The New York Store

ESTABLISHED 1853.

New Acquaintances

Are being passed into stock every day. Choice Wool Fabrics in all the lates colorings and effects.

Beautiful

Wash Goods, which are finding ready buyers every day. It pays to get in an early choice. Many of these goods cannot be duplicated.

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OBITUARY.

Hans Von Bulow, the Distinguished German Pianist.

CAIRO, Feb. 13.—Hans Von Bulow, the distinguished German pianist, is dead.

Von Bulow was born Jan. 8, 1830, at Dresden. He studied under Richard Wagner and Liszt, and was, in 1850, musical chief of theaters of Saint Gall and Zurich. In 1854 Von Bulow settled in Berlin, and was named in 1858 pianist of the Prince Royal. In 1864, at the invitation of Wagner, Von Bulow went to Munich, where he became, in 1867, director of the new Royal School for Music and master of the chapel of the court. He first visited the United States in 1875 and afterwards became chapel master at Hanover, later at Meiningen and lastly at Berlin, where his severe criticisms of the administration of the opera caused his appointment to be revoked, and even led to his expulsion from the building. The dead pianist married a daughter of Liszt.

Hon. James B. Scott.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Hon. James B. Scott, "Dictator at Johnstown," after the flood, and one of the most prominent iron manufacturers of Pittsburg, died at 3:25 o'clock this afternoon.

Other Deaths.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Feb. 13.—Edward Irving Darling, of New York, author, musical composer and critic, died here today. Mr. Darling was thirty-one years of age and the son of Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, of Washington, founder of the Daughters of the Revolution. The remains will be cremated at Detroit and interred at Washington.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 13.—William J. Sharman, one of the most prominent lawyers of this city, died at the Albany Hotel last night of pneumonia. The deceased lived in St. Louis for many years, where he was a partner of Gen. John A. Noble, ex-Secretary of the Interior.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 13.—Billy Deutsche, the famous gambler, known as the man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo, died last night of consumption at St. Joseph's Hospital.

URBANA, O., Feb. 13.—Mrs. Nancy Callaher died very suddenly this afternoon. She was the oldest person living in this county. Her age is claimed to be 105 years.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—John Galloway, head of an eminent engineering firm in Manchester, is dead.

Dismissed for Kissing a Murderer.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 13.—Mrs. May Fanning, a widow employed in the sheriff's office, was dismissed to-day for publicly kissing a murderer. The object of her affections was Hugh Robbard, indicted with Haley and Kent for murdering policemen Fritz and Talcott. Robbard was sentenced to life imprisonment. The murderer was passing through the corridor en route from the court room to the jail, when Mrs. Fanning rushed up, brushed the officers aside, handed Robbard a bank note and a basket of fruit and tenderly kissed him. In the bottom of the basket was found a note to "Dear Hugh," telling him that he had a friend who would never forsake him, and signed "Your loving May."

Paul Jones's Novel Bet.

BOSTON, Feb. 13.—Paul Jones began his efforts to win the bet that he could start out in the world bankrupt, without clothes, and in a year have $5,000 to his credit, yesterday afternoon, at the Press Club. He stripped, and soon, by several ingenious tricks, earned enough money to buy a paper suit and at midnight Mr. Jones, after spending $2.14, had $3.57 to his credit, and expected to leave his present quarters in the morning, after buying back his clothes.

Stopping a Cruel Practice.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 13.—The officers of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have begun a war on the Eastern fad of wearing live chameleons, which are really little lizards brought here from Florida, chained to watch guards and scarf pins. Many women have adopted the fad. Secretary Holbrook, of the society, to-day secured the arrest of three dealers in the harmless little reptiles, and threatens to arrest every person he sees wearing them.

First Woman Lawyer Dying.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Mrs. Myra Bradwell, the first woman to be admitted to the bar in the United States, is dying. Her physicians have declared that she cannot live more than a few hours. She was admitted to the bar only after a long fight, during which she carried her case up to the Supreme Court of the United States. She has of late years been the manager and proprietor of the Legal News, which she conducted with marked ability.

Movements of Steamers.

BREMERHAVEN, Feb. 13. — Arrived: Werra, from New York.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 13.—Arrived: Dubledam, from New York.

HAMBURG, Feb. 13.—Arrived: Scandia, from New York.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Arrived: Servia, from Liverpool.

Pollard-Breckinridge Case.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 13.—Miss Pollard will arrive here to-morrow and the taking of depositions in the Pollard-Breckinridge case will commence on Thursday morning. Seventy witnesses have been summoned, and Miss Pollard will attempt to substantiate the charges made in her suit. Colonel Breckinridge will introduce a score or more of witnesses in rebuttal. The proceedings will take up several days.

"I Owe My Life To You."

