The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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A GREAT CRASH.

Crisis in the Most Dramatic Episode in the History

OF THE FINANCIAL OPERATIONS

In this Country Reached After a Three Days' Fight.

COLLAPSE OF THE READING POOL.

Dire Disaster Follows the Course of McLeod's Management.

THE TREMENDOUS CATASTROPHE

Brought on by Folly and Recklessness Which Have Had no Equal Since the Attempted Coup of Napoleon Ives—The Purchase of the New England System the Direct Cause—The Reading Road In the Hands of Receivers—A Panic on the New York Stock Exchange—Sensational Scenes Enacted—A Big Slump in Reading and Northern Pacific in a Few Minutes—Inside History Regarding the Great Coal Combine Yet to be Told Which May be Sensational.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The three days' battle between masked foes in the Reading territory opened on the stock exchange this morning when the slaughter of Friday and Saturday was continued, and Reading defenders were routed horse, foot and dragoons.

There was very little of the chaffing and bandinage often present before the opening. All felt that to-day was no time for joking and that serious business was on hand. The enormous shrinkage in Reading securities, coupled with the unparalleled selling of the stock, brought about a panicky feeling.

The moment the exchange opened huge blocks of Reading were thrown on the market and inside of twelve minutes the price was hammered down 6½ points, making a total decline since the downward movement of 16½ points. On the floor pandemonium reigned. Around the Reading post there was a wild, struggling mass of panic-stricken humanity. Brokers jumped, roared, yelled, gesticulated. The roar arising from the babel of thousands of voices extended beyond the walls of the building and caused passers by to stop in amazement.

The opening quotation for Reading was 3⅞. Rather that was the first recorded quotation, for the howling, crazed crowd of men dealing in the stock made it impossible to say what the first was really made at. For several minutes the tape was given up to Reading quotations. When not used for Reading, Northern Pacific quotations were sent out. It was a panic. Brokers literally tumbled over each other in their wild eagerness to unload. Reading was thrown on the market in big blocks of from 1,000 to 11,000 shares at a time and snatched up by the bears at panic prices.

Reading's first, second and third income bonds dropped a point a minute. Northern Pacific, too, was affected and owing to the charges made by the investigating committee against Henry Villard and the present management dropped several points.

The excitement in the stock was second only to that in Reading and the panicky feeling was just as strong. New England, the third bearish of the list, closed Saturday at 41½, opened at 40 and broke rapidly to 34½.

It was stated to-day that Lehigh Valley would pass its dividend. It is due in April. This would be the first time in its history.

The tension on the market as the day advanced was terrific. The strain was too great for many firms and shortly after noon some failures began to be announced. The first to go by the board was W. F. Russell, of No. 51 New street. While the excitement of this news was still fresh came the announcement of another failure—that of T. J. Delaney, of No. 74 Broadway. Close on the heels of this came a third—that of G. S. Fleet, of No. 60 Broadway. The amount of their liabilities is unknown, but is not believed to be large. The trading in Reading has been unprecedented. Nearly every broker on the floor traded in this stock.

The application for a receiver brought in a flood of selling orders, and after a rally to 32 it dropped to 28, a net loss of 8⅝ per cent from Saturday evening. Sales of Reading up to 2 p. m. reached 909,300 shares.

STORY OF THE CRISIS.

The appointment of A. A. McLeod, Chief Justice Edward Paxson, and E. P. Wilbur receivers for the Reading railroad company, was announced this noon. Later it was said that the application had not been made but it is believed that it will be. This marks the crisis of one of the most dramatic episodes in financial history. Much of the inside history of the fall of the Reading management is yet to be told, but the climax of the affair was the appointment of the receivers today.

It is safe to say that no one of those who have foreseen that disaster must follow the course that Reading management has pursued since the formation of the coal combination a year ago, has foreseen any such tremendous catastrophe as that which Wall street has witnessed during the past three days. It is safe to say that not even those who brought about the catastrophe had an idea of how tremendous would be its effects. It is felt by Wall street men that if any one could have realized its extent it would have been the members of the luckless Reading pool. It is urged they must have foreseen that disaster was impending; must have known on what extremely thin ice their representative was skating, and must have realized that, with the available money of the coterie spread out on narrow margins on the stocks of three great railroad systems, a decline of any magnitude in the price of Reading must have been attended by dire results.

