioned in the House caucus to-day several members wanted the caucus held on Thursday. Chairman Belville, of the House caucus, appointed a committee of three to confer with a similar committee of the Senate in regard to fixing the date. A message was sent to the Senate caucus, calling attention to the appointment, and a Senate committee was appointed for the conference.

These committees will probably make a report on Monday, when the day for the final carnage will be announced.

HIS BODY FOUND IN THE LAKE.

A Gettysburg G. A. R. Man Supposed to Have Committed Suicide.

CHICAGO, January 4.—The dead body of a man supposed to be James S. Welty, of Gettysburg, Pa., was found in the lake at the foot of Madison street this morning. The body was very badly decomposed, but not beyond identification. Welty was a member of Corporal Skelly Post of G. A. R. at Gettysburg. On his person was found a pocketbook containing a bunch of keys, three knives, a Gettysburg First National Bank book, and 20 cents in money.

The man is thought to have been about 45 years old. He was of medium height and build, and was dressed in a neat suit of dark clothes. The case is supposed to be one of suicide.

THE BLACK-TONGUE FEVER.

Dreaded Disease Prevalent in a West Virginia Community.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PARKERSBURG, January 4.—An epidemic, which is said to be the black-tongue fever, is raging in Monongalia county, this State. It was first discovered in the family of Thomas Burns, a few miles from Morgantown. Four of his family died with it in one week.

The people of the neighborhood are very much alarmed, and the authorities of Morgantown have sent provisions for the balance of Burns' family, with orders to remove them and burn the residence, to prevent the spread of the disease.

A FATAL GAS VEIN.

Peculiar Accident to Oil Producer William Shaffer, of Franklin.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FRANKLIN, PA., January 4.—William Shaffer, a wealthy and prominent oil producer of this city, was terribly burned by natural gas last evening. He was standing in the derrick of one of his drilling wells at East Sandy, when the drill struck a heavy gas vein. In an instant the derrick was filled with gas, which ignited from a fire. The other men engaged on the well succeeded in making their escape, but Mr. Shaffer got confused and was caught in the flames. He was at once rescued, but is so terribly burned that his life is despaired of.

HIS HEAD NEARLY CUT OFF.

A Bedford County Man the Victim of a Shocking Accident.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BEDFORD, January 4.—To-day Job Beegle, a prominent Grand Army man and a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Sheriff, was almost beheaded by a broadax, which slipped from the hands of a young man by the name of Ickes. The blade struck the back part of Beegle's neck, severing several arteries.

The injured man still lives, but small hopes are entertained of his recovery.

A Brakeman Killed.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

LIMA, O., January 4.—George Korns, a brakeman in the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton yard here, was killed at midnight while coupling cars. He was 27 years old and unmarried.

OWNED BY ENGLAND

Unable to Conquer the United States by Force of Arms, She is

BUYING US WITH BRITISH GOLD.

Within Eighteen Months Foreign Syndicates Have

INVESTED $200,000,000 IN AMERICA.

How the Money Has Been Distributed Throughout the Country.

England appears to be investing all her surplus wealth in the industries of this country, $200,000,000 having been distributed by syndicates within the past 18 months.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 4.—The *Sun* will devote a page to-morrow to a review of the English movement on America. The situation is thus summed up in the introductory remarks: "Is England buying up all America or is she only putting a big mortgage on the country? If half the reports are true of the purchase of breweries, the syndicating of grain elevators and the capitalization of flour mills we shall soon have nothing but British beer to drink and English milled flour to bake. The fact is not half the stories which obtain circulation about fabulous deals of mysterious English syndicates have any basis in truth. Genuine investments of foreign capital, which are intrinsically enormous, have been made in this country during the past 18 months, but in comparison with the business of the nation the total amount represented is almost insignificant. The sum of English capital placed in the United States within that period may reach $200,000,000, which represents a maximum earning power of say $20,000,000 annually—a big sum, but small compared with the income of even a single big town in this country.

WHY IT IS SIGNIFICANT.

