

OVER THE SEA.

Telephone Messages Can be Carried in the Future.

Inventor Pupin Sells the Patent for His System for \$500,000 and an Annual Royalty of \$15,000 During the Life of His Patent.

New York, Jan. 15.—The Herald says: According to the statements of Michael Dvorsky Pupin, adjunct professor of mechanics in Columbia university, the American Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. has paid him, instead of the \$200,000 as originally stated, nearly \$500,000 for his recent invention of a system by which ocean telephony is made possible.

Prof. Pupin returned to Columbia yesterday from an out of town trip and was greatly surprised to learn that his invention had been made public.

"The Bell people tested the invention for six months," he said, "and express themselves as perfectly satisfied with it. The question of ocean telephony is solved from a scientific standpoint and there now remains only the commercial question.

"There is no doubt that as soon as the financial part of the matter is settled it will be possible to telephone to San Francisco and London, and to send cable messages to Europe at far less cost than at present."

"Briefly," the professor said, "the question has been to overcome resistance. In the present ocean cables the current has so many obstacles to battle with that it is comparatively slow in traveling and becomes weak before it reaches its destination, 3,000 miles away."

Prof. Pupin, after long experiments, finally discovered that the insertion of eight inducting coils to every mile of wire would overcome this resistance and messages could be sent over the cable at a much faster rate.

By this means every time the current begins to slacken its strength it will reach one of the coils, which will give it renewed impetus till it reaches the next coil, and so on.

The cables will have no greater strength in electricity and no different transmitters from those used now.

His invention when applied to land wires, he explained, will enable a message to be sent much further without relaying than at present, and will make conversation between New York and San Francisco easy.

A KING OR A PAUPER.

Mr. Carnegie Thus Describes the Steel Making Industry—He Also Compares It to a Jumping Jack.

New York, Jan. 15.—The Post has the following: Andrew Carnegie on Monday denied the stories current to the effect that J. P. Morgan and others were preparing to buy the Carnegie Steel Co. Until Mr. Carnegie made this statement, it was believed in many quarters that the first step had been taken towards uniting all the steel companies of the country under one so-called "community of interest" control, after the plan of consolidation recently followed by Mr. Morgan and his associates in the railroad world.

"Have these interests made any concerted effort to acquire the Carnegie properties?" asked the reporter of Mr. Carnegie.

"None," said Mr. Carnegie. "Is there any truth whatever in the story that the J. P. Morgan interests are preparing to buy out the Carnegie Steel Co. and form a general combination with other companies in the trade?" was asked again.

"No truth that I know of," answered Mr. Carnegie. "The idea is in the air, just as railroad combination is; but it is only an idea—what a combination it would make."

"Is the Carnegie Steel Co. in any sense on the market, or is it satisfied with the existing situation and prepared to do business on its own terms?"

Mr. Carnegie said: "It is not in the market. It is prepared to do business, of course, but always in friendly co-operation with others. It is not an aggressive, quarrelsome concern."

"Is not continued competition among steel men desirable in the public interest?"

"I see no reason to believe," said Mr. Carnegie, "that competition in any business can be permanently proven advantageous unless by patent or control of raw materials. Even the railroads will soon quarrel and the gentlemen's agreement go to pieces. This is human nature."

In reply to the question whether the steel industry were not profitable enough now to insure good returns to companies properly capitalized and managed, without competition, Mr. Carnegie said: "Just now, yes. It is prosperous. But steel is either a king or a pauper. It is the jumping jack of business."

A Big Strike of Miners.

Florence, Col., Jan. 15.—More than 1,500 miners in the employ of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Co., at Coal Creek, Rockvale, Bear Gulch and Brookside went on strike Monday in sympathy with the strikers in northern Colorado and at Gallup, N. M.

A Letter Makes Them Hurstle. Havana, Jan. 15.—Several members of the Cuban constitutional convention assert that one of the delegates has received a letter from a recognized authority in Washington saying that, if the convention completed the constitution before the middle of February and presented the same to congress, it would be considered during the present session. The strictest secrecy is maintained as to the sender of the letter. The letter appears to have stimulated the convention to an extra effort to bring about the conclusion of its labor.

DISMAL PROPHECIES.

They Are Made by Ex-President Cleveland in a Speech Relative to the Policy of Expansion.