It was probably for this reason—so runs the conclusion of the street—that they have made such strenuous effort to keep up the price of Reading. For it is pointed out, only about a month ago the annual report of the Reading company was issued. It was full of hope and encouragement for the stockholders. It will be remembered that full interest on all the classes of preference income shown to have been earned was paid. President McLeod, in the report, told the stockholders that the future was full of promise. That one month after the issuance of this report the stock of the company should decline 20 points and that the appointment of receivers should be necessary, seem almost incredible.

THE CAUSES.

In searching for the causes which brought about the fall of the Reading company it is unnecessary to go over again the ground which is familiar to everybody. The public understands that when Mr. McLeod, unsatisfied with the results, attained by his coal combine, went into New England and acquired control of the Boston & Maine, and a large interest in the New England company, he antagonized the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the great capitalists behind that company.

It is generally believed that the New Haven management had looked for the acquisition of the New England at some time and at its own price. Mr. McLeod must have known this. The general public did. Hence, the news of Mr. McLeod's purchases of New England was received with the greatest surprise. That any man, and particularly a man no stronger than Mr. McLeod, should voluntarily antagonize the New Haven management seemed incomprehensible.

Mr. McLeod is reported to have answered to his friends and allies, who remonstrated with him, in this manner: "I will not be dictated to by Mr. Morgan. I would rather run a little one horse country road."

A concensus of opinion is that from the day that Mr. McLeod ventured into New England, they, the Reading company, under his management was doomed. The exact methods employed in bring about the results of the past three days may be known in time. They are now only inferred from such facts that are at hand. There is speculation also as to how far the smash was the result of human efforts in that direction and how far it was merely the natural result of the folly and recklessness of management. There are those who believe it was the result of both.

THE PHILADELPHIA END.

The Big Raid Results in the Road Going Into Receivers' Hands.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20.—The great raid on Reading culminated to-day, when the road was again placed in the hands of receivers. A. A. McLeod, Chief Justice Edward Paxson and E. P. Wilber have been appointed receivers. The board of directors held a meeting this morning, and a statement is expected later in the day.

The excitement at the opening of the stock exchange this morning was intense, and almost a panic prevailed. The first sale of Reading was at 15, a loss of 3⅜ over the closing quotations Saturday. Following this drop the stock steadily declined, and at 10:15 o'clock was quoted at 14.

The stocks of the roads allied to the Reading were also hammered down. New England showed a loss of 1½ per cent on the opening sale, at 40, while it soon dropped to 34½. Lehigh Valley opened at 53, a loss of 1½ per cent, and dropped in just twelve minutes to 44½.

The application for a receivership for the Reading company was granted by Judge Dallas late this afternoon. The application was made by ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, as a holder of the company's third preference bonds. The receivers appointed are: A. A. McLeod, president of the company; Elisha P. Wilbur, of the Lehigh Valley division of the Reading, and Edward M. Paxson, chief justice of the supreme court of the state of Pennsylvania. Justice Paxson has forwarded his resignation as justice of the supreme court to Governor Pattison. The receivers' bond is $500,000. A similar bill has been, or will be, filed to-morrow morning in New Jersey.

All day there were rumors on the streets that receivers were to be appointed. The offices of the United States circuit court were constantly besieged by newspaper men and parties interested in Reading matters, who were eager to obtain the latest news.

About 2:30 o'clock this afternoon Attorney John G. Johnson and Lawyer Thomas Harte, jr., made their appearance and were closeted a long time with Judge Dallas, in chambers.

