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THE DEAL MADE

By the President with the Morgan Bond Syndicate.

ISSUE IS TO BE MADE SHORTLY.

Private Contractors will Reap Another Rich Harvest

AT THE EXPENSE OF THE PEOPLE

The Government to be Furnished with a Hundred Million in Gold and Later on Another Hundred Million at Its Option. Negotiators Receive a Commission—Attitude of Foreign Bankers—Senator Elkins Introduces a Resolution Expressing the Sentiment that Bonds Should be Offered to the Highest Bidders and Not to Private Contractors.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—There were no new developments to-day in the matter of a new bond issue, and the opinion now prevails that it may be postponed for a number of days yet. The cessation of large withdrawals of gold for export, and the fact that one or more orders have been placed for gold shipments from abroad, are important factors in the question of an early issue. On the other hand the almost daily announcement from the subtreasury from New York that considerable quantities are being withdrawn in redemption of legal tenders would seem to justify prompt action on the part of the President. These redemptions, it is said, are undoubtedly asked for the purpose of accumulating a supply of gold with which to purchase bonds when they shall have been placed on the market by the syndicate, and as they now aggregate considerably more than $5,000,000 since the forthcoming issue became a settled fact, their early discontinuance has become a matter of the first importance. This can be accomplished, however, only through the operations of a syndicate, and it is argued, therefore, that the interests of the government lie in a prompt announcement of the issue.

What will be the result of these conflicting interests is not now apparent. The report from New York to the effect that the members of the new syndicate have entered into an agreement by which the gold to be furnished is to be at once $100,000,000 in addition, cannot be verified at this time. It is the general belief, however, that this arrangement and an additional contingent and [illegible] made with the approval of the President who is anxious that this shall be the last during his term of office.

It is believed further that the conditions as to the procurement of a part of the gold from abroad, and that no part of it shall be withdrawn from the treasury are made parts of the new contract. The forthcoming monthly treasury statement will show an excess of receipts over expenditures for the month of December of about $542,000, which is a gain over November of about $1,800,000. The heavy payments on account of interest, pension and Pacific bond redemptions during January are expected to result in a large deficit for that month.

The deficit for the present fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, is expected to be approximately $17,000,000. These figures, however, are based on the assumption that the receipts from customs will materially increase during the next three months, as is usually the case. The receipts from internal revenue sources, it is thought, have now about reached the normal, and hence no material change for the better is expected except through the customs.

THE BOND SYNDICATE

Sign the Contract—Managers to Receive One Per Cent Commission.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—The Evening Post in its last edition says:

A contract was signed this morning by all the members of the new bond syndicate subject to the approval of the government. The syndicate agrees to furnish 1½ million ounces of gold, amounting to about $200,000,000, the government to take one-half of this sum at cost, and to have the option of taking the other half and to deliver 4 per cent thirty year coin bonds at about the same price as paid for the last issue of bonds; the managers of the syndicate to receive a commission of 1 per cent. The price at which the last bonds were taken was 104.45, at which they yielded 4% per cent interest.

Bankers in this city who are in close touch with the administration express the opinion that the announcement regarding the government bond issue will be made not later than Thursday. The details of the contract with the syndicate will closely conform to those of the previous issue. The loan is expected to be for $100,000,000, with an option on an additional $100,000,000. The arrangements in the present instance do not provide for any guarantee by the syndicate as in the last issue. Formal applications for allotments of the loan are being received to-day by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., who announce that no applications will be received after 3 p. m.

Domestic applications alone, it is believed will aggregate $150,000,000.

ENGLISH VIEWS

Of What We May Expect—Banker Burns Says the Situation is Grave.

LONDON, Dec. 31.—The American bankers of this city have received private advices from Berlin which confirm the announcement made by the Wolff news agency of that city regarding the new United States loan. The manager of Brown, Shipley & Co., being questioned on the subject said that nothing was yet determined as to where the new issue of bonds would be placed. He added:

"Of course they will be taken by the American banks and trust companies and their London correspondents will no doubt absorb a portion of them. The rate will probably be 105 in New York and 108 in London. We were advised this morning that there would be no trouble in placing them in Germany."

Mr. Burns, of Thomas Morgan & Co., said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"None of the new issue of bonds will be floated in London, owing to the strained relations between the United States and Great Britain. The situation looks graver than ever this morning from a commercial point of view. This is partly on account of Senator Sherman's position. The affair has made a wonderful difference in the business between London and New York and will result in the withdrawal of most of the American securities from England. We are sending home daily large quantities of these securities which were thrust upon the market.

