

### OPPOSED TO FORCE.

### Radical Resolutions Adopted by the Farmers' Alliance Denouncing the

### FEDERAL ELECTIONS BILL.

**A Strong Appeal Made to the Senate to Kill the Pet Plan of Congressman Lodge.**

### THE COLORED BROTHERS ACTIVE.

**That Branch of the Alliance is Wildly in Favor of a Third Party, and Besides is Very Much**

### TINGED WITH SOCIALISTIC SCHEMES.

**A Committee Appointed to Investigate the Charges Made Against Some of the Leaders of the Organization.**

### PREPARATIONS FOR THE COMING OF POWDERY

### SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The principal business done by the Farmers' Alliance to-day was to denounce the force bill, which the delegates did by almost unanimous vote, and in scathing terms.

More important, however, than any action of the Alliance was the announcement that the colored Alliance, which held the first session of its convention to-day, was unanimous in demanding the organization of a third party. The news is of even greater scope and significance than first appears.

The colored Alliance according to the reports of its officers made to-day now has a membership of 1,300,000, and of these 750,000 are legal voters. These are all included in the Farmers' Alliance claim of a total membership of more than 3,000,000.

### Colored Demand for a New Party.

Colonel R. F. Humphrey, the President of the Colored Alliance, and other delegates who are here unite in declaring that the Alliance negroes of the South are unanimous in repudiating their allegiance to the present parties and in demanding a new party and new laws in the States.

The matter is made more significant of the fact that the colored Alliance, in its official utterances to-day, is outspoken in its declaration of pure socialistic principles. The common ownership of land and the single tax idea are openly advocated.

In this respect, the colored Alliance seems to have simply gone ahead faster than the white Alliance. They have carried the application of some of the Alliance measures and principles to their logical conclusion. This attitude of their colored friends is alarming the Alliance leaders.

### The Dusky Brothers Too Frank.

They dare not go ahead so fast and they fear they will be seriously compromised before the country by the frank declarations of their negro allies. The demand of the negroes for a third party, and the strengthening of the movement of the white Alliance, will probably weaken it for the present, because of the socialistic aspect which the whole movement would at once assume.

Colonel Humphrey, the head of the negro Alliance, is a remarkable man. He is a white man, and the only one in the organization. He was formerly a Baptist preacher in Texas, where his home still is, and he devoted many years to missionary work among the colored people.

When the negro Alliance movement was begun two or three years ago the members insisted on his taking charge of it and remaining at its head. He has the unbounded confidence of every man in it. They look upon him as a father, and his control over them is absolute.

### The Views of the Leader.

Probably no man in America stands in such close relations with the negro race and is so well posted about their condition and sentiments. He said this afternoon to a DISPATCH correspondent:

From the inception of the Alliance movement among the negroes they have been in favor of a new political party. In the late election the negroes of the South did not vote, except in South Carolina, where they regarded the Tillman campaign as a third party movement. The Alliance could not have won that year without the negro vote. In Mississippi, on the other hand, 70 per cent of the negroes did not vote to the polls, because they were determined not to vote the Republican ticket and because they certainly will not vote the Democratic ticket.

No, sir, the negroes do not complain that they are not protected in the franchise. If they were not so well posted about the situation and so much complaints come to me. I will say this on that point: One of our most influential members made the statement at this morning's meeting that the negroes in Mississippi, in the year 1870, were called in to secure the franchise. Now it is too late. There is no longer any need of it.

### They Will All Pull Together.

He meant by his words that the time had now come when white and colored laborers would vote together in a common party, and that both would have the same protection at the ballot box. What are my politics? I have none and shall have none. I am a farmer and I shall be a farmer. I am not a politician and shall not be one.

Seven-tenths of the colored people of the South make their living by agriculture, and their interests are in every way identical with those of the Farmers' Alliance. Just now we are merely waiting for the crystallization of the third party movement, and as soon as this Alliance acts we shall be ready to join them in the independent political party. Our Alliance now has 100,000 members in 30 States, and 27 will be represented at the convention. The membership in the principal Southern States is about as follows: Alabama, over 100,000; Georgia, 80,000; South Carolina, 100,000; Mississippi, 80,000; Texas, 90,000; Arkansas, 20,000; Missouri, 20,000; Virginia, 20,000; Kentucky, 20,000; Tennessee, 20,000; North Carolina, 50,000.