The bill in equity says: The above named complainant brings his bill of complaint against the defendants above named, on his own behalf, and on behalf of all other holders of bonds of a like character, tendering to such other persons and holders the right to intervene if they should see fit. He avers that "on or about the third of January, 1888, the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company made an issue of third preference income mortgage bonds to a large amount, the amount of said issue being now in excess of $25,000,000. The bonds thus issued were for $1,000 each. Each of said bonds provided for the payment to the owner at the office of the company in the city of Philadelphia on the 1st day of January, 1958, of the sum of $1,000,000 in gold coin of the United States of America, of the then present standard of weight and fineness, with interest thereon, meanwhile, payable in gold coin, on the first day of February of each year, only out of the net earnings of the railroad company for its fiscal year, ending on the 30th day of the preceding November, available for the purpose, up to 6 per centum per annum, after providing for certain payments therein set forth and enumerated.

"The bonds thus issued were secured by a certain mortgage bearing date the third of January, 1888, executed and delivered by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company and the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company to the Pennsylvania company for insurances on lives and granting annuities.

"Said mortgage, subject to certain prior encumbrances therein recited, conveyed all the railroad properties and railroads owned, leased and controlled by the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company and all railroads and railroad properties which it might thereafter own, lease and control.

"The complainant is the holder of $55,000 third preference income mortgage bonds, interest upon which to the amount of $2,750 became payable on the 1st day of February, 1893. Demand was made in writing by the complainant for a filing of the present bill to pay him the said amount. This demand was refused by the said railroad company, and it has failed up to the present time to pay him any portion of the amount which became due and payable on the 1st of February, 1893, upon said bonds.

The complainant has demanded of the Pennsylvania company for insurance on lives and granting annuities that it shall, because of the default in payment of the interest, proceed in equity to foreclose said mortgage and to bring about a sale by judicial process on mortgaged property.

"The company has not only refused to issue such proceedings, but it is also refused to make entry upon the mortgaged premises and to take possession of the same, and to sell, or proceed to sell, the mortgaged premises."

The property of each of the companies is of vast extent and enormous value, and the two companies together employ and require the services of many thousand employes. Although the two corporations are distinct, the railroad company owns all the stock of the coal and iron company. The business of the two companies is so intimately connected that the operations of the railroad company depend largely upon those of the coal and iron company.

The order of the court directs and decrees "that Archibald A. McLeod, Edward M. Paxton and Elisha P. Wilber, be and are here appointed receivers of the corporations defendants, and of all the railroads and canals owned, leased, or operated by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, and of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company, and of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, of whatever kind and description and wheresoever situated; that the said receivers are authorized to run and operate the said railroads and canals, and operate such other railroads as the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company holds under lease or otherwise."

It is further ordered that the receivers be authorized end directed to keep the mines and other property of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company employed and used in the manner they have heretofore been used and employed so far as the said receivers shall deem it to be for the best interests of the parties concernen.

President McLeod, of the Reading railroad, denied himself to all newspaper men to-day, but late this afternoon announced indirectly that he would prepare a statement of the company's troubles.

The Reading's pay cars, which were called back on Friday before their contents had been distributed, were not sent out to-day.

M'LEOD EXPLAINS

How It Came About—Not Enough Capital to Work On.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 20.—A reporter saw President McLeod at his hotel this evening and was asked, for a statement regarding the Reading dilemma. He replied:

"I am very sorry that we were driven to the necessity of a receivership, but it was the only thing to do. I want to say that we have coal on hand now worth more than enough to pay our floating obligations and there will be no trouble in carrying on the company's finances now. The trouble was brought about by the fact that we were doing an enormous business on a small capital, and when this attack was made on us it hurt our credit, so that we could not borrow money."

HOW BLOODSHED WAS AVERTED.

A Terrible Massacre in Kansas Saved by the Action of One Man.

TOPEKA, KAS., Feb. 20.—A special from Topeka, Kas., says: The real facts as to how bloodshed was avoided in Kansas are now coming to light, and it develops that it was a much closer call than most people are aware of, as Governor Lewelling retracted his signature to the peace measures within twenty minutes after he had signed them.

Upon hearing of his intentions Mr. Cubbison, of Wyandotte, went to him and said: "Governor, do I understand that you wish to take your name from this paper?"

