EXCLUSIVE all-day service of the United Associated Presses—the Western Associated Press—the Southern Associated Press—the New England Associated Press—the Associated Press of the State of New York, etc.

The Evening Times

216,045 was The TIMES' circulation for last week.

The STAR'S circulation for last week was . . 172,250

VOL. 2. NO. 415. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 30, 1896—EIGHT PAGES. ONE CENT.

FRYE HOPEFUL FOR CUBA

Senator Sure President Will Take Emphatic Action.

HAS POWER IN HIS HANDS

Looks for Nothing From This Congress Save Tariff Legislation and Appropriation Bills—Cannot See Why Silver Senators Should Further Obstruct Revenue Measures.

New York, Nov. 30.—A special from Lewiston, Me., says: "President Cleveland will act in an emphatic way regarding the Cuban revolution," said Senator William P. Frye, with far more emphasis than the writer's words would indicate. "I have good grounds for so believing, and as I expect nothing of this Congress—or rather of this Senate—I am made very glad by the confidence which I now feel in the man at the White House."

These words were uttered by the Maine Senator, who has held aloft the banner of Cuban liberty many times during the past year. The conversation had begun peacefully enough with the question, "What will Congress do during the short session?"

"It must do something at once to increase the revenue," replied the Maine Senator, "or stand disgraced as the law-making power of the nation.

"The Dingley bill, or a good substitute, must be passed to stop the deficit. A government cannot afford to live beyond its means any more than an individual.

DEFICIT MUST BE STOPPED.

"Aside from my pronounced belief in protection, I have no patience with the makeshifts that Secretary Carlisle proposes. A tax on tea and coffee is an outrage. An income tax is repugnant to democracy; let the monarchies raise money in that way. I would admit free of duty every product of the soil or of any shop that is not competitive."

"Have you any hopes that remedial legislation can still be effected by this Congress?" was asked.

"Yes, why should the obstructionists further humiliate the country?" was the prompt reply. "Their silver hobby is dead for four years at least. My Republican colleagues—for the obstructionists were of my own party—must now see the idleness of continuing their policy of the last half session. I am sure they will consent to withdraw their silver amendment to the Dingley bill—the amendment that hung it up."

"But if not, what then?"

"Then an extra session is inevitable," was the tart rejoinder. "President McKinley is not a man to allow things to continue as they are."

"Is that the only reason for calling an extra session?"

"No. To be candid, there are other reasons quite as imperative."

"What, for example?"

"Our foreign relations first—a subject of the gravest public importance."

"The Cuban situation?" was suggested.

"Yes; if it is not disposed of earlier," replied the Senator, with a shade of caution.

"Then you have hopes of something being done for Cuba during the short session?"

PUTS FAITH IN CLEVELAND.

"Not by Congress," was the emphatic response. "I have no hopes of it beyond tariff legislation and the appropriation bills. The House was practically of one mind regarding that struggle for freedom, on which the eyes of all the world are fixed, but the Senate was lukewarm. It discredited the country in the eyes of the world. Several Senators who did not oppose the Cuban resolution are known to be opposed to any action on the part of our government."

"Wherein, then, lies your hopes?" was asked.

"In President Cleveland," said Senator Frye, earnestly. "His patriotism is beyond question. I hope—nay, I expect—to see him go out of office in a blaze of glory, because of a righteous act in behalf of liberty. He has the power in his hands. He has shown courage on several occasions, and I say frankly that I expect something splendid from him yet. He will act in an emphatic way."

And then followed the remark with which this dispatch opens.

"Exactly what shape do you expect the President's action to take?" was asked.

"I must decline to say, further than that it will be unequivocal."

"What will be the card of the next Congress?"

"Hawaii. With President and Congress of one mind, the settlement of that problem will be easy. There will not be another lost opportunity to record."

SERIOUS BLOW TO MACEO.

Weyler's Order to Farmers to Bring Their Corn to the Cities.

Although Capt. Gen. Weyler's first campaign in Pinar del Rio was a failure, in so far as drawing Maceo from the province or forcing him from the hills was concerned, it has undoubtedly had the effect of precipitating a serious predicament upon the rebels. This is the enforcement by Spanish troops of the order to destroy the insurgents' food supply, and great inconvenience to the Cubans has been the result.