That is a strong statement, yet exactly what Miss Gertrude Sickler, of Wilton, N.J., has written to Mrs. Pinkham. She says:—"I suffered terribly with suppressed and painful menstruations. Doctors could only keep me from having fits each month by giving me morphine. This continued until I was completely prostrated.

"My father at last got me a bottle of *Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound*, which at once gave me relief. It did what the doctors could not—cured me. I never have any trouble now, and have no dread of the coming month.

"I owe my life to you."

BATTLE IN HONDURAS

Breach Made by Rebels in the Defenses of Tegucigalpa.

Many Killed and Wounded on Both Sides—Admiral Da Gama Sorely Wounded—Paris Bomb Thrower.

CITY OF SALVADOR, Feb. 13.—A battle took place at Tegucigalpa, to-day, between the forces commanded by General Ortiz and those of Vasquez. General Ortiz succeeded in opening a breach in the defenses of the city. The number of wounded on both sides is large, although the total is not yet definitely known. There were over one hundred killed. During the battle there was a hand-to-hand fight between the regiments of infantry. General Ortiz claims the victory, and says the road to Tegucigalpa is now open. The telegrams to Amalpa, however, say the city is still in possession of Vasquez.

GUATEMALA CITY, Feb. 13.—The troops of Honduras under General Villega have again defeated the rebel forces under Bonilla. A large quantity of arms was captured. After the battle General Velleta marched towards Tegucigalpa to relieve Vasquez.

Da Gama Seriously Wounded.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 13.—Admiral Saldaha Da Gama, the rebel commander, who was wounded in the neck and arm by Manlicher bullets during the battle of Armacao, on Friday last, is in a critical condition. It was at first supposed that the Admiral's wounds were insignificant, but now it is said that he is so seriously injured that he may die. Every effort is being made to save the Admiral's life.

GLORIES IN THE DEED.

Anarchist Breton, Who Threw the Bond in a Cafe, Fond of Notoriety.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The Anarchist waiter who threw a bomb into a cafe situated beneath the Hotel Terminus, opposite the St. Lazare railroad station, behaves with the most cynical effrontery. When asked if he had ever before appeared in a police court the prisoner sneeringly remarked: "It is not my custom to frequent such places." In answer to further questions Breton said that he had fired his revolver at the police because, in chasing him after he had thrown the bomb, they drew their swords against him. The prisoner was here interrupted by one of the policemen, who exclaimed: "You fired at us when we were the persons protecting you from being torn to pieces by the people." To this Breton replied: "That proves that the people are a wretched lot. In any case, whether I die now or two months later, does not matter a straw to me." The prisoner then resumed a coarse, chaffing tone, and seemed to glory in the notoriety which he had earned by his desperate conduct of last night.

It is now estimated that twenty or more people were injured by Breton's bomb, and that five people were wounded by the revolver shots which he fired while being pursued by or struggling with the police. Among the injured persons in the cafe were M. Beck, a prominent architect, who is wounded in the arms and legs, and a man named Vanheer, who has eight bullet wounds in his leg. Another man, named Michael, is wounded by pieces of shells. Crowds of people visited the neighborhood of the cafe to-day, and the police have their hands full in keeping back the curious. The interior of the cafe resembles a place swept by a cyclone, and was the center of attraction to Parisians to-day. The missiles inclosed in the bomb, according to M. Girard, were small pieces of lead, which had been cut to the right size with a pair of scissors. Premier Casimir-Perier visited the wounded in the hospital this afternoon, and was much pleased to hear that none of them is likely to succumb.

M. Girard, director of the Paris laboratory, after making an examination of the scene of the explosion and of the fragments of the bomb, says that the missile was made out of a small round meat box evidently made in England, where it is suspected the bomb itself was made. The latter, according to M. Girard, contained 200 grammes of chlorate of potassium and picric acid arranged in a manner similar to that of the bomb thrown by Vaillant into the Chamber of Deputies.

During the course of the examination of the prisoner M. Meyer suspected the accuracy of the prisoner's statements and said: "I believe you are lying." Breton glanced angrily at the judge when the latter made this remark and gave a second and then a third name, but the judge still insisted that he did not believe him and ordered the police to inquire into the prisoner's antecedents. Breton then became very violent, and when M. Meyer asked him his motive for committing the crime Breton replied: "I did it simply to give warning to the bourgeoise government, which is so callous to the poor. You have captured me, but others will succeed better than I." After being subjected to examination for two hours Breton was returned to Mazas prison.

Policeman Poisson, who was wounded by Breton when the officer attempted to arrest him after the bomb explosion, was visited by a reporter in the hospital to-day. Poisson said: "When Breton fired the last two shots I was within three paces of him. Feeling myself hit, possibly mortally, I sprang at the scoundrel's throat, sword in hand, intending to kill him. We rolled over in the roadway and I put the point of my sword to his throat and was going to run him through when the other policeman dashed up and seized him. Thereupon I fainted."