"Some of the new bonds will probably be placed in Germany, but that has not yet been decided. In my opinion our American compatriots have gone mad."

Germany will Take Some.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—The Wolff agency, which has the closest relations with the German government, issued the following notice to-day:

The details of the new United States loan are not yet definitely determined upon. The conditions, however, are expected to differ but slightly from those under which the last issue was effected. The loan will amount to about $100,000,000, of which a portion will probably be taken by Germany, all the American banks and trust companies taking part in the operation.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Two Important Resolutions, One by Mr. Sherman, the Other by Mr. Elkins, Concerning the Financial Situation—The Armor Plate Scandal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31.—The senate held a two hours' session to-day, in the course of which a speech by Mr. Mitchell on the restoration of the McKinley duties on wool was listened to, and a resolution was passed for the investigation by the committee on naval affairs of the price paid by the government for ship armor. The resolution contained a broad intimation that officers of the government were interested in armor plate processes, and Senator Chandler, the author of the resolution, said the facts that had come to his knowledge warranted him in assuming the reponsibility for inaugurating the inquiry. The most important feature of the session perhaps was a resolution offered by Mr. Sherman for the restoration of the gold reserve, which thereafter should be held sacred for the redemption of the greenbacks and treasury notes, the former to be reissued only in exchange for gold coin and bullion. Mr. Sherman will address the senate on his resolution on Friday.

Mr. Elkins asked for the immediate consideration of a resolution apropos of the anticipated bond issue, declaring it to be the sense of the senate that no bonds of the United States should be sold at private sale or by private contract, but should be disposed of by advertisement to the highest bidder. Mr. Hill, of New York, objected.

When the senate met, Mr. Perkins (Rep., Cal.) asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a resolution directing the committee on finance to report an amendment to the house tariff bill, laying an additional duty on raw sugar equal to the other increases of the bill. Mr. Berry (Dem., Ark.) objected.

It was agreed to adjourn over till Friday, Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.) explaining that the finance committee desired to consider the bond and tariff bills on Thursday.

Mr. Chandler's resolution offered yesterday, directing the committee on naval affairs to investigate the prices paid by the government for armor plate, and as to whether any officials of the government were interested in patent processes, was called up. At the suggestion of Mr. Gorman (Dem., Md.) the words directing an inquiry into the facts as to whether the prices paid by the United States were "as low as paid by foreign governments" were stricken out.

Mr. Mills (Dem., Texas) could not see the reason for the amendment.

Mr. Gorman explained that it was well known that an armor plate company had competed with England for furnishing armor plate for a Russian vessel. The prices asked were lower than received from the United States. The contract, he thought, had been made at a loss. There had been no concealment about it. As to the remainder of the resolution, Mr. Gorman said it contained an intimation that there had not been careful business conduct of the office of the navy department, and further that officers of the government were interested in armor plate patents. If the information of the senator from New Hampshire warranted these intimations he had no objection to the resolution, but he regretted that anybody should deem it necessary to make such an inquiry. He spoke of the fact that both political parties had united in the last twelve years in the rejuvenation of our navy. Great discretion had been given to the secretaries of the navy, and the results had been marvelous to the world. The honesty, integrity and intelligence of the heads of the navy department had not been questioned. He again expressed regret that just at this time, in the peculiar atmosphere which enveloped us, that it should be thought necessary to make this inquiry.

Mr. Hale also spoke of the achievements of the navy department, and expressed the hope that nothing would be found amiss.

Mr. Chandler said he shared the general regret, but he was ready to assume the responsibility for the resolution. Facts had come to his knowledge, he said, that required investigation and publicity in order that future contracts for armor in the equipment of vessels now building and to be built should be above suspicion and reproach.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Sherman then introduced the following resolution, which was listened to with keen interest in view of the senator's utterances against the retirement of the greenbacks. He gave notice that on Friday he would submit some remarks upon it. The resolution was as follows:

"Resolved, That by injurious legislation by the Fifty-third Congress the revenues of the government were reduced below its necessary expenditure, and the fund created by law for the redemption of United States notes has been invaded to supply such deficiency of reserve; that such a misapplication of the resumption fund is of doubtful legality and greatly injurious to the public credit, and should be prevented by restoring said fund to the sum of not less than $100,000,000 in gold coin or bullion, to be paid out only in the redemption of United States notes and treasury notes, and such notes when redeemed to be reissued only in exchange for gold coin or bullion."