New York, Jan. 18.—The Holland society held its sixteenth annual dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night. Covers were laid for 300 and all places were taken. The speakers were Grover Cleveland, Dr. Andrew H. Smith and Charles W. Layton. Ex-President Cleveland said:

"The question is suggested whether in present conditions conservatism characterizes the conduct or guides the sentiment of our people. There can be but one answer to this question. Conservatism has in a great degree been cast aside, or condemned as opposed to our country's welfare and glory. A strange voyage has been entered upon without count of cost and without chart or compass. The tried and sure foundations of our liberty and national happiness have been discredited. Reverence for our national traditions has been relaxed and satisfaction with our country's mission has been undermined. The limitations of our constitution have become galling and irksome under the temptations of greed and aggrandizement. Our old love of peace, honor and justice has been weakened, and frugality and contentment are not now traits inseparable from American character.

"War may still be sometimes necessary and justifiable; but whether necessary and justifiable or not, the demoralization that follows in its train can never be evaded. It teaches bloody instructions, which in a country whose citizens do the fighting cannot fail to leave their impress, for a time at least, upon public and private life in time of peace.

"Thirty years after the close of the war for the preservation of the Union, a treaty of arbitration was stimulated by the United States and Great Britain which, if completed, would have gone far towards removing every pretext of war between the two countries.

"This treaty failed of confirmation in the senate of the United States. Less than five years passed and these English-speaking champions of peace and arbitration are still operating in parallel lines—one in the Philippines and the other in South Africa—but no longer for peace and arbitration. Both are killing natives in an effort to possess their lands.

"This indicates a sad relapse; and in our case it is a most serious one. If England succeeds in her attempt in South Africa, she will add another to her list of similar acquisitions, and on account of our engagement in a similar venture in another quarter they will miss the expressions of American sympathy which we are accustomed to extend to those who struggle for independence. On the other hand, with success in our subjugating effort a new and perilous situation will be forced upon us.

"We can conquer the Philippines and after conquering them can probably govern them. It is in the strain upon our institutions, the demoralization of our people, the evasion of our constitutional limitations and the preservation of our national mission that our danger lies. As a distinguished bishop has said: 'The question is not what we shall do with the Philippines but what the Philippines will do to us.'

"The republic will in some sort be saved. Shall it be only in name and semblance, with fair external appearance, but with the germs of decay fastened upon its vitals; or shall it, though changed, still survive in such strength as to remain the hope and pride of free Americans?"

"The problem is a momentous one. Its solution depends upon the extent to which the old patriotism and good sense of our countrymen can be rescued from impending danger. If we are to be saved from disaster, it must be through the cultivation of conservatism. In the midst of reckless tumult and in the confused rage of national greed and bloodiness, this conservatism should defiantly stand forth and demand a hearing."

A POLICY OF DELAY.

Chinese Diplomats are Expected to Follow It in Dealing with the Powers.

Washington, Jan. 18.—So far as our state department can influence the negotiations now about to begin at Peking between the ministers and the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the basis of the agreement just signed, it will seek to clear the way of all minor matters and of points upon which there is no disagreement between the allies, before undertaking the solution of the more difficult problems involved in the settlement of the questions of indemnities, guarantees and commercial treaties. It is expected that the Chinese representatives will oppose almost every point, in order to secure more favorable terms, such as an undertaking to dismantle, instead of destroy the Chinese forts between Taku and Peking; some abatement of the restriction upon the importation of arms and a considerable limitation upon the size of the legation guards to be maintained in Peking.

It is believed here that if the powers preserve a united front in opposition to any change of the conditions laid down in the agreement and notify the Chinese that no changes are to be permitted, and that the points are not even subject to discussion, the way soon will be cleared for the consideration of the other topics upon which it is feared the powers themselves will find great difficulty in coming together.

Rumors of a Huge Combine.

New York, Jan. 18.—The Journal and Advertiser says: "The first steps in the formation of a \$200,000,000 combine of four existing steel and wire companies, were taken yesterday at a meeting in the offices of the Federal Steel Co., which was attended by representatives of the American Tin Plate Co., the American Steel and Wire Co., the American Steel Hoop Co. and the National Steel Co. Another meeting will be held to-day. The capitalization of the four companies named is about \$150,000,000. The meeting was surrounded with deepest mystery."

A DEVILISH DEED.