M. Houllier, chief inspector of police, is quoted as saying that Breton displayed extraordinary coolness during his examination yesterday evening. Continuing, M. Houllier said: "I know him by sight. I have seen him in Paris or in London. It is my belief that he has just arrived from London. This is partly confirmed by the fact that he was wearing English made shirts. Moreover, when he saw me he said, 'Hello, You are Houllier.' When the prisoner was measured anthrometrically he was found to have his body scrupulously clean. This and other details show that he was not a starving workman, but had a comfortable position. He is well educated and is not a mere carpenter as he pretended to be. His linen is marked 'A. M.' We believe we shall soon establish his identity."

Policeman Poisson, the officer who first attempted to arrest Breton, and who is suffering from four revolver shot wounds inflicted by the Anarchist, has been decorated with the cross of the Legion of Honor. The other policemen who assisted in the arrest of the Anarchist will receive as a reward for their bravery sums of money.

At a Cabinet council to-day the bomb outrage was discussed and attention was also drawn to the manifestations during the last few days at Vaillant's grave. The Cabinet decided to forbid such manifestations as the carrying of seditious emblems to any cemetery.

All the newspapers comment at length on the latest bomb outrage and demand that the government adopt the most rigorous measures to prevent such occurrences. The Journal des Debats says that the present laws are evidently not sufficient to deal with Anarchists, and the Estafette says that the time has come to definitely organize a system of social defense.

Seditious Leaflets.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Pall Mall Gazette states this afternoon that Anarchist leaflets, printed in London in French, are being circulated freely. One leaflet announces that its authors threaten to destroy the bourgeoisie unless their demands are conceded, and implores their comrades to execute justice upon their bourgeois enemies of all ages and of both sexes. Another leaflet aims against society in England. It is printed in English, and urges the desirability of setting fire to London in a hundred places in order to monopolize the attention of the police while the Anarchists loot the city. The Pall Mall Gazette adds that there is no reason why the same atrocities as were perpetrated by foreign Anarchists at Chicago should not occur here so long as the British public tolerates Anarchists who, daily and nightly, are preaching wholesale murder.

BY A SMALL MAJORITY.

Amendments to the Employers' Liability Adopted by the Commons.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The House of Commons was thronged to-day in anticipation of some important movement against the House of Lords. Sir William Vernon Harcourt, replying to a question by the Right Hon. George Goschen, said there was no intention of reopening the Indian mints, or of returning to the minimum rate for council bills. There was also no intention he added, to place, a tax on the importation of silver, and no change in the present Indian policy was contemplated.

Mr. Henry Peyton Cobb, member for the Rugby division of Warwickshire, proposed as a compromise amendment to the employers' liability bill that any existing agreement between workmen and their employers should be excluded from the bill for three years. Mr. Henry Asquith, the Home Secretary, accepted this amendment as affording, in his opinion, a reasonable basis for an arrangement.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, the Conservative leader, said that the Conservatives would resist to the utmost the illusory pretense of a compromise. He was certain that the House of Lords amendment would be accepted by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Samuel Woods, member for one of the Lancashire divisions, and a representative of labor, followed Mr. Balfour, and said that, on behalf of 360,000 miners he opposed the compromise, declaring that the miners preferred that the bill be deferred, as public opinion would soon force it through the House in its original form.

The Right Hon. David Plunkett, member for Dublin University, speaking as a director of the Northwestern railway, said that it was absurd to suppose that the company would continue its present contribution to the insurance fund if the bill became law.

The Rt. Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, member for West Birmingham, said it was a wire-pulling amendment, adding that the trades union congress did not represent all the workingmen, who, he believed, did not favor the bill, which would not only destroy existing insurance arrangements but would prevent future arrangements.

Mr. John Burns, one of the members for Battersea, said that he regretted the government had accepted a compromise, as if it had adhered to the original bill the Lords must have yielded. Mr. Burns then warned the leaders of the opposition that if the Lords rejected the bill the trades unionists, numbering 1,500,000, would be joined by 4,500,000 members of friendly societies. Continuing, Mr. Burns remarked that if the government stuck to the bill its majority at the next elections would be increased to 150. This statement was received with opposition cheers.

Finally the House adopted Mr. Cobb's amendment by a vote of 215 to 213, and by a vote of 219 to 197 adopted Mr. Henry Asquith's motion to omit from the bill the House of Lords amendment requiring that claims must be taken from insurance funds, to which the employers had contributed one-third, and involving an appeal to the law where the funds were not sufficient to meet the claims and the employers declined to cover the deficiency. The House of Lords amendments as amended were then agreed to, and the House adjourned until Thursday, when the amendments to the parish councils bill will be taken up.