Mr. Mitchell (Rep., Oregon) then took the floor and spoke in favor of his resolution instructing the finance committee to restore the McKinley duties on wool in any revenue bill reported to the senate.

While Mr. Mitchell was contending that the secretary of the treasury could have stopped the gold raids by using his discretion to redeem notes in coin, Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.) asked him if it was not true that greenbacks had been redeemed in gold by every secretary of the treasury since 1879.

Mr. Mitchell replied that it might be true, but, in his opinion, it was very poor policy.

"Treasury notes have only been redeemed in gold since 1891," interrupted Mr. Cockrell (Dem., Mo.).

"Is that a fact?" asked Mr. Mitchell.

"It is," replied Mr. Cockrell emphatically. "In 1893, in response to a telegram sent by me to Secretary Foster, he replied that the first treasury note had been redeemed by him in gold in 1891."

"I am talking about greenbacks," said Mr. Hill.

"Have not all secretaries of the treasury redeemed these notes in gold since 1879?"

"Greenbacks were never presented," said Mr. Cockrell. "There was no demand for gold, and that can be shown on the record. The senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) since that time proposed to redeem, retire and cancel every one of those gold greenbacks with silver dollars, and his amendment to that effect is here on record, in which he proposed to substitute for the greenbacks silver notes, and in addition to that I want to say that Secretary Carlisle, on January 2, 1895, stated before the house committee on appropriations that if in the beginning the secretary of the treasury had exercised his discretion of paying either in silver or gold it would have operated well and would have been of great benefit."

In answer to Mr. Hill, Mr. Cockrell said he did not know whether Secretary Foster had redeemed greenbacks in gold.

"You said it had not been done."

"Not on demand," said Mr. Cockrell. "I repeat that no secretary of the treasury until October, 1891, ever yielded the option to the holders of United States notes."

"But United States notes were redeemed in gold."

"Not at the option of the holder. The option was never given to the holder until 1891."

At the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's remarks his resolution was referred to the finance committee.

Mr. Stewart recalled the fact that at a dinner at Delmonico's, New York, November 11, 1895, Secretary Foster had declared that he would redeem United States notes in gold, and that President Harrison in his annual report the same year had said that the policy of the treasury department had done much to restore confidence in the country.

Mr. Elkins (Rep., W. Va.), at the conclusion of Mr. Mitchell's remarks, asked for the immediate consideration of a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that no bonds of the United States should be sold at private sale or by private contract, but that they should be advertised and sold to the highest bidder.

"As that resolution would seem to reflect on the senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman), who when secretary of the treasury always disposed of bonds by private contract, and as he is now absent, I think the resolution should go over," said Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.).

"I do not understand how the resolution can reflect on Mr. Sherman," said Mr. Elkins.

"I cannot make it plainer," said Mr. Hill.

The resolution went over.

Mr. Nelson (Rep., Minn.) addressed the senate on the general financial question, maintaining that the outward flow of gold could not be stopped until the balance of trade was in our favor, and that the result could not be obtained without an adequate increase of tariff rates. An increase of tariff rates and adequate revenue in the treasury would solve the problem. He thought the banks should bear their share of the burden of maintaining our vast paper currency on a parity with gold.

When he took his seat Mr. Elkins renewed his request for the immediate consideration of his resolution, but Mr. Hill objected, and at 2:25 the senate adjourned until Friday.

Short Session of the House.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The last session of the house for the year 1895 was a purely formal meeting lasting but a few minutes and an adjournment was taken until Friday according to the understanding. The prayer of the chaplain, Couden, was most impressive. He asked that party contentions might be buried, that the nation might advance with the motto "One flag, one country, one God forever;" and concluded "with malice toward none, with charity for all, let our nation stand an example to all the world with justice written on her brow."

Mr. Noonan, the only Republican member from Texas, made a correction of the journal to show that he had voted for the two revenue bills last week. At 12:15 the house adjourned.

WEST VIRGINA MATTERS

In Washington—Senator Elkins' Bond Resolution—Bills of Local Interest.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Senator Elkins to-day introduced a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the senate that hereafter no United States bonds shall be sold at private sale or under private contract and that sales shall be made only after advertisement and to the highest bidder. Senator Hill objected to its immediate consideration and it went over.