A Kansas Mob Burns a Negro at the Stake.

Fred Alexander, Who was Charged with Murder and Criminal Assault, Dies at Leavenworth in the Midst of Flames—Protested His Innocence.

Leavenworth, Kan., Jan. 16.—Fred Alexander, the negro who on Saturday evening attempted to assault Miss Eva Roth, and who was supposed to have killed Pearl Forbes in this city in November last, was on Tuesday taken from the sheriff's guard by a mob and burned at the stake at the scene of his crimes, half a dozen blocks from the center of the city. Probably 8,000 people witnessed the lynching.

The negro was taken from the state penitentiary at 3 p. m., placed in a hack and brought to town. Fifty deputy marshals surrounded him.

Alexander was locked in a cell in the county jail just as the mob reached the doors. All the doors of the jail were then locked. The crowd first attempted to gain admission by peaceful means, but Sheriff Everhard refused to deliver the negro. Then the crowd pushed its way to the side door and the door was forced from its hinges. Then the crowd surged into the corridors. A huge iron bar was secured and the door of the cell room attacked. This was finally bent so that it could be forced far enough back for men to climb over it. Several gained an entrance in this manner.

The side door, which was made of heavy sheet iron, was the next object of attack. Several men had provided themselves with sledge hammers and cold chisels and in a few moments the hinges were cut and off came the door.

The mob issued forth in a moment, dragging the negro by the coat collar. He had been struck over the head with a hammer, but was still conscious. Men fought to get at him, and struck savagely at him, hitting only his captors.

Across Third street and up into the court house yard they dragged him. Then they stopped.

"Confess before we harm you," said they.

"I am innocent. I am dying for what another man did. I see lots of my friends here; they know I did not do it. If I had been guilty I would have said so at the penitentiary and would have staid there for life. The warden told me so. The policemen told me so. Would not I have told them if I was guilty?"

"You lie," they cried, and one fellow struck Alexander in the forehead with his fist three times. This seemed not to have the slightest effect on the negro.

Alexander was brought to the scene of the murder of Pearl Forbes, at the corner of Lawrence avenue and Spruce street. The exact spot where the murdered girl was found was located, and there a semi-circle was formed. Alexander was brought up in a wagon with a dozen men. The wagon was stopped in front of the ravine, and the leader of the men who held Alexander called for silence. The roar ceased and Alexander was shoved forward into full view of the crowd. The prisoner raised his shackled hands and began to speak.

"You are going to kill me whatever I say," he said, "but you men are wrong. I want to tell you right now, you've got the wrong man. I did not do that and some day you men here will run up against the man who did. I know it ain't any use to say so, for you're going to kill me, but I did not do it."

The first thing done was to plant a railroad iron upright in the mud. This was made fast to cross irons firmly bound to the upright iron with wire. Around the improvised stake boards were piled. To this the man was dragged and chained in a standing position to the upright railroad iron. Chains and irons were wrapped about him, and with his hands still shackled, he was made fast to the post. Coal oil was then poured over him.

Before the match was applied John Forbes, father of the murdered girl, stepped up to Alexander and said: "Are you guilty of murdering my daughter?"

"Mr. Forbes, if that's your name, you have the wrong man," said the negro.

Coal oil was then applied for the second time and while it was being done Alexander called to acquaintances in the crowd and said good-bye to them. He did not seem to realize that he was to be burned at the stake and talked rationally until John Forbes lighted the match. Again Alexander was asked to make a confession, but he replied that he had nothing to say.

In five minutes the negro was hanging limp and lifeless by the chains that bound him. As soon as the crowd saw that life was extinct, it began slowly to disperse.

After Alexander's arrest he was taken before Miss Roth, who identified him. Since then a mob has surrounded the penitentiary day and night. Yesterday the crowd became so formidable that Gov. Stanley ordered two companies of militia to be in readiness to start for Leavenworth at a moment's notice.

The sheriff was taken sick during the excitement at the jail and is now confined to his bed.

A Wreck on the D. L. & W.

Bath, N. Y., Jan. 16.—Shortly after 8 o'clock last night the vestibuled passenger train from Buffalo on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad crashed into the caboose of a train about a quarter of a mile west of the station. The engine plowed through the caboose and landed upon a car of lumber, eight cars ahead. The engine is a total wreck. Fire broke out and five or six cars of lumber were burned. The engineer and fireman had a miraculous escape, both jumping to save themselves.