It seems evident that a split on the subsidiary plan will arise during the session of the white Alliance. The opposition claims that this is class legislation, and vio-

### lates the Alliance constitution in regard to equal rights and no special privileges.

The Charges to be Investigated.  
A resolution was adopted providing a committee of one from each State delegation to investigate the conduct of Mr. McClure, Chairman of the National Executive Committee; L. F. Livingston, President of the Georgia State Alliance, and President Polk, in reference to the Georgia Senatorship, it having been charged that these gentlemen were influenced in their action by money considerations. The committee is empowered to investigate any other charges with which any of the officers may be accused.

The afternoon session delegate W. S. McAllister, of Mississippi, introduced the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The President of the United States in his inaugural message to Congress recommends and urges the immediate passage of the measure known as the Lodge election bill;

And whereas, said bill involves a radical revolution in the election machinery of the Union, and is fatal to the autonomy of the States, and cherished liberty of the citizen;

And whereas, said bill is partisan in spirit and in its application, thus violating the principle of the party system, and the rights of the farmers of the North, East, South and West to an equal fair and equal representation;

And whereas, in the holy war which we have declared against the forces of the East, the farmers of the North, East, South and West are being fought, and to the end that victory may crown our crusade, and fraternity and unity be established among the people;

Resolved, By the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America, in national convention assembled, that we do hereby protest against the passage of said Lodge election bill, and most earnestly petition our Senators to vote against it, and to urge its repeal; and that this patriotic measure, which can be defeated but will to one common and beloved country.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each Senator in Congress.

Pennsylvania Enters a Protest.  
Delegate Deming, of Pennsylvania, arose and said that he regarded the introduction of the Lodge bill as a serious matter, and that the Farmers' Alliance was a Southern organization, its members being saturated with the feeling that the passage of this bill would strengthen this opinion and check the growth of the Alliance in the North and East. His language was so strong that the delegates of the Farmers' Alliance expressed practically the same sentiments as Mr. Deming. President Hall, of the Missouri State Alliance, moved that the resolutions be tabled, but the motion was not carried.

A delegate from Illinois expressed practically the same sentiments as Mr. Deming. President Hall, of the Missouri State Alliance, moved that the resolutions be tabled, but the motion was not carried.

Against All Lottery Schemes.  
Aside from the adoption of the election bill resolution, the most important action of the National Alliance was the passage of resolutions denouncing the Louisiana Lottery as a blow at American civilization and morals, and proposing that the Congress should pass a resolution calling for the submission to the people of America of an amendment to the National Constitution, prohibiting the operation of lotteries in any of the States.

The resolution calling for the submission to the people of America of an amendment to the National Constitution, prohibiting the operation of lotteries in any of the States, was adopted unanimously with little speech-making. The delegates from Louisiana all supported it heartily.

Next Saturday has been designated as "Labor day," and at 11 o'clock A. M. T. V. Powderly, Grand Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, will speak. Addresses will also be given by the following: Grand Treasurer of the Knights of Labor; Ralph Beasom, Chairman of the Congressional Legislative Committee, and H. M. Hart, Lecturer of the Missouri Knights of Labor.

The Improvements of the Mississippi.  
At the night session of the Alliance, General John Rice, of Kansas, addressed the Convention on the improvement of the Mississippi river. He proposed that the bill introduced by Congress of \$9,000,000 in addition to \$1,000,000 already appropriated. One delegate expressed it as his belief that there was no other bill pending before Congress, but that a big syndicate of capitalists had bought up the available lands near the mouth of the river, and were erecting a levee and building a railroad through them.

While the delegates expressed no opposition to any plan comprehending the improvement of the Mississippi river, they were still unwilling to give their endorsement to any plan of the details of which they were not advised. The delegates from Mississippi and Louisiana could give no definite information about the project, and the resolution was finally tabled.

### MUST SHOW THE BOOKS.

A Federal Grand Jury After Violators of the Inter-State Law.  
CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—James C. Peasey, Treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company, was brought into the Federal Court to-day for failing to answer questions before the Federal grand jury, and especially for his refusal to produce the books of the company. For a week or more the grand jury has been inquiring into the operations of the Chicago and North Western railroads, which have been hauling grain from Western points to Chicago at a rate less than fixed under the inter-State commerce law.

With this object before them Mr. Peasey has refused to answer the questions of the grand jury, and besides answering questions, to produce books and papers belonging to the company. The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad Company is a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Illinois. On this subject Mr. Peasey declined to talk, on the ground that he might tend to incriminate himself, and as to the books, he declined to produce them because they did not belong to him, and he was not obliged to incriminate a company he worked for.

