A Great Thanksgiving Number

of THE PITTSBURG DISPATCH will be issued next Sunday. Everyone should read its 20 pages, filled with news and first-class literary matter.

The Pittsburg Dispatch.

Dr. Talmage and Mrs. Harrison,

The First Lady of the Land, contributes to the Thanksgiving number of THE DISPATCH, which will be issued next Sunday.

FORTY-FOURTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1889. THREE CENTS

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RUIN FOR TWO.

Failure of the Lawrence Bank Leads to a Big Iron Works Suspension.

PRESIDENT YOUNG'S PLEA.

He Says a Run on the Bank Was Supplemented by His Indiscretion.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

Some Very Vague Statements, and a Little Confidencee in Resumption Yet.

MR. LONG GOES FOR MR. YOUNG,

Alleging That $100,000 Judgment Note Was Sprung to His Ruin Without Warrant.

SAD FOR DEPOSITORS AND WORKMEN

The failure of the Lawrence Bank, at the Forks of the Road, was announced yesterday afternoon. On its heels comes the contingent suspension of Long & Co., proprietors of the Vulcan Iron Works at Chartiers. President Young, of the bank, says Long & Co.'s failure to meet a $100,000 judgment note in his favor was the cause, in part, of the bank's failure. Mr. Long, of the iron firm, says the unwarranted springing of that judgment note, deposited as collateral security only, is the cause of his own financial ruin. Hundreds of workmen and a number of poor depositors are sadly affected.

Like a crack of thunder from a clear sky was the announcement yesterday afternoon that the Lawrence Bank was unable to lift its checks in the Clearing House, notice having been received through the Union National Bank that the Lawrence had notified it to return all its checks (the Lawrence doing its clearing business through the Union National). The checks in question amounted to about $11,000.

The announcement, as stated, created consternation among those directly interested, from the fact that, though a rumor of failure had been spread some three weeks ago, it was strenuously denied, and that a reward was offered for the apprehension of the instigator of the rumor as a malicious falsifier. Subsequent admissions were made by the President of the Lawrence Bank, W. W. Young, though some of the directors and other officials persisted in asserting their belief that all would eventually come out all right.

Solvency Problematical.

Belief in all claims of solvency were shaken by the announcement that J. W. Hall, Esq., attorney for Long & Co., of the Vulcan Iron Works, Chartiers station, yesterday confessed judgments on behalf of the firm to the Lawrence Bank to the amount of $300,000. The judgments were confessed in favor of W. W. Young, President of the bank, and are on bonds, or promissory notes, to the amount of $100,000 each. One of the notes is dated October 28, payable in 30 days, and another October 5, payable in 60 days. The third contained a clause stating when it became due, if there was a failure to pay, the others would become due also, notwithstanding the conditions. An execution was issued on one of the judgments for $100,000. The members of the firm of Long & Co. are T. D. Long, E. L. Maxwell and D. L. Browne.

The President Explains.

The residence of President Young was visited last night. He was found in company with a number of people whose names he refused to give, stating that they were friends who had come to offer assistance. Mr. Young was much agitated, and for a time resented questioning, stating that he was entitled to some consideration and commiseration, as the strain on him had been terrible for a long time past, and he must be allowed some sleep, or he would brake down. By dint of persistent questioning, and explanation that the gravity of the situation was such that depositors ought to be acquainted with the state of affairs, he finally consented to answer some questions as follows:

He said that the bank had been forced to suspend on account of the run on it, which had been kept up until it was impossible longer to satisfy demands.

They Refused Deposits.

He said between $6,000 and $7,000 in deposits had been refused yesterday. Further, he said he had not been interested in any Land Trust, and that the bank had not lost thereby. He said a few checks had been cashed after the bank's checks had been thrown out by the Clearing House, but said that it was done without premeditation. Said he:

"I have put all my money into the bank to save it; all my property, and money advanced by my friends in hopes of saving it; and the gentlemen in the room I have left are friends who have come to offer assistance. Long & Co.'s failure had something to do with it, but not materially so. There is no dishonesty connected with the failure, so far as I know. The directors will meet to-morrow (Friday) afternoon. The assets are between $700,000 and $800,000, and we have paid out $253,000 since the run on us began. Whether we will succeed in arranging matters I cannot say.

His Own Indiscretion.

"The trouble arose from my own indiscretion. It is just as if you borrowed $10,000 from me and could not repay, and I lent you more and more from time to time, in hope that you would recover. You fail, and my money is gone. You see my condition; and I think you will allow that I am entitled to some commiseration, as one of the chief sufferers."

The assistant cashier, Mr. George A. Moke, said that depositors would come out all right, that the trouble was simply that the persistent run had exhausted their power to get currency, just as a man pushed for one-tenth of what he was worth would go to the wall if he could not lay his hand on the small amount he owed. He said the stockholders were liable to double the amount of stock owned by them.

The Principals Left.

