FORTY SEVENTH YEAR.

THE TRUE STORY OF A SYNDICATE.

What Led Up to the Sensational Hostetter Suits for \$1,500,000.

TIS A TALE OF TWO CITIES

And the Old Story of Diamond Cut. Diamond Repeated.

How the Famous Baltimore Deal Originsted and Grew-Spicy Stories Told on the Witness Stand-Charges and Counter Charges of a Serious Nature -The Principals Give the Public Some Interesting Facts-A Good Thing That Has Turned Out Badly for Some People-A History That Will Set at Rest Some Rumors.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] BALTIMORE, April 28,-Considering the magnitude of the operation and its disastrous results to many people, very little has been written about the famous "Maryland Central" pool, its rise and its fall.

In a general way there have been rumors of the loss of a sum variously estimated at from \$1,600,000 to \$1,800,000 of Pittsburg money, but even the names of the shadowy corporations into which the money went are not known to the public. Interest has been revived in the matter by the recent announcement of suits against Mr. D. Herbert Hostetter to recover securities alleged to be worth \$1,500,000 by President Jewett, of the Deer Creek and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and by the order of Judge White compelling a number of prominent Pittsburgers to testify before the Commissioner of the Circuit Court of Baltimore.

There are several suits in progress in various cities involving questions of title to certain securities. John Henry Miller and others have brought suit in Philadelphia against D. Herbert Hostetter to compel him to perform his part of a contract in regard to the return of certain bonds and stocks. Then there is the suit of Jewett already referred to, and in addition there is an action by Mrs. Amy Du Puy and her husband, Herbert Du Puy, to recover \$60,000 invested in the scheme. Besides these there is promise of other litigation by capitalists and banks holding the securities of the project as collateral for loans.

Testimony That Makes All Clear. The suit of Mrs. Du Puy has brought out a good deal of interesting testimony from h a general history o

tainable. Nearly all this evidence has been taken by the Commissioner in this city, W. F. Robb, Esq. The parties to the suit are Amy H. Du Amy by her husband and next friend, Herbert Du Puy, and Herbert Du Puy against the Transportation and Terminal Company of Baltimore, William Gilmor, president af the same, the Maryland Central Railroad Company, the Maryland Construction Company, John Henry Miller, Samuel Rea, Winfield J. Taylor and the Penn Anthracite Coal Company.

In bringing the suit Mr. Du Puy alleges that he bought 800 shares of preferred and 800 shares of common stock of the Transportation and Terminal Company from the company for \$60,000; that he had a contract with the company by which, at the end of a year, he was to get his money back with interest, less dividends, on his returning the preferred stock, he to retain the common stock as his profit. He had 1,440 shares of the stock issued to his wife and 160 share to William Spencer, of Erie.

Personnel of the Corporation The Transportation and Terminal Company is a corporation of the State of Maryland, and Mr. Du Puy says he was informed that its Board of Directors was composed of John Gill, President of the Mercantile Trust Company: James Sloan. President of the Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank; George S. Brown, of Alex. Brown & Sons, bankers; J. Swan Frick, attorney; William Gilmor, President of the Maryland Central Railroad Company; Samuel Rea, Vice President of the same; George M. Jewett, President of the Deer Creek and Susquehanns Railroad Company, all of Baltimore, and T. M. Logan and Samuel Thomas, of New York. The officers were William Gilmor, President; George H. Bryant, Vice President; J. G. Case, Secretary, and John K. Cowan, general counsel.

At the time of the Du Puy purchase the Terminal Company owned 27,000 shares (\$100 each) of the stock of the Maryland Central Railroad Company, the capital of which was 30,000 shares, 4,000 shares (\$50 each) of the Deer Creek and Susquehanna Rallread Company, being two-thirds of its stock, 19,950 shares of Penn Authracite Coal Company stock (\$100 each), 1,500 shares (\$100 each) of the Maryland Construction Company, and railroad terminals and buildings on North avenue, Baltimore.

Some Big Financial Figuring. It was stated that the annual income the company was \$1,290,000, made up of \$700 000 from the Maryland Central, \$150. 000 from the Penn Coal Company, \$250,000 profit from marketing anthracite coal and \$100,000 from rentals of terminals and \$90,-000 dividend on preferred stock of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company. Out of this was to be paid \$90,000 guaranteed dividend on 1,500 shares of first preferred stock of the Terminal Company. It was stated that the Penn Coal Company owned 2,700 scres of first-class coal at Mt. Carmel, in Northumberland and Columbia counties, Pa., which would pay \$150,000 a year in royalties to the Terminal Company, and in addition would give that company \$250,000 for marketing the coal. The \$100,000 for rental of terminals was to come from the operations of the Baltimore Belt Railroad, and from its use by the Baltimore and Ohio, the Maryland Central and other lines using the Belt road. The 1.500 shares of Belt Railroad stock came to the Terminal Company through the Maryland Construction Company, which was building the Belt road and which was guaranteed by the Baltimore and Ohio and Maryland Central. Besides this there was to be a large cash profit to the construction company from building the

Belt road, 60 per cent of which went to the What Mr. Du Pay Alleges

What Mr. Du Pny Alleges.

