

A REBELLION IN THE RANKS

Of the Democrats Who Loaf About the Capital During the Holidays.

THEY RESENT DICTATION

At the Hands of Cleveland, as Long as He Can't Hear Them.

They Say if He Interferes in the Election of One Senator He May Want to Name Others—Bourke Cockran as a Compromise Between Cleveland and Tammany—How the President-Elect Came to Quit Poking His Nose into the Speaker's Contest—A Congressman Wrote to Him to Stop and He at Once Let Up—Senator Quay's Soft Snap—Only One Chance in a Thousand to Defeat Him—He May Soon Afterward Retire, Though.

(FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—As two days have passed since the publication of Mr. Cleveland's analysis of the conspicuous unfitness of Edward Murphy, Jr., to represent New York in the United States Senate and no denial of the authenticity of the interview has yet appeared, Democrats here who were doubters yesterday are believers to-day that the President-elect said in substance what was reported.

If Mr. Cleveland expected to make himself popular with his party by his utterance he certainly missed his mark woefully. Now that there seems to be no doubt that the interview is correct Democrats are inclined to speak very freely, though they will not be quoted. They quite logically assume that if Cleveland assumes the right to dictate the personality of the New York Senator there is no telling what he might assume with regard to other men and other States, and no Democratic Congressman desires to provoke antagonism toward recommendations of applicants for office at the outset.

More Rebellion Than Commotion. To say that Cleveland has raised a great commotion by his declared attitude is stating the conditions much too mildly. It is more like a rebellion. Not a Democrat can be found, but will denounce the interference of the President-elect, if he feels that he can do so and not be caught at it. He is glad to relieve himself of abuse of Cleveland, but doesn't want Cleveland to know it.

One of these irate gentlemen, a member of the House of Representatives, who was an ardent supporter of Cleveland before and after the Chicago Convention, declared to-day, in profane terms, to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH that the dictatorial interference of Cleveland in the Senatorial election in New York is an act whose impudence is unparalleled in the history of the country.

"It is simply insufferable," said this much-offended Democratic leader, "and Democrats who have been in the harness shaping the policy of the country since long before Cleveland was ever heard of, should unite and formally tell him so."

How Cleveland Was Called Down. "A few weeks ago, when it was evident that he was itching to dictate the Speaker of the next House, I wrote personally to him and told him plainly that the Democrats of the House would almost to a man resent any show of interference from him, and that he would lose friends and support by such a course. I have an answer from him, the character of which I cannot divulge, but I can say that he has been mum on the subject of the Speakership since that time."

"It may be said that we have no right to censure him in regard to the Senatorship because it is a New York affair, and he is a citizen of New York. As a citizen he, of course, has a right to express and work for his preference; but the language attributed to him clearly indicates that he assumes dictatorial authority on account of his position of President-elect. It is not only insufferably impudent, but it is evidence of a feeling of petty revenge against Senator Hill which I would not have suspected Cleveland of harboring. Because Hill took snap judgment upon the New York delegation, did all he could to defeat Cleveland and sulked when defeated himself, does not excuse Cleveland for attempting to punish Hill in return. The mere fact that he is elected should make him too big for that. He should have resented every attempt to make him commit himself on the Senatorial question as a personal affront."

Really Savage in Their Outbursts. This and much more to the same effect is heard at every turn, from the real friends of Cleveland. As for those who hate him for his supposed mug ump tendencies, the Tammany people, for instance, they say this and something more. They are perfectly savage in their outbursts. "I told you so," is their common phrase, fiercely hurled at the heads of other Democrats who advocated Cleveland's nomination, and meaning that if nominated and elected he would proceed at once to insult and turn down the real democrats of the party.

There is really no word in the vocabulary of epithets that will exactly express the feelings of the Tammany men who are fighting at this end of the line. Yet amid all this wreck of good gray matter of torn-up Democratic intellects there is a ray of comfort for the machine Democrats. It is understood that Cleveland would be willing to accept a Senator from the ranks of the faction opposed to him, even from Tammany, if he be a man of substantial parts, above reproach as to his political methods, a commanding orator, etc. Therefore the New York Democrats in Washington hope that Bourke Cockran, who represents the Eleventh, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Assembly districts of the city of New York in the House of Representatives, may be accepted as a compromise candidate.

