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Adlets, 2 weeks, to April 14.....4,064
Last year, same period.....1,818
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The Dispatch

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FORTY SEVENTH YEAR.

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

THREE CENTS.

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 Originated and Grew—Spicy Stories Told on the Witness Stand—Charges and Counter Charges of a Serious Nature—The Principles 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 \$1,000,000 to \$1,800,000 of Pittsburgh 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 Pittsburghers 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. There is also 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 \$50,000 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 which a general history of the scheme is obtainable.

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 Puy by her husband and next friend, Herbert Du Puy, and Herbert Du Puy against the Transportation and Terminal Company of Baltimore, William Gilmore, president of the same, the Maryland Central Railroad Company, the Maryland Construction Company, John Henry Miller, Samuel Lee, 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 for \$50,000, 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 return of 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 shares 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 Merchants' National Bank; George S. Brown, of Alex. Brown & Sons; bankers; J. Swan Frick, attorney; William Gilmore, President of the Maryland Central Railroad Company; Samuel Lee, Vice President of the same; George M. Jewett, Vice President of the Deer Creek and Susquehanna Railroad Company, all of Baltimore, and T. M. Logan and Samuel Thomas, of New York. The officers were William Gilmore, President; George H. Bryant, Vice President; J. C. Case, Secretary, and John E. 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 Railroad Company, being two-thirds of its stock, 19,950 shares of Penn Anthracite Coal Company stock (\$100 each), 1,950 shares (\$100 each) of the Maryland Construction Company, and railroad terminals and buildings on North avenue, Baltimore.

Some Big Financial Figures. It was stated that the annual income of 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 \$190,000 from rentals of terminals and \$90,000 dividend on preferred stock of the Baltimore Belt Railroad Company. Out of this was to be paid \$50,000 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 acres 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, 50 per cent of which went to the Terminal Company.

What Mr. Du Puy 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 other men who 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. Messrs. Gill, Sloan, Brown, Frick and Case, who were named as directors were said to be directors never were, 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 Gilmore knew all about it. Du Puy was not told about Hostetter's going into the company, and he did not know that that the 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. One 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, and he withdrew his offer 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 parties were interested. Miller did not know 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. 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 \$100,000. 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 the only one who has paid for it. 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 acquainted with the company's status, as he had frequently loaned Miller money to aid in the promotion of the scheme as well as being engineer of the line from Baltimore to Camden. Miller says that the stock was built by the Maryland Central Railroad Company. Miller says that in the latter part of 1888 he and others became owners of the control of the Maryland Central Railroad Company, and that he and others owned the control of the Maryland Central Railroad Company, and that he and others owned the control of the Maryland Central Railroad Company, and that he and others owned the control of the Maryland Central Railroad Company.

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Claims of Plaintiff and Defendant. In the Du Puy suit the plaintiff 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 Du Puy bought 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 Baltimore Central Railroad Company did not deal with Mr. Du Puy.

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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 Beltsville, 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 under the name of the York and Peach Bottom Railroad Company. The Deer Creek and Susquehanna is a road intended to be located from Beltsville toward the Susquehanna river down Deer creek, which is a small tributary of the York and Peach Bottom. 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 the Terminal Company's terminals at the Baltimore Belt 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 \$25,000 to build the bridge, and Miller bought the land so to be independent of the Reading. Lindenthal then looked up a route to the coal for the Maryland Central, and corporation by way of Leaning 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 Lee took charge, as Lindenthal was too busy to go with the work.

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HARRITY AND GRAY

The Men Most Frequently Mentioned 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 Democratic politicians here as to who will be the 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 Barham 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 control.

The Dispatch correspondent heard a number of Democratic Senators discussing the problem to-day. It was not an expected thing for the politician, he is almost sure to make some mistake that will 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 convention.

Senator Ransom, of North Carolina, said as he was an Englishman, and the Republicans at the time were making the cry of "British rule," it was not probable to give him the place, as the Republicans were sure to make capital of the fact that he was of English birth, and consequently he was not given the place. There were several other names mentioned, such as 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 management of the campaign. Harrity is a thoroughly practical politician, and known in the Democratic party. If Palmer should get the nomination the probability is that he would ask to have John S. Oberly made the practical manager of the campaign. Oberly was for several years Secretary of the Democratic State Committee of Illinois. He is a fine politician.

The name of Isaac F. Gray, of Indiana, has also been mentioned in case he is not given the place. He could not be prevailed upon by giving him the chairmanship of the National Committee, with the promise of a Cabinet position in case of Democratic success. Gray is one of the best orators in the Democratic party, and he is believed to be an ideal man for the chairmanship of the Democratic National Committee.

CLEVELAND HAS VIRGINIA. Old Dominion Democrats Prefer the Ex-President to Dave Hill.