Mr. Robert McKee, teller, said that after 2 o'clock P. M. the principal officers of the bank gave up the ship and left the subofficials to run it as best they could. He thought the outlook cerulean-hued.

Director Ahlborn, of the Keystone Axle Company, seemed to think there was no doubt the bank would open this morning and do business as usual, but he evidently did not know what President Young did, and it is said he knew nothing later than developed several days ago.

Nothing short of a trip along Butler street will give the reader an idea of the gloom the trouble has cast over that part of the city. The following was picked up at random:

Mr. Charles F. Hilger said he had $2,800 on deposit. On Wednesday he went to the bank and had some notion of withdrawing his money, but everything appeared all right so far as he could learn from appearances and was paid $40 interest, so he concluded to allow his cash to remain, although he might have gotten it. Mr. Hilger has had rough sledding this year, but he did not appear to be cast down by the last blow and was as cheerful as usual.

Lots of Depositors Affected.

An avalanche of names of unfortunates was picked up within less than a square, and they were largely of people who can ill afford their loss, if it be one, as there appears to be too much cause to doubt.

James Ward had $2,600 on deposit; John Fay, $5,000; Michael Flannigan, $15,000; Wainwright's Brewing Company $40,000 of firm money beside individual deposits; Richardson & Zacharias, $5,000; Lawrence Hoffman, barber and emergency messenger of the bank, $700, and a host of mill workers sums of comparatively small amount, but of immense importance to poor people. It was stated that Thomas Maroney, an ex-saloon keeper, and a man named Lotton were on the verge of distraction on account of their losses.

Among the heavy losers are the family of John Zimmer. They are well-to-do iron rollers and it is said had about $35,000 on deposit. The members of the family make large wages.

Senator Upperman Drew Out.

Senator Upperman seemed to think the bank would come out all right, but he hadn't heard the despairing cry of President Young. Mr. Upperman lately drew out $12,000, but he said he had not done it through fear of failure, but to pay on the property he had bought.

Dr. H. H. Clark had $70,000 or $80,000 on deposit some time ago, but he stated that he had withdrawn it and invested in traction railway stock. He, too, thought the bank all right. He had been informed that the First National Bank had been made acquainted with the state of affairs, and had put up $300,000 to tide the floundering bank over the shoals, but Senator Upperman said the above statement had not been made by a reliable person.

Rumors About Steel Princes.

It was said that Carnegie, Phipps & Co. had made their usual weekly deposit of $50,000 or $60,000 for payment of hands, but this was subsequently denied, and another statement substituted that of late they had been depositing in down-town banks.

The Knights of the Mystic Chain had $2,000 on deposit.

Senator Upperman and Robert Warren were discussing the situation, and as a foundation for the belief that the bank was solvent they referred to the late election of directors, at which time a rosy statement was made. A dividend of 3 per cent on the earnings of the last six months was declared, and the statement showed a surplus of $50,000. This, added to the double stock liability, $160,000, would give assets in addition to deposits of $210,000.

Mr. Keating's Opinion.

Mr. A. F. Keating and other financiers were of the opinion that the bank must be solvent, stating that there were very few institutions in the country that could stand such a strain as had been put on the Lawrence Bank during the last month, but it is a sorrowful duty to add that the President, who is supposed to know, does not share in the sanguine hopes of some of his friends.

It was a noticeable fact that surprise played no small part among the Lawrenceville residents in their discussion of the situation.

WHERE IS CASHIER HOERR?

Repeated Visits to His House Fail to Reach Him or Show Where He Is.

Since yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock, when Cashier John Hoerr left the minor officials to run the bank to the closing hour, 3 o'clock, he has not been seen by any one. Visit after visit paid to his home on Charlotte street, Lawrenceville, failed to develop his whereabouts. Finally at 1:30 o'clock a DISPATCH representative, who had driven out from the city to the house, succeeded in attracting the attention of Mrs. Hoerr, who raised a second-story window and inquired in a soft and pleasing voice what the business of the visitor was.

"Has your husband returned home yet?"

"No, sir. He has not been home since yesterday morning, when he went to the bank. He has not sent me any word. I have learned that there is trouble at the bank through friends. My God! I am nearly crazy with suspense."

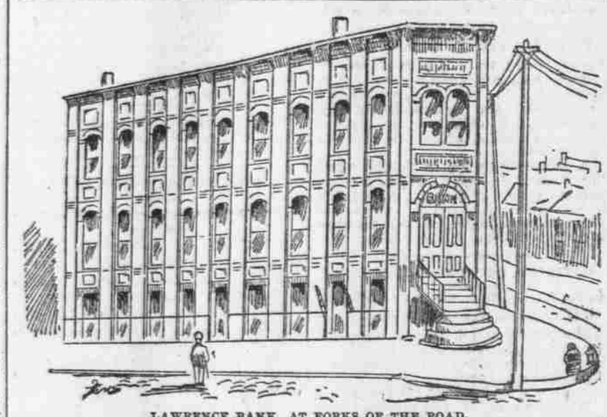
The troubled lady burst into tears. It was an embarrassing moment. The newspaper man had not the heart to give voice to the suspicions which were bound to struggle for utterance.

