

HARRISON  
GEO. D.  
HARRISON, WYOMING

### NEBRASKA NEWS

The bank at Union will report of business with the advent of the new year.

Diphtheria prevails in some county school districts.

Hartington Catholics will put \$35,000 in a new church.

During 1899 4,893 bushels of apples were shipped from Brownville.

A cowboy preacher named Brooker is storming the gates of Zion in a warm western manner at Murdock.

John Darnell of Dwight, aged 70, and thirty-eight years a Nebraskan, is dead.

Homer has a new grocery store, a block of new sidewalks, several street corner lamps and other things too numerous to mention.

The Burlington is erecting a new round house at Crawford.

John Deml, a well known farmer of Pierce county, was taken to the Norfolk asylum last week.

A Blake, a Waterloo farmer, was compelled to kill a valuable horse a few days ago. The animal became crazy and dangerous.

Peru wants a larger depot. At times people have to stand outside—waiting for trains.

Miss Glegg, a dashing young lady of Elkhorn, celebrated her 80th summer last week. She is one of the little unmarried women who is proud of her age.

Miss Mary Hage, who lives near Calhoun, was brought to Omaha on an Elkhorn train with a broken arm and ankle and body covered with bruises as a result of a runaway near that place. She was taken to St. Joseph's hospital for treatment. While driving in the country with Otto Schroeder, betrothed, the team took fright and running away, threw Miss Hage heavily. Schroeder, after getting the team under control, took the injured woman to the station at Calhoun, where they boarded a train for Omaha in search of surgical assistance.

Gus Lenz, a German bachelor about 40 years of age, living alone on his farm northwest of Omaha, was found about midnight Saturday. His body was found off the main road near his house. Several bloody tracks were found in the road, one wagon wheel being covered with blood. The horse evidently ran away, catching Lenz in the wheel of the cart, by which he was dragged three-quarters of a mile. His face was badly torn, his nose broken, apparently by a kick of the horse, and his scalp torn entirely loose from the neck to the top of the head.

It is understood at the office of the United States district attorney, that Fair and Johnson, the two Fort Crook soldiers who are accused of shooting Morgan, will be arrested on the charge of murder, and will at once be taken before County Judge Howard at Fairplum for arraignment. It is stated that no resistance will be offered by the military authorities at the post to their arrest. It is contended by some that he has the men have already been tried by court-martial in this city, and that the military authorities will therefore a bar for their protection, on the ground that they have already been once placed in jeopardy for that offense. The federal authorities decline to indicate the line of defense that will be relied upon to clear the men.

Lexington, Neb.—C. F. Spencer, mayor of Lexington, says: "The best paying business enterprise that could be placed in Lexington at this time would undoubtedly be a factory for beet sugar or hemp, which could be supplied by home-grown materials. We have irrigation and a soil that can't be beaten on earth. We can produce excellent beets and sugar beets, and a quantity of hemp for making cord, rope or binding twine."

Sutton, Neb.—(Special)—On Christmas afternoon while J. H. Hennessey, a leading implement dealer in this city, was driving around town, his team, a split one, became unmanageable. In his struggle Mr. Hennessey was thrown out of the buggy and as a result received a broken and lacerated leg above the ankle. He was removed to his home and the fracture was reduced by Dr. Benning. Mr. Hennessey is resting as well as could be expected.

Simon Kroese of Fremont has begun suit in the district court against the North British and Mercantile Insurance company for \$1,000 insurance. The petition sets forth that the plaintiff took out a fire insurance policy for \$1,000 a year ago and that on September 2, 1899, a fire occurred, by no design of the plaintiff, which caused him great damage. It is stated that a loss of \$1,500 was sustained. The plaintiff says that although he has fulfilled every obligation, no settlement has been made, and he therefore asks for the amount of his insurance, with interest.

Columbus, Neb.—(Special)—The recent rise in the price of lumber has affected business in this locality. J. B. Getzen, manager of the Foster & Smith lumber company, states that in many instances the price has advanced from \$1 to \$2 per thousand, as a consequence those who have contemplated building have been obliged to postpone the enterprise until more favorable rates are established.

The Knollin sheep ranch, situated a half mile north of town, now contains over 30,000 head of sheep, which are being fed through the winter months and fattened for market. Hundreds of tons of hay and thousands of bushels of grain will be required for the winter feed. This will furnish a profitable market to the farmers of this portion of the country.