The governor answered that he had signed it under duress and under mistaken ideas. Doster is said to have been with him and told him that the Populists would never forgive him, and possibly he would not escape serious trouble, so he decided to withdraw from the agreement.

Mr. Gubbison then said to him: "Governor, if you withhold your signature from the paper there will be one thousand men killed within twenty minutes and you will be one of them. The house is ready to fight for its rights. It will tolerate imprisonment no longer. It has been hard to hold the members back. The sergeants-at-arms are ready and well armed, and the sheriff cannot control his men on the outside much longer. The fight will begin as soon as you say so, and it will begin in this corridor in front of your office. Think what you are doing." Governor Lewelling reached out his hand and said: "Give me the paper. Let it stand." This alone averted war.

A GHASTLY JOKE.

A Human Skull and Cross Bones Over a Door in the Kansas Capital.

TOPEKA, KAN., Feb. 20.—A human skull and cross bones hanging over a door in the main corridor of the state house attracted much attention. On the wall a painted hand pointed to this inscription: "This man ventured too far up. Observe his fate. Sabe?"

On the floor beneath was found a valise filled with human bones. It is not known who perpetrated the ghastly joke.

Chaplain Biddison is furnishing all the excitement in the senate. Following his strange prayer of last Saturday he delivered the following in his prayer when the senate met this morning:

"Save the governor's life, O God, from the assassin's hand and hasten the day when he shall be a governor against whom no rebel dare raise his hand. We pray Thou wilt incline the hearts of our courts to do the justice of Thy will."

The time of the senate was consumed in the consideration of appropriation bills.

The Populist house met at 3 o'clock in the south basement corridor of the capitol building. A speakers' desk and members benches were improvised out of rough pine lumber. The Populist house will meet there daily until it reaches adjournment.

Governor Lewelling when shown the item in to-day's press dispatches purporting to recite the facts as to how bloodshed was averted in Kansas, denied the story in toto, and said Mr. Cubbison would support the denial. Mr. Cubbison had not returned to Topeka at noon and could not be seen.

GORMAN'S BELIEF

That Only the Border of the Financial Crisis is Reached.

HE NOW REGARDS THE CONDITION

Which Confronts the Country as Serious and Alarming—That is Why He Objects to Amendments to the Appropriation Bill—In the House of Representatives the Proceedings are Tame—Other Washington News.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Senator Gorman, in some remarks which he made in the senate to-day in opposition to appropriations for public buildings in the sundry civil bill, spoke of the serious and alarming condition which confronted the country. The house bill to provide for the publication of the eleventh census was passed.

In presenting concurrent resolutions of the legislature of North Dakota for a constitutional amendment to have United States senators elected by the people, Mr. Hansbrough said that in view of the fact that the legislature had been so long in electing a United States senator, he was heartily in favor of any new plan. The sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up, being open to general amendments.

Mr. Morrill offered an amendment, which was agreed to, appropriating $8,000 for the cost of collecting, transporting and taking care (at the Columbian Exposition) of the display of agricultural colleges, illustrative of the land grant policy of the United States. He also offered an amendment making an appropriation for a public building in Vermont.

GORMAN'S OBJECTION.

Mr. Gorman, of Maryland, said there was already eleven millions authorized to be expended for public buildings. "We are," Mr. Gorman continued, "in front of a condition serious and alarming, and which had brought senators together last Sunday to provide against disaster.

"I am a firm believer that we have only touched the borders of this trouble, and that the real trouble is that the revenue laws do not produce sufficient money to pay the expenses of the government as now fixed. And I believe that before July next extraordinary action will have to be taken by the men who control the financial establishment of the government to meet the emergency; or else Congress will have to reassemble and meet it by making adequate provision. This body, in opposition to the earnest recommendations of the committee on appropriations, increased the appropriations for rivers and harbors near $4,000,000, swelling the bill so that it already amounts to $44,000,000."

Nevertheless, Mr. Morrill's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. Wolcott moved to reduce the amendment for topographic surveys from $200,000 to $100,000, and advocated the adoption of the amendment giving what he called "the peculiar history of the geological survey."