Although this crusade of destruction was not so successful that Maceo was forced to flee, the second trip of Gen. Weyler to Pinar del Rio may still further embarrass the rebels in this respect, when the Spanish troops would meet with fewer difficulties in their campaign.

WHY WEYLER HATES MACEO.

The captain general's feelings toward Maceo are particularly bitter. It was Maceo who first lowered Gen. Weyler's prestige by returning to Pinar del Rio at the very time when a proclamation was being issued that the province was free from insurgents and planters could resume grinding their cane. The torch then ruled supreme in the west. Maceo burned all the storehouses in the province to prevent them being used by the Spanish troops as forts. Thatched farm houses were burned by Spaniards and insurgents alike. Royalists destroyed fields of sugar cane to prevent the Cubans from getting the cane for fodder for their horses.

Maceo's most serious question is to obtain a sufficient quantity of food.

It was recently estimated that Maceo's supply, if carefully husbanded, would last for six months. The active campaign of the last fortnight has certainly cut down a large portion of this supply; to what extent cannot be determined until fuller reports have been received. The insurgents have lived mainly on sweet potatoes (boniatos), malanga and yucca—starchy and not very nourishing vegetables. They have also had cattle taken from the ranches in the great grazing districts on the southern coast.

MUST FORAGE FOR FOOD.

As the Cubans have no regular commissary department, their first care after forming a camp is to forage. They gather all they can and on their return make a division of the spoils. When I left Maceo at Tapia in August, says a Cuban correspondent in the New York Telegram, his boniatos were not matured, and every few days large parties of unarmed men went under the escort of armed insurgents to dig potatoes about Cabanas and under the guns of the city. When the supply in Cabanas gave out the men went as far as Mariel, at the northern end of the trocha. On the south of the

Continued on Fifth Page.

Hotbed Sash.

Every style. Glazed or unglazed. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave.

FOR CURRENCY REFORM.

Preliminary Convention Will Meet in Indianapolis on Thursday.

Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 30.—At least thirteen of the middle Western States will be represented at the preliminary currency conference here Thursday.

The cities that have notified the local board of trade of their appointment of delegates are Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Columbus, Detroit, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Grand Rapids, Peoria, and Des Moines. Omaha, Kansas City and Louisville are the only ones that have not reported delegates appointed.

The letters and telegrams to President Adams, of the Indianapolis board, indicate that all the delegates will come here favorably inclined toward a national convention to be held some time in January.

The convention will be held in either Chicago or Indianapolis.

BISHOP KEANE IN THE CITY

Guest of Dr. Stafford But Will Not Remain Long.

Says He Has Given No Interviews Since He Left Here, Has No Grievances and Goes to Rome.

Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, former rector of the Catholic University of America, is back in Washington. On Friday he will be in New York, and on Saturday he will be on the Atlantic, en route to Rome.

Bishop Keane is greatly improved in health and appearance by his trip to the Pacific Slope. He has a comparatively short time to spend in Washington, with much business to be done in the interval, and he is putting in that time with a dash and vigor that speak volumes for the bracing effect of California climate.

Bishop Keane is the guest of Rev. Dr. Stafford, at the parish house of St. Patrick's Church on Tenth street. Since his arrival there, carriages by the dozen and callers by the score have been coming and going from the door. But Bishop Keane has seen very few visitors. This was partly from lack of time and partly to avoid the inevitable questioning which would attend all of the interviews.

When a Times reporter called this morning the servant girl was sure that Bishop Keane could not be seen. Dr. Stafford was equally certain, but went off to make inquiry in person.

There was a four-wheeler at the door, and while Dr. Stafford was gone the bishop himself came down the stairs at a gait which in anyone less dignified would certainly have been a run.

Seeing The Times man, he swerved into the parlor, and, with a grip of the hand that plainly spoke of muscular activity restored, he opened the interview without waiting for a question, and with the air of a man who is on the way to a train and bound to catch it.

"Good day," he said heartily, but swiftly. "Heard you wanted to see me, but my time is very limited, and I must be quick."