Hill Will Stand by Murphy. Many doubt, however, if Senator Hill will accept a compromise. It is agreed that if Murphy insist upon his election Hill will stand by him to the last; and it is said that if Hill stands by Murphy, Cockran will not permit the use of his name.

Cockran was outspoken against the nomination of Cleveland at Chicago, as is well remembered, but his fellow members say he is above petty and factional wrangling, and that if elected to the Senate he would

pursue a dignified course which would place him above both the Cleveland and the anti-Cleveland factions. By the members of the House and Senate, and by the Capitol-frequenting public generally, the hope is expressed that Cockran may be elected. Though somewhat too rhetorical, and too ornate, and too vociferous in his oratory, he is always interesting; and a rare thing in a ready Congressional speaker—the his good judgment to speak only when the occasion seems to require it. He is not, as some members are, burdened with a conviction that the country is yearning for a long speech from him upon every question which happens to come to the front.

But while Cockran is hoped for as an amicable settlement of the factional duel without bloodshed, it is admitted that the outlook is favorable for a very ugly condition of affairs in the Democratic party, as Cleveland seems to be bent upon arousing the antagonism of the entire "reactionary" element in all the States, even before his administration is begun. Certainly the internal party dimensions promise at this time a very lively, if not unique, four years for Mr. Cleveland.

Senator Quay and His Walkovers. Friends of all the candidates for election to the United States Senate in Pennsylvania, who have dropped into the Capital and out of it quietly during the week, on account of the organization of the Legislature next week, concede to the fact that Senator Quay is in view of this outcome, now admitted to be inevitable, it is thought by some to be probable that the opposition to the Senator as his own successor will not be as numerous as it would be if there were a hope of accomplishing his defeat.

A Pennsylvanian in the city to-day, who professes to be in favor of a new deal, said to the Senator as his own successor will not be as numerous as it would be if there were a hope of accomplishing his defeat. "Of course," said he, "everyone knows that Quay will have a large majority of the caucus. Therefore the only hope of the opposition would be to remain out of the caucus and force the selection of a compromise candidate by preventing Quay from getting a majority. I believe that if the candidates opposed to Quay would lead off boldly they could keep 40 Republican members out of the caucus, and these would hold the balance of power."

Dalzell Wouldn't Bolt a Caucus. "I am informed, however, that none of these candidates will entertain the idea of bolting the caucus. I am assured that Representative Dalzell is decidedly opposed to such a course, at least at this time when it should be the policy of all Republicans to bend every effort toward harmony and unity instead of aggravating factional quarrels. Had the Republican party been triumphantly successful in electing Dalzell to the caucus, he would have been a very valuable asset to the party, but the general disaster to the party has made good Republicans everywhere in every way possible, and it is evident there will be far less factional quarrelling and caucus-bolting than there would be, had the result in November been different. I am sure that Dalzell will make no effort to hold his 55 or 60 friends in the Legislature to his support, but will permit his name to be presented in the caucus, that those who desire to vote for him may do so. Mr. Dalzell will not go to Harrisburg to take a personal hand in the caucus contest."

Quay Might Soon Step Aside. Anti-caucus gossip here has again brought to the front the story that while Senator Quay desires his re-election, for vindication if for no other reason, he will not retain his seat beyond the session of the Legislature, unless his health shows substantial improvement. Those who circulate and accept this bit of gossip as true say that if the Senator does not resign before the adjournment of the Legislature he will do so when a Republican Governor is inaugurated, that in either case he may be expected to be succeeded by a Republican, by election or appointment. The Senator's most intimate friends say he has not contemplated resigning at any time.

WATCHING THE CONTESTS.

No Republican Senate Steering Committee Will Be Appointed. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Republican Senate caucus will not appoint a new steering committee. The present committee, composed of Senators Hoar, McMillan, Chandler, Teller and Mitchell, will be continued in force, and will conduct all the business that would come within the province of a steering committee. The committee has not been overburdened with work during the holiday recess. But two members have been at the Capitol, Senators Chandler and Mitchell. The former is now in New York, and while in Washington is devoting his best efforts to the subject of immigration and quarantine matters, so that what is done falls to the lot of Mr. Mitchell.