After a long discussion Mr. Wolcott's amendment was rejected.

Mr. Quay moved amendments which were agreed to: Fixing the limit of cost of the public buildings at Allegheny, Pa., at $535,000; of the public buildings at San Francisco, Cal., at $5,000,000, and of the public building at Portland, Ore., at $1,000,000, and appropriating $5,000 for an additional story to the public building at Sheboygan, Wis.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

HOUSE PROCEEDINGS.

Filibustering against the New York and New Jersey bridge company bill proved ineffectual to-day. It was led by Messrs. W. A. Stone and Dalzell, both of Pennsylvania, but they were never able to muster more than seven men to their support, and the bill was passed practically without opposition.

After the disposition of two private bills the naval and agricultural appropriation bills were called up under suspension of the rules and passed, and the house adjourned.

A SILVER BILL

In Line With Mr. Carlisle's Proposed Financial Policy.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 20.—Representative Livingston, of Georgia, introduced a bill on the lines of an understanding reached yesterday at a conference between Senator Carlisle and seventeen Democratic members of the house representing the various elements (except the radical free coinage men) of the party on the silver question. This is an abstract of the bill agreed upon:

It is proposed as a substitute for the Andrew-Cate bill, and provides: "That the secretary of the treasury shall set apart so much of the silver bullion at the coinage value thereof, purchased under the act entitled an 'act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon and for other purposes,' approved July 14, 1890, as may be necessary, including the silver dollars heretofore coined under said act, to redeem all the outstanding treasury notes issued in payment for silver bullion so purchased, and shall retain the same in the treasury to be used for that purpose only, and he shall cause the residue of the silver bullion purchased under the aforesaid act to be coined at the rate of three million dollars per month into silver dollars of the weight of four hundred and twelve and a half grains troy of standard silver.

"The secretary of the treasury is directed to suspend the purchase of silver bullion under the said act of July 14, 1890, until the residue of the silver bullion belonging to the United States has been coined as required by the first section of this act."

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

The Two Remaining Offices Not Yet Filled. Only One Visitor Yesterday.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Feb. 20.—Mr. Cleveland has not yet completed his cabinet. The selections for attorney general and secretary of the navy will probably be announced within a few days.

The plans for Mr. Cleveland's journey to Washington and the day of departure from Lakewood are not yet determined.

Colonel McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, called on Mr. Cleveland this evening.

DECLINED, WITH THANKS.

Governor McKinley Will Not Accept Assistance from His Friends.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 20.—Governor McKinley returned to the city to-day, and as his connection with the failure of Robert L. Walker, of Youngstown, is of a private and purely business nature, he is rather reticent about speaking of the matter. However, he assures those holding paper on which he is indorser that every cent will be paid at maturity.

The governor has been endorsing for Mr. Walker, who has been a life-long friend for several years, and was greatly surprised to find that his name was on notes for over $50,000. He supposed that Walker had been gradually taking care of the paper, but in this he was deceived. Several of Mr. McKinley's friends have notified him that they are ready to send checks for the amount of his liability, but their offers have been declined.

The governor is by no means a wealthy man, and if he is compelled to pay all the paper, he may have very little property left.

A later dispatch says: Governor McKinley still remains in Cleveland awaiting developments in the Walker failure at Youngstown, in which he is so heavily involved as indorser. The liability of the governor now amounts to more than $90,000. Mrs. McKinley arrived to-day from New York very much improved in health.

She joins with the governor in declaring that the notes shall all be paid if it takes every dollars worth of property they possess. The governor's friends account for his being so heavily involved by saying that he supposed many of the notes he indorsed were renewals of others which had been taken up and that at no time believed he had loaned his credit for more than $20,000. A host of friends called upon the governor to-day and tendered him their sympathy.

THE WALKER FAILURE.