"Now, I'm seeing you as a matter of personal courtesy. I would rather not say anything at all, but I'm not making any mysteries, and it may be just as well for me to say something.

"In the first place, I have not seen a newspaper man to talk to him since I left Washington, so there will be no attention given to any alleged interviews with me if such happened to have been printed. But I do not think this has been done. I have not seen any such myself, and I think the reporters have been uniformly courteous and truthful in not having quoted me at all.

"Since the first announcement of this change at the university I have been particularly careful to say nothing at all, so that the slightest chance of misunderstanding or ill feeling might be avoided. The Holy Father saw fit in his wisdom to remove me from the rectorship of the university, and I most naturally accepted his decree and relinquished my charge cheerfully and without regret.

"I should have greatly preferred to remain at rest and in retirement, but again the Holy Father, in his wisdom, saw fit to call me to a much higher post of honor and responsibility in the church. Again I accepted his decree as a loyal churchman, and since he has had the goodness to call me to the holy see I am on my way there now.

"That's all there is to say. I don't want to throw any cloak of mystery over the proceeding, so I make this simple statement.

"Good-by." And with another muscular handshake the bishop departed as swiftly as he came, ran down the front steps and fairly jumped into the four-wheeler which disappeared around the corner.

ROSENTHAL VERY ILL.

Great Pianist in Danger of Dying From Typhoid Fever.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Moriz Rosenthal, the great pianist who was taken ill at the Auditorium last week, is reported to be in a critical condition.

Typhoid fever has set in and the attending physicians fear complications will arise which may result fatally.

His physicians report this morning that there has been no improvement in his condition.

SPANISH FLAG HISSED.

It Was Incidentally Displayed During a Theatrical Performance.

Jamestown, N. Y., Nov. 30.—A significant indication of the sentiment of the people in regard to the Spanish war in Cuba was shown at the Opera House last Friday evening.

During the progress of the performance a picture of the Spanish flag was displayed.

It was roundly hissed by the audience. Flags of other nations were more or less applauded.

PRISONERS IN TERROR.

Fire Broke Out in an Indiana Jail at Midnight.

Wabash, Ind., Nov. 30.—Fire broke out at midnight last night in the lower portion of the county jail and sheriff's residence in this city, and within half an hour the structure was a mass of flames.

There were twelve prisoners in the cells, and when the fire broke out and smoke broke through the floor, they made piteous cries for help. The doors were opened, and squads of police escorted them to the pen in the city hall.

The fire is presumed to have started from the furnace. Loss on buildings, $20,000; insurance, $13,000.

TO LEAVE FOR CUBA.

Correspondent T. E. Alvord Will Take the Field for His Paper.

There are vague rumors that a climax is very near at hand in Cuban affairs, and the number of newspaper correspondents on the island is constantly increasing.

This afternoon one of the leading Washington correspondents of the country, T. E. Alvord, of the World, will leave. He will be on board ship, while on the island will be two men, one at Havana, sending out the usual dispatches under military censorship, the other in direct communication with the insurgents, the latter reporting to Mr. Alvord at obscure points along the coast.

Ivy Institute Business College, 8th and K. None better. $25 a year, day or night.

Everything in the millwork line low at Barker's, 649 and 651 New York avenue.

Weather Strips, 1½ Cents per foot; either felt or rubber. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th street and New York ave.

AN EXCLUSIVE FEAST.

HAYES' SCHEME DEFEATED

Enmity of the K. of L. Secretary-Treasurer Toward the Times.

REASON FOR HIS ATTACKS

It Is Stated He Was Interested in the Rose-Hastings Process Named in the 75-Cent Gas Bill Opposed by The Times During the Last Session of Congress.

The reason for the enmity shown by Secretary-Treasurer John W. Hayes, of the Knights of Labor, toward The Times—for which this paper has cause to congratulate itself—is plain now.

Mr. Hayes was interested at one time, it is learned, in the Rose-Hastings patent for the manufacture of gas, which was to have been used by the 75-cent-gas schemers whom The Times exposed, in the belief that they actually sought a vest-pocket franchise.

In other words, it was believed, after an examination of all the facts in the case, that the franchise was only desired for the purpose of forcing the Washington Gas Light Company into purchasing it at a figure that would afford a comfortable division of the spoils among the local and Congressional influence interested.

