

Gans & Klein



To-day, the American Board of Foreign Missions, in New York, assigns the savers of savage souls to their various fields of work during 1895.

HOW TO LEAD MEN...

To believe that Ulsters are cheaper than doctor bills has been bothering us. We give it up. Common sense ought to do the job.

AN ULSTER

Costs \$15 or \$20. We have them at \$7, \$10, \$12 and \$25.

For the toiling man, the business man, the clerk, in fact any man, be he busy or not, there are some splendid

Sack Suits

Here for you. The materials are strong, and genteel in effect—nice, unobtrusive garments. They are now sold for \$15, \$18 and \$20. We could get more for them, but the tariff bill has run prices down. Come in before they go up. These are not the only priced Suits we have. You may want one for

We don't advertise them, but you can find them in our stock. Don't make a regular business of them. It is the better goods we want to acquaint you with—we want to make a customer of you and keep you as a customer. Supply yourself with one of our Ulsters and Suits.

Gans & Klein

THE POPS PROCLAIM.

With a Loud Noise They Assert That Circumstances Justify Their Party Organization.

CERTAIN EVENTS CALLED STARTLING.

Also Subversive of the Liberties of the People and Destructive of Business and Social Security.

St. Louis, Dec. 29.—The work of the conference of the national committee of the people's party with leading members of the rank and file came to a fruition to-night, when that committee submitted to the conference as a result of discussions of the conference an address to the party and to the people. Its presentation was met by the gathering with a shout that rang through the hall and the indorsement of the conference was given with vigorous viva voce vote. The address follows: "The national committee of the people's party sends greeting to its constituency throughout the United States. The rapid increase of our vote in every part of the union and the startling events of the past two years, vividly justify both the existence of, and the necessity for the people's party. The contention of the party that one of the great needs of this country has been and is an enlarged volume of circulation of the press, is now practically conceded by all parties and by the government.

The gold power and banking interests are insisting through the president and his secretary that the enlarged issue of our money supply shall be given exclusively into the hands of the banks; that silver shall be excluded, all treasury notes retired, and gold alone shall be legal tender, thus making the monetary question an issue which must be met at once.

"Within the present year corporations, grown arrogant because of vast possessions of wealth and the exercise of unconstitutional powers, have made war upon the people and induced federal courts to exercise in their interest unusual and arbitrary powers, induced the invasion of the states by federal troops without request from either executives of such states or legislatures thereof, and at this time, through a recreant administration and truculent congress, attempting to clothe railroad corporations by means of a pooling bill, with power to further and more systematically rob and plunder the people; and having already deprived the people of access to the silver mines of the country as an independent source of money supply, are now, in the interest of banking oligarchy, endeavoring to deprive them of the right to have their government, in the exercise of its constitutional power, issue the money of the nation and control its volume.

"In the opinion of your committee these events are startling, subversive of the liberties of the citizens and destructive of business and social security; and, adhering to the Omaha platform in all its integrity, your committee insists upon the restoration of the coinage of gold and silver as it existed prior to 1873—at the ratio of 16 to 1—without regard to the action of any other nation, and that all paper money shall be issued by the general government without the intervention of banks of issue, the same to be legal tender of the nation, and that the government, in the exercise of its constitutional power, issue the money of the nation and control its volume.

"The power given congress by the compact of 1787 to provide for the calling forth of the militia to execute the laws of the union, to suppress insurrections, to repel invasions, does not warrant the government in making of the standing army an aiding monopoly in the oppression of the public and their employees. When free men unsheath the sword it should be to strike for liberty, not for despotism, nor to uphold the standing army in oppression of the poor.

"We ask people to forget all past political differences and unite with us in the common purpose to rescue the government from the control of monopolists and concentrated wealth, to limit their powers of perpetration by curtailing their privileges, to secure free press and trial by jury—all rules, regulations and judicial dicta in derogation of either of which are arbitrary, unconstitutional and not to be respected by free people. We recommend the immediate organization of an educational campaign by national, state and local committees."