Finally he asked: "You think Mr. Hoerr will return shortly, do you not?"

"I cannot understand his being away so long. I knew he felt uneasy in his mind when he went to the bank, but I noticed nothing unusual in his leave-taking.

The news gatherer was baffled. He bade her good night, and drove home.

It was noticed that Mrs. Hoerr was fully attired, and seemed to be awaiting her husband's return.



LAWRENCE BANK, AT FORKS OF THE ROAD.

DOUBLY RUINOUS.

LONG SAYS THE BANK WRECKED THE VULCAN IRON WORKS.

A Judgment Note for $100,000, Merely Put Up as Security for Running Loans From the Bank—Damaging Effect of Trying to Bolster Up With It—The Mills Will Shut Down.

James D. Long, of the firm of Long & Co., proprietors of the Vulcan Iron Works, was seen at his home on Forbes street by a DISPATCH reporter early this morning, and in a brief interview put an entirely different color to the bank failure, saying it had ruined him, and not vice versa.

"So Mr. Young says our firm has been partly responsible for the Lawrence Bank's failure, does he?" said Mr. Long, after having been informed of what the bank President and others had told earlier in the evening.

"That is about right," replied the reporter.

On the Other Foot.

"Well," continued Mr. Long, "instead of our ruining the bank, the bank has ruined us, for it amounts to the same thing. About a year ago we gave to Mr. Young a judgment note for $100,000 to secure us credit on running loans at the bank. The note was filed with Mr. Young's papers, and was never intended to be entered for collection, and I was greatly surprised to learn that he had resorted to this apparently final attempt to bolster up his bank."

Ruin in Any Event.

"What effect will Mr. Young's action have on the future of your firm?"

"It will ruin us, in any event. Even if payment is not pressed, it will ruin our credit, and if it is it may compel us to shut down."

"Did you get any notice that the note was to be executed against you?"

"None whatever. When the rumor about the bank's bad condition gained circulation, a few weeks ago, I went to Mr. Young and attempted to have the note lifted. He prevailed upon me to let it alone, assuring me that the bank was all right and that I need not be alarmed."

Hard to Tell of the Outcome.

"How about your financial condition? Will you be able to meet all liabilities?"

"I think our assets will cover our liabilities; but I cannot tell, as it is not my business to attend the financial end of our mill."

"What have you to say in answer to Mr. Young's allegation that your firm is partly to blame for the bank failure?"

Utterly Nonplussed.

"I don't care to say anything. I cannot understand Mr. Young's motive for saying so. Neither can I understand why he placed us under such an embarrassment without letting us know. I knew nothing about the note having been entered until late to-night. There must be some mistake, however, about the amount of the note, as it could only be $200,000. The note was for $100,000, and the bonds would make it good for double that amount, or $200,000. We did not confess judgment at all."

The Outside Effect.

Several iron men were seen at the city clubs and elsewhere, and although with remarkable unanimity they declined to allow the use of their names, they were of the opinion that the probable inability of Long & Co. to meet their financial engagements, as indicated by the confession of judgment to the extent of $300,000 in favor of the Lawrence Bank, would cause a brief local flurry in the iron market. Others were, however, of the opinion that not even such contingency should be entertained.

Hard to Understand.

One prominent man stated that during the whole existence of Long & Co. the firm's name had been synonymous with all that was gilt-edged, and many people were unable to understand any difficulties when the iron market was so firm, prices ruling fair and demand right up to the output of every concern in Western Pennsylvania. Labor matters were also quiet, and the general verdict was that the matter was inexplicable.

Generally Successful.

One of those seen said: "I suppose you know that Long & Co. operate a large rolling mill on First avenue, near the Panhandle crossing. A portion of the mill was destroyed several years ago and has not been rebuilt. So far as I know, however, the First avenue property was a financial success."

HUMBLE HOMES IN GLOOM.

Artisans, Laborers, Gripmen, Secret Societies and all Industrial Classes Affected—Allegations That Representations of Solidity Were Made to Retain Deposits—Hope Expressed, However, by Many People.

Director Samuel McMahon was seen at his home on Forty-fourth street. He said he had not heard of the affair, nor had any intimation that anything was wrong until he received a notice to attend the meeting of the directors to-day. He was not prepared to make a statement as to what he thought the future of the bank will be. He knew that the bank carried a large number of interest-bearing accounts, and the depositors got scared some time ago at rumors of the bank's failure, and had given notice that they wanted their money. This caused an extraordinary run and, no doubt, helped to close the doors. "I cannot understand," said he, "why they should have called in checks amounting to only $11,000, when we always kept $50,000 or $60,000 on deposit at the Union National Bank. Our total deposit amounted to $900,000." Mr. McMahon said he had an account with the bank, but he refused to say how much.

Wild Rumors Afloat.