Judge Blodgett decided that Mr. Peasey would have to answer the questions and produce the books of the railway company pertaining to any transaction with Broker Gallup. He said that Peasey, being only the custodian of the documents, would not criminate himself by giving the necessary testimony. The grand jury had a right to see any evidence which related to this investigation.

### LOST HEAVILY BY HIM.

Residents of an Illinois Town \$100,000 Out Through a Speculator.  
SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.  
CARLEISLE, Pa., Dec. 3.—Thomas C. McCulloch, of Carleisle, Ill., was for many years in business in Chambersburg. He had the confidence of the entire community, and he was called in an important case in the Hoedsdale court to-day was Richard Beers, an old and well-known justice of the peace of South Canaan. Shortly before noon, while the plaintiff was upon the stand, Mr. Beers gasped several times and fell over backward. When he was raised up he was found to be dead.

### FELL DEAD IN COURT.

Startling Demise of an Old Man During a Trial at Hoedsdale.  
SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.  
SCHANLOND, Dec. 3.—Among the witnesses called in an important case in the Hoedsdale court to-day was Richard Beers, an old and well-known justice of the peace of South Canaan. Shortly before noon, while the plaintiff was upon the stand, Mr. Beers gasped several times and fell over backward. When he was raised up he was found to be dead.

The court was so startled by the incident that an adjournment was had for the rest of the day.

### READY FOR BUSINESS.

CHEESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL TO BE COMPLETED SOON.  
Operations to Begin at Once and the Work Pushed to a Finish—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Staff to be in Absolute Control.

FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—Henry C. Winship, of Georgetown, has been appointed general manager of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal by the trustees of the bondholders of 1844, who are now in complete possession of the property of the canal. Mr. Winship was one of the receivers of the canal appointed by the District Court. He was interested in the transportation of coal through it, and is, therefore, thoroughly familiar with this waterway. The trustees have also appointed Major H. D. Whitcomb, of Richmond, Va., chief engineer.

The office of the general manager as well as that of the engineer will be in Georgetown, although as required by the Court the nominal office will be maintained at Hagerstown. The entire direction and management of the canal will be in the hands of the trustees from this end of the line, and operations will be begun at once to repair such portions of the canal as are likely to suffer further in the winter. It is expected that the canal will be in its present condition. Such progress will be made during the coming winter, it is expected, that when spring comes the work can be rapidly resumed to its completion, and then put in a condition to be used as a waterway by the first of May. Mr. Winship has taken steps to have gangs of men at work all along the line, and it is expected that the restoration of the canal will be begun at once.

A Hagerstown authority asserts that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has now a strong position in the canal. He says that the supposition that the company holds a majority of the bonds of 1844. Under the terms of the decree of the court by which the canal was sold, the trustees of the canal, they are entitled to operate it under the supervision of the court of Washington county, Maryland, and the Supreme Court of the United States. The trustees of the canal company are paid, provided they operate it as to show yearly progress toward paying its debts. If they do not pay of the expense of repairs, say \$250,000, in four years from May 1, 1889, and do not thereafter each year reduce the debt, then the whole property is to be sold at public auction.

NEW HAMPSHIRE MUDDLE.  
Reported Agreement That There Shall be No Political Legislation.  
CONCORD, Dec. 3.—A reported agreement between the Republicans and Democrats of the lower branch that no political legislation shall be introduced, causes much discussion in political circles here. Democrats say there is an agreement, and that it will be faithfully lived up to by both sides. The Democrats maintain that the House will be in session for a fortnight to-day if the Governor was present, his attendance being required at the dedication of the Soldiers' Home at Tilton.

Republicans on the other hand are insisting that while some admit that a compromise has been agreed upon by the leaders on both sides, others say that the determination to secure special legislation by the Republicans has been abandoned. What ever negotiations have been reached by the leaders, it seems to be perfectly evident that the Republicans are not unanimous or even practically so on the question of the introduction of special legislation.

The report of the Judiciary Committee which was adopted by the House reduces the salary of the Chief Justice of the United States to \$10,000 a year, and a majority less than 20 it will be apparently useless for the Republicans to attempt any programs that will not receive substantially their unanimous approval.

When Dr. McCahey's message from Philadelphia hinting that Dr. Davitt was necessary to the murder of Cronin in Chicago was received here, it was stated that it was beneath his dignity to consent to be interviewed on such a subject, and he might as well be the ravings of Dr. McCahey with silent contempt. The article in the Herald of Dec. 3, which charged Dr. McCahey with complicity in that of Cronin, and that the article was written solely with the object of getting a reply from Dr. McCahey, is a gross insult.