"The committee is not assuming any dictatorial powers," said Mr. Mitchell this morning. "On the contrary, we are acting simply as an advisory board and holding ourselves ready to give advice when called upon. There has been no meeting recently, but we are gathering all the information we can and watching both sides of the cases, so that when the contests reach the Senate, as they will, perhaps we will be in possession of the facts and understand their merits better than we would otherwise. There is really nothing new save the fact that in two of the States at least the courts have acted, and in Wyoming the Democrats have gained a point in the matter of organization of the Lower House of the Legislature. So far as the Republican members of the Senate are concerned it is their intention to see, so far as may be in their power, that the legal choice of the States is the man elected to the Senate, regardless of what his politics may be."

THE GOLD RESERVE FUND

Might by Law Be Maintained by the Sale of Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—In view of the talk about the maintenance of the gold reserve fund in the Federal Treasury it is of interest to know that the Judiciary Committee of the House, in the last Congress, through its Chairman, Mr. Culberson, of Texas, who is generally regarded as one of the best lawyers in the House, made a report to the House in which was affirmed the right of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds at any time with which to secure gold for redemption purposes. The report was made upon a resolution offered by Mr. Dockery directing the Committee on Judiciary to report on the power conferred on the Secretary of the Treasury by the special redemption act of January 14, 1875.

The report says that section 3 of the act "contemplated and authorized a fund for redemption purposes, to consist, first, of the surplus revenues from time to time in the hands of the Treasury, and secondly, of the sale of bonds to the extent necessary to carry the act into full effect." The report added: "There is no limitation upon the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds for the purpose of redemption under this act, but the proceeds derived from such sales cannot be used for other than redemption purposes."

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATS HAPPY

Because They'll Organize the House for the First Time in Many Years.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Representative Cable has just returned from Illinois. He says the Democrats there feel very happy over the fact that they are about to organize the House of the State Legislature for the first time in many years. Speaking of the appointment of a Cabinet officer being appointed from Illinois, Mr. Cable said that if anyone was appointed it would be Mr. Morrison, and that there was a very strong sentiment throughout the State in favor of his appointment.

NO PITTSBURGERS ARE ABOARD OF HER

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.) NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Much later and more definite news of the overdue Cunard Umbria relieved to-day much of the anxiety felt on her account. On the afternoon of Christmas Day she was sighted about 700 miles from New York. She displayed three red lights, a signal that she was unmanageable, but she did not ask for assistance. She was lying to, and apparently lying very easy, in a fresh northwest gale. This grateful news was brought to port early this morning by the Wilson Line steamship Galileo, from Hull December 11. Captain Coleman, of this ship, died of valvular disease of the heart December 19, and was buried at sea in a northwest gale. Chief Officer G. H. Jones, who took command, told the story of the sighting of the Umbria in these words: "We had strong west-northwest gales and high seas almost from the moment of clearing land. We had several snow squalls and unpleasant weather of every kind all the way across. About 5 o'clock on Christmas afternoon we were in latitude 42° 32', longitude 88° 05'. The wind was blowing a fresh northwest gale and a heavy sea was running. It was just a trifle misty, and fast growing dark. The lookout sighted a big steamship bearing northwesterly. She was lying to in the heavy wind, but was riding the waves as comfortably as if she were at her dock.

THE UMBRIA SEEN.

She Was Sighted at Sea on Christmas Day by the Steamship Galileo.

THE WIND BLEW A GALE,

And the Missing Vessel's Crew Was Making Repairs at the Time.

SHE ASKED FOR NO ASSISTANCE,

And She is Expected to Come Into Port in a Short Time, Now.

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Out of Order, but Not in Distress. "We signaled that we were of the Wilson line. In response she displayed a blue light and two Roman candles, each firing six balls. This meant that she was out of order. She then showed three red lights, which meant that she was not under command. We judged from this that her machinery was out of order and that she was lying to for repairs. We did not take a boat out there and it was not blowing enough to hurt her. We could see some of the passengers on deck. The next morning, December 23, we passed two steamships bound west. They were almost sure to pick up the Umbria and if she needed any assistance they would have helped her."

The place where the Umbria lay when she was sighted by the Galileo, this morning, is about 705 miles from New York, east by north, 550 miles due east from Boston, and 254 miles southeast of Halifax. The damage to her machinery was apparently not very serious.

EXPECTED TO LAND BEFORE THIS.