Mr. Du Puy alleges that the Terminal Company is entitled to all these stocks still and that no one else has acquired any title to them, but the company has allowed them to be acquired by John Henry Miller and others without the consent of the stock-holders, and that the company has made no attempt to protect its stockholders. On the 4th of December, 1890, a deed of trust was made to W. J. Taylor by the Terminal Company in pursuance of a resolution of the directors, and the trustee was directed to make public sale of the assets and wind up the company. At the time of the sale it is alleged J. H. Miller had all there was to sell except the Baltimore real estate.

to sell except the Baltimore real estate.

Mr. Du Puy says that he purchased his stock with two checks of Anderson, Du Puy & Co., dated February 20, 1890, and drawn on the Farmers' Deposit and Citizens' National banks, of Pittsburg, for \$30,000 each, payable to H. Du Puy. These checks were delivered to William Gilmor, who received for them as President of the who receipted for them as President of the Terminal Company. One check was in-dorsed by Gustav Lindenthal, and its subsedorsed by Gustav Lindenthal, and its subsequent indorsements show it was received by Samuel Rea, Vice President of the Maryland Central, and by him deposited to his individual credit in the Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, of Baltimore; the other check was deposited by Gilmor to his individual credit in Alex Brown & Sons.

A Dispute as Well as a Mystery.

A Dispute as Well as a Mystery.

Mr. Du Puy claims the deed to Taylor was illegal, and that the company had no right to transfer the property; it was not insolvent and there was no reason for its abandonment of the purposes for which it was formed. Mr. Du Puy says he cannot find out who are the present officers of the company, and that he cannot see the books of the company. He asks that the sale be set aside the property returned to the company and its assets looked up.

And now a few words of general history.

pany and its assets looked up.

And now a few words of general history. This Baltimore project was brought into life by John Henry Miller, formerly of Pittsburg, where he at one time managed the Mutual Union Telegraph Company and operated in various enterprises by Moses Hampton Houseman, Esq., formerly with the law firm of Hampton & Dalzell, and more or less known as a politician in the famous fight of 1880 of Thomas M. Bayne, as the leader of the Blaine forces, against C. L. Magee, who was for Arthur. Miller & Houseman interested in their behalf Gustav Lindenthal, the well-known engineer, who laid the ested in their behalf Gustav Lindenthal, the well-known engineer, who laid the scheme before Mr. Du Puy, while Mr. Marvin Scaife did the same with D. Herbert Hostetter. In addition to the money invested by Hostetter and Du Puy, which is said to have been \$550,000 in the aggregate, a number of banks and private capitalists made advances to Miller and his associates. This led to a bitter conserved between Messes. This led to a bitter quarrel between Messrs. Scaffe and Hostetter, and serious charges were made by the latter. In addition to this there were many changes in local corporations, and many friendships of long standing were closed out.

Claims of Plaintiff and Defendant. In the Du Puy suit the plaintift seeks to show that the Transportation and Terminal Company sold the stock to him as a corporation, and that it made misrepresentations to him through its agents. The defense, in a general way, is that Mr. Du Puy bought the stock from John H. Miller personally; that it was a private speculative transport the stock from John H. Miller personally; that it was a private speculative transaction; that it was a good thing until Du Puy and Hostetter began to fight it, and the Terminal Company as a company did not deal with Mr. Du Puy.

Incidentally the evidence shows the basis

Incidentally the evidence shows the basis of the recent suit of Jewett to recover a million and a half from Mr. Hostetter. What is not yet shown is how the Baltimore Belt Railroad, which was really a good thing and is still in vigorous existence, passed out of the hands of the Terminal Company. Mr. Miller says this was because of "events over which he had no control."

The events were that the Belt road was The events over which he had no control.

The events were that the Belt road was backed by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which owned all of the common and most of the preferred stock, and when the road gave evidence of being a good thing it was kept well in hand and outsiders found the mercury below zero. There was found the mercury below zero. There was a struggle to get the necessary ordinances through the Baltimore Councils, and althrough it was expected to get them in November, 1889, they were not passed until June, 1890, and Miller's end of it seems to have dwindled during the battle, as the B. & O. had to do most of the fighting.

Information Furnished the Commissi In his testimony before William F. Robb, Commissioner of the Maryland Court, Mr. Lindenthal gave the following information: The Maryland Central Railroad is a narrow gauge road running from Baltimore to Bellaire, Md., and from there to Delta, Pa. The York and Peach Bottom runs from Delta to York, and is an extension of the Maryland Central, and both consolidated since as the Baltimore and Lehigh Railroad Company. The Deer Creek and Susque-hanna is a road intended to be located from Bellaire toward the Susquehanna river down Deer creek, which is a small stream emptying into the Susquehanna in Maryland. The Baltimore Belt Line is partly underground and partly on private property, and was intended to give the Baltimore and Ohio a direct entrance to and Ohio a direct entrance to the city. The Terminal Company was the syndicate which was to handle this property.

Mr. Lindenthal was interested in the scheme through M. H. Houseman, his attorney.

Houseman said Miller owned the Maryland Central road, and wanted help, and agreed that Lindenthal should have the building of a bridge over the Susquehanna if he would help him. Lindenthal lent Miller \$22,500, being told that the Reading Railroad favored the scheme. In 1889 the contemplated deal with the Reading was abandoned, and Miller asked Lindenthal to go with him to look at some ceal land at go with him to look at some coal land at Tremont, which he did, and Miller bought the land so as to be independent of the Reading. Lindenthal then looked up a route to the coal for the Maryland Central, but located new lines by way of Lancaster and Lebanon, as the Maryland Central was too crooked and had too many heavy grades. Surveys were made and a report given of the result, and then Mr. Samuel Rea took harge, as Lindenthal was too busy to go on with the work.