At a meeting of the Catholic hierarchy held at the residence of Archbishop Walsh, in Dublin, to-day, it was resolved to issue a manifesto condemning the article in the Herald, and to bid the clergy to remain in the Irish party. The objections to Mr. Parnell are based mainly on moral grounds, but it is also stated that the Catholic hierarchy is continuing in the leadership would inevitably cause disunion in the party.

A GUARANTEE WANTED  
BY A WOULD-BE NOBLE PATIENT FROM PROF. KOCH  
As to the Safety of an Operation, Which Will Not be Given—Patients in the Hospital Subjected to Great Nervous Strains by Visiting Physicians.

BY DENNIS'S CABLE COMPANY.  
BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The body physician of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, who was sent hither for the purpose, has held a consultation with Prof. Koch on the advisability of treating him with the new remedy. The Grand Duke, until he was cured, had been suffering from the lymph which caused the death of several patients, was very anxious to try this remedy, but he now desires to have a guarantee from the discoverer of the fluid of his safety from a fatal result. Prof. Koch naturally refuses to give, but advised the Grand Duke physician to attend the post mortem of a former patient and see for himself the changes caused by the working of the lymph, and then if, after this practical observation of the effects, the physician is willing to risk the experiment of the inoculation, Prof. Koch has promised to furnish the lymph required.

The general opinion is that the Grand Duke is too far gone to stand the effects of the lymph. He is now at Cannes, and is a hopeless victim of consumption. The report that Koch has refused the Emperor's gift of a million marks is not reliable. It has not been absolutely proved that His Imperial Majesty has ever actually offered him such a sum. It is, however, known that Koch accepted the 200,000 marks which the government granted him on his discovery of the cholera bacillus.

Many of the requested appropriations will be sealed down by the board in its report to the Legislature.

So Say Representative Citizens of Prohibition South Dakota.  
HURON, Dec. 3.—A number of representative citizens of Huron held a meeting last night and declared unanimously that the saloons and liquor joints now running in violation of the State prohibition law must go.

A number of letters have been received by leading temperance people, advising them to leave the town and refrain from molesting the vendors of liquors under penalty of having their property destroyed and their bodies filled with bullets. These letters have aroused the law-abiding citizens, and they propose to make it lively for saloon men and their followers.

### PARNELL FOR PEACE.

He Will Retire Voluntarily if Home Rule is Fully Assured.  
ERIN'S PEOPLE STILL WITH HIM,  
But the Power of the Church Has Been Thrown to the Other Side.

THE PROPOSITION FOR A COMPROMISE  
BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.  
LONDON, Dec. 3.—At 7 o'clock this evening the report is that there is good reason to believe that the rupture in the Irish party will be healed to-morrow by a compromise which shall be acceptable to both sides. The meeting to-day was further adjourned, with the view of allowing time to consider the proposed basis of agreement.

It is announced on the authority of one of Mr. Parnell's most influential adherents that the Irish party, at its meeting to-morrow, will consent to pass a resolution declaring that "no home rule bill will be acceptable that does not leave the settlement of the land question to an Irish Parliament, and does not provide that the judges and the constabulary shall be under Irish control." Mr. Parnell will consent to retire from the leadership.

An Attempt to Secure Harmony.  
Negotiations for an amicable settlement have been in progress to-day between the representatives of the National League and the Irish representatives. The Liberal leaders, however, are not very confident of a satisfactory settlement.

During the discussion to-day a telegram was sent from London to Mr. Sexton, who would persist to the end in his opposition to Mr. Parnell despite the ruffianly attacks that had been made upon him.

A dispatch from Clonmel was read declaring that the tenants on the Smith-Barry estates were with Dillon and O'Brien in their opposition to the leader of the party. A telegram from Belfast, at the instance of the National League was read. It declared that the members would have no leader but Parnell. When this dispatch was read Mr. Sexton said that if the opinion of the Belfast Nationalists was contrary to his own he would resign his seat in Parliament.

Coming to Parnell's Rescue.  
The nationalist members of the corporation of Cork have adopted a resolution of confidence in Mr. Parnell by a majority of 12. The discussion was a very heated one and lasted for four hours. The Naas Board of Guardians has passed a resolution of confidence in Mr. Parnell, at the instance of the Mayo Town Council, the resolution was unanimously passed expressing unalterable confidence in Mr. Parnell and denying any right of the Irish party to depose or abandon him.