It Will Not Seriously Affect the Youngstown Stamping Company.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Feb. 20.—The failure of Robert L. Walker, president of the Youngstown Stamping Company, will affect that concern only temporarily. W. C. Hine, secretary of the company, who has been appointed receiver, will, it is expected, complete an inventory of the stock and plant to-morrow, when an order will be asked of the court to authorize him to operate the plant pending a settlement of its affairs. The stockholders have decided to put additional capital in, if necessary, and the creditors have decided, instead of pushing their claims, to take stock for the amount. The company was started with $50,000, and later this was increased to $100,000. The capital stock will be made $200,000, which will furnish it ample working capital to do business.

The Girard Stove Works, of which Walker was also president, will probably be a total failure. A statement furnished by the receiver, Louis Carl, shows assets of $21,000 and liabilities of $80,000. It is probable the works will go under the hammer.

Fortunately Walker was not connected with any other enterprises here that will be in any manner affected. He is being severely criticised for securing the indorsement of Governor McKinley to his paper when he knew he was hopelessly insolvent.

The liabilities of Walker will reach $200,000, and the available assets will not pay one-fourth of the indebtedness. No statement has yet been completed showing the exact figures, but they will not fall below the liabilities stated. It is known now that the liability of Governor McKinley on the Walker paper, as endorser, will not fall short of $70,000.

A BIG BLIZZARD.

Terrible Snow Storm and Cold Weather in the Metropolis and Other Cities of the Empire State.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—The storm which had been brewing all day yesterday broke over the city at 15 minutes after 11 o'clock last night. For a time it made things lively for pedestrians, who could not see more than a few feet ahead of them through the snow, which was whirled along on the wings of the gale blowing at the rate of forty miles an hour. It looked as if the long expected blizzard, the brother of New York's visitor of '88 had arrived. In the early hours of the morning the wind was still blowing a gale driving the snow in blinding sheets before it. The temperature fell rapidly, dropping four degrees in an hour.

Dispatches from Elmira, Poughkeepsie and other points in the state report a furious blizzard last night and very cold weather this morning.

The wind to-day is blowing a gale this morning from the west at Sandy Hook, and a very heavy sea is running. Tugs and small craft about the bay are having a hard time bufleting the wind and waves, and reports are beginning to come in of vessels in distress at Sandy Hook, City Island and other places along the shore. The schooner J. Butler, of New York, bound from Amboy to Sandy Hook, with coal for the engineers' department there, has sunk alongside the government dock. An unknown bark anchored in the lower bay, is dragging her anchor, and is likely to go ashore on the beach at Sandy Hook. A steamer, apparently the Sanfull, with a barge in tow, is near the tail end of Romer's Point and the barge is aground.

Great Snow Drifts.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Feb. 20.—The train from Muskegon, on the Muskegon, Grand Rapids and Indian road due at 6 o'clock last night, arrived here 11 o'clock this morning. Its twenty passengers and crew spent the night in a snow drift. The drifts were as high as the car window and railroad men shoveled the train out by ten this morning. A great drift, in which two freight trains were stalled, also blocked traffic on the Grand Rapids and Indiana between Morley and Stanwood last night, but the tracks are clear this morning. No trains are moving west of here on the Detriot, Grand Haven and Milwaukee at all this morning, but some snow plows are busy and the blockade will doubtless be broken soon.

Frozen Solid.

MUIR, MICH., Feb. 20.—Maple river in some places is frozen solid to the ground, a thing never heard of before by the old trappers and hunters located here. In Grand river, too, the ice is so thick that a repetition of the ice gorge and flood of 1887 is feared. The danger at the junction of the two rivers is particularly great.

BEAUREGARD DEAD.

The Famous Confederate General Dies in New Orleans,

AFTER A LINGERING ILLNESS.

One of the Last of the the Men who Led the War Against the Union Passes Away—His Brilliant Military Career and His Life Since the War. His Conection with the Noted Lottery Company—Brief Story of His Life.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 20.—General Beauregard died at his residence in this city at 10:30 to-night. He has been seriously ill for some weeks.