The unexpected smallness of the Gladstone majority in the votes taken to-day is explained by the fact that twenty Irish Nationalists were absent and unpaired, and that several Liberals voted against the government as a protest against any concession being granted to the peers.

Desires of the Parnellites.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—At a meeting of the National League to-day Mr. John Redmond said that the only cause for delaying the release of the money known as the Paris fund was the technical points raised by the McCarthyites to embarrass Mr. Dillon. Continuing, Mr. Redmond said that the government now had a great opportunity, which it might not have again, of dissolving Parliament and carrying the country. In Mr. Redmond's opinion, the government ought to reject the Lords' amendments, prorogue Parliament, call a new session immediately and pass a new registration bill. Then, whether the bill passed the Lords or not, the government should appeal to the country on the issue made on the Lords' mutilation of English bills. If this was done, Mr. Redmond believed that the Liberals would sweep the country and still have Mr. Gladstone as their leader.

Held on Too Tight for the Police.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 13.—While the steamship Pavonia, Captain Watt, bound for Boston, was here she was boarded by the police, who had instructions to arrest a man in company with a lady who had eluded the police while the steamer was in the Mersey. When preparing to transfer the prisoner to the tender he refused to accompany the policemen and clasped hold so tightly of the iron fixtures of the gangway that in spite of the efforts of the police he succeeded in remaining on board the Pavonia, which was immediately towed seaward with the tender fast alongside of her. Eventually the captain of the tender insisted on casting off and the police were obliged to leave the Pavonia without the prisoner amid the jeers of the passengers.

Casualties in Germany.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—At Luckenwalde, in Brandenburg, a factory chimney was blown down by the gale to-day and crashed through a portion of the buildings, killing ten persons and injuring many others. A factory chimney was also blown down at Rinteln, in Cassel, and caused the death of two persons and the injury of several. Much damage was done by the storm in Hesse and Waldeck. The storm at Cuxhaven was the most violent experienced in years. The Danish schooner Ellida was driven ashore at that place and a boy was drowned. The remainder of the crew were rescued. The English bark Lake Simcoe is also ashore. Her crew was saved.

Another Mexican Saintess.

ZACATECAS, Mexico, Feb. 13.—There is great religious excitement among the people of the town of Jerez and surrounding country over the appearance among them of a beautiful young girl who pronounces herself to be their patron saint Anita. The girl has performed some very remarkable cures of serious diseases by simply laying on her hands, and the Indians of that section are wild over her. She seems to possess the same power as the so-called St. Teresa, who created such a sensation in northern Mexico some time ago. St. Anita is a native of Montescobo and began exercising her strange power over the Indians only a few weeks ago.

Avalanches in Switzerland.

BERNE, Feb. 13.—The exceptional mildness of the weather has caused several avalanches. By one of these three chamois hunters who were trying to scale the Spitzfluh were overwhelmed and two were killed. Some Turlo hotel servants who were sent to inspect a small hotel at the summit of the mountain at Saentio have not returned. A search party was organized to rescue them, but they found their progress barred by an enormous avalanche. It is supposed that the missing men are buried beneath it.

A Massacre of Matabeles.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—The Chronicle, today, prints an interview with Captain Lloyd Francis, who was engaged in the Matabele campaign. It is stated that Capt. Francis admitted that wounded Matabeles, many of them naked and helpless, were shot by the forces of the British South Africa Company, their orders being to take no prisoners but to shoot every native they came across.

The Czar Will Live at Kieff.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—M. Sachrin, the Czar's physician, has declared that St. Petersburg is not suited for the Czar's health and advises him to live at Kieff. The transfer of the court permanently to Kieff, therefore, is only a question of time. It is stated that Dr. Sachrin received 60,000 roubles for attending the Czar recently.

Business Embarrassments.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 13.—Attorney-general Childs this afternoon filed with Governor Merriam a lengthy report of the condition of the Union Debenture Company, in which he shows that the company, owing to its method of loaning money on "balloon" mortgages, is practically insolvent.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 13.—The Northern Mill Company made an assignment to-day, and with it a personal assignment of Ray W. Jones, secretary and treasurer of the company, who is individually on a large amount of the company's paper. The mills assign to the Northern Trust Company and Mr. Jones to H. C. Akeley, of the Akeley Lumber Company. The aggregate of liabilities in both cases is several hundred thousand dollars, and the assets are believed to be about equal to the liabilities.

Losses by Fire.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 13.—Fire this morning destroyed the St. Leonard and Central Hotels, together with all furnishings. The hotels adjoined each other, and were filled with guests, all of whom escaped, but mainly in their night attire, and without baggage. The loss is placed at $100,000. The new courthouse was damaged $15,000. The losses are about half covered by insurance. Firemen Zantzinger, Ed Hargrave and K. E. Sebastian were buried beneath falling debris and seriously, perhaps fatally, injured.