Superior, Neb.—"The best opening," said Mayor W. N. Hunter, "is, of course, for a factory that will use material that is most easily obtainable. A cellulose factory doesn't require unlimited capital to build and operate and this community offers an unlimited supply of the material in the raw state—corn stalks. Starch works would pay here also. I hardly think that Superior would put up extensive bonuses to secure factories, but any enterprise that does come into this town will receive good, practical aid and support. There is one thing that Superior offers the manufacturer that few other towns can—that is railroad facilities. There is one point here where a man can throw a baseball across the tracks of four of the greatest systems in the United States—the Santa Fe, the Northwest, the Burlington and the Missouri Pacific. A manufacturer could not ask for a better than that."

# WORK OF THE GIGANTIC MONEY TRUST

## BANKS GO DOWN AND LESSER TRUSTS PALE BEFORE IT

### HOW THIS NEW MONSTER GREW OUT OF A PURPOSE TO CORNER THE COPPER OUTPUT OF THE COUNTRY.

#### With Government Aid the Magnificence of Cornering Still More Precious Metals Unfolded Itself to the Schemers

#### FEAR PUTS CURB ON FINANCIERS' LIPS.

New York.—(Special)—Trust—a bugaboo created by sensational orators to frighten a glib and glib public—Wall street definition of a trust, given two years ago.

Wall street has changed its definition of the word "trust" within the last few weeks. So long as the industrial monopolies contented themselves with playing with a few stock quotations the gentlemen who get a commission for buying and selling for others continued to view the situation with complacency, but when the great Money Trust came into view and action and began to play fast and loose with the money market by the exercise of a capital of billions into the billions; when banks began to topple and great trust companies shake, when financial disaster was followed by the suicide of the Standard Oil Trust, when street woke up to the fact that the "Bugaboo" Trust was really a very serious reality—that a power had arisen in the land that was to be feared, if not respected.

Men high in the financial world, men who never before feared to say what they thought of men and things—admitted yesterday to a New York Journal reporter that they did not wish to declare openly their opinion of the way in which the money market had been manipulated, because they had no wish to antagonize so powerful an organization as the Standard Oil Trust or a public official of such power in the financial world as Secretary Gage. The names of Rockefeller, Morgan, Havemeyer, Sloane, Webb and others—every one standing for a great trust, and all together for a greater one—are no longer to be spoken of irreverently.

## STORY OF THE SCHEME

(New York Journal.)

The latest monster in Wall street is the Money Trust. It has just grabbed the Standard Oil Trust, and Boston which failed with creditors to the amount of \$10,000,000.

The Money Trust is the creation of John D. Rockefeller, the brains of another trust—the Standard Oil—of J. Pierpont Morgan and the numerous able tribe of capitalists that are attached to them.

The Money Trust has a valuable friend in the person of Lyman J. Gage, secretary of the United States treasury. This gentleman, who has been closely associated for a great many years with other members of the Money Trust, a few weeks ago provided about \$12,000,000 belonging to the United States to the Money Trust, with which he accomplished the grabbing game it had in view.

### CHAPTER I. THE ORIGINAL PLOTTERS.

"Henry, I think I'll go into copper." "John D. Rockefeller made this remark a year ago to his right-hand man, H. H. Rogers. When a Rockefeller talks of "going into" anything he means that he intends to seize it, body and soul and own it thereafter.

The Rockefeller's "went into" copper. They foresaw the enormous amount of money to be made out of the metal, for copper is consumed in tremendous quantities in the ever-increasing electrical business. It is employed in cartridge making, in telephone service, in shipping and in a thousand different trades. It was a good thing to "go into."

When Mr. Rockefeller announced that he was "going into" copper he meant that he was going into it in the same way that he went into oil.

He and Mr. Rogers formed the Amalgamated Copper company, with a capital of \$75,000,000. It was a New Jersey concern that started with a Piekewickian list of incorporators. Its plain announced object was to acquire all the copper mines in the United States, the capital of the concern to be increased when necessary. Those firms that did not come willingly into the combine were to be ruined and forced to sell out. The Copper Trust was to follow the same lines as the Oil Trust; there could be no better. They are making millions for the Rockefeller's every year.