Senator Elkins has also introduced bills as follows: for the relief of Henry T. Woody; for the relief of Daniel K. Shields and the increase of the pension of John S. Hall.

Representative Dayton has introduced the following bills: for the relief of John Vlands, of Jefferson county; for the relief of George W. Graham; for the relief of the estate of Daniel Otto, late of Jefferson county; for relief of Howard F. Smallwood and A. B. Rohrbaugh respectively. Congressmen Miller, Dayton and Hulling have gone home for a few days.

BILLS INTRODUCED

In the House and Senate by Statesmen Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—Among the bills and resolutions introduced in the senate to-day were the following:

By Senator Pettigrew, a bill directing the secretary of the treasury to cancel and not re-issue greenbacks hereafter redeemed by him, but to issue silver certificates in their place, the certificates to be redeemed with silver dollars. To meet the demand created the secretary is directed to coin the silver now in the treasury, and if the amount is not sufficient for the purpose he is to purchase more silver bullion from time to time.

By Senator Lodge, a bill to promote the efficiency of the militia.

By Senator Vest a bill repealing that part of the Wilson tariff act which provides for the rebate of the internal revenue tax on alcohol used in the arts or in medical compounds.

By Mr. McMillan, a bill requiring that 1 per cent of the salary of all persons employed in the classified railway mail service be withheld to constitute a relief fund.

Among the bills introduced in the house to-day were the following:

By Mr. McMillan, of Tennessee, to repeal the law allowing a rebate of the tax on alcohol. Also to repeal the 10 per cent tax on circulation of banks other than national banks.

By Mr. Cummings, of New York, providing that there shall be in the army of the United States ten regiments of artillery of twelve batteries each, ten regiments of cavalry of twelve companies each, and thirty regiments of infantry of twelve companies each.

RIOTS AT CRIPPLE CREEK.

Claim Jumpers Making Trouble—Wild Times Reported.

DENVER, Dec. 31.—There are wild times in Cripple Creek to-night. The claims possessed by many miners expired at midnight and as they cannot possibly renew the claims before dawn a great chance is offered for those anxious to jump claims. It is reported that wholesale jumping is going on and that three men have been shot. Details are rather meagre at present.

SERIOUS CRISIS

The Transvaal Situation Grows Hourly More Grave.

THE CONFLICT IS INEVITABLE

And the English Government Recognizes It.

THE MOST POSITIVE HOSTILITY

To Everything English, and all Foreigners' Lives and Property in Danger. A Letter from Dr. Jameson Summarizes the Condition of Affairs—The Boers Forces Mobilized—Comments of the London Times on the Situation—Matter that is Giving England as Much Concern as the Venezuelan Question at the Present Time.

LONDON, Jan. 1.—A dispatch to the Times from Cape Town, says:

"Consequent upon a letter signed by the leading inhabitants of Johannesberg, which was sent to Dr. Jameson, at Mafeking on Saturday, Dr. Jameson, on Sunday, crossed the Transvaal frontier near Mafeking with 700 men. It is known that he passed Melmani at 5 o'clock on Monday morning. No further direct news has been received from the Transvaal. The letter from Dr. Jameson was dated December 28 and said:

"'Matters in this state have become so critical that we are assured that at no distant period there will be a conflict between the government and the Uitlander population. The position of thousands of Englishmen and of others is rapidly becoming intolerable.' The letter then proceeds to complain that the government is virtually compelling Uitlanders to pay the whole revenue for the country, while denying them representation.

"'Every public act betrays the most positive hostility, not only to everything English, but to the neighboring states.'"

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, has returned to London unexpectedly and remained at the colonial office the whole day yesterday from 10 in the morning until 7 in the evening.

The Times in an editorial thinks that the letter hardly justified Dr. Jameson's startling move, "but it will be necesary," the Times continues, "to wait for further news before judging his action."

It is believed that the Boer forces have been mobilized under General Jeubert and that an explosion is possible at any moment.

"Mr. Chamberlain is believed to have addressed himself to President Kruger as clearly and as firmly as to Dr. Jameson. He called upon the Boer leader to do his utmost to prevent hostilities, and has offered Great Britain's aid to promote a peaceful setlement.

"President Kruger would do well to accept the British offer of mediation, but it is rumored that he has been ill-advised enough to resort to a measure of a very different kind. He is said to have been so far forgetful of the position of Transvaal, as subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain, as to appeal to the French and German consuls for support."