When a steamship breaks her shaft or meets with any serious mishap she usually seizes the first opportunity to signal the fact to passing steamers, for even if she does not have a radio, she will make a long time to repair any great damage to machinery, and every steamship captain knows what a world of anxiety an overdue vessel causes.

The probability is that on Christmas afternoon the Umbria was either slightly disabled or had recovered from a serious accident to such an extent that she expected in a short time to steam ahead for port and get there before the Galileo.

Steamship men say that the signal of three red lights at sea is usually displayed when a vessel's steering gear is out of order or her rudder is disabled. In case of more serious accident it is customary to signal the color of the particulars. Here is an instance: On January 27, 1885, the steamship Alaska signaled to the freighter Lake Winnipeg: "Damage to the rudder; cannot steer." After further signaling, the Alaska took the Winnipeg in tow, to serve the purpose of a rudder, and in this tandem fashion the vessels arrived in port February 8.

None of the Inquirers Uneasy. The White Star steamship Runa, which left Liverpool on the 22d inst., and which was supposed to come by the same route as the Umbria, arrived off Fire Island at 10:30 o'clock this morning. She had not sighted the overdue vessel. The daily stream of people who come to inquire after news of the ship continued to call at the Cunard Line's office all day to-day. None of the inquirers, however, displayed any uneasiness.

A telegram from Halifax to-night, says: A rumor was in circulation here to-night that the disabled steamer Umbria had reached Barrington in a sinking condition, and that the crew had been rescued.

FEW DERELICTS AFLOAT.

What There Are Lie Now Between the Azores and Bermuda.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—In addition to the passengers who sailed on the Umbria from Liverpool whose names have been already catalogued, 14 saloon, 7 second cabin and 19 steerage passengers embarked on the steamer at Queenstown. The Umbria has on board 1,989 souls by mail. The last pilot chart of the North Atlantic issued by the Hydrographic Office shows few derelicts in the regular route of the Umbria. Westward of the point at which the steamer was spoken by the Moravia three such obstacles are plotted on the chart. With the prevailing winds and currents these derelicts would drift to the southward. By far the greater number of derelicts are known to be between Bermuda and Azores.

The White Star Line steamer Germanic, Captain Nicol, which left New York December 21 for Liverpool, which was sighted off Brown Head this afternoon, was unable to account of a heavy gale to land passengers or mails at Queenstown, and proceeded directly for Liverpool. The steamer Beechdean (British), Hampton, from New Orleans for Rotterdam, put into Plymouth to-day in distress. She reports having encountered terrific weather on the passage. A huge sea broke over the vessel December 23 and caused considerable damage, carrying away two boats, smashing another, and wrecking a portion of the bridge, bulwarks and wheel box and gutting the chart house.

No Pittsburgers on the Umbria. There is no definite information as to any of the steamship offices relative to Pittsburgers on the Umbria. None of the Pittsburg steamship offices booked Pittsburgers for return on that boat, but they all admitted that there is a possibility of Pittsburgers being on board her. Max Sobushberg said

that there were steerage passengers for Pittsburg, but did not know whether they were immigrants or Americans.

A SADDER AND WISER WOMAN

Is the Widow Alexander, Who Wedded an Oregon Ranchman on the Strength of an Advertisement—Good Words From New York State Nightingale.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Winsford S. Jefferson, whose bride of a day jumped from a window of the Atlantic Hotel to escape him, pleaded with her to-day at police headquarters that he did not care for her money but loved her for herself alone, and tried to induce her to accompany him to his ranch in Oregon. This the woman declined to do, and informed Jefferson in very plain terms that she never wished to see him. Jefferson left, saying he did not know what he would do.

Mrs. Jefferson had partly recovered from the injuries received by her leap for liberty. She says she acted very foolishly, but now that it is all over she is glad of it, and upon the arrival of her friends will return to her home in Kinderhook, N. Y., a much wiser woman than when she left.

A dispatch from Hudson, N. Y., says: In reference to the report which comes from Chicago in relation to the young widow of Richard Alexander, late of Kinderhook, the Register this evening says: "Those in this city and county—and there are hosts of them—who have known Mrs. Alexander from childhood and followed her through her womanhood as wife and helpmate of the late Richard Alexander will not believe that she has been guilty of wrong-doing. We all know that she assisted her husband in accumulating their moderate fortunes and their pretty home in Kinderhook. After her husband's death she heroically took charge of his extensive business and by her skill and industry she has been able to care even too exacting for a weak woman, because with the vigor and ambition of Mrs. Alexander."