It was reported throughout Lawrenceville last night that Dr. H. H. Clark had drawn $80,000 out of the bank within the last six weeks. He denied this story, saying that he never had such an amount in the bank. He was a depositor, and made a deposit of $100 on Wednesday. He would not say what amount of money he has in the bank, but it is understood it is pretty large.

Z. Wainwright & Co. have over $40,000 in the bank. This is the amount the firm has on deposit. The individual members of the firm have accounts ranging from $3,000 to $8,000. They said that they had often heard the rumors regarding the solvency of the bank, but following close on the heels of each report came emphatic denials from officials, and the Wainwrights kept up their faith in the institution.

Velte & McDonald, the engine builders, of Penn avenue, have been heavy depositors. At present they have less than $2,000 on deposit. John McDonald, a member of the firm, stated last night that he thought the bank would pull through all right. He assigns the present trouble to the interest-bearing accounts, which are being called for by the depositors. When the bank can realize on some of their assets, and get in some of the money they have loaned out, Mr. McDonald thinks they will be able to resume business again.

Another Heavy Depositor.

It is understood that Seaman, Sleeth & Black, of the Phœnix Roll Works, are also heavy depositors. A call was made at Mr. Seaman's home on Forty-fourth street, but he was away. Mrs. Seaman stated that she knew the firm had a very large amount of money in the bank, but can't tell just how much. He has an individual account amounting to over $3,000.

George Tees, the druggist at Thirty-fourth street, was inclined to discredit the rumor of the bank's failure. He is a depositor, and has no fear of the bank being in an unhealthful condition.

Several of the Lawrenceville police have deposits ranging in amounts from $300 to $1,500. It is said that Lieutenant Palmer has $8,000 in the bank. He could not be seen last night.

Gripmen's Money Tied Up.

The Lawrenceville Assembly of Conductors and Gripmen have $2,600 in the bank. A conductor on the Butler street line stated last night that it had been the intention to draw the money out at the time the other rumors about the bank were afloat, but they were induced to let the deposit remain by the emphatic statement of the officials that the bank was all right.

Probably no class of people in Lawrenceville will be affected more by the bank's failure than the working people. Many of the depositors—in fact, more than half of them—were of this class, who had deposits ranging in amounts from $100 up to $1,000. One laborer at Z. Wainwright & Co.'s brewery had $900 in the bank.

Every Cent Involved.

Several laborers in that section of the city are reported to have every cent they own in the bank, and many homes were darkened by the announcement of the state of affairs. The trouble of the institution was the subject of conversation in all quarters. The industrial people gathered in small crowds on the street corners and discussed the situation. Wherever two or three of them met, the almost universal question was "How much do you lose?" even before much thought was given to the other side of the discussion, "Will you lose anything?"

SOME STREET GOSSIP.

Losers and Lucky Ones—President Young's Property Sold.

Henry Ahlborn, a director of the bank, was confident that they would reopen. He said that the run had been severe on account of the recent rumors, but he had no fears. He has a large deposit in the bank himself.

L. Hoffman, the proprietor of a barber shop underneath the bank, and who has been connected with the bank for 18 years as an emergency messenger, said that it had been the custom of Carnegie, Phipps & Co. to present a check for $50,000 or $60,000 every Wednesday to the bank, but that last Wednesday the bank turned the check away.

D. O. Keyser, of the firm of Alex Black & Co., coal merchants, stated that they deposited with the bank, but had had no fears of it. Yesterday afternoon he deposited the money intended to pay off their men on Saturday. When he heard the reports afterward he questioned the teller. The latter told him that all deposits received after 2 o'clock yesterday had been put in envelopes and the name of the depositor put on them. Mr. Keyser said that if that was the case he had better take his envelope along home with him. His suggestion was not accorded with.

Among other depositors were: John Fay, $5,000; Michael Flannigan, $15,000; H. H. Clark, $1,500; Ralph Richardson, $5,000; George Hoffman, stockdealer, all his money; Timothy Barrett, $3,800; Police Officer Patrick McNamara, $2,000; his sister-in-law, $700 (recent deposit).

Among those who had been fortunate was Henry Weaver, who said his $4,000 was at length drawn out after much persuasion and three weeks of delays. Enbert & Myers said that three months since they bought the property of W. W. Young, President of the bank, which he now occupies, for $50,000. Mr. Young purchased it three years ago from the Batchelor estate for $35,000, paying $5,000 cash and giving a mortgage for $30,000.

It is claimed that $6,000 or $7,000 of cash deposits were refused yesterday by the bank.

MR. WINTER GOT EXCITED.

A Depositor's Curiosity and a Director Who Didn't Direct.