Back of the new company—and, doubtless, an insignificant factor in the enterprise—was Secretary-Treasurer Hayes. He did not figure among the names of the incorporators stated in the 75-cent-gas bill introduced in Congress. The fact is he was not wanted, was not considered a desirable addition, and was regarded as possessing no weight whatever inside the Capitol.

THE PLAN.

So it was that Mr. John W. Hayes, it is believed, moved only in the background, but he went down with the giants of the scheme when The Times waged war it in behalf of honesty and legitimate local business interests.

Mr. Hayes' plan to push the Rose-Hastings patent upon the Washington public and comfortably situate himself in life that he need not lead labor men for a living also involved a suspicious telegram, which, it is stated, was hoped would frighten the opposers of the New York gas bill. More of this later.

In the first place, The Times submits the following authentic letter sent by Mr. Hayes in 1893, to Mr. Charles R. Martin, then living in Tiffin, Ohio, but now a member of the executive board of the knights well known in this city.

While Mr. Hayes' ability as a labor leader has been proved by The Times to be a disorganizing quantity, the letter printed below shows he is somewhat of an expert in floating financial schemes drawing their vitality from gas both human and artificial.

HAYES' LETTER TO MARTIN.

Bear in mind that the "patent process" mentioned by him is believed to be the Rose-Hastings invention, and the subsequent developments in this article will seem to bear out the inferences drawn herein.

Here it is:

Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 1, 1893.

My Dear Brother Martin:

I am in receipt of you letter, and regret to learn that you are not enjoying good health, and that D. A. 72 will not have your valuable assistance in the building up of the order. I know just what it means to lose any one active man, and this is so true in your case. I have read carefully your letter, and, while I do not desire to be understood as giving advice to one who is my superior in many things, yet I cannot refrain from saying don't be a damn fool and connect yourself with any labor paper. This may seem strange, coming as it does from me, but I know that there is not one success in the entire country, and a man with good health and a first-class constitution cannot live under the strain. You know how hard it is to keep up the Journal; what energy is put into it, and still it is a failure. If any one could get subscribers enough to make it pay, we should, but we don't. Now, how can you? Take my word for it, you will not be able to stand it, and don't undertake it. Have the old officers ask Bro. Powderly for dispensation, or, if you like, I will get it for you from him, just whichever you say. I notice by the papers that the natural gas of your State is playing out. I think I can put you on to a plan where you can make a few thousand dollars and not have any work about it. The people who have been using gas will not throw it over now. I am interested in a new patent process, and if you want to take the matter in hand out there, you can not only make some money, but put yourself in a good financial condition. Select any town that has a population off from three to four thousand or more, if you can, where there are no gas companies organized, and arrange for the organization of a company. Select a few men in the city and have them go in with you for the purpose of getting the charter. Make your capital stock at about $75,000, and, if necessary, give away $25,000 of it to get the right from the town; but that may not be necessary, if you get the men of power enough in the town you strike. You can then bond it for $30,000 and sell them for about $85. This will put in your plant and start you off. The right from here will cost you about $10,000, and that can be had for the bonds. From here the holder will cost $3,000; that can be had for bonds. The pipe will cost $30 a ton, and that can be had for bonds. So, you see, the cost is nothing. I will go there and help you to do the work if you can select the place. The process that I speak about will make a fine, clear and first-class gas for from 15 to 25 cents a thousand. In towns of 10,000 people it can be made for 20 cents, and in smaller towns for more—say, about 25 cents. It can be sold lower than the natural gas is being sold, and will give a greater satisfaction. Besides that, we can run a gas engine with the plant, and with the gas that is made at about 25 cents run an electric light of two arc lights to the horse power, and furnish a light at less than 1 cent per lamp per night. There is not another concern in the country that can do this. This will not be work that will interfere with your health, and if you win you will have made enough to keep you for many moons. There are many little places in Ohio that can be had for the asking, if the right man goes. They all want light, and are willing to do most anything to get it. In fact, some of them go so far as to guarantee the bonds of the company to get it in. Besides, it adds to the importance of the town.