Told Him Hostetter Was in It. Miller had coal lands at Mt. Carmel as well as those at Tremont. The line origi-nally laid out by Lindenthal was adandoned by Rea in order to use more of the Mary land Central lines. Mr. Lindenthal was asked to get Du Puy interested and told that Marvin Scaife had gotten D. H. Hostetter into it. The money from Du Puy was to be used to build the Baltimore Belt Line. Mr. Lindenthal paid in \$15,000 on his own account at the same time he gave the \$60,000 of Mr. Du Puy to President Gilmor. Later on Mr. Du Puy reported he had gotten no interest, and Lindenthal paid him his dividend, amounting to \$2,160, at Miller's Later Miller made himself personally re-sponsible for the money invested by Du Puy. In August, 1890, Miller told Linden-Puy. In August, 1890, Miller told Linden-thal that he had gotten rid of Hostetter and Scaife and was all right again. Soon afte Mr. Hostetter told Lindenthal the whol thing was a swindle. Lindenthal went to see Houseman to find out what truth there was in the charge, and was told: "Why, Du Puy has his stock, let him alone." This scared Lindentital, who says "such a cool and unscrupulous business view of it" frightened him. The next installmen it" frightened him. The next installment of interest was not paid, and on inquiring what was wrong, Lindenthal found that the company's affairs had been wound up without his knowledge. Subsequently Mr. Griffin, of the Keystone Bridge Company, was asked to become President of the reorganized terminal company, but he looked into its affairs and told Lindenthal it had

Law that have been been a second and the second

company, but found there were no assets

of cash paid to Miller, and Miller refused, and the result was a fist fight between the two, and the others had to separate them. Lindenthal says they found out that several of the men whom he had been told were directors of the Terminal Company at the time he and Du Puy went into it did not and never had any connection with that company. Messra Gill, Sloan, Brown, Frick, Logan and Thomas, who were said to be directors never were such, and there were no meetings of the company or records of its actions. At no time did Miller tell Lindenthal that Du Puy was buying stock from him and not from the company, Miller was practically the company, and Gilmor knew all about it. Du Puy was not told about Hostetter's going into the company, for Miller told Lindenthal that there was ill-feeling between Hostetter and Du Puy, and if Du Puy knew Hostetter was in the thing he would not go in. The quarrel was of a personal nature, of which Miller did not give details. At one time Lindenthal intended to bid on that part of the Baltimore Belt line from Camden station to the Maryland Central station at the suggestion of Miller. Later he found this was a bluff, as the building of the road was to go to certain parties as a consideration for helping to get the scheme through the City Councils of Baltimore without regard to whether other bids were lower. Miller claimed later on that Lindenthal was incompetent as an engineer and had hurt the company, and that he knew all about its affairs when he negotiated with Du Puy.

The Claims of the Other Side. Du Puy.

John Henry Miller, in his answer to the bill of Mr. Du Puy, says the Du Puy stock was part of that issued by the Transportation Company to him, and by him sold to Lindenthal. The latter, according to Miller, paid for the stock with the Anderson, Du Puy & Co. checks referred to, and Miller used the money in the ordinary course of business. Miller claims that the stock really belongs to Lindenthal, who is only using the names of Du Puy and his wife in this suit. Miller says he never was an officer or agent of the Terminal and Transportation Company. He sold the stock in good faith to Lindenthal, whom he says was fully aware of the company's status, as he had frequently ioaned Miller money to aid in the promotion of the scheme as well as being engineer of the line from Baltimore to the anthracite region, which was to be built by the Maryland Central Railroad Company. Miller says that in the latter part of 1888 he and others became owners of the countrol of the Maryland Central Railroad Company, the York and Peach Bottom Railway Company, the Deer Creek and Susquehanna Railroad Company, and lands and buildings at North avenue and Oak streets in the city of Baltimore. The latter were to be used as terminals for a system of railroads composed of the abovenamed lines, which were to be extended to the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, where Miller bought tracts of land.

In order to combine all these interests Miller organized the Transportation and The Claims of the Other Side.

Miller bought tracts of land.

In order to combine all these interests
Miller organized the Transportation and
Terminal Company, of Baltimore. The
capital stock of this company was fixed at
150,000 shares of common and 15,000
shares of preferred stock of the value of \$100 shares of preferred stock of the value of \$100 each per share. Miller, with the sanction of the Terminal Company, delivered to it 2,100 shares of Maryland Central stock, worth \$100 a share, 4,200 shares of York and Peach Bottom stock worth \$50 a share and 4,000 shares of Deer Creek and Susquehanna. In return for this Miller got all the preferred stock of the Terminal Company in February, 1889. In August, 1889, Miller agreed to turn over to the Transportation and Terminal Company 22,500 shares of and Terminal Company 22,500 shares of Maryland Central stock, 19,950 shares of the Penn Anthracite Coal Company and the Baltimore real estate, getting in return 149, 000 out of 150,000 shares of the common