CALL WAS SUDDEN.

Ex-Gov. James A. Mount, of Indiana, Is Dead.

An Attack of Heart Disease Proved Fatal to One of the Most Popular Republican Politicians of the Hoosier State—The Story of His Career.

Indianapolis, Jan. 17.—James A. Mount, who retired Monday from the office of governor of the state of Indiana, died suddenly at 6:45 o'clock last night in his apartments at the Denison hotel. He had attended a reception tendered by Mrs. Mount to a number of prominent ladies of the city during the afternoon and shortly after the guests departed he started out for a walk. Upon his return he said nothing about being ill and after removing his hat and overcoat sat down to read. In a few minutes he turned to his wife and niece, who were in the room, and said: "I am sick; it's my heart. Send for a doctor at once."

After taking off his collar and tie and assisting her husband to reach his bed, Mrs. Mount went out into the corridor, where she met Senator and Mrs. Charles B. Binkley, of Richmond. She was wringing her hands and said: "Mr. Mount is very ill. Please get a doctor as quickly as possible."



EX-GOV. MOUNT.

Dr. Rannels was called and found those in attendance at Mr. Mount's bedside chafing his feet and hands in an effort to revive him. He knelt down and listened for a heart beat and, rising to his feet, said: "You can do nothing more for him—he is dead."

Col. Wilson, who was with him during his term of office, said last night: "Gov. Mount was worked to death. His close application to the duties of his office impaired his health and until some of the burden is removed from the shoulders of the governors of Indiana, the exactions of the office will kill anybody."

James Atwell Mount was born in Montgomery county, Ind., March 23, 1842. Ex-Gov. Mount was one of 12 children.

At the breaking out of the civil war he enlisted in the Seventy-second regiment, Indiana volunteers, and later was a member of the renowned Wilder brigade. At the close of the war he settled on a farm in Montgomery county.

Gov. Mount was a republican and one of the most distinguished men of his party in the state. In 1888, in a democratic district, he was elected state senator by a majority of 600 votes, and in 1896 he was elected governor by the largest plurality ever given in Indiana to a candidate for governor or president.

THE ASPHALT DISPUTE.

An American Warship Is Ordered to Proceed to Venezuela to Protect Certain American Interests.

Washington, Jan. 17.—At the request of the state department the navy department has instructed the commander of the Scorpion to proceed at once from La Guayra to Guano, Venezuela, to protect American interests, upon reports that the revolutionary movement there is increasing and that an attempt is being made to take possession of the arms of the New York and Bermuda Co.

The news came to the state department from a private but perfectly reliable source, and was made the basis of immediate representations to the navy department. Secretary Long responded promptly to the request of the state department, and within a few minutes after its receipt Capt. Cowles, who is acting as chief of the navigation bureau, was in conference with Acting Secretary Hill at the state department respecting the movements of the naval vessel and the instructions to be sent to Lieut. Commander Sargent, of the Scorpion, which is the only vessel available for immediate service, and adjacent to the scene of trouble. Respecting these instructions nothing could be learned at the state department beyond the statement that Commander Sargent had been instructed to avoid bloodshed and the destruction of property, if possible.

Still, taken in connection with what has gone before, there is little doubt that if the disturbing forces in Venezuela, whether governmental or revolutionary, are seeking to dispossess the incumbents on the asphalt concession, in defiance of the tacit agreement that these first should be a thorough judicial inquiry, the United States warship will prevent that action, peaceably if possible, forcibly if necessary.

Raised the Price of Glass.

Pittsburg, Jan. 17.—The executive committee of the National Window Glass Jobbers' association met representatives of the Independent Glass Co. and the American Window Glass Co. here Wednesday to negotiate for a large quantity of window glass. The meeting resulted in the jobbers placing an order with the two companies for 700,000 boxes of glass at an average advance on present prices of almost 30 per cent. for January and February delivery. There will probably be another advance in prices in the near future.

FEUDISTS AT WAR.

A Kentucky Town Is the Scene of a Dynamite Outrage—Militia Are Sent to the Scene of Trouble.

Corbin, Ky., Jan. 17.—A riot occurred here last night as a result of the shooting Wednesday afternoon of James Shotwell by Rollie White, and several persons have been killed and injured. Shotwell is in a precarious condition and not expected to recover. The trouble grew out of the fact that White had been paying attention to Shotwell's daughter against the will of the latter.