Conduct of that kind betrays a remarkable ignorance of the rights of this country over Transvaal and of her resolution to enforce them. Whatever else we may tolerate at the hands of the Boers, we will not endure foreign intervention in any shape within the Transvaal nor suffer the Transvaal to fall into anarchy. Dr. Jameson's force would be supported by a relatively untrained body of 4,000 Uitlanders.

"It is believed that General Joubert has marched with a Boer attachment to opposite Dr. Jameson, if, as is presumable, Johannesburg has risen in arms for the defense of the town it is possible that a body of Uitlanders may have been dispatched to meet and cooperate with Dr. Jameson's forces, and it is most probable that the point of junction would be somewhere on the high open veldt between Pretoria and Johannesberg."

Hostilities Begun.

BERLIN, Dec. 31.—An alarming telegram has been received from Pretoria, Transvaal, which states that an armed force of the British South Africa Company numbering 800 men with six maxim guns and other artillery pieces is reported to have invaded the Transvaal territory.

STARTLING CONFESSION.

Operator at Storrs Confesses He is to Blame for the Collision.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 31.—The startling development to-day about last night's wreck was the confession of Fred Droege, the operator at Storr's station, in Cincinnati, that he was to blame for the wreck. He visited Superintendent Rawn, of the Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern, and said that the train dispatcher at Washington, Ind., asked him if the Louisville express, No. 19, had passed his station. He answered that it had not. The fact was No. 19 had gone by. Orders were then given to the St. Louis accommodation, No. 8, coming east, to meet No. 19 at Delhi, eleven miles west of Cincinnati. The Washington, Ind., office soon learned that No. 19 had pased Delhi.

DEMOCRATS WALK OUT

Of the Senate Side of the Capitol—The Clerkships.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.—The Republicans are again in control of both branches of Congress. They cannot be dispossessed in the senate for ten years to come. The Democrats are vacating the committee rooms at the capitol preparatory to the change and forty-nine clerkships will early in the new year pass into the hands of the Republicans. Under the rules of the senate giving to the minority a proportion of the clerkships the Democrats will retain eleven clerks.

What It Means.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 31.—Assemblyman Jerome Babcock, of Jamestown, N. Y., called on Governor Morton today. When he had finished he was asked what, if any, significance was to be attached to the reported organization of a strong McKinley club in that city. He said that the only thing to be said was that if Governor Morton was not to be a candidate then the Republicans of Jamestown district were for McKinley.

A Case of Arson.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 31.—Early Monday morning, the house, grocery store and barn of William Chase, on West Madison avenue were partially burned. Paper soaked with coal oil was found between the lath in several rooms. Where the plaster had been knocked for the purpose. This afternoon [illegible] was arrested while in a fire [illegible] office and his wife was arrested this evening.

TERRIBLE STORM

In the East—Considerable Damage Done in New York Harbor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—A cold wave reached this section to-day. It was heralded by a violent wind storm, which at 3 o'clock a. m. had a velocity of seventy-two miles an hour.

Bay Ridge, Staten Island, the Jersey shore and Coney Island received the full force of the wind storm. Houses were shaken, and many people, roused from their slumber by the trembling of their beds, were too fearful to again seek repose. As morning advanced the wind decreased slightly in force, but it was still blowing a fifty-mile an hour gale at 10 o'clock. From the Battery to the Narrows the harbor appeared to be a mass of broken ice and snow, tossed to and fro by the wind.

In the interior of the state the storm was very severe. At Little Falls the West Shore railway tracks were washed out and considerable damage was done to roads and property generally. Reports from the Adirondacks indicate that much damage was done there by the wind. There was a light fall of snow in some places.

An impression of the force of the wind and water could be obtained from a walk along the Battery sea wall. Topped as it is with heavy granite slabs ten feet long and two feet broad and equally thick and guarded by stone posts, the walls look sufficiently strong to withstand any assault of the waves, but during the early morning, while the wind was driving sheets of spray high over the wall and far back into Battery park, some twenty-five feet of the sea wall in one place and about twenty feet in another was washed from its place and thrown by the water some ten feet from the water line. Some of the stone posts forming the guard fence were wrenched from their places. During the gale this morning a coal-laden coaster bound east was blown ashore on Hogsback Rock, south of Ward's Island, near Hell Gate. There was a strong flood tide and the crew had difficulty in getting ashore in the small boat. The vessel is loaded with about 600 tons of coal. The vessel and cargo may prove a total loss. The schooner Emma Jane, from Connecticut, loaded with coal, was sunk at Rockaway Beach during the storm. Her crew had a narrow escape.