She sought retirement and needed rest, and the sequel proves, married a man unworthy of her. From published accounts he proved to be a scoundrel, and the clerk at the hotel where they stopped worse than that. We all know that she assisted her husband in accumulating their moderate fortunes and their pretty home in Kinderhook. After her husband's death she heroically took charge of his extensive business and by her skill and industry she has been able to care even too exacting for a weak woman, because with the vigor and ambition of Mrs. Alexander."

DE LESSEPS DOUBTED HERE.

His Change of Plans for the Canal About Cooked His Goose.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Following the allegation of wrongdoing on the part of Count de Lesseps, growing out of the Panama canal scandal, comes the assertion that suspicion of his entire honesty was excited as far back as 1879 in the minds of members of Congress, and while the fact that suspicion did exist cannot be verified, some interesting information that until now did not have its significance may be obtained from a review of the history of the canal project in the Congress of the United States. On December 19, 1879, the House of Representatives passed a resolution empowering a select committee "to examine into the subject of the selection of a suitable route for the construction of an inter-oceanic ship canal across the American Isthmus."

Of the 11 men who served on the committee, some are dead, while others have retired into obscurity, leaving only one remaining—Congressman George W. Frye, of Maine. When asked to-day concerning his impression of the trustworthiness of Count de Lesseps and his associates in the matter, Senator Frye said his impressions of the inquiry were very indistinct, but he was certain he had no suspicion at the time that de Lesseps was not the honorable man he always had been represented to be. "I had no suspicion that he was not entirely what he was represented to be," said the Senator, "until he changed the plan of the canal to one requiring the use of locks after he had secured his subscriptions on the representation that it would be constructed on the simple plan of a sea-level canal."

\$500 FOR A FRANCHISE.

New York's Underground Commissioners Reject Two Remarkable Bids.

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Unusual interest centered about the auction sale of the Underground Rapid Transit franchise, which took place in the City Hall to-day. The bids were received from the Rapid Transit Commissioners' point of view, and the two bids made by Lawyer W. Nowland Amory were taken under consideration by the committee through the auctioneer, Eugene L. Bush.

Mr. Amory bid \$500 cash, and in addition agreed to contribute to be organized to construct, maintain and operate the Rapid Transit Railway; that said corporation shall give the City of New York one-half of 1 per cent per annum of its gross receipts from operation during the whole term of lease.

"Can I make an alternate bid?" queried Mr. Amory, acting on the suggestion of a friend. There was no immediate reply and he then offered to strike out everything but the figures in his first bid.

"The commissioners will consider any bid made," Mr. Bush said, after conferring with his fellow commissioners. Later in the day the bids were received, and the Rapid Transit Commissioners late this afternoon decided to give up for the present the plan of selling the franchise.

TWO FEDERATION PLANS.

National and Railroad System Schemes Discussed by Brotherhood Chiefs.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., Dec. 29.—The chief officers of the conductors, switchmen, trainmen, firemen and telegraphers have been holding a secret conference in this city to-day with federation for the chief topic of discussion. The session occupied the entire day, and when completed but little had really been accomplished. The most of the representatives had shown they are in favor of some sort of union.

Two plans were produced at the conference—"National Federation," binding on all members wherever located, and "System Federation," which would leave the members employed on any system of railroad to decide whether they would unite, and such a union would be binding on them alone. No decision could be reached. A committee of one from each delegation was appointed to draft a plan and submit it to-morrow morning. Nothing is known as to which plan will be reported. Unless unanimous consent can be gained no federation will be formed.

A COLLEGE LOSES A REQUEST.

It Falls to Comply With Conditions, and Can't Recover From the Estate.

OMAHA, Dec. 29.—The case of the trustees of the Wesleyan University, of Lincoln, against the estate of the late William H. Craig, of Kansas City, has now worked its way into the District Court of this county. Some time before Craig died he made a conditional gift of \$25,000 to the school, which was never reported. Unless after Craig's death a claim for that amount was filed against the estate, and upon the trial in the Probate Court Judge Ellis held that there was nothing due the University.

WALL STREET PITS

Engulf a Very Old and Honored Firm on New York's Stock Exchange.