tock of the Terminal Company. Thought He Had a Good Thing. He did turn over the Baltimore property and got 12,800 shares of stock instead of 20, 000 as had been agreed. There was no time fixed for turning over the other property, as its value depended "on the energy, skill, knowledge and business acquaintance in and about such matters" of Miller and his assogood thing, and would still think so but for the actions of D. Herbert Hostetter, the brother of the plaintiff in this case, and of Mr. and Mrs. Du Puy and Mr. Lindenthal. Mr. and Mrs. Du Puy and Mr. Lindenthal.
Miller declares that things were going on
splendidly up to June, 1890. He continues
that during the promotion of the scheme D.
Herbert Hostetter became interested in the
project as a stockholder of the Transportation and Terminal Company and the purchaser of Maryland Central bonds and as a
lender of money to Miller Miller further. enuser of Maryland Central bonds and as a lender of money to Miller. Miller further claims that Hostetter became so much im-pressed with the value of the scheme that he tried to capture it for himself on a promise that he would help the scheme. Hostetter, in June, 1890, got possession of the office of the stock transfer agent in New York and caused to be issued agent in New York and caused to be issued to himself and others a large amount of shares of the Terminal Company, and transferred to himself and his agents 19,950 shares of stock of the Penn Anthracite Company, which Miller says belonged to him. At this time Miller claims Hostetter made charges against him which were false, and threatened to sue him and get a re-

eliver appointed for the company.

"Under these conditions, and having lost all confidence in the business capacity and integrity of said Hostetter and his agents," integrity of said Hostetter and his agents," continues Miller, "he and his associates, to avoid litigation and damage, made a compromise in August, 1890, releasing the Terminal Company from paying for the 19,950 shares of Penn Coal Company stock. This stock thus became the property of Hostetter and his agents, who agreed through Nathaniel Taylor to pay Miller \$75,000 for the same, which sum Miller had paid for the coal lands owned by the Penn Coal Company; Miller says that Hostetter also agreed to surrender all connections with him, give up all interest in the Maryland corporations of the company, and to land corporations of the company, and to turn over all the stocks, bonds, obligations and securities held by Hostetter and his agents as collateral security or which had been fraudulently issued to them.

Miller's Allegations Against Hostetter,
Subsequently Hostetter elected himself
a director and President of the Penn Coal
Company and managed its affairs. In spite
of this taking of the coal property, Miller
says Hostetter refused to give up the stock
of the Terminal Company or lands of the
Maryland Central and Deer Creek and Susquehanna as well as notes and obligations quebanna as well as notes and obligations of Miller. The stockholders of the Terminal Company knew of the release of Miller from his contract, so Miller says, and he declares that Mr. and Mrs. Du Puy knew of the settlement with Hostetter and agreed to it as the coal company's bonds were to be held by the Hostetter family. Miller says the settlement was advised by Lindenthal. The action of Hostetter made it impossible for Miller to carry out his scheme, and so the Transportation Company had to make an assignment. Partly because of the row with Hostetter and partly for "reasons over which he had no control," Miller was unable to get either 60 per cent or any other nal Company knew of the release of Miller ble to get either 60 per cent or any other part of the stock of the Construction Company, and so could not turn it over to the Terminal Company. Miller declares that Hostetter and Mrs. DuPuy are working together, have the same counsel and know all about the facts. Miller says the Terminal Com-pany never issued more than 12,800 shares out of the 150,000, and that it still owes him 7,200 shares.

The Terminal Company in its answer denies the statements of Mr. and Mrs. Du Puy, and says the checks for \$60,000 were not given to officers of the company as such, but came from Lindenthal as an individual, and were received as such. The only money received by the company exclusive of loans was \$5,000 for subscription to its capital stock. The company then goes into Continued on Eighth Page.

PITTSBURG. FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1892-TWELVE PAGES.

to Succeed Colonel Brice.

GORMAN SMILES AT SOME RUMORS.

Colorado Senators Greatly Pleased With Their State Convention.

INDIANA REPUBLICANS NOT HAPPY

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) WASHINGTON, April 28.—There is considerable speculation among the Demo-cratic politicians here as to who will be the next Chairman of the Democratic National Committee. It is going to be a very difficult thing to find any one who can fill the position as well as the late General Barnum and Senator Gorman filled it. Nobody who has ever gone through one campaign will care to go through another, for the work is something terrible. If anything goes wrong the Chairman is held responsible, although it may be something beyond his

THE DISPATCH correspondent heard a number of Democratic Senstors discussing the problem to-day. It a man is not an experienced and practical politician, he is almost sure to make some mistake that may cost the party enough votes to bring about defeat. They had the same difficulty four years ago, when Mr. Gorman refused to take the management of the campaign for the second time. It was finally decided to give the position to the late Frank Dawson, of South Carolina, who was murdered about a year afterward by Dr. Dowd, in Charleston. He was a man of great recognized ability, and would have been better than the gentleman who was selected at the last moment.

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, said as he was an Englishman, and the Republicans at the time were making the cry of British free trade, it was inadvisable to give him the place, as the Republicans would be sure to make capital of the fact that he was of English birth, and consequently he was not given the place. There was no one else left except Colonel Calvin S. Brice, and his experience is believed to have cost the party considerable.