In addition to this address, the national committee adopted the following resolution: "In view of the fact that the state of Alabama and other southern states are government in form of government, because of the rules of political oligarchy, which is perpetuated by monstrous frauds at the ballot box, the imperative necessity of a free ballot and honest count is a constitutional right, and we demand that it be given, and move that the chairman of the national executive committee appoint a committee of three to submit evidence to the press of the country and to substantiate this alarming and revolutionary condition, that they may be awakened to the threat of the peril caused by this existing autocratic anarchy in the south."

The following were appointed: J. C. Manning, Alabama, chairman; Henry D. Lloyd, Illinois; Lee Crandall, Alabama.

Turned the Tables. Los Angeles, Dec. 29.—Stanford turned the tables on the Chicago University football team to-day, besting them by a score of 12 to 6. Stanford had evidently profited by his experience in the first game with Chicago, for they play to-day was in marked contrast to that of Christmas day. Stanford scored in the first half by short runs around the ends and bucking the center, a goal was kicked, making a score of 6 to 0. In the second half Chicago braced up and the team tried to get Stanford out. The Palo Alto boys met them steadily and stood them off in fine shape. Runs by Kennedy, Reynolds and Harvelson brought the ball to Chicago, five-yard line and Kennedy was pushed over, making the score 12 to 0.

May Be an Extra Session. Washington, Dec. 29.—It is believed that if the urgency deficiency bill, making an appropriation to carry the income tax into effect, and the Carlisle currency bill fails at this session, the president will call an extra session of the Fifty-third congress.

TARIFF WAR.

Signs Multiply That the Country is in for One.

Washington, Dec. 29.—Signs multiply to show that the United States is on the verge of a great tariff war with all Europe. France now appears to be following in the lead of Germany in placing restrictions and obstacles in the way of the importation of American food products, and, as in the case of Germany, this is a development of the agrarian policy, and is intended to help the French farmer, although ostensibly put forward as a measure in the interest of public health. In a report to the state department from Roubaix, United States Commercial Agent Angell informs the department of a movement on foot by the agriculturists of the department of the north to establish certain reforms in reference to duties on agricultural products and other matters. The minister of agriculture has been memorialized upon the subject by the delegation.

The memorial complains of the importation of American beef, and prays that the quarantine laws upon animals may be strictly enforced. In cases where sanitary officials detect contagious disease in cattle, such cattle may be refused entry, or, at least, shall be placed in a quarantine. In special lazarettos established at various ports of entry. They insist upon the danger caused by the establishment of slaughter houses in marine ports, which will have the effect of lowering still further prices of meats on account of the competition they create. They pray for an increase of 7 francs in the duty on sugar imported from other than European countries, and for a bounty on French colonial sugars.

Some of the advance figures relative to the extent of the imports into the United States coming in Spanish bottoms have been already furnished to the department of state, and they show that the department has unexpectedly powerful weapons in a retaliatory war if it comes to the point. Since Sept. 1 the value of such goods entered at Atlantic ports was little over four and a half millions of dollars, or the rate of eighteen millions per annum, a commerce too considerable to be sacrificed by Spain without great provocation.

THE CASE DARKENS.

Gladstone's Strong Denunciation of the Outrages in Armenia.

London, Dec. 29.—Mr. Gladstone today, speaking to a deputation of the English Armenian committee at Harwarden, said: "It is not indifference which has thus far led me to do nothing in regard to affairs reported from Armenia. Rumors have gone abroad of horrible outrages in Armenia and the impulse of every man has been to give vent to a burst of strong feeling. But I am convinced that in a grave case of this kind, every nation is most appropriately represented by its government, and it is their duty not to assume that all allegations are true, but to wait for the result of the examination, and see whether they are based upon ascertainable facts. The intelligence which has reached me tends toward a conclusion, however, which I hope may not be verified, and that is that the outrages, sins and abominations of 1876 in Bulgaria have been repeated in Armenia. If this is correct, it is time one general shout of execration, directed against such deeds of wickedness, should rise from outraged humanity, and force itself to the ears of the sultan and make him sensible, if anything could make him sensible, of the madness of his course. If reports which are established will more than ever stand before the world that there is no lesson, however severe, that could teach certain people the necessity of decency, humanity and justice. If the allegations are true, it will stand as if written in letters of iron on the rocks of the world, that a government which established such outrages, is a disgrace to Mahomedism—whom the Turks profess to follow; a disgrace to civilization at large, and a cause to be shunned."