### CHAPTER II. THE HAUGHTY BOSTON CAPITALIST.

Into the Copper Trust came Marcus Daly, the copper king, who was made president; Henry H. Rogers, of the Standard Oil Trust, who became vice president; and William G. Rockefeller, who was made secretary and treasurer. These men constituted the directory, with the addition of Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Robert Bacon and Albert C. Burrage. The first thing they did after organizing was to deny that any such thing as a copper trust had ever been contemplated.

Some of the most valuable copper mines in the country were owned by the family of A. S. Bigelow, a Boston banker. Mr. Bigelow was a director in the Globe National bank, which has just been wrecked, and a leading owner of several important copper mines, among them the Boston and Montana, which is one of the richest mines in the world. The Rockefeller's wanted these mines. No Copper Trust could be complete without them.

The Rockefeller's tried to buy these mines, but failed. Mr. Bigelow's secretary had intended to distribute them. Had the Money Trust succeeded in buying up all the United States bonds of the issues designated by the govern-



JAMES STILLMAN, WHO CONTROLS MILLIONS WHILE MONEY FAMINE PREVAILS.

This gentleman, president of the National City bank, the repository of the Money Trust, had his luncheon served for him in his private office. The hour was just after 3 o'clock. President Stillman was in a good mood. There were one or two clerks in the room and two men who were counting money. The stacks in their hands looked to be the new nomination so large as not to be readily recognized by persons outside of banking circles.

They had not formed the Oil Trust for nothing. They burned up their old methods for forcing refiners to sell out to them. Such methods would do just as well in the case of copper mines. They determined to put them into effect.

They began hammering the market for copper mine stock. Owning already a large quantity of copper mining property, they were able also to hammer the price of the metal itself. The Rockefeller's have so many business ramifications all over the country that they were in a position to reduce the demand for copper. Independent producers found their stocks uncalled for.

### CHAPTER III. ENTER A GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

The agent of the money trust is the National City bank. It was organized by the Standard Oil crowd. James Stillman, one of their number, is its president. He is a smiling gentleman, whom no one would suspect of the capacity to hurt a fly. Many another such gentleman has been employed by the Standard Oil trust in its transactions.

Mr. Stillman, as the agent of the Money Trust, has this advantage—the United States treasury is at his beck and call. Secretary Lyman J. Gage, who was the associate of Nelson Morris in the Standard Oil Trust, is in Chicago, is closely allied with the Rockefeller's. They have innumerable business associations in common. They are politically friendly and interdependent. It was Mr. Gage, Nelson Morris and some other Chicago men of influence intimately connected with the Rockefeller's, who a few years ago helped President McKinley out of financial difficulties.

There are few things, it is said, that Secretary Gage would not do for the Money Trust, for the Copper Trust and for the Standard Oil Trust. There are few things that these different trusts would not do for him.

A scarcity of cash in Wall street due to entirely natural causes suggested to the Money Trust and to its agent, the National City bank, the practicability of cornering the money market wholly by itself. This gentleman, who has been employed by the Standard Oil trust in its transactions, is in a position to liberate in Wall street some of the accumulated millions of Uncle Sam's money.

Mr. Gage's plan was to use the plans of the Money Trust. Whether he did so knowingly or was imposed upon, each reader must decide for himself, not forgetting, however, to carefully weigh Mr. Gage's record for standing by his friends.

### CHAPTER IV. UNCLE SAM A SIDE PARTNER.

The Money Trust decided that the best plan for preventing Uncle Sam from relieving the money stringency was to grab his millions as soon as they appeared in Wall street and put them in the vaults of their bank. Then the task of relieving the stringency would devolve, not upon the government, but upon the Money Trust—where the Rockefeller's believed it should be and they need not relieve it until they were quite ready.

By some method, which readers may consider mysterious if they choose, the Money Trust learned that Mr. Gage intended to offer to purchase \$25,000,000 worth of certain government bond issues. The trust learned this in ample time. No one else was permitted to share the secret.

The Money Trust thereupon went in to the market and purchased all of these bonds that it could secure. It obtained about \$12,000,000 worth of them at reasonable prices. When Mr. Gage announced the purchase he declared that the figure he would pay would be that at which they closed in the market on the day the intended purchase was made known.