"The significance of the sudden influx of foreign capital lies, not so much in the fact of its coming and the size of the stream, as in the manner and direction of its distribution. It is going into industrial enterprises rather than railroads or mine or telegraph lines, and the investors are from the English middle classes."

The first large investment of this class was in 1888, when the New York Brewery Company was formed for the purchase of local beer factories, the enterprise being capitalized at $4,500,000, while the subscriptions for stock in London amounted to $35,000,000. This was followed by the organization of the United States Brewing Company with $5,500,000 stock, all of which was taken in a day or two. The next venture was the purchase of the Frank Jones breweries in Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston for $6,500,000.

The following are the enterprises in which has been invested a million or more of English capital here since May, 1888:

SOME BIG PURCHASES.

American Coal and Iron Corporation, $1,000,000; Anglo-California Land Developing Corporation, $1,750,000; Alaska Mining and Exploration Company, $1,000,000; American Breweries and General Securities Trust, $3,000,000; Betz & Sons' breweries, $1,250,000; Bartholomay Brewing Company, $3,100,000; Baltimore Brewing Company, $1,050,000; Canada, La Crosse and Southwestern Railroad Construction Company, $1,000,000; Car Trust Investment Company, $5,000,000; Chicago breweries, $4,000,000; Chicago elevators, $4,500,000; Cincinnati breweries, $2,000,000; Dickens Custer mines, $2,100,000; Denver breweries, $2,000,000; Eastman Pork Packing Company, $3,000,000; Elk Mountain Gold and Silver Mining Company, $2,000,000; Elmore Gold Company, $1,500,000; Emerald and Phœnix Brewing Company, $1,400,000; Frank Jones' breweries, $6,500,000; Iron and Land Company, of Minnesota, $5,000,000; Indianapolis breweries, $3,000,000; Kaiser grain, $1,000,000; Law Debenture Corporation, $15,000,000; Leadville mines, $1,500,000; London and New York Investment Company, $5,000,000; Land Mortgage Bank, of Florida, $2,500,000; Lincoln Company, $5,000,000; Mona Lake gold fields, of California, $2,000,000; Mortgage Trust, of America, $2,500,000; Mexican Land & Colonization Company, $10,000,000; New York Breweries Company, $4,500,000; Middleborough, Town & Land Company, $10,000,000; New Flagstaff Mining Company, $1,500,000; Otis Steel Company, $4,500,000; Pillsbury & Washburn Flour Mills, $10,000,000; Pacific Mining Company, $3,375,000; Peter Schoenhogen Brewing Company, $2,000,000; Phœnix & Emerald breweries, $2,500,000; Swan River Gold and Silver Mines, $1,000,000; Silver King Mining Company, $2,000,000; San Christian Gold Hydraulic Company, $1,000,000; St. Louis breweries, $12,000,000; Terra Cotta Fireand Sound Proof Company, $1,000,000; United States Debenture Corporation, $15,000,000; United States Rolling Stock, $4,000,000; United States Brewing Company $5,500,000; Vondusen elevators, Minneapolis, $3,000,000; Western American Investment Company, $2,000,000.

These with others ranging from $10,000 to $90,000 make a total of $205,505,000.

ONLY ONE BREWERY

Has Been Purchased in Albany, But Others Have Been Bid For.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ALBANY, January 4.—The English syndicate in Albany has confined its attention to breweries, but only one, the Albany Brewing Company, has been absorbed by it. Several others, notably the Amsdell Bros. brewing plant, with an output of from 70,000 to 80,000 barrels per annum, and the Taylor Brewing Company, with an annual output of 12,000 to 15,000 barrels, have been approached, but no transfer of stock consummated.

A MILLION APIECE

Were Paid for Two Breweries Owned in Cincinnati.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CINCINNATI, January 4.—Only two investments of English capital in this region consisted of the purchase of two breweries, both owned in Cincinnati, one of them situated here, the other at Aurora, Ind. For these two breweries, which were purchased jointly, $2,000,000 was paid.

DEALS HANGING FIRE.