Peter Gustavus Toutant Beauregard, the famous Confederate general, was born on a plantation near New Orleans in 1817. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in the class of 1838, and entered the United States artillery service, but was soon transferred to the engineer corps of the army. He won the brevets of captain and major in the war with Mexico, and was wounded at Chepultepec when the Americaan army under Winfield Scott was forcing an entrance into the City of Mexico. He remained in the regular army until 1861, when he resigned his commission and linked his fortunes with the Confederate cause in February. He was in command of the Confederates and conducted the siege of Fort Sumpter, and was afterwards active as a leader in Virginia and other border states. He was made brigadier general in the Confederate army February 20, 1861, and major general after the battle of Bull's Run in July 1861. He took command of the army of Mississippi under Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, and directed the battle of Shiloh in April, 1862, after the death of the lamented Johnston.

He successfully defended Charleston in 1862-63, and in May, 1864, he joined Lee in the defense of Petersburg and Richmond. As commander of the forces in the Carolinas in 1865, he joined them with those of General Joseph E. Johnston, and surrendered them to Sherman.

At the close of the war, with the full rank of general in the Confederate service, he took up his abode in New Orleans, and for a number of years together with the well-known General Jubal A. Early has acted as supervisor of the drawings of the Louisiana lottery.

WHO ROACH IS.

The New Senator from Dakota a Young Man and a Democrat.

BISMARCK, N. D., Feb. 20.—W. N. Roach, (Dem.) of Grand Forks, who was elected to succeed Casey as United States senator from North Dakota today on the sixty-first ballot, was called for and addressed the joint convention expressing his thanks for the genuinely unexpected honor.

W. N. Roach has been a resident of Dakota for the past dozen years, coming to Grand Forks county from the District of Columbia. He was born in Loudon county, Va., and is now thirty-five years of age. He has a family of four children and is now a widower. He has stood for his party as its candidate for governor on two different occasions, being defeated the first time by John Miller and on the second occasion by A. H. Burke. He is a large wheat grower, and being engaged in this occupation he was naturally expected to draw farmer votes from the independent ranks.

ITALY'S REINACH.

The French Sensation Duplicated in the Death of Deputy Zerbi.

ROME, Feb. 20.—Deputy Zerbi, whose name has been prominently connected with the bank scandals, is dead. A committee of the chamber of deputies recently reported in favor of delivering Deputy Zerbi to the public prosecutor to be dealt with in the courts on the charge of having received large bribes to induce him to support the interests of the Banca Romana in legislation. Zerbi was very much prostrated by the charge against him and is known to have been physically as well as mentally affected by the prospect of facing a public prosecution. His death nevertheless excites surprise similar to that caused in France by the death of Baron Reinach. Rerbi was accused of having received 400,000 francs within three years from the Banca Romana, and Signor Sessa, a lawyer, was put under arrest on the charge of having been an intermediary between Zerbi and the bank. The death of Zerbi removes not only one of the chief among the accused, but also deprives the government of a valuable source of evidence.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

In the Panama investigation Colonel Richard Thompson explained the suspicious correspondence which passed between him and De Lesseps. The references to handling matters "with extreme caution" meant that the fight on the Nicaragua canal was discussed in the secret session of the senate and friends of the Panama must act with caution.

Steamship arrivals—At Liverpool, British Prince from Philadelphia; at New York, Aurania from Liverpool.

Ex-Supreme Judge J. S. Frazer, of Indiana, died at Warsaw last night.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, warmer, fair weather; followed by local snows at lake stations during the afternoon or night; winds shifting to southerly.

For West Virginia, fair, warmer; winds shifting to easterly and southerly; threatening weather Tuesday evening.

THE TEMPERATURE MONDAY,

as furnished by C. SCHNEPF, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m.	6	5 p. m.	19
9 a. m.	9	7 p. m.	19
12 m.	17	Weather—Clear.	

B. & O. Special Excursion

to Pittsburgh on Washington's birthday, February 22, 1893. Grand parade of the Jr. O. U. A. M. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets at half rates for all trains on Wednesday, February 23, from Bellaire, Wheeling, Uniontown, Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points. Tickets will be good returning by all regular trains scheduled to stop at their destination until Thursday, February 23, inclusive.