Mr. Brice will not take the place again, and it is hard to say who will be selected. If Cleveland is nominated it is very likely that Secretary of State Harrity, of Pennsylvania, will be prevailed upon to take the Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, said

that Secretary of State Harrity, of Fennisylvania, will be prevailed upon to take the management of the campaign. Harrity is a thoroughly practical politician, and knows a great deal about New York politics. If Palmer should get the nomination the probability is that he would ask to have John S.

ability is that he would ask to have John S. Oberly made the practical manager of the campaign. Oberly was for years the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois. He is a fine politician.

The name of Isaac P. Gray, of Indiana, has also been mentioned in case he is not given a place on the ticket. He could be appeased by giving him the chairmanship of the National Committee, with the oromise of a Cabinet position in case of Democratic success. Gray is one of the best organizers of any man in the Democratic party, and he is believed to be an ideal man for the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee. National Committee.

CLEVELAND HAS VIRGINIA.

Old Dominion Democrats Prefer the Ex-

NORFOLK, VA., April 28 .- [Special.]-It is clear that Cleveland has a large majority of the delegates already chosen to the State Convention. The counties that have either instructed for Cleveland or indorsed him and selected as delegates men who were known to favor the nomination of Cleveland, give him 137 delegates of solid county delegations. Of the 19 delegates elected in Amherst 12 are certainly for Cleveland. He will get at least half of those from Nelson, increasing the list by eight.

It is generally conceded that he has
20 of the 28 in Fauquier, 4 of the
8 in Cumberland, 2 from North Danville and 4 from Montgomery, bringing the total of those he is certain of up to 180. York, Dinwiddle and Southampton selected dele-gates that are said to be about evenly di-vided between Cleveland and Hill.

Calculating upon this, Cleveland has 200 and Hill 117. The following delegates were chosen without instructions, and so far as is known they have never stated their preferences: Amherst, 7; Charles City, 3; Patrick, 10; Augusta (one district), 8; Fauquier, 8; Fluvanna, 11; Brunswick, 4; total, 51. Conceding that Hill has 26 of them, or one more than half, his whole number of delegates would be only 143, while Cleveland, with 25 of the unpledged delegates added to his 200, would have 225, or 82 more than Hill, and still the strongest Cleveland counties are to be heard from.

IT MAKES MR. GORMAN SMILE.

The Report That Hill and Himself Had Parted Company Must Be Funny. WASHINGTON, April 28 .- [Special.] Senator Gorman smiled one of his own peculiar smiles to-day when he read the statement, a column long, in a Philadelphia Re-

publican paper, to the effect that he and Senator Hill had parted company, the latter having discovered that the Maryland Senator's professed friendship for the past tew months was simply for the purpose of en-abling him to ferret out the New York Senator's political secrets for the personal and political benefit of the former.

After characterizing the story as absurd, Scnator Gorman repeated the statement which he made early in the winter, that which he made early in the winter, that he had never conversed with Senator Hill upon the subject of the Presidental nomina-tion. That statement was absolutely cor-rect then, Senator Gorman says, and it is absolutely correct now. He and Senator Hill are good friends, but there has never been any understanding between them as to the Presidental nomination.

Colorado Senators Greatly Pleased. WASHINGTON, April 28. - [Special.]-The Colorado Senators, while greatly pleased at the action of the convention in their State yesterday, in defeating by a vote of 623 to 2 the resolution indorsing President Harrison, say that the truth has not half been told. That resolution, they explain specifically, excepted the President's views on the silver question from commendation. An indorsement of even a portion of his administration, however, was distasteful to the Colorado Republicans, and so they buried the whole resolution under an avalanche of votes.

Indiana Must Vote for Cleveland. INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.-In an inter view to-day Congressman Bynum declared that the Indiana Convention's indorsement of Cleveland unquestionably obligates her lelegates to vote for him at Chicago. Mr. Bynum also stated that there was no Presi-dental possibility in the West who could inspire confidence or courage, or who would stimulate the masses. The personality of Cleveland was all in all, and he regarded Indiana as reliably Democratic if he were ominated.

Lew Wallace Not a Candidate. INDIANAPOLIS, April 28.—General Lew Wallace says he will not be a candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket, and that whenever his name is used in connec-

HARRITY AND GRAY
tion with the nomination it is without his authority. The General says he will not go to Minneapolis as a delegate to the National Convention, but he promises to be there as a private citizen, working for the renomination of President Harrison.

CALLS FOR CLEVELAND TO ACL

May Convention Declared Off, WASHINGTON, April 28. — [Special.]— Many friends of Cleveland in Congress are still making an effort to choke off the May convention of the New York bolters, and several missionaries from Southern States have recently visited Mr. Cleveland to urge him to call off his Mugwump friends. He

him to call off his Mugwump friends. He has been told that the Southern people can't be induced to follow him unless he comes to the convention with a clean title. In reply he tells them that he's not responsible for the proposed May convention, and was never consulted by its promoters.

A prominent Southern Congressman went over to New York a few days ago and had a long talk with Mr. Cleveland on the subject, and pointed out to him the dangers which will surely follow an open revolt in the New York Democracy. His efforts for peace met, however, with no substantial result.

\$40,000 FOR THE CANAL.