Big Purchases in Minnesota Not Yet Fully Consummated.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ST. PAUL, January 4.—British syndicates have deals now pending for the purchase of the following properties: Breweries in St. Paul, $1,000,000; Washburn Flour Mills, Minneapolis, $1,500,000; stone quarries throughout Minnesota, $500,000; real estate in St. Paul, $500,000.

GOBBLED ALL THE BREWERIES.

An English Syndicate Gets in Some Good Work in New Orleans.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW ORLEANS, January 4.—Although a considerable amount of British capital has been invested here of late years, it was only in November last that an English syndicate got ready to gobble up all the breweries in New Orleans.

Investing in Mines.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 4.—About $825,000 is the total of English capital invested in this immediate vicinity. The entire amount is invested in the mining of phosphate rock on land and in the rivers.

SCARED BY PROHIBITION.

British Capitalists Afraid to Invest Very Much in Pennsylvania Breweries—Going Good Returns on $1,600,000—Some Reports Denied.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—The only example in this city of purchase by English capital of any important business enterprise is that of the Betz Brewing Company. Considerable stock in this company is still held in Philadelphia, but early last spring Great Britain sent over here nearly $1,000,000 in cold cash, which was invested in the Betz Company's debentures. Owing to Pennsylvania's attitude toward prohibition the English purchasers were timid about taking the property, but finally secured a large interest in it. Since then the business of the company has been unceasingly prosperous and will net good returns. Interest will be paid on debentures and dividends will be declared on preferred shares while the business will probably warrant a dividend on common shares.

From time to time reports are circulated that the McDowell tobacco firm has sold out to English capital. M. E. McDowell, senior member of the firm, said to-day: "These reports are untrue. We have been approached by several parties and have talked about the plan among ourselves, but so far nothing has transpired to warrant assertions that we are about to sell."

Several times the Bergner & Engel Brewing Company has been reported as sold to English capital, but the sale has never been consummated.

CHICAGO GETS A GOOD SHARE

Of the Millions of British Gold Awaiting Takers in This Country.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, January 4.—Investments by English syndicates in Chicago, actually accomplished or still pending, amount to $8,225,000. Negotiations for properties in Milwaukee and Peoria will readily swell this sum to $12,000,000, and the end is not yet. The list opened on April 12, 1889, when a syndicate purchased the Wacker and Birk and McAvoy Brewing Companies, with an aggregate capacity of 450,000 barrels per annum. Since then the Schimdt Brewing Company has been negotiated for, the price asked being $1,200,000, and the bid being $775,000. It is stated that the bid has been accepted, but nothing definite can be learned at this time.

Still another transaction pending is that of the transfer of the lumber and salt docks of Chas. Reits & Bro. to the syndicate. There are also well-defined rumors of negotiations for the transfer of the Fraser & Chalmers concern, the largest establishment for turning out mining machinery said to exist in this country.

NO ONE WANTS TO SELL.

The Reason English Capital is Not Greatly Affecting New England.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BOSTON, January 4.—New England does not seem to be an easy field for English capital to get a foothold in. All industries seem to be thriving, and nobody is anxious to sell. The Frank Jones Brewing Company is the only one in this section of the country which has succumbed to English temptation. On the first day of last March the big brewery at Portsmouth, N. H., and the smaller one in Boston, which was run by the same firm, changed owners. The same brand of ale was manufactured as of the preceding day, but the profits went into English coffers instead of American purses. A syndicate of English capitalists paid $6,500,000 for the plant, leaving all the details of the business to the same gentlemen who had been running the establishment.

Ten million dollars have been pledged for the purchase of the tanneries in New England and New York, but the transfer has not yet been made.

TOO GOOD TO LET GO.

Why Buffalo Brewers and Elevator Men Would Not Sell.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BUFFALO, January 4.—Elevators and breweries have been the main objects of attack by British capitalists in this region, but none of the negotiations have culminated in actual investments. The brewery properties are all sufficiently profitable to make their present owners anxious to retain them, and the elevator owners have never seriously considered the overtures of the agents of the English capitalists.

ABSORBED A STEEL PLANT.