If you think you can do anything in this line, write me, and I will help you out. I am now organizing a company for myself, and only had to give away $5,000 of the stock to get the right. If you could induce any town that has a coal-gas system in to put this system in, we will divide the profits. I send you a paper, and after you have read the paper and letter, and if you think you can do anything, let me know. Towns where the natural gas is running out would be a good place to strike.

I will stop now, and hope to hear from you. As ever, yours, J. W. HAYES.

THE BILL IN CONGRESS.

This letter was mailed in Philadelphia on February 1, 1893 as the envelope shows. February 1, 1893, as the envelope shows; was addressed to Charles R. Martin, Esq., Box 568, Tiffin, Ohio, and was received by the latter in due course of time.

On January 8, 1896, there was reintroduced in Congress the bill to give the District 75-cent gas, which had been before the preceding Congress, but which never got out of the committee rooms. The bill was "to incorporate the National Gas and Electric Heat and Power Company." Among the incorporators were Charles D. Hank, F. P. B. Sands, Anthony Pollock, Park Agnew, Charles C. Bryan, George W. Harvey and James L. Hastings, a brother of Gov. Hastings, of Pennsylvania.

The bill introduced in the preceding session was regarded with suspicion because no gas process was named in it, but the bill of January 8 last sought to overcome this blight by stating that the Rose-Hastings patent process would be used.

The defeat of the bill at the last session of Congress was largely due to the efforts of Representative Frank Aldrich, of Illinois, and The Times.

Here is where Mr. Hayes emerges from the obscurity of the background. During the hottest part of the opposition to the bill, Mr. Aldrich received a telegram from Chicago, stating that he had been denounced at a joint meeting of representative labor organizations of the Windy City because of his attacks upon the cheaper gas measure.

THE TELEGRAM.

Mr. Aldrich did not take to the woods, as was confidently expected, but wrote a vigorous reply, published at the time, substantially to the effect that the bill was not a bona fide effort for legitimate legislation. He then resumed his opposition more vigorously than before.

It is now freely stated by persons presumed to be well informed upon the subject that the telegram was not only irregular; that the alleged joint meeting, if held at all, had no power in the premises, and that Mr. Hayes inspired it because the defeat of of the gas bill meant disaster to the patent gas process in which he was interested.

The statement is further made that Mr. Hayes sent an employe, Joseph Bayne, of the Knights of Labor Journal in this city, to Chicago, and that Bayne was the instigator of the telegram.

Since the defeat of the cheap gas bill Mr. Hayes has lost no chance to show his enmity toward The Times, and its latest exhibition was at the Knights of Labor General Assembly at Rochester, N. Y., where he cracked the whip over his delegates and rushed through a resolution expelling the editor of The Times from the Knights and placing The Times on the unfair list.

It seems plain, therefore, that in this instance, at least, Mr. Hayes has used the Knights for the double purpose of influencing legislative action and of accomplishing private revenge.

BURNED IN THE HOLD.

Horrible Death of Two Firemen of a Michigan Steamship.

Fennville, Mich., Nov. 30.—The steamer City of Kalamazoo, of the H. W. Williams Transportation Company, burned at her dock at South Haven this morning at 4:30.

Robert Van Ostrand and Joe Lang, firemen, were burned to death. The stewardess is missing and it is feared that she is dead.

The steamer tied up for the winter one week ago, but the crew had not been discharged. It is not known how the fire started. The two firemen were caught in the hold and could not escape.

Sporting Man Shot in the Street.

Cincinnati, Nov. 30.—James Joy, aged thirty-one years, well known in sporting circles, was assassinated at the corner of Third and Lawrence streets early this morning. After being shot, he staggered into Muldoon's saloon nearby and expired before he could tell the story of the shooting. The police are investigating.

British Steamer on the Rocks.

Key West, Fla., Nov. 30.—The British steamer Mayfield, Capt. Fargher, from Penarth for Galveston, came ashore on Elbow Reef at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 28th. Wrecking steamers and lighters have gone to her assistance.

Dock Laborers' Strike Extending.

London, Nov. 30.—A dispatch from Hamburg to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that the strike of the Hamburg dock laborers is extending, the dockmen at Bremerhaven, Geestemunde and Nordenham having joined the strikers.