That Amount Finally Recommended to Congress to Pay for the Survey. WASHINGTON, April 28.-The House Committee on Railways and Canals to-day authorized a favorable report on Representative Dalzell's bill appropriating \$40,000 to pay the expenses of a survey of a route for a ship canal to connect the waters of Lake Erie from a point at or near Erie, Pa., with the Ohio river at or near Pittsburg.

Captain Morrison and General Gregg on

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.-[Special.]-State Treasurer-elect Captain John W. Morrison reached the city from Pittsburg to-day, but stopped in Harrisburg on his way East. He relieves Treasurer H. K. Boyer next Monday, and as a final arrangement of private concerns, said this evening that he had about transferred his business interests in Pittsburg to his brother, Hugh Morrison.

Captain Morrison has appointed George M. Taylor, of this city, as cashier of the State Treasury Department, and Mr. Taylor is now engaged in acquainting himself with the work. Mr. Taylor is about 29 years of age, and was born in North Liberty, Mercer county. For many years he has been con-nected with the treasury department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, holding a yeary responsible position.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company, holding a very responsible position.

Auditor General-Elect Gregg was a caller upon City Treasurer George D. McCreary to-day, and his mission was relative to the collection of State taxes, and the formulas through which State accounts must pass. Mr. McCreary gave General Gregg every attention. General Gregg said he had decided definitely upon but few changes in the Auditor General's department. Among them is the appointment of Captain Peter D. Bricker, of Jersey Shore, late Census Supervisor in the Sixth district, to the office of chief clerk, vice Henry C. Greenawalt.

Mr. Greenawalt was appointed Corpora-tion Clerk in the State Treasury Department by the late Samuel Butler, of Chester, when when there as Treasurer in 1880. When Tom McCamant was appointed Auditor General, at the death of A. Wilson Norris, Mr. Greenswalt was selected as chief clerk and has held the office since.

BLACKMAILERS NABBED.

Agents for a Law and Order Society Caugh

While Taking in 8500, NEW YORK, April 28 .- [Special.]-Cap tain Cross, of the Eldridge street police arrested to-night Agents E. J. Becker and William Finn, of the Gerry Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, on the charge of levying blackmail on the keepers of several disorderly houses. So many complaints had recently been made to the police that Inspector Williams ob-tained a list of 14 houses where it was alleged the two men complained of had levied blackmail, and he gave it to Captain

Cross to investigate.

The men were watched, and this evening were arrested on Third avenue while in the act of receiving \$500 from a woman who keeps a disorderly house. The police had laid a trap for the blackmatlers, and the bills were marked. Finn ran when he saw the police coming, and threw the marked bills into the street.

HALF A MILLION IN PRESENTS.

A Young New York Bridal Couple Strike It Pretty Rich.

NEW YORK, April 28 .- [Special.]-The wedding of Miss Florine Ranger, daughter of Mr. Solomon Ranger, and Mr. Maurice S. Wormser, son of Mr. Simon Wormser, took place at 5 o'clock this evening, in the Temple Emanuel, in Fifth avenue. The ceremony was elaborate and a special musical programme had been prepared for the occasion. The bride wore white satin, draped with point lace, and a veil of the same lace. The only ornament was a diamond sun, a present from Mr. Isidor Wormser, uncle of the bridegroom.

A dinner and dance followed the cere-

mony at the home of Mr. Ranger. The bridal gifts were over 300 in number, and are valued at over \$500,000. The list of presents was headed by a gift of \$300,000 in money and securities from the bridegroom's father, and \$100,000 in bonds by Isidor Wormser, uncle of the bridegroom

PAYING FOR THE GRANT MONUMENT. Only About \$150,000 Required, and Tha

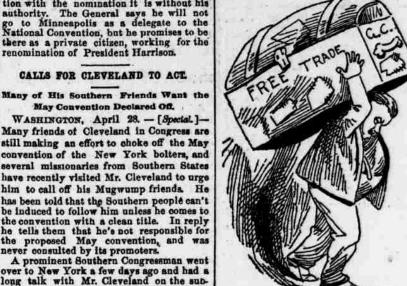
Is Expected to Float In. NEW YORK, April 28 .- [Special.]-The officers of the Grant Monument Association were congratulated to-day on the excellent showing already made in the work of obaining subscriptions, as announced by General Horace Porter at yesterday's cere-monies. The reports from the committees showed that \$202,800 had been subscribed. There is less than \$150,000 required to bring the subscriptions up to \$250,000, the mount which General Porter has determ ined to raise. It is confidently expected that the full amount will be subscribed by Decoration Day, when another great demonstration will be planned.

TRYING HARD TO DIE.

9-Year-Old Girl Makes Three Attempts to Commit Suicide. ANDERSON, IND., April 28 .- [Special.]-Jessie Hoover, the 9-year-old stepdaughter of William Stafford, created a sensation today by boldly jumping into White river. She sank three times and was finally rescued by her father. Hard work by physiians restored her. She wanted to kill her-

play on the railroad.

This is the third time the child has attempted to drown herself. A few weeks



WILL HE LAND IT?

MILBANK FIGHTS A DUEL.