The Money Trust "cashed in" their \$12,000,000 worth of bonds through the National City bank. They got the money by appearing in Wall street and put them in the vaults of their bank. On the same day, in order to prevent the release of any more government money they bid up on the market price of the bonds to a higher figure than was offered by Uncle Sam. No one was going to sell to the government when he could get a better price on the Stock Exchange. This move was effectual in keeping in the treasury in Washington about \$12,000,000 when the government had intended to distribute it.

Had the Money Trust succeeded in buying up all the United States bonds of the issues designated by the govern-

### CHAPTER V. ALL READY FOR THE PANIC.

Meanwhile the Money Trust was preparing the stage management of a financial panic that would enable it to do two things. It wanted to add its friend, the Copper Trust, by grabbing the copper stocks in Boston, and it wanted to make use of the money it had cornered by getting as many shares of various securities for it as was possible in New York, and also by loaning it out at enormous rates of interest.

The Money Trust began calling in its loans indiscriminately, so as to create a money famine. The same people have engineered wheat famines, oil famines, and in a short time hope to produce a copper famine. That is how prices are raised. They know the game. It is possible to corner the money market. That is what the Money Trust is for. All its plans were ripe, and it decided to do so.

The Money Trust had at its disposal all the cash of the Standard Oil company, as well as its credit. It can flood the market with money or hide it in its safe. More than a week ago it began the latter process. Enormous wads of greenbacks and bushels of gold were hoarded by the National City bank at a time when they were in great demand and commanded splendid rates of interest. The bank was the miser that clutched and gloated over its treasure while neighbors starved. These facts were exclusively told in the Journal on December 12—in other papers eight days later.

On Monday a week ago, when there was a panic in Wall street, the leading bankers met at the Clearing House. They talked over the situation.

"Things are in a bad way," they said. "We must do something to save the market. There is no knowing what will happen to it unless it is protected. Money must be loaned up."

Just then in came President Stillman of the National City bank—Stillman, the business manager of the Money Trust. He was rubbing his hands pleasantly and looking like one who has not a care in the world.

"What is all this about, gentlemen?" he said untidily. "Why have I been called for?"

They told him of the panic and the danger to the market.

"My bank can do nothing more, gentlemen," he said. "We have loaned \$2,000,000 today, purely out of philanthropy and to relieve the stringency."

For every cent of that \$2,000,000 that Mr. Stillman spoke so proudly of the bank charged 100 per cent interest.

### CHAPTER VI. HOW THE GAME PAID.

The Money Trust made enormous profits from the cash given to it by the secretary of the treasury from Uncle Sam's coffers. It realized from \$18,000 to \$25,000 a day profit from the money in addition to the legal rate of 6 per cent interest.

The Money Trust was finding that it is much more profitable to corner money than it is to corner even oil or copper. Those commodities never yield an interest of 186 per cent per day. Money does in panic times. It did last week.

With the aid of the government there should be no reason for the failure of any scheme undertaken. The Money Trust plays with marked cards. There is a mechanism by which it can stop its roulette wheel at the red or at the black just as it pleases. With the ability to loosen or tighten the money market it can buy and make prices high or can sell and make prices lower. There is no limit to its profits. They are earned with almost no risk. The members of the Money Trust know absolutely under which thimble the pea rolls. If by any chance the lamb speculator guesses the right thimble, the Money Trust, by a peculiar sleight of hand, can change the pea from one thimble to the other.

This is better than owning industries like oil, sugar or copper. It requires no factories, no dealing with dissatisfied, overworked, underpaid labor. It can all be done at oak desks in nice, clean offices. It is absolutely sure. It comes as near as possible to owning the print-

ing press on which the greenbacks are printed.

### CHAPTER VII. REVENGE ON HAUGHTY BOSTONIAN.

Having accomplished a splendid coup in New York, the Money Trust went over to Boston and smashed the Globe National bank.

It wanted the copper stocks contained in the bank's vault.

It got them.

President Rogers visited Boston, and after a stormy interview with the directors of the bank and with the owners of the copper stocks, put those stocks in his dress suit case. He did not go over to Massachusetts wearing a mask or carrying a sand bag, but no highwayman could have done better work.

The Money Trust had cornered the money market, and it was impossible to secure loans upon the copper stocks. The Money Trust could have hammered the price still lower had it wished to do so. It was magnanimously content, however, to get them at a figure which some estimate at about half price.