BATH, Me., Feb. 13.—Fire destroyed the Bath iron works this morning. Loss, $155,000; partially insured. The entire plant was destroyed.

Alleged Forgery.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—The Enquirer, in its railroad column, will say that Judge Judson Harmon, counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern railway, will to-morrow cause the arrest of C. P. Spaulding, an old and wealthy commuter, who lives at Loveland, charging him with forging numbers on a commutation ticket. Mr. Spaulding is fifty-five years old, and is worth $100,000.

"FITZ'S" TURN.

He Replies to Corbett and Says He Will Fight Him in a Room.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—Bob Fitzsimmons, who prefers a chance at $20,000 or more with champion Corbett to a sure thing with some lesser light, was in town to-day and had a few words to say in regard to the published statements made by Corbett on Sunday last. "So Corbett thinks I lack nerve, does he?" said the Autsralian. "Well, I had enough nerve to fight Peter Mahon when Corbett could not be induced under any circumstances to meet the Irish champion. Billy Madden was on Corbett's track at the time, but could not reach him, I tell you, I am not making any bluffs. This fighting is all a matter of business with me. Of course, there is no use of challenging a man who is already matched, and Corbett's match with Peter Jackson keeps me from doing so. But if he thinks I am afraid of him I'll go into a room with him and fight him just for fun, any way, and under any rules." "Fitz" says just as soon as the Jackson question is settled he will prove that he was in earnest, provided Corbett retains the championship.

DISMISSED AND REINDICTED.

An Alleged Murderer Almost Escapes at Chicago—A Mother's Protest.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—Robert Wickham, charged with murdering druggist Wm. E. Clapper, was discharged to-day, the prosecution nolle prossing the case in one court while arguments were being heard in another. The mother of the dead man caused a dramatic scene in court by protesting against the dismissal. Rising from her seat and sobbing violently, she said: "Your Honor, this is an outrage. Week after week I have urged the State's attorney to bring the case to trial, but he has put it off and discharged the slayer of my boy. Here is his picture," and the weeping woman held up a photograph of her son. She was taken from the court room. Wickham killed Clapper in a quarrel over the latter's wife. He was reindicted late this afternoon, and the case will be tried within a short time.

Judge Freeman, who nolle prossed the case, was highly indignant when he learned that the case was pending in another court. He scored the prosecuting attorney, and intimated that he would fine him for contempt of court.

OF COURSE NOT.

Gresham's Department Doesn't Approve of Standing Up for Americans.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—No information can be secured at the State Department as to the reported action of United States Minister Terrell in demanding the release of two American citizens, naturalized Armenians, who had been imprisoned by the Turkish authorities. The particular cases referred to in the cable dispatches from Constantinople are not known at the department, but it is said the conditions are similar to scores of cases constantly before the department. No very warm approval is expressed of the demands reported to have been used by the United States minister in making his demand.

POLLARD-BRECKINRIDGE CASE.

An Attorney for the Defendant Collecting Evidence at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 13.—Attorney Henkle, of counsel for Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, has been busy here to-day collecting testimony for the Pollard-Breckinridge trial. From two sisters of Notre Dame, Dr. Decourcy and others, of this city, they learned that these witnesses had no recollection of the Miss Pollard affair. They will visit the sisters at Norwood to-morrow, and afterward will take testimony at Lexington, Frankfort, Louisville and Danville, Ky. They have subpoenaed seventy-five witnesses who know Miss Pollard's general character and reputation. The political part of the programme seems to be for Breckinridge to be renominated for Congress and resign in favor of W. C. Owens, who will then be nominated.

Habits of Crusader Coxey.

Pittsburg Dispatch.

"Coxey is a man of unbounded energy," said Mr. Miller, "and undoubtedly one of the shrewdest business men in the country. Anybody who sizes him up for an ordinary crank will make a great mistake. By his ability and push he has become wealthy, and yet has pursued a course perfectly consistent with the ideas he advocates. He employs a large number of men in his stone quarries, pays the highest wages in all that country and never had any trouble of any kind with them. As has probably been published, he is a great advocate of improved country roads, and one summer, when he had no work for his men, he made them an offer to pay their board and furnish horses and carts free if they would work at hauling ashes to improve the roads. They accepted, and by the work done Mr. Coxey established a good title as a public benefactor in a considerable district.

"All the bankers in Massillon know him in a business way, and also by reason of having gotten the worst of it in arguments with him on financial questions. He often follows up the transactions of his business in a bank by roasting the bankers for what he considers the evils of their methods. They take it good naturedly, and it does not prevent any of them from recognizing that Coxey's word is as good as his note, and his note as good as that of any man in the country."