Failure of Watch Case Dealers.

New York, Nov. 30.—Isaac Swope & Co., wholesale dealers in watch cases, failed today. The firm has a branch in St. Louis. Liabilities, $75,000; nominal assets, $50,000.

CHAPMAN WILL BE JAILED

United States Supreme Court Confirms His Sentence.

RECALCITRANT WITNESSES

Havemeyer and Searles of the Sugar Trust Are Also Liable, as Well as Two Other Newspaper Correspondents—One Hundred Dollars and Thirty Days' Imprisonment.

The Supreme Court of the United States today affirmed the decision of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia in the case of Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant witness in the sugar trust investigation by the Senate of 1894.

The decision was made upon the motion by the government to dismiss the writ of error sued out by Chapman to review the action of the District court by which he was sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and be imprisoned thirty days because he refused to answer certain questions before the Senate investigating committee.

The effect of the decision is that Chapman must serve out his sentence and pay his fine, and also be liable to the penalty in section 102, Revised Statutes, the several other witnesses, including Messrs. Havemeyer and Searles, of the sugar trust, and two newspaper correspondents.

WON'T GIVE IT UP.

Mr. Havemeyer and the other accused will not give up the fight at this point. While the Chapman case has been spoken of as a test, there is every reason to believe that every inch of the ground will be stoutly contested in each of the others.

Indictments will be closely scrutinized again, any mischance to a government witness or unwise movement of a juror will be taken advantage of. Every possible occasion of delay will be seized, and the evil day postponed to the furthest. Nevertheless, barring an accident, all the others will finally be subjected to the same penalty which Mr. Chapman is now facing.

Two years and a half ago the Senate was busy with a tariff bill. While the discussion of this was going on two newspapers outside of Washington printed a report that a lobby, representing the American Sugar Refining Company, better known as the Sugar Trust, was using corrupt means to influence legislation.

The alleged plan of the controlling votes was to aid Senators to make very successful turns as speculators in sugar trust stock.

INVESTIGATION BEGUN.

As soon as the story became public a resolution for an inquiry was introduced in the Senate and a committee was appointed, with Senator Gray as chairman, to investigate the charges. A large number of witnesses were summoned and examined, without revealing much to support the charges.

Among others were the two correspondents who had sent out the report, J. S. Shriver and E. J. Edwards, two brokers, who had been buying and selling sugar stock, and President Henry O. Havemeyer and Secretary J. E. Searle, of the Refining Company. All refused to answer questions put to them by members of the committee.

The correspondents, as a point of honor, refused to tell where they got the information upon which they based their statements as published; the brokers, as a matter of business, declined to give the names of their customers or the transactions in which they were engaged; the sugar trust officials, for self-protection and as a privilege of every private citizen, declined to answer several questions regarding the business of the company.

The questions were apparently all aimed at the one result of showing that certain Senators had been buying and selling options in sugar trust stock and getting rich by it. This was not shown.

INDICTMENTS FOUND.

As a last resort, all Senators were called in turn to state under oath whether they had been buying or selling sugar stock. Senators Quay, Cameron and others admitted frankly that they had, and asked what was wrong about it. They thought they had a right to speculate in this as in any other stock, and the committee was quite unable to show the contrary. The investigation was practically abandoned.

But there was a law for the six witnesses who refused to answer the committee's questions. This was section 102 of the Revised Statutes, specially enacted to compel witnesses to answer under such circumstances.

Indictments were found and the prisoners were arraigned. Messrs. Havemeyer and Searle had to come from New York specially for the purpose. A long drawn legal battle began. The plea of not guilty was withdrawn and a demurrer filed. This

Continued on Second Page.

Checks From Uncle Sam.

United States Treasurer Morgan today mailed 1,090 checks, aggregating $126,822 in payment of December interest on the funded loan of 1896.

An Assistant Surgeon.

The President today appointed Daniel A. Morgan an assistant surgeon in the navy.

Texas Bank Failure.

The First National Bank of Tyler, Tex., failed today. Bank Examiner Gannon has been placed in charge.

BURNED IN THEIR ROOM.