Englishmen Purchase the Otis Iron and Steel Works at Cleveland.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CLEVELAND, January 4.—The exact amount of English money invested in Cleveland at the present day is $4,500,000. It is all in the Otis Iron and Steel Company, which was absorbed by English capitalists, after several months of negotiation, on July 13, 1889.

DUEL WITH AN AX.

Two Men Hack Each Other Terribly, One of Them Dying.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

GAINESNILLE, GA., January 4.—William Thomasson and Grant Burrell fell out at Pine Mountains about the ownership of some still tubs in possession of the former, and fought with an ax, using the weapon alternately. Thomasson's turn came first, and he threw the ax at Burrell, breaking the latter's thumb and cutting a severe gash in his left thigh, just above the knee. Burrell then seized the weapon in both hands, and with his whole might hurled it at his antagonist (who had by this time whirled to run), striking him edgeforemost in the back, just beneath one of his shoulder blades, cutting his clothing and severing three of his ribs, entering his lungs from the rear.

Burrell, by this time thoroughly infuriated, ran after his victim with the dripping ax uplifted, and once more sunk it into his back. Thomasson fell, mortally wounded, and died in a few minutes. He was cut up frightfully. As Burrell raised the row, feeling runs strong against him. He fled to the South Carolina side of the river, where he was secreted by relatives. Last night, however, he returned to his home, where he whipped his wife until she was almost dead, because he had heard that she condemned his murder of Thomasson. He then recrossed the river, and, secure among his friends, defies arrest.

MUST GIVE UP THEIR BOODLE.

A Judge Orders the Return of Money Paid to Influence Legislators.

TOPEKA, January 4.—Judge Guthrie, in the District Court to-day, granted the application of the receiver of the Topeka Insurance Company for an order directing Secretary Fuller to account for $450 which the books show is in his possession, and which he refuses to do. The judge authorizes the receiver to employ counsel to recover from the officers of the company, for the benefit of the policy holders, the amounts which they claim to have paid J. R. Burton, F. E. Gillette, W. I. Hackney and others.

These amounts are claimed to have been used by the company in influencing legislation during the last term of the Kansas Legislature.

A FEELING OF FEAR

Displacing the Usual Calmness of the Philosophical Briton.

LONDON GRIPPED BY INFLUENZA.

At Least 10,000 Sufferers From the Epidemic in the City Now.

THE DISEASE VERY DEMOCRATIC.

New York's Death Rate Jumps Alarmingly and Boston's is Greater.

England is at last alarmed at the spread of the Russian influenza on its island. Ten thousand cases are unofficially reported in London. A panic is feared if the disease is not soon checked. New York's death rate has been greatly increased by the disease, and its spread is noted everywhere where it has heretofore been reported as epidemic.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

LONDON, January 4.—[Copyright.]—Until the commencement of this week England was able to watch the progress of the influenza scourge on the European continent with philosophic calmness. There had been a few cases in London, from time to time, but the disease had not assumed the epidemic form. British philosophy has now vanished, and calmness has given place to a feeling nearly akin to despair, for the Russian influenza has secured a firm grip on London, and is raging and spreading in the provinces.

The newspapers are urging people to be calm and prudent, but in the columns adjoining the editorials one reads of Lord Salisbury's sufferings from the felt disease, of Mrs. Bernard Beere's agonies, of stalwart policemen dropping on their rounds, of soldiers falling at their posts, and of threatened disorganization of the postal and telegraphic services.

FEELING THE PRESSURE.

The hospitals are beginning to feel the pressure and ordinary medical practitioners and druggists, although coining money, are complaining of overwork. The disease has appeared in barracks, jails and orphanages. In one public institution in the East End there are over 300 cases, and it has been established beyond reasonable doubt that some ten or a dozen deaths in the metropolitan district, this week, have been due directly or indirectly to influenza.

The Londoners think of the 4,000,000 inhabitants of this big city, and brood over the awful possibilities of the epidemic. The weather, too, has suddenly become milder, and the experts agree that the change will favor the spread of the disease.

The British mortality returns are issued weekly, and we shall not know until Tuesday evening to what an extent, if any, the death rate has risen this week. Should the Registrar General's returns show any serious increase, the prevailing pessimism may develop into a panic.