Another Blow at the Lottery.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The Postoffice Department has received the report of postoffice inspectors detailed to investigate the operations of the Louisiana Lottery Company in Honduras. It confirms the statements that the company has been receiving mail at Tampa City, Fla. The Postmaster-general issued orders later in the day prohibiting postmasters from delivering registered letters addressed to the company, or from paying money orders presented by the officials of the company.

Glass Factories Did Not Close.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Up to to-night the window-glass houses have not complied with the manufacturers' agreement entered into recently to close down all plants on Feb. 10. But one factory went out yesterday, that of the Gerettman Glass Company, at Vanville, but the suspension was contemplated two months ago, and was not in accordance with any agreement.

Strike of River Miners.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 13.—Nearly three thousand miners in the second, third and fourth pools are on strike to-day against a reduction of one-half cent per bushel in the mining rate. A general convention will be held at Monongahela City on Thursday to consider the operators' proposition. About one-half of the pits on the river have closed down on account of the strike.

Silva Surrenders.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 13.—Louis J. Silva, the defaulting secretary of the Rainwater-Bradford Hat Company, who fled to Canada October last, and who, after severing his connection with the firm, embezzled $176,000, surrendered at 3 o'clock this afternoon, and was released on a bond of $5,000 signed by J. A. Smith, architect and contractor.

Shot His Father.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Feb. 13. — Rennie Raynor, aged seventeen, shot his father, Charles Raynor, three times, at their home here to-day. The wounded man will recover. The boy, who is in jail, says he committed the deed in defense of his mother, and the latter corroborates his statement.

Congressman Wilson Recovering.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 13.—Congressman Wilson had sufficiently recovered to be up and around his room at the Coates House to-day, but his physician says Mr. Wilson will not be able to leave for Mexico until Saturday and perhaps not until Monday.

The Cereal Trust.

AKRON, O., Feb. 13.—The annual meeting of the American Cereal Company was held in the city to-day. The old directors and officers were re-elected and a cash dividend of 3 per cent. was declared, while $110,000 was turned over to surplus fund.

Opium Smuggler Sentenced.

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 13.—In the United States District Court, to-day, William Dunbar, convicted of smuggling opium, was sentenced to two years in the county jail and to pay a fine of $1,000.

The earth moves.—Evidence: you can buy a first-class liniment, Salvation Oil, for 25c.

LOUISIANA LOTTERY

A Little History of the Great Southern Gambling Concern.

Florida Should Consider Before Giving the Disgraceful Swindle a Foothold—Rascally Managers.

New Orleans Letter in New York Times.

As soon as the charter of the lottery was obtained, Morris began scheming to get possession of the lion's share of it, and this he did speedily. Less than two weeks after the scheme was bought through the Legislature the charter was assigned, with all its rights and privileges, to John A. Morris, Z. E. Simmons and C. H. Murray. Later Howard, in accordance with a previous understanding, was given a fifth interest in the concern, and the curse to the city and State was launched as the property of Howard, Simmons & Co. When it began to pour a stream of gold into the pockets of its owners, Morris in some way "froze out" all his partners except Howard. The story of how he did it is buried in the grave of Charles T. Howard and in the bosom of John A. Morris.

Morris is supposed to have obtained possession of more than one-half of the stock of the concern before, in 1871, it had become a mine richer than Golconda, a fountain of wealth to which that of Monte Cristo was but a mere bagatelle. Since then he has acquired all that he could buy at any price, and its shares were more valuable at one time than those of any other concern in America. The stock of the Chemical Bank in New York City is alone in having been quoted as high, possibly higher, in the market. The ruling price here for years was $1,400 a share for one-hundred-dollar shares, and none was to be had at that figure, so that the quotation was merely nominal. As the concern has paid as high as 170 per cent. in dividends annually, and has averaged 80 per cent. during the twenty-four years of its existence, the quotation was even below its actual worth.

But 1,700 per cent. would more nearly represent the actual yearly dividends to John A. Morris and to Howard while he lived. Their profits under the arrangement by which they secured the assignment of the lottery to themselves from a concern in which they were the principal owners was favorable beyond the dreams of avarice.

C. T. Howard & Co. became sole owners, with Howard as the "managing partner" of John A. Morris, who still wore the mask of respectability and kept under cover. But over the building where the concern was situated he flew to the breeze his blood-red "barbarity colors"—those which are now his racing colors, emblazoned on them his creed, "Every man is at heart a gambler and every man has his price." That has been the motto of the Morris crest, is now and always will be, judging from the recent attempt at a political career by his son, Alfred Hennen Morris, in New York State. Financially, it has been a good creed, for it has won for Morris a fortune conservatively estimated at $25,000,000, and which some say may be fully double that amount.