Post Chaplain Blaine and Daughter Cremated at Fort Ringgold.

A telegram was received at the War Department today from Major Burke, stationed at Fort Ringgold, Tex., stating that last night the quarters of Post Chaplain M. C. Blaine were burned and the chaplain and his young daughter burned to death.

Chaplain Blaine, after the fire had made some headway, missed his daughter and entered the building to rescue her. He was overcome by smoke and perished with his child. His wife escaped without serious injury.

Chaplain Malmor C. Blaine was born in Kentucky and enlisted as a private in Company H, Fifty-fourth Kentucky Infantry in 1864; was discharged the next year and appointed post chaplain from Pennsylvania on June 16, 1880.

The name of the missing stewardess is Rose Gower. Nine persons were on board the steamer when the fire started, six of whom made their escape in safety.

WILLIAM STEINWAY DEAD

Famous Piano Manufacturer Passes Away in New York.

Was a Member of the Rapid Transit Commission and the Head of a Great Business.

New York, Nov. 30.—William Steinway, the rapid transit commissioner and the head of the famous piano house of Steinway & Sons, died of typhoid fever at his residence, No. 26 Gramercy Park, at 3:30 o'clock this morning.

He was taken ill three weeks ago yesterday, and although at first his condition was considered serious, he rallied and hopes were entertained of his recovery up till Saturday last, when he suffered a relapse.

He passed away peacefully, surrounded by relatives and friends.

William Steinway was born in Seesen, duchy of Brunswick, on March 5, 1836.

He came to the United States with his family in 1850, and, influenced by his love of music, persuaded his parents to apprentice him to a firm who were then manufacturing pianos in this city. He remained with that firm for three years. Then he left it to start in the piano manufacturing business with his father and three brothers, Charles and Henry.

Mr. Steinway was a prominent member of the committee of seventy, which opposed Tammany in 1871, and destroyed the influence of the Tweed regime of that period. He was unanimously elected a member of the national Democratic committee and as a delegate to the St. Louis convention in 1888, when President Cleveland was nominated for a second term.

Offers of public positions were repeatedly showered upon him, but under plea of business or private affairs were nearly always declined. Among the position offered him were the Subtreasuryship of the United States, the office of secretary of state, the governorship of New York and the mayoralty of this city.

By his personal efforts a model town, with every comfort for employes, was built up about his Long Island piano factory. This settlement bears his own name.

In politics Mr. Steinway was always a Democrat. In the recent campaign he was one of the foremost advocates of gold currency.

ALGER A POSSIBILITY.

His Name Again Prominently Mentioned for Secretary of War.

Canton, Ohio, Nov. 30.—Cabinet gossip is becoming more animated as the days wear on. There is a renewal of the talk about Gen. R. A. Alger for Secretary of War. Some of his friends have been here within the last week and it is known that Major McKinley thinks very highly of him.

The name of Senator Allison is connected with the position of Secretary of State, and will be a good deal talked about in the next ten days.

Andrew D. White, of New York, is still discussed for the same place.

A New York Republican who passed through here today is authority for the statement that Thomas C. Platt, of New York, thinks of going to Canton within a few weeks to have a talk with Major McKinley and enter his protest against the recognition of certain men in his own State whom he thinks unfriendly to him.

Chicago, Nov. 30.—"Samuel W. Allerton will be our next Secretary of Agriculture and Chicago has got there again," said C. W. Baker, secretary of the National Live Stock Exchange, as he returned last night from a visit to Canton. W. H. Thompson, jr., president of the National Live Stock Exchange; L. B. Doud, president of the National Live Stock Bank; C. A. Mallory and Joseph Adams, commission men at the Stock Yards, had accompanied him on a visit to the President-elect to advance the interests of Mr. Allerton.

"In the discussion of the matter Mr. McKinley expressed opinions as to the general requirements of the head of the department that were in full accord with those of the committee," continued Mr. Baker. "He said he had a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. Allerton and spoke highly of him as a gentleman and a financier and business man, and while he did not tell the members of the committee outright that he would make him a member of his Cabinet, we feel from the way he treated the matter he will appoint him."

Hotbed Sash.