After the shooting White submitted to arrest and was placed in his brother's grocery store, where a guard was placed over him, awaiting the arrival of the sheriff. At 6:30 p. m. a terrific explosion took place under the grocery. So severe was the shock that it tore the building literally to pieces. There were about a dozen persons in the building at the time. Several escaped with slight injuries, while several remain in the debris dead.

Immediately after the explosion there was rapid firing in the neighborhood by unknown parties concealed in the darkness. After the shooting ceased Susan Cox was found dead near the wrecked building, having been struck by a stray bullet.

Corbin, Ky., Jan. 18.—This place last night was in a high pitch of anxiety. Reports were received of armed men massing outside of the town, representing the factions in the feud that caused so much trouble Wednesday night. The special train with troops from Lexington is due this morning. No attempt was made yesterday to clear away the debris of the White building, wrecked Wednesday night by dynamite. Every one kept within doors, fearing further trouble between the Shotwells and Whites before troops could arrive.

Friends of the Shotwells searched every train last night for certain friends of the Whites, here and at Williamsburg. It was during these proceedings that Judge Morrow asked Gov. Beckham for troops. Fifty of the Chadwells, from Clay county, came to Gray's station last night, there joining the Shotwell faction. Sheriff Sutton has sworn a large force of deputies.

The Shotwells occupy the hills near the town, while the White forces are mostly in Corbin. All residences are barricaded. There has been some relief since Roch White and Raleigh White were arrested and taken to Williamsburg, the county seat. Roch White is crippled and will lose both eyes as the result of the explosion.

Although the trouble between the two families was precipitated by Raleigh White killing old man Shotwell, yet it has been brewing many years. Mary Shotwell and young White have been engaged and, notwithstanding the fact that her father is dead, she expresses sympathy for White. Mrs. White, mother of the White boys, is more than 70 years old and is in a serious condition. Early last evening a number of mountaineers, unknown in Corbin, rode to the outskirts of the town and fired their Winchesters and then rode away.

Sheriff Sutton made an attempt yesterday to arrest the Shotwells, but was held off at the point of Winchester. He stated that he will arrest the boys when the troops arrive and he will have more than 100 deputies of his own. The Shotwells will be charged with blowing up the White store.

As a result of the riot here Wednesday night two persons were killed, one mortally wounded, three or four others wounded and a building wrecked by dynamite.

Lexington, Ky., Jan. 18.—Roger D. Williams, colonel of the Second regiment, Kentucky guard, received orders from the adjutant general to hold troops in readiness for a call to Corbin in the event of further rioting. One company and Battery A were assembled at the army and last night Col. Williams received orders to take the militia to Corbin. Sixty-five men left under orders at that hour. The orders were issued by Gov. Beckham.

RIVALRY TO BE FEARED.

Earl Rosebery Tells Britons to Beware of American and German Trade Competition.

London, Jan. 17.—The Earl of Rosebery at the annual banquet last night of the Wolverhampton chamber of commerce, spoke of the "great commercial warfare being waged against England."

"The chief rivals to be feared," said his lordship, "are America and Germany. The Americans, with their vast and almost incalculable resources, and their vast population, which will probably be 100,000,000 in 20 years, together with the plan they have adopted for putting accumulated wealth into great co-operative syndicates, or trusts, for the purpose of carrying on this great commercial warfare, are perhaps the most formidable.

"On the other hand, the Germans, with their calculating and conquering spirit and the energy with which they seize and use the best and most economical methods, are but little less redoubtable than the Americans. The Americans, scarcely satisfied with gigantic individual fortunes, use these by combination to make of capital a power which, wielded by one or two minds, is almost irresistible; and, if this power is concentrated against Great Britain in trade warfare, it will be a danger we cannot afford to disregard."

A Bogus Prince Arrested.

Berlin, Jan. 17.—George Manolesco, alias "Prince George De La Howard," who was arrested yesterday in Genoa, has played a considerable role in Berlin social circles. He was at one time an officer in the Roumanian army. He fled from Roumania on the discovery that he had committed forgery, going to Paris, London, New York and other cities, still keeping up the character of a bogus prince and practicing the arts of a sharper. Finally, at a Berlin hotel, he stole from a Russian lady a diamond necklace worth 40,000 marks.