"This is strong language and ought to be used when facts are known. However, we keep our judgments in suspense until the truth is known. But as the evidence grows and the case darkens, my hopes have dwindled, and as long as I have voice I hope it will be raised upon such occasions in behalf of humanity."

SPECKLES HANDICAP.

Won by the Favorite, Col. Jack Chinn's Colt Lissak.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—The \$10,000 Speckles handicap was run to-day and, as was expected, Sol Jack Chinn's two-year-old colt Lissak, won, with 106 pounds up. The black colt jumped into the lead at the start and was never headed, winning by a length from Cadmus. The day was cloudy and rainy and the track a foot deep with mud, but nearly 10,000 people went out to see the struggle for the rich prize. Thirteen horses, ridden by the best jockeys in the country, faced Starter Ferguson. Although none of them acted badly, they were thirty-five minutes at the post before Ferguson sent them off to a beautiful start. At the quarter Lissak led by a length. Flood second by four lengths, and Cadmus third by three. At the half the positions were the same. At the three-quarters Cadmus began to creep up and was two and a half lengths behind Lissak, with Flood in between. Entering the stretch, Flood died away and Cadmus, responding bravely to the whip, reduced Lissak's lead to one length. The black colt was tired, but he kept his lead, and the stake went to Col. Chinn. Cadmus was second and Charmion third.

Arrangements have been made with the owners of the Tod building by which its flagstaff will be used for displaying the weather signals, daily dispatches being now received from Washington. The firemen's annual ball at the Park Thursday night was well attended and the boys report it as most satisfactory from a financial standpoint.

Some Close Guessing.

Several thousand people made guesses in the capital guessing contest for the benefit of St. Joseph's Orphans' home. The guesses were canvassed yesterday by John C. Curtin, Frank S. Lang and T. P. Bowman. It was found that John Elias, of the Plymouth clothing store, had won the first prize, his guess was 1,907, or just one more than Helena's official majority. There were two guesses of 1,903, one of 1,902, nine of 1,900, one of 1,897, one of 1,896 and two of 1,894. But only the five of these were first received got prizes. There were twenty-two prizes in all. The prizes were distributed at the Catholic book store, on Broadway.

A Colonel's Clerk Clears Out.

New York, Dec. 29.—The Post to-day says: Patrick Corra, chief clerk in the office of Col. H. Claywood, in charge of the recruiting service New York city, who was discharged Dec. 17, left a shortage of \$3,500.

PERSONAL.

C. H. McLeod came over from Missoula yesterday. Mrs. A. Lavenberg returned yesterday from California. Mrs. Stokess-Gilchrist is rapidly recovering from her recent illness. Richard Locke leaves to-day for a three weeks' trip to San Francisco. H. E. G. Winter, representative from Jefferson county, is now in Helena and will re-appear in the legislature to-morrow. Samuel Hill, president of the Montana Central railway, arrived in the city yesterday from Minneapolis, and is stopping at the Helena. The Hon. J. B. Tuttle, is in the city. He will on Jan. 1 enter on his duties as deputy collector of internal revenue for the west side counties.

UP NORTH IN TETON.

The Thriving Capital of the County Had a Very Merry Time of it on Christmas.

NOT ONE VACANT HOUSE IN TOWN.

Unexplained Assault Upon Fireman English Near Neilhart—Great Falls Have Official Weather.

Special correspondence.

Choteau, Dec. 27.—Choteau is never behind when it comes to celebrating a public holiday. Christmas day was no exception to the general rule. The teachers and pupils of the public school reserved Christmas eve to give an entertainment in the form of a cantata and Christmas trees. Assisted by local talent, the pupils gave a really first class entertainment. The tree was supplied with elegant and some valuable presents for old and young.