This is one more link forged in the chain of the National City bank—the Copper Trust monopoly. When the trust has completed its plans the price of copper and of copper stock will be allowed to go up. Then the Money Trust will sell out at top figures, smash the market and buy all the stock back again at thirty or forty points below the figure at which it sold it. It is the old Standard Oil-Sugar Trust game over again. But it can do much better. It has the Money Trust in the combination.

This Money Trust is so powerful that it has induced the United States government to name the trust's fiscal agent—the National City bank—as the depository of the receipts of the internal revenue department of this city.

These receipts amount to about \$5,000,000 a week. If the National City bank loans this money it will make a substantial sum from it. On the other hand, if it withdraws it from circulation to further some stock jobbing scheme of the Money Trust, the members of that trust will, perhaps, make out of the internal revenue receipts than if they were handled in a legitimate banking business.

The selection of the National City bank as the depository of this money confirms the statement that it has the strongest possible "pull" with the government, and that if the Money Trust sees anything at Washington that it wants it simply has to ask for it to get it.

### TO CONTROL NATION'S FINANCES.

#### Money Kings to Organize a Bank of Great Power.

New York.—(Special)—There is in prospect for this city, according to rumor among bank men, a great financial institution which in this country will rival the power of the Bank of England in Great Britain. It is the foundation of an immense bank of deposit and issue, under the name of the National Bank of the United States, or the United States National bank, with resources so large that it will be able to command the finances of the country. The intention is to ally the institution with the United States government as a sort of fiscal agent of the United States.

The nucleus of this great institution is the National City bank, which already in its brief existence has been strangely favored by the powers at Washington. With it, rumor says, will unite the powerful Hanover National bank, a smaller institution whose name is not yet known, and perhaps other banks. The seat of this new United States bank is to be the old custom house. The amount of its capital and the extent of its resources are yet, of course, impracticable.

The resources of the Hanover National bank are from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000. The National City bank has loan in loans at times as much as \$100,000,000.

These two banks alone would form in combination a power whose nod would practically control Wall street and the financial destiny of the nation. Standing behind them—with unlimited capital—are the Rockefeller's, the Standard Oil crowd, the Morgans, the Havemeyers and the Sloans. Such a combination would act as the fiscal agent of the United States, not like the United States bank, by congressional charter, but by favor of the government. That the plan has the favor of the present administration is argued from recent favors shown to the National City bank by the secretary of the treasury.

### M'KINLEY SNUBS GEN. WHEELER.

#### President Uses Him For Political Purposes Only.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—There is evidence that General Joe Wheeler, having served the chief purpose for which he was appointed an army officer by the president—to popularize the war among the democrats generally, particularly those of the southern states—is to be treated with scant courtesy.

General Wheeler some days ago requested General Otis to find out from the department authorities whether the president desired him to resume his congressional duties or to remain in the military service. General Otis made this request for information by cable, and a blunt reply was sent.

The president informed General Otis that it was a matter of no importance as to whether General Wheeler returned to the Philippines or returned to this country, and that the president had no suggestions whatever to make.

It would appear now that General Wheeler, who is almost certain to lose his seat in congress, will receive no substantial reward from the Administration in the military service.

The general's friends think he could with propriety be retired as a brigadier general in the regular service, and have expected the administration to take the initiative. Such retirement would have to be effected through legislative enactment. As a majority of the democrats in congress are indicated at General Wheeler for having allied himself with the administration in any sense, recognition of his service would have to be suggested by the republicans.

There is a feeling of irritation even among the democrats over this news of the administration's unkind treatment of the gallant veteran.

It is asserted that even if his seat be declared vacant he would be re-elected from his district in Alabama and come back triumphantly to congress.

### FOR EXILES AT GUAM.

Washington, D. C.—(Special)—In answer to its appeal for contributions of books and papers for the garrison at Guam, the navy department has received \$28 books, 3,217 magazines, 2,148 illustrated weekly papers, 72 sets of dominos, 72 sets of checkers and 72 sets of alphabet blocks, the last to be used to teach the native children.

## GAGE'S LITTLE SCHEME

### WHILE AIDING WALL STREET HE DOESN'T FORGET LYMAN J.

#### Is Connected with the Banks Which He Officially Designates as Chief Agents of the U. S.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special)—The fact that the First National bank of this city is correspondent of the National City bank of New York has lent added interest to the report that Secretary of the Treasury Gage is to become president of that institution and of the Hanover National bank, which, with one or two others, are to be consolidated under the name of the National Bank of the United States.