RASCALITY OF A PARTNER

Who Speculated the Money of the House Away Causes the Crash.

WAS BITTEN ON EVERY VENTURE.

The Senior Member Acts Honorably When He Saw Rain Inevitable.

CREDITORS PREPARED FOR THE BLOW

NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—The failure of Wayland Trask & Co. was announced to-day on the Stock Exchange. The firm was composed of Wayland Trask, Theodore Baldwin and A. N. Rankin, and had offices on Wall street. The failure had been expected since yesterday, when the firm notified its customers that they must take up their own contracts. Mr. Trask has been a member of the Exchange since 1828. The cause of the failure at first was thought to be too much confidence in Northern Pacific securities. A later explanation, given below, puts an entirely different light on the matter. What gave rise to the Northern Pacific theory was that the house was carrying large loads of these securities, which have for the past year been declining steadily in value. During the past few days they have been particularly weak. This heavy selling was due to liquidation of loans by Wayland Trask & Co., the declining price of the stock having made it impossible for them to keep margins good.

Got Rid of All Their Contracts.

The failure caused no excitement in the street, as the trouble has been known for several days, although it was generally believed a failure would be averted. The firm gave sufficient notice to those with whom they had contracts. Hence, when the failure was announced this afternoon, it was also known that the firm had no outstanding contracts.

Mr. Trask this afternoon declined to say anything about the failure, and referred everyone to his lawyer, E. H. Stern. Mr. Stern gave out the following statement concerning the firm: "The suspension of the firm of Wayland Trask & Co. is due to the fact that one of the partners, Theodore Baldwin, has been speculating on his own account and on the firm's money. He has lost in this way about \$150,000. Nothing was known of his operations until Monday or Tuesday, when some of the banks sent in to Trask & Co. for additional margin on their loans. This led to an investigation, and it was discovered that the books were all wrong and that many fictitious entries had been made upon them. Mr. Trask saw that he could not honorably continue in business and resolved to suspend. Baldwin has confessed everything, and is now at work helping the extent of his work in straightening out the books."

The Methods of the Culprit.

Baldwin's method of operating was to enter a number of fictitious names upon the firm's books and conduct his speculations under those names. The money to margin some of the banks sent in to Trask & Co. covered up his tracks by making false entries in the books. He also conducted operations with other firms in Wall street, using his own name, and this, of course, must be made good. Mr. Stern would not say who the houses were, nor could he give even an approximate estimate of the amount of assets and liabilities of the suspended firm, until the expert examination was concluded.

He said that the \$150,000 lost by Baldwin is also an estimated amount. It might turn out to be much more. Baldwin's speculations have been going on for three or three years and were, of course, entirely unknown to his firm. He has been speculating in almost every stock on the list, it is said, and while it was supposed he had been especially hard on the New York Northern Pacific, Chicago Gas and Omaha, Lawyer Stern said it looked as if he had lost in everything he touched.

The Records of the Partners.

Baldwin became a member of the present firm in 1882, coming to them from E. C. Benedict & Co. He was a resident of Brooklyn, and has always had an excellent reputation. It could not be learned whether or not any proceedings of any kind would be taken against him. He is said to be completely broken down by the loss, and has expressed his willingness to do anything asked of him.

Wayland Trask has been a member of the Stock Exchange for many years, and is very popular. Over \$300,000 was offered to him to-day by various firms to help him out, but he declined all assistance until he could discover the real amount of his partner's default. He will probably be required to this morning and paid off all their loan at the bank.

CRAZED BY A LOST GAME.

A Bessemer Hungarian Fatally Stabs a Companion at the Table.

BRADDOCK, Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Michael Surotski lies dying on a cot in a poor cottage up "Dooper's Hollow," near Bessemer, a mile above here. He was stabbed last night by Steve Metorf, who has been arrested. A gang of Hungarians were gambling in one of their resorts last night until, at an early hour this morning, Metorf got up from the table, flat broke. Suddenly the sense of losing all the little money he had seemed to crazed him. He drew a clasp-knife and drove it into Surotski's breast. Then the assassin brandished his knife and shouted in exultation, while the gang stood helpless, even to lift the dying man from the floor where he had fallen.