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 counties 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 29 of the 38 in Fauquier, 4 of the 10 in Cumberland, 2 of the 10 in Danville and 4 of the 10 in Montgomery, bringing the total of those he is certain of to 180. York, Dinwiddie and Southampton selected delegates that are known to be friendly to Cleveland. 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-third of the whole, the 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 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 False.

WASHINGTON, April 28.—[Special.]—Senator Gorman smiled over his own peculiar smiles to-day when he read the statement, a column long, in a Philadelphia Republican 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 few months was simply for the purpose of enabling 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, Senator Gorman repeated the statement which he made early in the winter, that he had never conversed with Senator Hill upon the subject of the Presidential nomination. That statement was absolutely correct, then Senator Gorman says, and it is a matter of fact that he and Senator Hill are good friends, but there has never been any understanding between them as to the Presidential nomination.

Colorado Senators Greatly Pleased. WASHINGTON, April 28.—[Special.]—The Colorado Senators, who 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, and it is not 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 interview to-day Congressman Bynum declared that the Indiana Convention's indorsement of Cleveland unquestionably obligates her delegates to vote for him at Chicago. Mr. Bynum also stated that there was no Presidential 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 nominated.

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

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 ACT. Many of His Southern Friends Want the May Convention Debarred.

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 has been told that the Southern people can't be induced to follow him unless he comes to New York a few days ago and has 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 Dalsell'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.

READY FOR NEW DUTIES. Captain Morrison and General Gregg on Their Way to Step Into Office Next Monday—Something About the Appointments They Have So Far Made.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28.—[Special.]—The State Treasurer, Captain John W. Morrison, reached the city from Pittsburgh 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 Pittsburgh 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 connected with the treasury department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, holding a very responsible position.

Auditor General E. Gregg was called upon by City Treasurer George D. McCreey to-day, and his mission was relative to the State tax and the State accounts through which State accounts must pass. Mr. McCreey gave General Gregg every attention. General Gregg 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. Greenawald.

Mr. Greenawald was appointed Corporation Clerk in the State Treasury Department by the late Samuel Butler, of Chester, when he was Treasurer in 1880. When Tom McCann was appointed Auditor General at the death of A. Wilson Norris, Mr. Greenawald was selected as chief clerk and has held the office since.

BLACKMAILERS NABBED. Agents for a Law and Order Society Caught While Taking in \$500.

NEW YORK, April 28.—[Special.]—Captain 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 obtained 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 nabbed, and this evening were arrested on Third avenue while in the act of receiving \$500 from a woman who kept a disorderly house. The police had laid a trap for the blackmailers, and the billiard marker, Fred Williams, who was 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 Ronger, daughter of Mr. Solomon Ronger, and Mr. Maurice S. Wormser, son of Mr. Simon Wormser, took place at 6 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 bridegroom wore a tuxedo, and was presented from Mr. Isidor Wormser, uncle of the bridegroom.

A dinner and dance followed the ceremony at the home of Dr. Hanger. The bride and groom were 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 That 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 obtaining subscriptions, as announced by General Horace Porter at yesterday's ceremonies. The reports from the committees showed that \$100,000 had been subscribed. There is less than \$150,000 required to bring the subscriptions up to \$250,000, the amount which General Porter has determined 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. A 9-Year-Old Girl Makes Three Attempts to Commit Suicide.

ANDOVER, Ind., April 28.—[Special.]—Jessie Hoover, the 9-year-old stepdaughter of William Stafford, created a sensation to-day by boldly jumping into White river. She sank three times and was finally rescued by her father. Hard work by physicians and home care has failed to kill her, but because her mother would not let her play on the railroad.

This is the third time the child has attempted to drown herself. A few weeks ago she had her head and neck held under water in a pond until life was almost gone. Her mind is thought to be affected and she will be placed in an asylum.

LIFE'S LOAD LIFTED

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 Steiner.

KILLS HIS WIFE AND THEN HIMSELF.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 28.—Mrs. Caroline Dubouque, wife of Frank L. Dubouque, an architect in the employ of the Pennsylvania 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. Dubouque 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 remained to Elizabeth shortly after the wedding, and Mr. Dubouque 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. Dubouque'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 was quite flighty at times, and during the past week has been very dependent.

Her Husband's Goodby Kiss. This morning, when her husband was going away to business, she kissed him goodby and seemed quite normal. It was in the moment 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, the door was opened, and ran upstairs to see what was the matter. They found Mrs. Dubouque's bedroom door locked, and on looking in the window, saw her lying on the floor beside her father. 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. The Dubouques' doctor, Dr. J. H. Breathing, and blood was slowly oozing from the wound. Messengers were dispatched for a physician and clergyman.

Final Spiritual Consolation. Dr. Teal, pastor of Westminster Church, where Mrs. Dubouque was a faithful communicant, was called 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 the father, Judge Clayton, and her husband