The schooner Dungill, of New York, coal-laden, was wrecked in Jamaica Bay. She dragged her anchors and collided with the trestle of the Rockaway Beach railroad, going down in twenty-five feet of water. The captain and crew managed to reach the trestle from the rigging of the craft.

CLEVELAND'S STORM.

A Gale Along the Lakes Causes a Rapid Fall in Temperature.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 31.—After a steady downpour of rain in this city all day yesterday, the wind suddenly veered around from the south to northwest early last evening and blew a heavy gale, causing a rapid fall in temperature. The gale, which was accompanied by snow, reached a velocity of forty-one miles an hour here, and further down the lake is said to have blown at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour. The telegraph wires to the east were badly prostrated this morning.

At Dunkirk, N. Y., it is reported that the wind blew at the rate of seventy-five miles an hour. The telegraph lines were all blown down at that point, both on the Lake Shore and Nickel Plate routes, and the terrific gale forced the water from the lake over the tracks, submerging the railways and covering the prostrated wires. Since last evening the thermometer has fallen twenty-five degrees.

The Storm at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 31.—This city was swept by a terrific wind storm last night, which attained a velocity of seventy-three miles an hour. Along the water front basements were inundated, driving the occupants out into the storm with such of their household effects as they could carry.

Ryan's floating elevator broke away from its moorings at the foot of Ferry street and drifted down the river. The roof of the Kellogg iron works was blown off. Strawberry island and Squaw island are completely submerged and the waters of Niagara river are seething and roaring like a mountain torrent. The Erie canal has overflowed its banks in many places.

The Storm in Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 31.—A roaring wind storm prevailed nearly all night and caused considerable havoc among chimneys, loose slates and window shutters. Rain fell during the evening and night. The wind increased in strength until 6 o'clock, when it was blowing at the rate of fifty miles an hour. With sunrise, however, it began to subside and at 9 o'clock the velocity was about thirty-six miles an hour. Only minor damage to buildings has been reported.

The storm was the most severe that has visited New England for many years. Gray Gables, President Cleveland's summer residence, was considerably damaged.

Blizzard at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 31.—Following the heavy rain yesterday a blizzard struck Pittsburgh about 10 o'clock last night and raged until daylight. The wind attained a velocity of thirty miles an hour, blowing down awnings and other insecure fixtures about the city, but doing no great damage. Telegraph wires were prostrated and communication with the east was entirely cut off until nearly noon to-day. The mercury dropped 25 degrees in ten hours. The wind has gone down and the weather to-day was clear and cold.

Flood at Niagara.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Dec. 31.—To-day the river below the falls was thirty feet higher than usual, the water reaching to the roofs of the houses on the docks. The dock on the Canadian side was torn from its foundations and about $500 damage was done the abutments of the new arch bridge on the Canadian shores. The upper bridge trembled in the gale in an alarming way, but sustained no damage as far as observable. When the wind abated the water began subsiding and by evening had reached its common level.

Governor Hastings Ill.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Dec. 31.—Governor Hastings left this evening for Asheville, N. C., for the benefit of his health. He has been ill for several weeks with malarial fever and goes away by the advice of his family physician, who will accompany him. The governor's illness is the result of overwork and excitement during the contest for state chairmanship last summer. His friends are afraid his thouble will develop into nervous prostration if he does not go away from home and take a rest. He will be gone three or four weeks.

Morton a Candidate.

NEW YORK, Jan. 1.—A special to the Pres from Albany says:

Governor Morton will announce in a very few days that he is a candiate for the Republican nomination for the presidency, as the result of conferences with prominent Republicans from all parts of the state.

CUBANS' SUCCESS

In Resisting Picked Troops of the Spanish Government

WINNING THEM SYMPATHIZERS

In Havana in All Except the Strictly Government Circles.

THE INSURGENTS' MOVEMENTS

Still a Mystery, but they Are Evidently in the Vicinity of Matanzas—Despite the Spaniards' Boast of Turning the Revolutionists Back, they are Displaying Remarkable Activity—Hurrying Reinforcements to the Front—All Signs Point to the Fact that Campos is Preparing for a Crisis—The General Situation Analyzed.