Every style. Glazed or unglazed. Frank Libbey & Co., 6th st. and New York ave.

Flooring, $8.50 for 100 Feet.

Kiln-dried heart, one width, one length. F. Libbey & Co., 6th st. and N. Y. ave.

Say! Who said MILLWORK? George Barker's, 649 and 651 New York avenue.

SOUGHT RELIEF IN DEATH

Suicide of Robert E. Marshall, a High Railway Official.

AT HIS BROTHER'S HOUSE

Had Been Suffering From Ill-Health for Some Time and Entertained a Fear That His Mind Was Giving Way—Filled Only One Chamber of His Revolver.

Despondent because of continued ill-health and while suffering from temporary mental aberration, Robert E. Marshall, superintendent of the Altoona Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, ended his life this morning with a bullet through his heart, at the residence of his brother, Dr. Charles Marshall, No. 2507 Pennsylvania avenue.

Mr. Marshall resided in Altoona, Pa., but for some time past has not been in good health, suffering from a nervous strain. To recuperate, he decided to take a few weeks vacation, and he was on a leave of absence when he committed suicide.

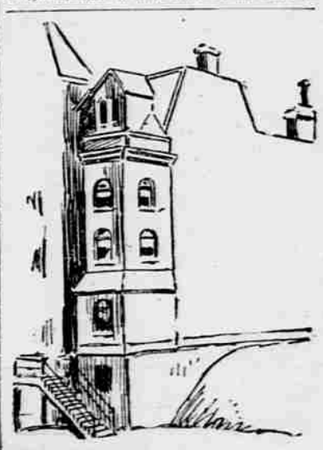
Last Wednesday, upon the advice of his physician in Philadelphia, he left his office and came to Washington, where his father and relatives reside at the above number. His few days of rest seemed to have been beneficial, and last Saturday, when seen by some of the officials of the Pennsylvania road, he expressed himself as feeling somewhat improved, and his friends thought he was looking better.

HE GAVE NO SIGN.

But yesterday was a sad and gloomy day. Even a healthy man would have had cause to be melancholy.

He did not, however, complain of feeling worse than usual.

This morning his family thought he was brighter, and when he came down stairs to



House Where Shooting Was Done.

take breakfast with them about 8 o'clock he gave no intimation of his intention, if he then had any, to take his life.

He ate his accustomed breakfast, seemed to relish it, and gave no sign of mental disorder. The other members of the family went about their duties, and Dr. Marshall had started out upon his daily rounds.

The father and his son remained longer than the rest, chatted over the coffee cups and discussed the topics in the daily papers, the old gentleman endeavoring in every way possible to divert his son's mind from melancholy thoughts and enliven him.

After they had eaten Robert left the table and went to his room on the third floor of the handsome residence.

STARTLED BY A SHOT.

The father tarried a moment in the hall and started slowly up the stairs. He was suddenly startled by the sharp and quick report of a pistol in the upper part of the house. He knew there was no one on the floor above except his son Robert. Calling another son, the two hastened to the room on the third floor, and, pushing open the door, which had been left ajar, they were horrified at the sight of their relative lying stretched out upon his back motionless upon the floor, the blood flowing from his mouth, nose and ears.

Beside him on the floor lay a large 38-caliber Smith & Wesson revolver with which the deed had been committed. It had scarce been a moment from the time the old gentleman had heard the report of the pistol until he stood over the prostrate form his son, but life was extinct, and death had been apparently instantaneous.

Dr. Henry M. Newman of No. 2103 Pennsylvania avenue, just one block above, was hastily summoned and came immediately, but could render no aid. The aim had been sure and the bullet effectual, having passed through the heart and lodged in his spine.

NO SILENT PREMEDITATION.

The dead man had evidently gone to his room, and upon a sudden impulse resolved to take his life. There were no signs of premeditation.

Only one chamber of the pistol had been filled, and that was enough; all the others were empty. He had not even stopped to loosen his clothing. His coat and vest were both buttoned tightly around him, and the hole which the powder had burned showed that the weapon had been held close. He was completely dressed.

A hasty examination of the room failed to reveal any note which might have been left explaining the cause of the act. If such

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Position of the Body When Discovered.