Winter & Dillenbach, owners of the large abbatoir at Herr's Island, are among the large depositors at the bank. It could not be learned last evening to what extent they will be affected, but it will run up into thousands. Mr. Winter was seated in the Hotel Duquesne cafe about 6 o'clock when a friend remarked: "Did you hear about the Lawrence Bank going up?" Mr. Winter excitedly jumped to his feet, glanced at the newspaper his friend was reading, and then made a beeline in search of some of the directors, leaving his supper untasted. He found Mr. James B. Young, a director, who boards at the hotel, but the latter could give him but scanty information.

Mr. James B. Young, President of the Ohio Valley Gas Company, and one of the directors of the bank, was seen in his room at the Hotel Duquesne. Mr. Young is one of the oldest persons connected with the bank, and up until within a few years ago he was the leading spirit. To the reportorial inquiry he said:

"I really do not know anything about the difficulty. The first I heard of it was when one of the depositors called on me and wanted an explanation. I could tell him nothing, and am entirely ignorant of what caused the trouble. For the past two years I have not taken a very active interest in the management of the bank. I was a director who did not direct. The reason I am on the board now is because the stockholders did not wish to change the ticket at the last election. The directors have been holding their meetings at night, and I have not attended one for two years. My physician will not permit me to go out at night on account of my illness, and this is the main reason why I have not been at the meetings."

THE LEGAL STEP TAKEN.

What a Routine Report Presents About Those Notes.

Among the assets of the bank are the judgments presented against Long & Co., the Chartiers iron merchants, in favor of the bank for $300,000 yesterday. The confession of judgment was placed on file in the Prothonotary's office at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, by J. W. Hall, attorney for the firm. The judgments were on three bonds or promissory notes for $100,000 each.

The first one contained the proviso that in case the firm could not meet it, or anyone else should sue them for judgment, the other notes would at once become due, notwithstanding the provisions contained in them. The last two notes have not yet become due, though judgment has been confessed on them in pursuance of the clause in the first one. Of the last two, one is dated October 28, 1889, at 30 days and the other October 5, at 60 days. On the first note for $100,000 an execution was issued and placed in the hands of the Sheriff for a levy. The confession of judgment was joined in by all the members of the firm of Long & Co., T. D. Long, E. L. Maxwell and D. S. Browne.

The theory was advanced by several that the failure of the bank was induced by the large amount of the bank's funds in the hands of Long & Co., which they were unable to recover. The plant of the firm, it is said, is fully worth the amount of the judgments if otherwise unencumbered.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE PLANT.

Long & Co. Employ $250,000 and Three Hundred and Fifty Men.

The Vulcan Forge and Iron Works, of which Long & Co. are proprietors, comprise three departments—the mill, forge departments and machine shop. Over 350 men are employed. In the mill department are operated 20 puddling furnaces, 1 scrap and 3 heating furnaces and 3 trains of rolls. There are 4 hammers in the forge department and the machine shop attachment is an extensive one.

The capital invested in the plant is $250,000. The firm has always done a good business, and enjoyed the best of credit in the city and elsewhere.

The mill has been running double turn for many months with a large amount of orders ahead.

PAN-AMERICAN TROUBLE.

Delegate Henderson Offers a Resolution Which Causes a Disturbance—The New Republic the Bone of Contention.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—In the Pan-American Congress to-day Delegate Henderson, of the United States, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Congress welcome the United States of Brazil into the sisterhood of American Republics.

Delegate Hortado, of Colombia, said that this might be construed as a recognition of the new Government, and it was not proper for the delegates to do this in the absence of instructions from their own Governments, and especially as there was no official notice of the change. Therefore, he moved that the resolution be tabled. Delegates Castillanos (Salvador) and Nin (Uruguay) supported Senor Hortado's motion. Delegates Romero and Carnegie seconded the motion to table, as it was apparent that the resolution could not be adopted unanimously.

Delegate Henderson said that he was sorry to place any of the representatives of other governments in an awkward position, but so far as he was concerned, he should hail with equal pleasure the announcement that Spain or England or other monarchy had adopted republican institutions. Continuing, Mr. Henderson said that to him all places were proper and at all times convenient for the enunciation of his desire to see all countries republics. He was sorry that any of his friends felt that their position was such that they could not give the resolution unanimous approval. He understood the Brazilian people wished unanimously for a republican form of government, and having created a republic the conference should welcome them. He cared not where the republican standard was raised. If this great change had been accomplished in Brazil without bloodshed, and her representatives were here, why wait for the announcement that the republic had been formally recognized by the other Governments? The delegates were here not as ministers to the United States, and why should they delay giving encouragement to this great revolution which ended forever all idea of monarchial government on American soil.

After a prolonged debate a vote was taken upon the motion to table General Henderson's resolution, and it prevailed—only two nations, Venezuela and Uruguay, voting in the negative.

Time Asked by the Nicely Boys.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, November 21.—Ex-Congressmen Koontz and Caffroth, and ex-Deputy Attorney-General Gilbert appeared before Governor Beaver to-day, and asked him to delay the signing of the death warrants of Joseph and David Nicely, the Somerset county murderers. The Governor will probably grant the request.

DEEP IN DISGRACE.