SEVEN IN ONE DAY.

Legislatures of Seven States Elect Senators.

The Long Drawn Out Fight in Pennsylvania Ends in a Victory for Mr. Quay—Deadlocks in Delaware and Nebraska Are Unbroken.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 16.—After a memorable struggle which had continued for several years, Col. M. S. Quay, regular republican nominee for United States senator, was elected yesterday by the Pennsylvania legislature to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of his term on March 4, 1899. His combined vote in the senate and house was 130, or three more than the number necessary to a choice.

The democratic vote was cast almost solidly for Col. James M. Guffey, of Pittsburgh.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 17.—Senator M. S. Quay left yesterday for Washington. Edgar C. Gerwig, private secretary to Gov. Stone, went to Washington with the senator's commission. Mr. Quay expects to qualify.



COL. M. S. QUAY.

ify to-day as senator. The senate and house met jointly at noon and verified the vote for senator, after which Lieut. Gov. Gobin declared Mr. Quay's election.

Dover, Del., Jan. 16.—The result of the union republican caucus, when 16 members of the legislature nominated J. Edward Addicks for United States senator, lent interest to the initial vote for the two senatorships taken separately by the two houses of the general assembly yesterday. Prior to the convening of the legislature the anti-Addicks, or, as they are termed, regular republicans, held a caucus and agreed to vote for Charles F. Richards, of Georgetown, for the short term for senator, and Col. Henry A. Dupont, of Wilmington, for the long term. The union republicans on the other hand recognize no candidate but Addicks.

The total number of votes in both houses is 52, and 27 are necessary to a choice. Mr. Addicks polled 16 votes on the joint ballot.

Dover, Del., Jan. 17.—The general assembly met in joint session yesterday and voted for two United States senators—one for the full term beginning March 4, the other for the unexpired term of four years. The vote was practically the same as on Tuesday.

Helena, Mont., Jan. 17.—W. A. Clark was yesterday elected United States senator to succeed Thomas H. Carter. Mr. Clark in joint session received 57 votes out of 93 cast on the first ballot and was declared elected.

Boise, Idaho, Jan. 16.—The legislature yesterday balloted in separate session for United States senator and ex-senator Fred T. Dubois was elected.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 16.—Both houses of the New Hampshire legislature yesterday voted for United States senator to succeed Senator William E. Chandler. Henry E. Burnham, rep., was elected.

Lincoln, Neb., Jan. 16.—The first vote for the two United States senators to be elected was taken Tuesday by the two houses of the legislature separately. For the long term 16 men were voted for in the house. For the leading candidates for the long term the vote was: Melkiele John 16, Currie 9, Crouse 8, Rosewater 8.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 16.—The two houses of the legislature voted for United States senator. In the house Senator Frye received 107 votes and Swasey M. Staples, democrat, 13. In the senate Mr. Frye received 24 and Mr. Staples 1.

Denver, Col., Jan. 16.—Hon. Thomas M. Patterson was yesterday elected United States senator to succeed Edward C. Wolcott. Mr. Patterson was the nominee of the democrats, populists and silver republicans.

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 16.—Senator James McMillan, of Detroit, was re-elected by the Michigan legislature yesterday, being the unanimous choice of the republican majority. He received 85 votes in the house and 31 in the senate. Thomas E. Barkworth, of Jackson, was given a complimentary vote by the democratic minority.

Boston, Jan. 16.—George Frisbie Hoar was re-elected yesterday to succeed himself in the United States senate for the term commencing March 4, 1901. The vote in the senate was 29 for Hoar and 8 for Richard Olney. One democratic senator voted for Hoar. The vote of the house was 169 for Hoar, 48 for Olney and one for Charles H. Bradley (social democrat), of Haverhill. Four democratic members of the house voted for Hoar.

Dowlettes Not Allowed to Land.

Portland, Me., Jan. 16.—On the steamer Tunisian, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool were 33 lace-makers bound for Zion City, Wis. Acting upon advices from the immigration bureau at Washington, Collector Moses refused to allow the party to land until the case was laid before the authorities at Washington. The letter from the immigration bureau stated that it was understood these people were being brought here by Rev. J. A. Dowie and that they had signed articles to work in the silk mills at Zion City.