The weather on Christmas day was clear and cold with enough snow on the ground to make it white. The hotels and restaurants gave excellent dinners, and some families gave invitation dinners. In the evening preparations began for the magnificent ball to be given in the court house by Chevalier lodge, No. 12, K. of P. About 9 p. m. dancing began, none but maskers being allowed on the floor until after midnight. The masks were good, very few dancers being recognizable. Representatives were there from Jueda of a thousand years ago and the Indian Pagan agency of the present day. There were about eighty couples present and they appeared reluctant to depart even at 4 a. m. It was one of the best balls ever given in Choteau.

Chevalier lodge, No. 12, K. of P., is contemplating the erection of a hospital in Choteau. It is a much needed institution.

Owing to the opposition of the two stage lines running in here, one from Sieton and one from Collins, a traveler may now get a through ticket to Great Falls via Collins for \$2.50.

There have been several deals in real estate during the last month, among the largest being the purchase by W. R. Ralston from Jacob Schmidt of a residence and four lots for a consideration of \$1,000. There is not a single vacant house or lot in the town. Rent is rather high, two or three room cabins bringing as high as \$10 a month. The Masons will give a public installation of their hall to-night, and W. R. U. W. has also an installation, but it will be private. The many friends of the Masonic order will assuredly have a pleasant time.

The new rest-estates of the Choteau house, R. A. Allen & Co., are giving good satisfaction to the traveling public and the regular boarders. They are general accommodating hosts. A new market and provision store being started in the Blair block soon. This will make three meat markets in town.

There is one hotel which has been opened in the Jackson block. An abstract office is being started in Choteau for Teton county. This is an absolute necessity and will be very convenient for residents and prospective purchasers of property in the county.

Residents continue to arrive on the bench east of town, owned and watered by Burton and Allen. The latter will be taken to survey a townsite close to the residence of William Burton. On this ground it is supposed many of the immigrants will be erected for the accommodation of the children.

FIREMAN ASSAULTED.

Knocked Senseless on Track and Left to Freeze.

Special correspondence. Great Falls, Dec. 29.—Joe English, fireman on the Neilhart branch of the Great Northern, was found early yesterday morning lying on the track near Neilhart, almost dead. It is evident that when walking from his train to the store, he was struck by a heavy car, which he was carrying a dangerous gash. He laid on the track some six hours or more before discovery, and both hands and feet were frozen. English was brought to this city and taken to the Columbus hospital.

Joyce Searles, youngest daughter of J. W. Searles, died at the Columbus hospital after an illness of several days. Mrs. Searles was well known and her death touches many hearts with sympathy with the parents.

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FAIR'S MILLIONS.

But Little of It Will Go to Charity—The Legatees.

San Francisco, Dec. 29.—The death of Ex-Senator Fair at midnight was a surprise to the community, the seriousness of his illness having been kept secret. He passed away at his apartments in the Lick house, the hotel being part of his vast possessions. Fair had been in bed since Monday. For several hours before the end came he was unconscious. The doctors said that death was due to diabetes and Bright's disease.

The will of the noted bonanza millionaire, and ex-United States senator from Nevada, was filed in the superior court this morning. The will disposes of an estate, the value of which is estimated at \$4,000,000. Under the provisions of the millionaire's will, the greater portion of the estate falls to persons now living outside of California. The biggest slices will go to two daughters living in New York and other relatives residing in Iowa. Though Senator Fair was popularly supposed to have more ready money than any other man in California, he made very few specific bequests of money. The only gifts of a public nature are three, aggregating \$125,000, to orphan asylums in San Francisco. Annet's four employees \$5,000 is to be divided among them.

The Iowa relatives come in for a generous share. To Fair's sister, Mary Anderson, and her husband and children, who live at Ida Grove, Iowa, \$250,000 is bequeathed, to be divided equally among them. To the family of William Fair, brother of the deceased, also residing at Ida Grove, Iowa, \$50,000 is bequeathed. The family of Edward Fair, another brother, residing in Ida Grove, are will \$20,000. To Mary Jane Lundy, daughter of testator's deceased brother, Thomas Fair, residing in Ida Grove, Iowa, \$10,000 is bequeathed. Another \$10,000 is willed to the family of James H. Fair, of Ida Grove, who is one of the deceased's brothers. The other bequests of money are \$250,000 to the family of his sister, Mary J. Crothers, of San Jose, Cal.; \$50,000 to family of a brother, Fair, of San Jose, and \$50,000 to Herman Fair, of New York, son-in-law of deceased. The residue of the vast estate is left in trust to a board of executors consisting of Mr. Fair's attorney, W. S. Goodfellow, James S. Angus, and Louis C. Brewster, all of this city, and Thomas G. Crothers, a nephew, residing in San Jose.