The Heads of Several Wealthy Philadelphians Bowed to the Dust.

ARREST OF CHARLES B. WIGTON,

Charged With Obtaining $6,000 on a Re-Issued and Once Paid Note.

THE DREXELS PROSECUTING THE CASE.

Other Forgeries Feared and Bail in a Large Amount is Demanded.

The Secretary-Treasurer of the Glamorgan Iron Company, of Philadelphia, the scion of a wealthy family, was yesterday held in $15,000 bail to answer to the charge of forgery. He is accused of reissuing a note that had been paid, and of obtaining $6,000 on it from a Philadelphia bank. A millionaire son-in-law of A. J. Drexel is the prosecutor.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, November 21.—Charles B. Wigton, Secretary-Treasurer of the Clamorgan Iron Company, and the scion of a very wealthy family, was arrested to-day, on the charge of forgery. The specific charge on which the arrest was made was that Wigton reissued a note that had been paid, and on it obtained $6,000 from the Commonwealth National Bank, but it is understood that the forgeries amount to over $50,000.

Some of the richest men in Pennsylvania are directly interested in the case. The prosecutor is Major John R. Fell, of the firm of Aaron Pardee & Co., coal and iron operators, with a city office at 237 South Fourth street. John R. Fell is a millionaire and the son of the late Gillingham Fell, and a son-in-law of A. J. Drexel. Major Fell made the charge as a member of the firm of Pardee & Co., whose indorsement of the note, together with that of James Long, the manufacturer, was, it is alleged, fraudulently used.

SUSPICIOUS PAPER.

The date of the note had been altered and this aroused suspicion, and Major Fell was communicated with. The reissued note was for $10,000, payable to the order of R. B. Wigton, and was indorsed by him, and bore also the indorsement of A. Pardee & Co. and James Long. It bore date October 25, 1889, and was made payable in five months thereafter.

Major Fell at once consulted with the bank officials, and it was decided to swear out a warrant for the junior Wigton's arrest. Mr. Fell thereupon proceeded to Magistrate Durham's office, and made affidavit to the charges as already enumerated. The warrant was placed in the hands of a Pinkerton detective, who arrested Mr. Wigton at his desk. Wigton asked that his counsel, George M. Dallas, be notified, which was done. At the Magistrate's office John C. Bullitt was on hand to represent A. Pardee & Co., and D. W. Sellers looked after the interest of the bank. Mr. Dallas asked for a postponement, saying he had been called to act in the case at the eleventh hour.

BAIL FIXED AND GIVEN.

By mutual agreement between the lawyers no evidence was heard. Mr. Bullitt addressed the magistrate, asking that the bail be fixed at $20,000 or $25,000, in view of the fact that other forgeries might have been committed. Mr. Dallas thought the amount excessive, and the magistrate compromised by making the bond $15,000, and fixing next Tuesday at noon as the time for a hearing. Security was entered by Frank H. Wigton, a brother, who swore that he was worth $100,000 clear of all debts.

When it became known among iron and coal operators that the Secretary-Treasurer of the Glamorgan company was under bail to answer for forgery, there was great surprise. The defendant was always held in high esteem, and the charge shocked his friends. He is a tall, handsome man, 30 years old, and has a wife and two children. He lives in fine style at 429 North Thirty-third street. His father is wealthy. He took the situation coolly and affably declined to talk about the case.

One of the lawyers in the case said the prosecution would press the charge vigorously. It was learned that a thorough investigation will be made to discover other forgeries, if they exist.

STANLEY'S MARCH.

The Bold Explorer Has Made Geographical Discoveries of Great Value—An Extension to Victoria Nyanza—Now on the Coast.

LONDON, November 21.—The British Consul at Zanzibar telegraphs to the foreign office as follows: "Stanley arrived at Mpwapwa on the fifty-fifth day after his departure from the Victoria Nyanza and the one hundred and eighty-eighth day after leaving the Albert Nyanza." In addition to the names already telegraphed, Stanley has with him Hofmann, Emin's daughter and Fathers Grault and Schinze, of the Algerian Mission.

Stanley left Mpwapwa on the 12th, traveling along the coast by way of Kemba and Wmemi. Stanley made an unexpected discovery of real value in finding an extension of the Victoria Nyanza toward the southwest. The utmost southerly reach of the extension is south latitude 2° 48'. This brings the Victoria Nyanza within 135 miles of Lake Tanganyika. The area of the extension is 26,900 square miles.

According to further advices received by the Foreign Office, Stanley has with him 750 persons, of whom 290 are Emin's followers. There are also 60 children in the party. Stanley lost only 18 men during the march from the Victoria Nyanza. He had four days' fighting near Usukama. The expedition is expected to arrive at Bagamoyo in a fortnight.

NOT GETTING ALL THE EARTH.