The way in which Morris froze his fellow gamblers out of the Louisiana lottery gave rise to the institution of a considerable number of suits against him in his corporate name. To stave them off he had recourse to the golden flood that poured into the lottery coffers. Litigants were bought off just as adverse legislation was crushed, one conversant with the affairs of the concern asserting that over $300,000 was paid to members of the Legislature for bribes to kill such legislation. What litigants were paid is a sealed book, but it reached over a million.

Morris and Howard agreed with the minority stockholders to run the concern for one-half the profits, and divide the other half between the shareholders, after all the running expenses were paid and a snug sum set aside each year as a reserve or fund for corruption purposes. This latter sum was kept constantly at about $500,000, so it is said, though this has never been certainly known. Morris demanded from his stockholders absolute freedom from investigation of any kind into the affairs of the concern, and each signed a release to that effect when he drew his dividends.

A nefty lottery with daily drawings, and a policy attachment, very like the "free field" annex to his race-track scheme in Westchester county, New York, was adopted. This was Morris and Howard's private property. It paid all the expenses of the monthly lottery scheme, and left a handsome margin of profit for New Orleans and Louisiana became lottery-mad, and men, women and children paid their pennies to help fill the pockets of John A. Morris. As this petty annex paid all the bills for the big concern, Morris and Howard got not only the dividends on the stock they held, on which dividends were paid, but presumably the entire half of the profits which were set aside for them before the shareholders came in, and all the money which was charged to what was unquestionably the most liberal expense account that was ever charged up on the books of a chartered corporation.

This was the scheme which was run while the lottery was in existence here, and which will be in existence in Florida and Honduras or wherever this money-eating devil fish may find a holding place for its far-reaching and everlastingly clinging tentacles.

A monthly drawing ten months in the year, with a capital prize of $300,000, and a capital prize of $600,000 for the other two months. A total of 160,000 tickets issued each month at $20 a ticket, save on the two months when the capital prize was doubled, when the tickets were made $40 each. These tickets were subdivided into twentieths, so that the poorest could be drawn into the game. The very poor were especially to be catered to, and it is from these patrons of pawnshops and frequenters of charity organizations all over the country that John A. Morris has drawn his millions.

ENORMOUS PROFITS

If each ticket was sold in all its portions the lottery would receive $2,000,000 in cash ten months in the year, and $4,000,000 on each of the other two months. Assuming a fair drawing and a fair distribution of the prizes advertised to be drawn, the concern would pay out 52 per cent. of its receipts, or $1,054,600, every ten months, and $2,109,200 the other two months. Total receipts, $23,000,000; total payments, $14,764,400; total profits, $13,235,600. That would look like a fair enough return for an original investment of $100,000 by John A. Morris, under the terms of the peculiar contract he held.

But all the tickets were not sold in any one month—rarely, if ever.

So there was a little joker devised which was sure to keep the ruts of profits up to the standard of 48 per cent. of profit on the face of the scheme. Such tickets or portions of tickets as were not sold were held by Morris & Howard as their share of the possibility of the prize drawings. Hundreds and probably thousands of the prize-winning tickets were held in whole or in part by Morris & Howard as competitors against the poor devils who had bought the gayly colored bits of paper at $1 or $2 the bit, according to the value of the capital prize. All this was clear gain to Morris.

There is believed to be no record of the whole of any capital prize being paid to any person or set of persons since the lottery was inaugurated twenty-four years ago. Here and there all over the country persons were known to have drawn twentieths, or, occasionally, tenths of the prize, and whenever the holders of such tickets could be found, Morris had the fact advertised as widely as possible, so long as he was permitted to advertise in the press of the country and play on the supidity of the masses of the country through the mails. Morris wanted at least a part of the capital prize drawn. It was the best possible advertisement for his swindle. So there was no necessity for fraud in the drawing. An honest drawing better served his purpose. Even the sending of the entire capital prize to some one person would pay ultimately.

It is stated as a fact, however, that the Morris gang always had a string tied to the capital, and most of the other prizes in the unsold fractions of tickets, and that no ticket was sold in its entirety if it could be helped during the existence of the lottery here. This can more readily be believed when the scheme involved the sale of 2,000,000 tickets instead of 100,000, as each of the latter was cut into twenty parts. The reason was that if a gambler was going to invest $20 in lottery tickets he would rather have twenty chances to draw a part of the capital prize than one chance in 100,000 to draw the whole of it.

The result was that Morris had a certain chance of keeping for his own pockets a portion of every prize, large or small, and that was the plan that was pursued with success and to certain profit. Thus the New York Times first gives to the public the real reason for the division of the scheme of lottery tickets into twentieths. This has been in itself a source of a certain income of probably a couple of million dollars a year. And Morris, by his shrewd scheme of dividing profits with his shareholders, got all this surplus.