As trustees without bonds, they are held to hold in trust and manage the estate, buying or selling and making improvements as they may deem fit during the lives of Mr. Fair's daughter, Mrs. Theresa Fair, of New York, and Miss Virginia Fair, of New York, and his son, Charles L. Fair, of this city. It is directed that the net monthly income of the estate shall be divided among the three children during their lives. Not until the death of the three children is the estate to be finally divided. The bequest to the son, Charles L. Fair, ends with his death, and the residue of the estate shall revert to his sisters, or their children, pending the final distribution.

Upon final distribution of the estate, \$100,000 is to be set aside for the three children, it is willed that one-quarter of the estate shall be transferred to children or descendants of each of the two daughters, and the remaining one-quarter to the surviving sons of the deceased or their descendants. Senator Fair in his will declares he is not married, and has no children other than those mentioned. To avoid the claims of the general public, he has \$50 to any possible widow and \$50 to any other children that are decided by law to be his.

THEY HAVE A "CINCH"

The Electric Light Company Raises the Cost to Consumers. Merchants and others who have been using electric lights in stores, dwellings, etc., have received the following notice from the Helena Power and Light company:

"From and after Jan. 1, 1895, we will resume our former custom (and one which is adopted by all the electric lighting companies everywhere) and charge for incandescent lamps. We keep in stock the very best lamps made, and charge 40 cents for each lamp of sixteen candle power, being actual cost of same."

The notice caused considerable comment among consumers, and it was not of the pleasant sort. Heretofore the company has had the custom of charging for the places using electric lights, and where he found one burned out or useless he would replace it with a new one. The services of this man were dispensed with some time ago, but consumers could still have useless lamps replaced by applying at the company's office, where their wants were supplied. The company's new policy means that it means a lot to those who use electric lights. The average duration of service of an incandescent lamp is given as about sixty days, but the average is said to be not much over thirty days. A small store which uses ten lights will have to pay after Jan. 1 from \$3 to \$4 extra a month to keep supplied with lamps. For light so far the company has had no notice of an advance in rates.

To those using electricity as a motive power, however, there has been sent that the rates will be increased on and after Jan. 1. The notice does not amount to more than 100 per cent, according to the amount of power used. It is believed, from expressions heard here and there, that the increase will be a large extent take the place of electric power.

ANOTHER OLD TIMER GONE.

Wallace W. Brown Dies of a Cold Caught While on a Jury.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Wallace W. Brown, a well known pioneer, died at the Stockwell hotel after an illness of about two weeks. While discharging the duties of a juror in the Norris damage suit, commenced recently in the district court, Mr. Brown contracted a severe cold, and he soon became so ill that he was excused and was obliged to take to bed. He suffered from attacks of bronchitis and inflammatory rheumatism; finally congestion of the lungs ensued and proved fatal.

Mr. Brown was 88 years old. He came to Montana in 1869. He was a pioneer who did much to build up this city. For years he was the senior member of the firm of Brown & Weisenborn, and afterward was connected with the business of Payne, Brown & Weisenborn. He acquired large interests in the city. He always had great faith in the future as he invested thousands of dollars in substantial improvements. The Stockwell and the Brown block were built by him. He was an upright, honorable man in all his transactions and had hundreds of warm personal friends. He leaves a widow.

The funeral will take place from St. Peter's Episcopal church Monday morning at 11 o'clock.

HAD BEEN SMIRCHED

And Mr. Mott, Lawyer, Wanted to Make a Statement for His Own Vindication.

BUT HE DIDN'T WANT TO BE SWORN.

Goff Grows Still More Savage in His Examination of Suspected Police Captains.