HAVANA, Dec. 31.—The most conflicting reports were in circulation again to-day regarding the movements of the insurgent forces under Generals Gomez, Maceo, Bandera and others. The Spanish officials continue to claim that the insurgents are in retreat, and that the Spanish troops are pursuing them out of the province of Matanzas. But the friends of the insurgents point to the fact that even the authorities here were compelled yesterday and today to admit that detachments of the insurgents are still in the vicinity of the city of Matanzas, and that they are still doing damage.

Only yesterday it was reported from Camarioca, fifteen miles from Matanzas, that insurgents, said to number 2,000 men, were moving in that vicinity, which would indicate the determination of the insurgent commanders to capture Matanzas, although it has hitherto been the opinion that a dash on Havana was the real aim of Gomez in pushing forward so rapidly through the province of Santa Clara and into the province of Matanzas. Even the Spanish commanders admitted this possibility for a time, and after the engagement near Coliseo they claimed that this plan of campaign had been broken up by the success of the Spanish troops and that the Cuban commanders had been turned back, and would either have to surrender or else seek refuge in the province of Santa Clara. Since then the Spanish generals have apparently been displaying considerable activity. All the reinforcemetns possible have been pushed to the front from this place and from every other available point.

Cubans Winning Sympathy.

The wonderfully successful march of the insurgents through Cuba and the utterly unsuccessful attempts made by the Spanish commanders, backed by the picked troops of Spain, to stop their progress, have won for the insurgent cause sympathizers, if not adherents in circles in quarters hitherto loyal and extremely unlikely to favor the republican administration of this island. What was impossible a month or so ago looks to be quite possible, if not probable, at present, namely, a turn of the tide in favor of the Cubans in all but the strictly official and highly conservative circles.

To offset this, beyond any doubt, Campos hurried back from Matanzas to Havana, and the so-called popular reception in his honor was organized. He was greeted with a great flourish of trumpets and from that time there has been a constant exchange of cable messages of congratulation and sympathy between Spain and Cuba. The queen has expressed her sympathy with the messages to her by the organizers of the popular demonstration which followed the return of the captain general from the field and the words of her message have been circulated industriously on all sides.

More Troops Required.

It is reported here to-night that additional reinforcements of troops have been urgently requested from Spain, that some of them have already sailed and that the captain general is very anxious that they should arrive here in the shortest time possible, in order to take part in the defense of Havana, it being understood that every man who could be spared has been hurried to the front.

The railroad bridge near Guamajales, just south of Colon, and on the branch running out of Cueveritas in Matanzas province has been destroyed by Quintin Banderas. The same has been done to two culverts. In Santa Clara province, three culverts between Rodrigo and Santa Domingo on the branch of the railroad running to Sagua la Grande have been destroyed by the insurgents, and a freight train derailed, several cars of the train being demolished. The insurgents attacked the train, but were repulsed with a loss of eight killed.

SHE WAS HYPNOTIZED.

The Excuse Miss Overman Makes for that Newspaper Story.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 31.—Popular interest in the sensational charges against Rev. Dr. C. O. Brown, pastor of the First Congregational church and Miss Mattie Overman has increased, rather than abated. Mrs. Mary Abbott Davidson, who brought the charges of improper intimacy against the clergyman, is still in the city prison. Her attorney said to-day the dispatches about Mrs. Davidson's eastern record and her imprisonment at Epswich, Mass., whether true or false, had made it practically impossible to obtain bail for his client, although the bail had been reduced to $2,000. Mrs. Davidson in an interview to-day reiterated her charges against Dr. Brown, repeating alleged conversations which she declared both Dr. Brown and Miss Overman made to her.

Mrs. Davidson also says she will make further sensational accusations during her trial, involving several prominent members of the First Congregational church, male and female, in scandals similar to that in which she implicated the pastor. Miss Overman to-day admitted that four months ago she offered to sell to a local paper for $1,000 a story which she said would ruin a prominent man in this city. Miss Overman said when she offered to sell the story she was under the influence of Mrs. Davidson and as a matter of fact knew nothing against any prominent man.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair; slightly warmer; westerly winds.

For West Virginia, fair; slightly warmer; southerly winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY

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

7 a. m.	25	3 p. m.	34
9 a. m.	25	7 p. m.	34
12 m.	30	Weather—Change.	