For this source of phenomenal money-getting without entailing a single cent of risk, Morris paid to Louisiana the beggarly sum of $40,000 a year, not a tithe of the sum the people of this city, with its annual list of thousands of delinquent taxpayers—all of whom bought lottery tickets—paid into John A. Morris's pockets.

Is it to be wondered at that he willingly offered to pay to Louisiana $1,250,000 annually for the renewal of the charter for such a money-making concern as this?

That people here who happened to own stock should look with favor on the scheme is hardly strange, for it appears from one of the many suits brought against Morris that $3,400,000 was divided among the stockholders in 1889 as their half of the profits. This after Morris had taken his 50 per cent., commission to ticket agents had been paid, and contributions made to the campaign funds of all political parties, shareholders taxed enormous sums for salaries, the bribery fund fattened, the national, State, county and city officials paid their monthly allowances, advertising bills paid, and the newspaper proprietors, editors and reporters that were allowed to feed at the lottery crib had all got their fill. There was a confessed profit of $6,800,000 in that one year, and one familiar with lottery affairs asserts that the unconfessed profit was fully as much more, including, of course, the undivided share of the prize-drawing tickets that were held in the treasury of John A. Morris, assignee of the Louisiana Lottery Company, and owner of its charter.

So far as can be learned, Morris is to pay Florida nothing at all save what he undoubtedly paid the last Legislature for the change of the lottery laws for the planting of his million-producing scheme. It is now wholly his own property, as with the death of the Louisiana lottery here there also passed out of existence all obligations to divide the spoils with any person on earth. From what is known of Morris here there is no danger of his offering to divide, except when it comes to bribing the newspapers and law makers of the State.

Early in the career of his gigantic swindle Morris and his figurehead, Charles T. Howard, had recognized the necessity of having persons superintend the lottery's monthly drawings whose names should be a guarantee for their honest management. Howard is credited with having conceived the idea of getting a prominent general officer of the Union army in the late war and one from the confederate army to take charge of the monthly drawings and see that they were conducted fairly. He tried to get a Union officer first; but, although he at first offered a salary of $15,000 per year, which was later increased to $30,000, and the person need to be in New Orleans but five days of each month, the right man could not be found. Howard wanted an ex-corps commander, at least. General Rosecrans was tried; then Gen. Don Carlos Buell and half a dozen others. But the man who would fill the bill was never found. They frankly said they would not have their names and memories connected with an institution concerning which all respectable people had but one opinion. Finally the "Northern general" feature of the matter was relinquished.

BEAUREGARD'S ARGUMENT.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard was a creole. Like so many of his blood, he did not object to lotteries per se. He speciously argued that, if properly conducted, the lottery and policy scheme might add to the wealth of the city and State. So, with the understanding that he should be allowed to choose his associate, he agreed to take charge of the lottery drawings, under a condition that he and his associate were not to be interfered with by the president of the company or by the autocrat of the concern, John A. Morris. If any sign of fraud were discovered, the two directors of the drawings, General Beauregard and Gen. Jubal A. Early, whom the former chose as his associate, were clothed with authority to stop the drawings at once, report the matter to the Attorney-general, and proceed to criminally prosecute the offenders.

As has been shown, it was business policy to have the drawings conducted with fairness, so as to better advertise the thing. But even if there was reason for a "crooked" drawing, there was no chance for detecting it. Even had there been, the fact that Morris paid the two generals an annual salary variously reported at from $20,000 to $30,000, they were men who would not throw overboard so good a thing as a means of existence by taking the action they were empowered to take. But as Morris never had even 1 cent at risk in the affair after the return in one year of his original one-hundred-thousand-dollar investment, there was no reason for fraud, and probably none was attempted, at least after 1871, when the dividend reached 80 per cent.

The Beauregard-Early investment was a good one for the lottery, for within three months after they took charge the sales of tickets in the Southern States were doubled.

It was a further fortunate investment for the lottery that it had General Beauregard in its interest when it made its successful attempt to have its charter incorporated in the State's new Constitution, and brought the crowning shame to this State. This atrocious proposition crystallized all the elements of the opposition to the lottery that for years had been growing in strength and power in the city and State. Finally, when in 1879 the company's charter was actually repealed, the enemies leaped into the breach. The churches—except the Roman Catholic—were nominally against it and fighting it, some actively, some most listlessly, for the ministry had been contaminated in many instances by the lottery contributions to church charities and building funds. It seemed all the opposition would be triumphant, and that the colossal fraud, with all its money and influence, must at last go down. Then it was that General Beauregard's influence was most effective. Morris s