It Grows Out of the Fox-Borrowe Meeting -An Unknown Frenchman Is His Adversary and Is Wounded in the Hip-Il Detalls Secret. USSELS, April 28.—There has been an-

duel as a sequel of the Fox-Borrowe meeting. Comments in clubs, cafes and public places generally haven't been restricted, and as a result of the varied comments duel took place Wednesday evening

ments duel took place Wednesday evening ments duel took place Wednesday evening tweet Harry Vane Milbank and a Frenchose name has not been divulged.

The May to Step Into Office Next
Monday—Something About the Appointments They Have So Far Made.

The Frenchman was wounded in the hip. Whether the wound was serious or not is not known. The entire matter has from its incipiency

been kept a profound secret, principals, econds and the few others of the dueling party keeping aloof from outsiders. The naracter of the weapons used, the points of the cartel, and, in fact, everything pertaining to the meeting seem to have been carefully kept from public observation. Later advices show that the Frenchman's

round is of a very dangerous character. The weapons used were the regulation dueling pistols, and the duel was fought at a distance of 12 paces. The wounded man was taken aboard a steam yacht lying off Ostend, and is being carefully attended to by friends. Mr. Milbank escaped without injury. His seconds were Messrs. Lestrange and Fournier.

CONFESSED IN THE FACE OF DEATH. An Acknowledged Marderer May Clear

Other Men at His Own Expense. WILKESBARRE, April 28 -[Special.]-A sensation was caused here to-day by the contession of Samuel Shiner, of Sugar Load, near Hazleton, to complicity in the murder of the two Kester brothers for some \$2,000 at Seybertsville, Pa., in 1886. The murder was a most mysterious one, and it was not until last October that a clew was found which led to the arrest of Henry Higgins. Joseph Eveland and James Gallagher, three bad characters from Hazleton. Their trial is to take place next week.

trial is to take place next week.

A few days ago Shiner was taken very sick, and to-day, believing he was dying, he confessed that he was one of the Kester murderers. "I went to the house with Joe Eveland," he said, "and also two men named Kunkle and Christenson. I stood outside while they went in. Eveland shot William Kester and the others clubbed John Kester to death. Then we divided the spoils." He does not implicate Gallagher and Higgins, who are now in prison. Chief Hampton, of Hazleton, sent a detective to Shiner's house, and he will be arrested as soon as he recovers, for the physicians say he will be all right again in a few days.

RUSTLERS TOO LAWLESS. The Governor Refuses to Turn Over Cattle-

men to Local Tender Mercles, CHEVENNE, April 28.—[Special.]—Johnson county, by two deputy sheriffs now in this city, demanded last night the cattlemen held at Fort Russell of Governor Barber. The Executive refuses to deliver the prisoners, saying they would be in great danger in Johnson county. It comes from headquarters that the stockmen will, under

no circumstances, return to the scene of their illegal operations for trial. Resolutions denouncing Governor Barber as a traitor to the people in assisting the esttlemen and their friends have been sdopted by mass meetings in Buffalo and Sheridan. One of the Sheridan weekly papers has been closed for refusing to pub-lish the resolutions. At Buffalo the citizens said: "We view with suspicion any citizen of Johnson county who subscribes for or patronizes in any way the Cheyenne Sun or Tribune. There are daily papers friendly to the stockmen and the State Government." The resolutions guarantee protection to property and conviction of thieves.

WHITE QHOST WANTS JUSTICE.

He Refuses Money From Washington and Says Uncle Sam Isn't Keeping Faith. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., April 28.—Several thousand dollars were sent to Crow Creek Agency a day or two ago by the Government for distribution among the Indians. Chief White Ghost and other leading Indians at the agency refuse to receive the money, and White Ghost has sent a letter to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Washington, declaring that the Govern-ment is not keeping faith with the Indians; demanding an explanation direct to himself, and not through the agent, whom he dis-trusts, and closing as follows:

Does the Government wish more blood-shed, and will it refuse us justice unless de-manded at the muzzle of the gunt Is not the bloodshed at Wounded Knee a sufficient reminder of the wrongs practiced upon us, and the desperate attitude into which we have been driven? I beg you, Mr. Commissioner, to lay these facts before the Nation's Legislators, and demand justice for us at their hands.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

Story of the Maryland Central Deal,..... Harrity and Gray in Favor..... Sewer Assessments Reduced. Will Test the New Ballot Law. Experiences of Six Runaway Boys.

Editorini and Miscellaneous.

That Donegal Conference. News of the National Capital..... Peace and Harmony in Ohio..... Jay Gould's Big Lumber Deal..... Roosevelt Is After Wanamaker.
The Scotch-Irish Congress
Baseball and Other Sports
A Burderor Tries to Kill Himself
Curtis on Civil Service Reform self because her mother would not let her A New Inebriate Core...... The Business World's Budget...

LOAD LIFTED LIFE'S

THREE CENTS

From the Tired Shoulders of a Man and a Society Woman.

A DAY OF CRIME AT ELIZABETH.

Judge Clayton's Daughter Shoots Herself, and John Steinert

KILLS HIS WIFE AND THEN HIMSELF

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.] ELIZABETH, N. J., April 28.-Mrs. Caroline Dubosque, wife of Frank L. Dubosque, an architect in the employ of the Pennsyl-vania road at Jersey City, killed herself at her residence here this afternoon by sending a bullet into her brain. No cause is assigned for the act, other than temporary insanity. Mrs. Dubosque was a very pretty and accomplished woman, and moved in the best society since her advent at Elizabeth, near three years ago. She was the only daughter of Judge Clayton, of Chester, Pa., and has been married over three years. The couple removed to Elizabeth shortly after their wedding, and Mr. Dubosque for a time was superintendent of the Samuel L. Moore and Sons Company shipyard, having charge of the construction department. His wife was quite tall, a shapely brunette, and very graceful in her movements. She was about 28, and her husband was a few years older.