New York, Dec. 29.—When the Lexow committee took up its work to-day Goff announced that Mr. Mott, of the United States district attorney's office, wished to make a statement regarding charges made by green goods men, Louis S. Streep and his brother. Goff said Mott was a well-known and an esteemed member of the New York bar, and he had every faith in his integrity as a citizen and lawyer. Lexow said: "It would be hardly fair to allow Mr. Mott to make an explanation when we refused a similar privilege to Mr. Comstock."

Mott here took off his coat, advanced toward the desk and said: "You say you have stricken evidence as to me from your record. That is not enough to destroy the smirching which you allowed to be thrown upon me. Had I known last Thursday evening that I was to be assailed in so disgraceful a manner, whether above ground or under the earth, I would have been here to denounce the charge of corruption so scandalously brought against me. Did any public official of the committee know what this man Streep was to testify? If so, I should have been informed and some attempt should have been made to ascertain whether his statements were true or not."

"Lexow—"We have done all in our power in striking out the record. Do you deny the charges made against you?" "Deny the charges," shouted Mott. "Deny the charges made against me by a twice convicted criminal! Why should I deny anything on such a man's statement?"

Goff looked uncomfortable. Lexow grew angry and said loudly, "If you wish to remain here you will remain as a witness and can make denial on oath." Mott grew still more angry. "You have no right, sir, to speak to me in such a manner. I have my rights as a citizen as well as you, and I have a right to denounce here the base charges allowed to be made against me."

Chairman Lexow rapped his gavel violently on the desk. "You have no right to speak here," he cried. "You will confine yourself to the charges against you by the witness. You must keep quiet here. You may, if you choose, be sworn and deny this statement on the record." At this Mott became furious. "Deny the record," he yelled. "Why you say you have no record."

"Lexow—"We will permit nothing else." Mott then put his coat on and flounced out of the room, shouting as he started for the door: "I will not disgrace myself by submitting to your rudeness."

Capt. Martens was called. "How is Mrs. Martens, captain?" was Goff's first question. "She is very sick, sir."

Goff then accused the captain of keeping his wife away from court, fearing that on her examination she might say something that would substantiate the charges of corruption of which Martens was accused. Martens tried to explain his wife's condition, but Goff would not let him and kept on saying very severe things to the witness.

"You may go, now," said Goff, as soon as he thought he had said enough. "Do not come here," he asked the inquisitor. There was no answer and again Goff got off a shower of invective in which he charged the absent captain with various acts of corruption and several other acts of corruption.

Capt. Ryan was called and gave his bank books to Goff in deference to an order given him yesterday. "He was called," said Goff, "and we telephoned police headquarters and received information that he had left there to come here."

When Inspector McLaughlin arrived he was subjected to severe questioning by Goff as to his financial standing and the source from which he gained his wealth. McLaughlin testified that he had been on the force since 1868, had \$5,000 when appointed and saved \$4,000 during the first four years; said he had invested money in a patent switch, out of which he made about \$40,000. Goff's questions were in the direction of ascertaining the value of all of McLaughlin's property. Witness said property belonging to himself and wife was worth over \$100,000. Said his wife had made money in her business, but refused to say what business she was in. Witness had made money on real estate and in mines in Missouri. McLaughlin had under his command thirty-five detectives and thirty sergeants. Never knew of any of them collecting money for protection. Said he had been on the force about thirty-two years. He claimed to own property, together with his wife, worth \$250,000. Said the late Jay Gould was his friend and through him he had traded in stocks on Wall street. Mr. Gould had made \$200,000 for him, and since that George Gould had made \$400,000 for him. His next witness was Comptroller Underhill, who had invested \$2,000 for him and returned him \$6,000.

At the present time Hyman said he held 5,000 shares of stocks, some his own and some on margin. "Every turn of the wheel," he said "means \$5,000 lost or gained." He refused to name the names of the stocks, as many people might go down town Monday and lose their money. He was willing to give the names in confidence to the committee. Then Mr. Goff asked as to suppression of prostitution. "When I became acting superintendent," said Hyman, "I put down about 500 houses in the city. After I became superintendent, they came before police commissioners and say they paid for protection; they would not be believed. If they went before police justices they were not believed. If they went before a grand jury, they were not believed. I endeavored to put an end to the evil and ordered these houses to be broken up if possible. I want to give Parkhurst all the help I can, although he is bounding me every time he gets a chance. Dr. Parkhurst has created public sentiment which

would never have existed in this city if it had not been manufactured, without which it would be impossible to have compelled the owners of these houses to give up their business, as they have done."