Only $36,000 in Salaries so Far Given to Colored Republicans This Year.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, November 21.—As the aggregate salaries of all the offices that have been bestowed on colored men by this administration is only about $36,000, the leaders of the colored people seem to be determined to assert their proprietorship of the office of Recorder of Deeds of the District, which has been held by colored people for about ten years. The first colored incumbent was Frederick Douglass. President Cleveland appointed Matthews to succeed him, but the Senate refused to confirm, and after Matthews had held the office as long as he could without confirmation, the President nominated Trotter, the present Recorder. Mr. Trotter's tenure has been good for a much longer period than is satisfactory to the very aggressive and intense colored Republicans of the city, and it now appears as though he will speedily be succeeded by ex-Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, who is practically a resident of the district, a gentleman of fine abilities and irreproachable character and very popular with the best element of his race.

Many of the rank and file of the colored voters do not like him because, as they say, he belongs to the "kid glove negroes," but his appointment would give satisfaction to citizens of all colors whose good opinion is worth having. LIGHTNER.

ALL EYES ON THEM.

Extraordinary Vigilance Observed on the Part of Protestants—Significant Resolutions Passed by the Baptists on Theater-Going and Opera Singing.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The recent imposing dedication of the Divinity School building of the new Catholic University seems to be having a curious effect in every part of the country. The fact that the ceremony was attended by the President and Secretary of State has brought alarm to many Protestants, and sermons without number have been preached descriptive of the growing power of a church, one of whose cardinal principles is the domination of the civil by the religious, or the secular by the sectarian power.

From incidents that have occurred during the sittings of the Baptist Council here this week, it is evident that Protestants generally are watching closely the movements of the Catholics at the Capital, and that it is the impression that it is a fixed purpose of that sect to take every means to retain the place it already has gained as the leading religious influence at the National Capital, and to increase that influence with all its cunning and power. The Baptist Council has not openly criticised the President and Secretary Blaine for their presence at the dedication, but it has snubbed them indirectly in many ways for that, and went so far in another direction as to denounce theater going and opera singing the day following the announcements of the presence of the Presidental party at the opera and of the singing of Emma Juch, the prima donna, last Sunday, in what is known as the President's church. All of these snubs are said to have been inspired by the University affair.

The crowning result, however, of the newly aroused spirit of antagonism toward the Catholics is a proposition to devote $5,000,000 of the funds of the church to the erection of a great Baptist University, and information has been received here that the leading minds of other church organizations favor the construction of universities in the interest of other Protestant sects. The prospect is, therefore, that beside the great National University which is in contemplation, the day is not distant when all the great sects will have each their university at the National Capital, to counteract, as far as possible, the influence of the old and influential Jesuit University of Georgetown and the new University which the Catholic Church has announced its intention to foster and build up as the great Catholic educational institution of the Western Hemisphere. LIGHTNER.

LAWLESS TEXANS

Interfere With the Officers of the Federal Government—Witnesses Are Mobbed, Two of Them Being Killed—State Officials Concerned.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Attorney General Miller has received a long report from Mr. Eugene Marshall, United States Attorney for the Northern district of Texas, in regard to the difficulty of administering the Federal laws in that community in consequence of a feeling of hostility on the part of certain State officials toward the Federal officers.

According to the District Attorney the trouble arose from the steps taken by Federal officers for the protection of the four Marlowe brothers, who were held as Government witnesses in several pending suits. A portion of the community became exasperated at these men, he says, and attempted to wreak summary vengeance upon them. They were confined in the jail at Graham, and as that building was not regarded as secure, it was thought best to take them to a safer place. Guards were provided and they started away from Graham, but had not proceeded far when they were attacked by a mob and a fierce fight ensued. Two of the Marlowes were killed at the first onslaught. The other two wrested weapons from their assailants, with which they amputated the feet of their dead brothers, to whom they were manacled, and then fled to a neighboring farmhouse, where they held the mob at bay until assistance arrived. Three of the mob were killed and a number wounded.

Among those who have since been indicted for complicity in this attack on Government prisoners, the District Attorney says, are two constables, the Sheriff, a deputy sheriff, the County Attorney and the son of a County Judge.

A MYSTERY PARTLY SOLVED.

The Remains of a Man Found in a New York Canal Identified by His Son-in-Law.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., November 21.—Coroner B. S. Marsh, of this place, was notified a few days ago that the body of a stranger had been found in the Delaware and Hudson canal, three miles west of here. The remains were those of a man of respectable appearance, well clothed, and about 65 years old. In the pockets were found $43 75 in gold and silver. There was no clew to the identity, except that in the pockets was the stub of a draft on the National Bank of Minneapolis, and the hat bore the trademark of a dealer of that city. Coroner Marsh communicated with the Minneapolis bank, with the result that A. Fredericks, of that city, a son-in-law of the deceased, came on here to-day and took the body back to that place.

The remains were those of Lewis G. Bofferding, a large property owner in Minneapolis, who started about October 25 for a visit to Germany. When he left home he was in vigorous health of body and mind. How much money he took with him is unknown, and the causes which induced him to get off the train here and wander along the banks of the canal to the place where his body was discovered are a profound mystery.