THOUSANDS OF SUFFERERS.

The returns will not show the number of persons merely attacked, and it is difficult to obtain reliable figures, but it is probably not an exaggeration to estimate the number at present suffering from la grippe in this city at 10,000.

Among others, Consul General New is amusing himself with the new disease, and Vice Consul Johnson, after spending a week in bed with the same imported malady, has just got out in time to run the United States end of London, while the Russian visitor has fun with his chief.

In France, Germany and Austria, the epidemic, after showing signs of subsiding, has revived with almost its original vigor. According to an imaginative newspaper writer, half Paris is sick, and the other half is running to and from the doctors and druggists. Vienna is not in much better shape. Berlin has had a bad relapse, and Rome is worse than ever.

NO FAVOR SHOWN.

Everywhere the disease maintains its democratic impartiality, having attacked, beside the unnamed tens of thousands, the Dowager Empress Augusta of Germany, the Queen of Saxony, the Belgian Crown Prince, the Archduke Field Marshal Albrecht (the Austrian Moltke), Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Archduke Frederick of Austria.

Lord Salisbury has been confined to his bedroom for 12 days past. The Austrian Premier, Count Taafe, is also down with the disease, and there is not a Cabinet in Europe that has not furnished two or more victims. The popular alarm is increased by the suddenness with which, in some places, the victims are attacked. In Vienna, for instance, Herr Zeihner, a strong young fellow of 38, was directing the band of the Fourth Infantry Regiment, in Ronacher's Concert Hall, when he was seized with trembling, fainted, and had to be carried away, while at Marseilles Town Councilor Girard, while assisting in the Mayor's New Year's reception, fell down in a swoon and was carried home in an ambulance.

TOO ALARMED TO DRINK.

But beer-loving Munich, perhaps, furnishes at this moment the saddest spectacle in all Europe. The citizens are too ill or too alarmed to indulge in their beloved beverage with the customary zest, and the consumption of beer has fallen off over 1,000 hectoliters per day, and the beer houses close their doors several hours earlier than a few days ago.

40,000 CASES OF GRIP IN CHICAGO.

Policemen and Firemen Especially Victims of the Dread Disease.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHICAGO, January 4.—Doctors now declare that there are 40,000 cases of grip in the city. In some districts the disease has assumed a malignant form, pneumonia following within a few hours. The deaths from pulmonary and throat troubles to-day were in excess of those of any day in the history of Chicago. One hundred members of the police force were forced to go to their homes to-day. Twelve stalwart Central detail men were forced to abandon their crossings inside of three hours.

The Fire Department is badly crippled. It is estimated that 350 fire fighters, including six marshals, are down with the disease. A warm rain has been falling all day, and to-night the atmosphere is thick and stifling.

THE DEATH-RATE FRIGHTFUL.

Forty Per Cent of Boston's Great Mortality Due to La Grippe.

BOSTON, January 4.—The number of deaths in Boston this week reached the probably unequaled number of 327, of which 40 per cent are due to acute lung disease and are traceable in great part to the prevailing la grippe. The death rate is 40.77, whereas in the corresponding week of 1889 the rate was only 21.67.

A Bank Teller Falls a Victim.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 4.—Henry D. Winkler, a most exemplary young man, died of influenza to-day. He had long suffered from asthma. He was teller of the Kanawha Valley Bank.

A Wealthy West Virginia Victim.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

CHARLESTON, W. VA., January 4.—Henry D. Trinkler, a leading banker of this city, died this evening of the "grippe."

NEW YORK'S DEATH RATE.

The Grip Causes the Greatest Mortality Ever Known for a Winter Week—Men Driven Mad, but Children Somewhat Exempt.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, January 4.—Last week there were 1,202 deaths in this city, the largest number ever known in a winter week in the city, and more than during any week last summer. The city, by the way, is larger than it ever was on a winter or summer week before. The nearest approach to the death rate of the week was a week in last July, when 1,187 persons died. The average of deaths a week in January for a number of years has been 820. The death rate last week was 39.31 a year in 1,000, and for the previous week 24.85.