Hyman said that when he believed the departments were honeycombed with abuses, he made many transfers. He never could get positive information about abuses. He claimed to have done a good deal toward bringing about exposures. He paid tribute to Dr. Parkhurst for the part he had taken in the exposures.

Hyman said that so long as politics governed department appointments, the police would never be efficient; said he was hampered by commissioners and could not institute necessary reforms. The committee adjourned, subject to call of the chairman.

Just as the proceedings were closing, Superintendent Hyman handed to Lexow a copy of a letter he had sent to Mayor-elect Stanford early this month. It was the superintendent's resignation from the force after a service of thirty-two years. The principal reason given was continuing ill health, and he was the commissioners and himself.

Anthony Comstock has addressed a letter to the Lexow committee, regarding the statement made by a witness named Streep, on Thursday, that he (Streep) had paid Comstock \$1,000 to drop a prosecution against him for swindling. Comstock asks that, as he has been given the right to testify upon the witness stand the allegations of Streep, whom he characterizes as a perjurer and a three-convicted criminal, his letter be given the same weight upon the allegation of the witness, Streep.

"The assault made upon me, by the connivance and consent of the counsel of your committee, made by a witness named Streep, on Thursday, that he (Streep) had paid Comstock \$1,000 to drop a prosecution against him for swindling, Comstock asks that, as he has been given the right to testify upon the witness stand the allegations of Streep, whom he characterizes as a perjurer and a three-convicted criminal, his letter be given the same weight upon the allegation of the witness, Streep."

THE FIRE RECORD.

Firemen Killed and Injured While at Their Posts of Duty.

New York, Dec. 29.—At a fire early this morning in the five-story factory at 124 West Twenty-eighth street, Chief John Bressan and Assistant Foreman John J. Rooney were killed. They were killed by the falling of a boiler from the fire, which gutted several stories of the Gas and Electric Fixtures factory of Cassidy & Sons' Manufacturing Co., 124 West Twenty-fourth street. The fire did \$60,000 of damage. Assistant Foreman William Hennessey, of engine 10, had his leg broken, and another fireman, William Hennessey, was injured. When the fire was discovered it had made considerable progress. The building is six stories in height. When the fire started the flames were burning through the three upper floors. All the flames must have started in the first floor, where a chandelier arms machine. There is a number of buffing machines on this floor, and it may have been that a smoldering spark from one of these caused the fire. The flames were burning through the three upper floors.

Chief Bressan was on the fourth floor directing the movement of his men when suddenly the heavy water tank on the fifth floor fell from the roof, striking with it the fifth floor. A mass of blazing debris fell on the firemen, pinning Bressan and Rooney under the girder. The other men fled by the stairs in safety, the stairs fell as the men were trying to get down and the men fell in a heap on the third floor.

Fierce Fire in Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 29.—Last night's fire, which was gotten under control at four a. m., was one of the fiercest that ever visited the wholesale district on Main street. Not until the plucky firemen, under the leadership of Mayor Hughes, were almost prostrated by cold, was the progress of the fire checked. The fire started from Fifth to Sixth streets saved from destruction. The losses as far as known are: Stucky, Bros. & Co., \$40,000; insurance \$20,000; J. H. Robinson, Norton and Co., \$30,000; J. H. Quinlan and Co., \$40,000; insured for \$30,000; Bliss and Co.'s loss will reach \$200,000, partly insured; Gess and Co.'s loss is not known, but is thought to be about \$300,000.

Joe Hughes, chief of the fire department, is in the hospital. The fire started at Engine company No. 2 house, having been carried from the scene of the fire suffering from a congestive chill, brought on by standing in water a foot deep, and exposure to the extreme cold. Several firemen were exhausted.