Mr. Gage is still one of the principal stockholders of the First National bank of this city, and it is safe to presume that his old bank will continue its close relations with the mammoth financial organization which is to handle the money of the Rockefeller's and act as disbursing agent in distributing the United States internal revenue receipts.

Having no information except the newspaper reports, President Forgan of the First National bank was not disposed to discuss the consolidation project. He said the First National was the correspondent of the National City bank of New York, and in that capacity did the bulk of the local business. He added that he did not believe the report that Secretary Gage was to take the position of president of the consolidated institution.

The National City bank of New York was recently designated by Secretary Gage as the chief depository of the United States internal revenue receipts, amounting to nearly \$10,000,000 a day. It is the place of first deposit for funds which otherwise would go into the vaults of the United States treasury.

By the special favor of the secretary of the treasury this New York concern is permitted to lend out this enormous amount of government revenue, only depositing for its security an equal sum in United States bonds in the hands of the secretary.

### TO AID WALL STREET.

The object in this diverting the revenue receipts as explained by Mr. Gage when he took the step last week, was to relieve the money market in Wall street and come to the relief of the distressed bankers and stock brokers who had been led by over-speculation into financial straits.

Secretary Gage has given to the National City bank of New York the greatest possible assistance, and has placed it in the way of reaping enormous profits by the use of government funds. Indirectly he has strengthened all banks which have interests identical with the New York concern.

As a result of these arrangements the question has again been raised as to the legality of Mr. Gage's conduct in continuing his interest in the First National bank while holding the office of secretary of the treasury. The law declares in explicit terms that the secretary of the treasury shall have no interest, directly or indirectly, in any national bank or other institution which deals in government securities.

The purpose of the law was obviously to prevent the secretary showing favor to any concern from which he might derive a profit. It was the idea of those who made the law that the secretary should not be in a position to be tempted from the strict path of duty by the remotest prospect of any profit to himself.

Secretary Gage has always maintained that his possession of stock in the First National bank was a violation of the law, and contended that the act was intended to prohibit only an active participation in the management of the bank.

### WHERE VIOLATION LIES.

The question as to his violation of the law may now be found to depend upon the relationship between the New York National City bank and the First National bank of this city. Banks which are correspondents are generally regarded as agents, the one for the other. To a considerable extent the interests of the two banks become identical. A benefit which is done to one as agent is shared by the other as principal, and vice versa.

The report which connects Secretary Gage with the presidency of the big consolidated institution which is in progress of organization sets the time for his assuming charge at the close of the present administration. It is well known that Secretary Gage has no intention to resign until his four-year term has expired, but at the same time it is equally assured that Mr. Gage will not retain his place in the cabinet even should McKinley be re-elected. There have been frequent reports that he would take charge then of some New York financial institution, and the uniform favor shown by the National City bank has added to the probability that this would be the firm of his ultimate choice.

### MORE FAILURES.

Boston, Mass.—(Special)—The John P. Lovell Arms company and the John P. Lovell company, an allied firm, manufacturers of sporting goods of all kinds, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors.

The firms were heavily indebted to the Globe National bank, which was last week placed in charge of a temporary receiver, and this institution, or rather its former president, Mr. Cole, has been represented in the business by C. W. Norcross, who is said to have virtually managed the concern for more than a year past in the interests of the bank.

It has been stated that Mr. Cole, president of the bank, exchanged the paper of the Lovell company for mining securities, but the fact that Mr. Norcross has remained in charge up to the present time would seem to cast a doubt upon this story. It is stated that the mercantile bills contracted by the company have been paid as promptly as they are most business houses, so that the manufacturer who has been supplying them with goods are not big creditors, the bulk of the indebtedness being to banks who have discounted the company's paper.

Charles R. Barnes, Jr., one of the assignees, said: "The assignees are unable to give any estimate yet as to the assets and liabilities, and probably will not be able to do so for some days. The companies operate in a number of cities, from Bangor, Me., to Providence, R. I., and they have large stocks on hand, which will have to be thoroughly examined before the assignees can discover just what the financial situation is. A statement will probably be issued in a few days."

The house of the John P. Lovell Arms company was founded in 1841 by John P. Lovell.