The deaths for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day were 234. They include 61 from pneumonia, 20 from bronchitis, 42 from consumption and 11 from influenza.

"No sanitarian," said Dr. Cyrus Edson, to-day, "denies the fact that the epidemic of influenza is here in its most aggravated form, and while it is climatic, it is also contagious and infectious. But it is a happy fact, in connection with the plague, that children are exempt from it."

Policeman John H. Carr, of the Old Slip station, died to-day of pneumonia, resulting from the grip. His death makes the tenth on the force in the past week. Frederick Hall, brother of Pauline Hall, also died today from ulterior effects of the epidemic.

The occupants of the Alpine apartment house, at Thirty-third street and Broadway, were aroused at 5 o'clock this morning by a violent noise in one of the halls. The assistant clerk rushed upstairs and found Dr. Paul Hoffman, Assistant Superintendent of Public Schools, one of the tenants, walking around the hall outside his room, in a state of mania. Dr. Douglass, of Bellevue Hospital, concluded that Dr. Hoffman was only delirious, and that sleeplessness and the grip were responsible for his condition.

Theodore Duckee, a book canvasser, was taken ill with the grip last week. He recovered sufficiently to go about, but did not resume work. The disease left him in a very shaky condition mentally. He spent much of his time for the last several days writing and mailing letters to his friends and relatives. To-night he was found dead in his bedroom, having shot himself through the heart.

A HUNDRED CASES IN A TOWN.

Saybrook, Ill., Has Enough Grip to Keep Every Doctor Busy.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL., January 4.—There are nearly 100 cases of influenza at Saybrook, this county. The doctors are kept busy day and night. There are a great many cases in Bloomington, but they are of a mild variety.

Louis Natha, the opera singer and playwright, who died yesterday in New York from la grippe, was the husband of a Bloomington girl, whose maiden name was Belle Barnes.

DOM PEDRO INSANE.

The Mind of the Ex-Emperor Gives Way Under His Troubles—His Wife's Death the Last Straw—A Sorrowful Scene.

[BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.]

OPORTO, January 4.—There is reason to fear that the mind of the ex-Emperor of Brazil has given way under the great strain upon it. Every one was loud in their praise of the cheery philosophy with which the aged Dom Pedro had taken the loss of his throne, and from the day of his arrival until the great stroke of the death of the Empress fell upon him, no one heard him utter a word of complaint. When told of his wife's death he seemed dazed. The officials stood about in respectful, sympathetic silence for some minutes.

Dom Pedro, when he looked up again, they noted, had an utter vacancy in his stare. He tried to rise, tottered, and would have fallen, but half a dozen held him up. "Take me to her, to my wife, my Teresa," he said, in a weak, childish way, and then went on muttering incoherently.

Yesterday, when the body of the ex-Empress was taken in state to the Lapa church, Dom Pedro was not among the mourners. Everybody remarked it, but few guessed the reason; namely that the mind of Dom Pedro had given way.

He sat half smiling all day on his couch, muttering to himself and counting foolishly on his fingers. It is inferred from the evasiveness of the doctors that the case of the old man is an extremely critical one.

SUGAR USED FOR FUEL.

A Steamer Obliged to Burn Its Cargo to Get Up Steam.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, January 4.—The terrible weather experienced by the Norwegian steamer Harold Hadfager, which arrived here yesterday, caused her to run short of fuel and necessitated her burning a portion of her cargo, as well as topmasts and rigging, to enable her to reach the Delaware bay in safety. She left Probolingo port, in Java, 93 days ago for Philadelphia, with a cargo of sugar in buckets. Moderate weather was met with until after passing Gibraltar, when she was struck by a succession of gales and hurricanes blowing from northwest to southeast, causing the seas to continually sweep the decks, and washing all movables into the sea.

On December 31 the coal gave out, after which all loose planks were used for fuel. The maintopmast and yards, the foretopmast and a lifeboat were next fed to the furnace to make steam. Even this proved insufficient, and the only resource was to use the cargo, 24 buckets of which were fed to the flames. After reaching the capes the steamer was supplied with coal by the tug Volunteer," which assisted her