The couple had two children, one 2 years old, the other 6 months. Since the birth of this infant it is said Mrs. Dubosque's health has not been the same, and an injury to her head which she received some years prior to marriage was aggravated by her illness. It is said she has been rather flighty at times, and during the past week has been very despondent. and has been married over three years.

Her Husband's Goodby Kiss.

This morning, when her husband was going away to business, she kissed him goodby and seemed quite cheerful. No change in her conduct was observed by the servants, and this afternoon she retired to her room, taking the two children along.

Shortly after the report of a pistol rang through the house, and the startled servants are uncaused. through the house, and the startled servants ran upstairs to see what was the matter. They found Mrs. Dubosque's bedroom door locked, and on looking in the window, saw her lying on the floor beside her children. One of the servants opened the door from the inside by crawling through the window, and found that her mistress had shot herself in the temple with a revolver, which she still retained in her grasp. She was unconscious, but still breathing, and blood was slowly oozing from the wound. Messengers were dispatched for a physician and clergyman.

Final Spiritual Consolation.

Final Spiritual Consolation

Dr. Teal, pastor of Westminster Church, where Mrs. Dubosque was a faithful communicant, arrived before she expired, and administered such spiritual consolation as lay in his power. She was dead when young Dr. Green reached the house. Messengers were sent for her father, Judge Clayton, and her husband. The latter was converbed and the green when the sad news overwhelmed with grief when the sad news was imparted to him, and wrung his hands

in despair.

The suicide left a letter addressed to her The suicide left a letter addressed to her husband. It only contained, it is said, a few words, informing him that she was tired of life and bidding him farewell. The couple had always lived very happily together and were much attached to each other. An intimate friend of the family said he had no doubt but the injury to her head, together with her recent sickness, had temporarily upset her reason, and this opinion was shared by her family physician

and Rev. Dr. Teale.

The county physician gave a burial certificate this evening in accordance with the above facts. The Dubosques occupied a beautifully furnished home at 609 North

Broad street. Elizabeth Has Another Horror.

John Steinert, aged 45, a German laborer, engaged in an altercation with his wife this morning at their home, 451 First avenue, here, while she was doing some ironing, engaged in an and, grasping a hot iron from the stove, he deal her several blows on the head, and pressed the iron against her face, badly burning it. The blood flowed profusely from the wound. The woman staggered into the street and across it to Henry Smith's drug store, where she fainted. Her husband hurled the iron after her as she left the house, but it missed its mark. The druggist bandaged up her head, and she was removed to the hospital. It was found on examining her that she had eight scalp wounds and her skull is fractured. It is doubtful if she can

skull is fractured. It is doubtful if she can live. She is 43 years old.

When Detective Decker reached the house in search of her assailant he found Steinert lying dead on his back in a pool of blood and his head nearly severed from his body. Beside him lay the razor with which the deed had been committed. His 18-months-old child was playing about the floor and dabbling its hands in its father's blood. The sight was a horrible one to the spectators. The body was removed later to spectators. The body was removed later to tne morgue and charitable neighbors took harge of the children.

Four Children Made Orphans,

The couple had been married 21 years and have four children living, viz.: a girl of 18, one of 15, a boy of 10 and the baby. Mrs. Steinert has all her life been an indus-Mrs. Steiners has all her life been an indus-trious, thrifty woman, but her husband was a lazy fellow who would sooner hang around beer saloons and talk about the so-cial revolution than work. He has been idle since last July, and frequently beat his wife when he came home druuk. She twice had him arrested, the last time November 12, when he was sent to jail for two months for threatening to kill her. This made him furious and he vowed to be revenged on his wife. He has been sullen and morose ever since his release, and for the last few days seemed to be brooding over some intended crime.

A LIBRARIAN'S DOWNFALL

Linderfeldt, of Milwaukee, President of the National Association, a Defaulter. MILWAUREE, WIS., April 28.-K. A. Linderfelt, librarian of the Milwaukee public library, was arrested this afternoon on a charge of embezzling \$5,000 from the city. He is accused of duplicating his bills for books and other supplies, and is said to have stolen in this way sums of from

\$50 to \$900 a time. Mr. Linderfelt is President of the National Library Association, and is a highly educated man, being the master of six languages, including Volapuk. He has al-ways been looked upon as a man of the highest honor. His ambition to live "high" and maintain a home beyond his means is given as the cause of his downfall. He

was not a drinking man and did not gamble. MRS. DRAYTON AT THE FUNERAL

The Last Rites Over William Astor's Remains Before They Leave Europe, PARIS, April 28.—The funeral of William Astor took place to-day at the American Episcopal Church. The services were

Mrs. Astor and her two daughters, Mrs. J. Coleman Drayton and Mrs. Orme Wilson, and three of their friends were present. Mrs. Drayton will accompany her mother on the steamer La Bourgogne, which will convey the body of Mr. Astor to

New York.