Metorf made no effort to escape, and finally one of the Hungarians sprang out and ran for a doctor. With the physician came an officer, who arrested Metorf. The injured man will probably not live through the night, as the blade of the knife penetrated the chest cavity close to the heart, and the hemorrhages have been frightful. George Antole is also under arrest for stabbing Michael Kocserbas in several places at a dance attended largely by Hungarians last night. His injuries are dangerous, but not necessarily fatal.

A COUNTY GREAT QUESTION.

Wellsville and East Liverpool Want a Division of Columbiana County.

SALEM, O., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—The division of Columbiana county, at least for court purposes, is a matter that furnishes fighting ground for two factions in this part of Ohio with equal assembly of the Legislature. The present county seat, New Lisbon, is in an obscure location, inconvenient for the mass of people in the county. In the last Legislature the project of a division was beaten. The next Legislature will convene Tuesday, and the "Separate Court" bill will cut a figure in the proceedings of the session. The chief obstacle in the way of division is its alleged unconstitutionality, and if the bill to come up when the Legislature assembles again is beaten, the two big towns in the southern end of the county will seek special legislation to give them relief in some other way.

WE ARE POUNDING PRICES ON ALL Winter Garments



Don't leave out of sight the fact that whilst we are selling an enormous number of Ulsters (thanks to our low prices) we have also made like reductions in our complete line of Overcoats and Men's Heavy Winter Suits. We propose to make our stock revisions early each season. If loss there is to be, we'll meet it boldly. Lose to make a bold loss at the first saves a cowardly but greater loss at last. And there is where your chance comes in—to purchase new, fresh and reasonable goods at from 25 to 33 per cent lower than they were quoted a week ago.

NOTE THE FOLLOWING CUTS:

- \$8 FOR OVERCOATS WORTH \$12. They come in All-Wool Heavy Weight Black Chevots, well made, lined and finished.
\$12 FOR OVERCOATS WORTH \$18. These garments are made of extra fine Meltons and Kerseys in medium and heavy weights.
\$15 FOR OVERCOATS WORTH \$20. These comprise a splendid line of English Top Coats of the following materials: Imported Meltons and Kerseys, fine Elysians and Chinchillas. Special reductions in Boys' Overcoats.

SOLOMON & RUBEN SMITHFIELD AND DIAMOND STREETS

LATIMER'S TEN DAY SALE OF CLOTH DRESS GOODS

1,592 YARDS CLOTH 25c Per yard, 50 inches wide, in a great variety of mixtures. 52-INCH LADIES' CLOTHS 31c. Our most desirable bargain among the entire fall line. This Dress Goods stock in Fine Cashmeres or Serges, 38 inches wide, for 50c, shows up well in any shade. 54-INCH BROADCLOTH BARGAINS In all the choicest shades, if you want the best value we ever offered in fine Dress Goods— 87c and \$1.00.

T. M. LATIMER, ALLEGHENY.

STOPPED HIS WIFE'S TONGUE. BRAINED WITH A POKER.

An Iowan Henpecked Until He Commits an Awful Murder.

DES MOINES, IA., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—Peter Sutter, aged 67, foully murdered his wife, Theresa, this morning, in their sleeping room in a house in Kingman Place, a Des Moines suburb. The dead woman was found shortly after the crime was committed by her two sisters, who had come to call, one of whom had not seen her for 12 years and had expected to surprise her. The body lay upon the floor in a pool of blood. Around the neck was a towel twisted and tied in a hard knot on the back of the head, and a little to the right was a frightful wound from which the brains protruded. Blood also bespattered the ceiling of the room.

A Lady Railroad Agent Killed and the Remains Cremated.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., Dec. 29.—[Special.]—At Brighton, six miles from here, Miss Ayers, the Southern Pacific agent, was murdered early this morning and the depot burned to the ground. The building was discovered in flames, but could not be saved. In the glowing ruins Miss Ayers' body was found, with arms and legs burned off. It was plainly a murder, as the skull was in pieces near the body and a pistol only a few feet away. The long, heavy iron poker used in the waiting room was close to the remains. The detectives think she was murdered with the poker by some one who pretended to be a passenger and wanted to send a dispatch. She lived alone and was known to have considerable money, but she always declared she was not afraid to live alone, as she was armed. It is thought she fired one shot at her assailant and was then killed. She had been disappointed in love, but was bright and energetic and 36 years old.