TANNER AND DUDLEY.

These Somewhat Noted Individuals Have Formed a Pension Partnership.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—James W. Tanner and Colonel W. W. Dudley, both ex-Commissioners of Pensions, have formed a copartnership here in the pension and claims business. It is authoritatively stated that General Alger did not, as erroneously reported at the time, advise Mr. Tanner to resign his office as Commissioner of Pensions, and that he (General Alger) would look out for his business future.

General Alger, however, has informed Mr. Tanner that he is ready and willing to render him whatever financial aid he may require in establishing himself in his new business.

SOME UNINVITED GUESTS

Appropriate the Wedding Presents and a Quantity of Cash.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

FRANKLIN, PA., November 21.—Miss Cora Maloney, daughter of Hon. George Maloney, and Mr. R. W. Stewart, a banker of Bangor, Me., were married at St. John's Church last evening. While the ceremony was being performed at the church some sneak thieves, who were evidently familiar with the premises, entered the residence of the bride's parents and stole $300 belonging to the bride, several hundred dollars belonging to the wedding guests and a number of wedding presents.

A Re-Rated Pensioner Fired.

WASHINGTON, November 21.—The Secretary of the Interior has requested and received the resignation of H. A. Phillips, Chief of the Middle Division in the Pension Office. Mr. Phillips is one of the re-rated pensioners whose cases were recently overhauled by the Secretary.

THE NEWEST FIELD.

Fickle Pressures of Natural Gas in the Bellevernon Pocket District.

WELLS OF BIG PRESSURE,

And Others in Their Very Shadows That Are Merely Dry Holes.

AN AREA OF OVER 26,000 ACRES.

The Bellevernon gas field is affording an expensive conundrum to projectors. Yet, paradoxical as it may seem in a field where so few good wells are found, those that yield at all more than make up for the almost incomparably larger number that yield nothing. Think of a single well supplying several large towns with all their domestic fuel, yet having enough to spare for half a dozen great factories beside. That's the kind of a gusher Bellevernon's field yields. The chapter devoted to a review of this district is most readable.

What is called the Bellevernon natural gas field has the general characteristics of the two other Washington county gas districts, viz., the Hickory and Canonsburg. I say "what is called the Bellevernon field" because Bellevernon is not really in it to any extent, and it is sub-divided into the Maple Creek, the Ginger Hill and the Coal Center fields. Colonel Chill Hazzard, of the Monongahela City *Republican*, protests very vigorously that there is no Bellevernon gas field, and that it ought to be called the Monongahela City field; while a Coal Center writer insists that it should be called the Coal Center field. To all natural gas operators who do not live in any of the subdivisions named, it is known by the name of the Bellevernon field, and will continue to be so known, in spite of the amusing local jealousies as to what there is in a name.

The name was given to the district because the Bellevernon Company was the first one to commence operations in what was an entirely new, problematical and, possibly, risky territory. S. F. Jones, the banker, of Bellevernon, is the president of the pioneer company.

COMPANIES IN THE FIELD.

After the first successful well was put down in the Maple Creek field by the Bellevernon Company, the Bellevernon and Monongahela City Light and Heat Company, composed of local capitalists; the Monongahela Natural Gas Company, composed principally of Pittsburg manufacturers, and the Coal Center Company, were formed. The old large companies, such as the Philadelphia, the People's, the Wheeling and the West Virginia Natural Gas Companies also secured leases in the territory. In addition, there has been some work done by private firms in drilling, notably by Jones & Laughlins, owners of the American Iron Works, and by the Carnegies.

The Bellevernon field runs for a distance of about seven miles along the fifth anticlinal, with an average width of about three miles, or about 21 square miles, with the southwest crosscut giving about 20 square miles more of territory, making in all a field of about 26,240 acres. Thousands of acres are already leased, there being, in fact, but little land that gives any promise whatever that has not been secured by one or other of the companies.

The Bellevernon field was not deemed worthy of note when Prof. I. C. White made his map of the natural gas anticlinals in 1886 (mention of which map has already been made in foregoing articles of this series). The Bellevernon people, and Mr. Jones especially, felt that

THERE MIGHT BE GAS

in the territory, and they accordingly induced Professor White to make a special survey of it. This result of the survey was the formation of the Bellevernon Company and the beginning of a test well.

The first well found was of light pressure. It was found in the first gas sand. This indicated that other ventures might prove more profitable, and operations were continued, especially in the Maple Creek district.

In the entire district 23 wells have been completed, of which six were dry, not producing any gas, even when through the last sand. The Bellevernon Company drilled six, of which two were dry; the Bellwood and Monongahela City Light and Heat Company drilled four, of which one is dry, and one (the Croll well), inside the borough limits, is of light pressure; the Philadelphia Company has completed nine wells, three of which are dry. The Monongahela Natural Gas Company has completed three wells, with one of them dry.

There is much additional drilling now going on in the field. The Monongahela Natural G