A committee of the Cork Society, of which Mr. William O'Brien is president, has adopted a resolution supporting Mr. Parnell. This action is contrary to the course advised by Mr. O'Brien, who is one of the delegates of the National party in the United States who signed the cable dispatch advising the retirement of Mr. Parnell. The Cork Vintner's Association has also adopted a resolution in favor of retaining Mr. Parnell as the head of the Irish party.

Some Members Requested to Resign.  
The Union League of the County Tyrone in favor of Mr. Parnell is growing stronger. Mr. William Reynolds, who represents the eastern division of that county, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons. He is a member of the middle division, and has been announced by their constituents to resign their seats in the House of Commons if they do not support Mr. Parnell.

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### STATE TAX REVISION.

Report of the Commission All Ready for the Legislature.  
NO SWEEPING REFORM SOUGHT FOR  
In the Recommendations That Are Contained in the Report.

A BURDEN ON INCOMES PROPOSED  
SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.  
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The commission appointed to revise the revenue laws of Pennsylvania under concurrent resolutions of the General Assembly, approved May 25, 1890, met this afternoon in parlor C of the Lafayette Hotel, Auditor General McCamant in the chair. There were also present Colonel John A. Wright, Giles D. Peirce, of Erie; Prof. E. L. Martin, of Lehigh; Rhoads, Austin W. Taggart and Samuel M. Wherry. The commission has been sitting at various places in the State since its appointment and has heard the views of a large number of experts on taxation, whose testimony will be presented to the Legislature, along with the official report of the commission.

The business of to-day's meeting, as stated by the Chairman, was the hearing of the report of the work of the commission previous to its presentation to the Legislature, and also to hear the reports of the minority which dissented from the bill drafted by Mr. Peirce. The Secretary read the general report of the commission, to which all the members attached their signatures. Giles D. Peirce then read before the commission a printed copy of the minority report, which was signed by Messrs. Peirce, Martin, Wherry, Taggart and Rhoads.

Report of the Majority.  
This report is addressed to the "Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of the State of Pennsylvania," and contains a complete explanation of the act to be submitted to the Legislature by the commission, and in its opening statement says:

We have confined our efforts to the revision of our local tax laws, without disturbing our present system of revenues, for prudential reasons, stated in the general report of the commission. The gross annual earnings or profits of the State, as estimated by the commission, are \$100,000,000. The total amount of taxes levied on the State is \$100,000,000. The net amount of taxes levied on the State is \$100,000,000. The net amount of taxes levied on the State is \$100,000,000.

Experience has shown that it is well nigh difficult to make a perfect equalization of values on real estate, it is to secure a full and fair return of personal property. In this connection we respectfully submit this proposition: If the objections to a general property tax are not well taken, then all personal property should be taxed.

All real estate, houses of refuge, reform schools, hospitals, scientific, benevolent and charitable institutions, and all other institutions, should be taxed on the basis of their value.

Public Institutions and Taxation.  
Mr. Peirce argued that the following sentence in the report be made in some way even more strict than as stated:

Whenever the Board of Public Charities shall suggest, or an examination of its accounts shall show, that any of the public objects to private gain, the property of such institutions shall be exempt from taxation imposed upon the like classes of property by this act unless otherwise decreed by the courts.

He urged the necessity of preventing the absorption by private individuals of the grants of the State, and the endorsements by which the institutions were supported. The report closes by saying:

No act could be framed that would exactly meet the views of all who want our tax laws revised. The result of our investigation, however, has met each other in a spirit of concession, and the bill here presented is the result of compromise. We believe that the bill here presented is a perfect measure, but as the best result obtainable from a conference of various, and in some respects, conflicting interests and opinions.

At the conclusion of the reading, Mr. Peirce arose and stated that he had several corrections which he wished to add to the report. Mr. Rhoads also said that he had several changes to suggest. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the suggestions were laid over until a future meeting, both gentlemen promising to draw up their suggestions in writing.

Auditor General McCamant, Colonel Wright and Chief of the State Printing Department, which will differ in some points from each other, were all totally opposed to the act in its present form. Mr. McCamant's report respecting the income tax, which is a problem, and cited numerous authorities to show its fallacy from a political, as well as an economical standpoint. The discussion of details was postponed until the general meeting to-morrow morning, when the commission will meet again.

WITH ALL ON BOARD.  
A Schooner Capsizes in a Storm and No One Lives to Tell the Tale.  
HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 3.—Intelligence was received in this city to-night of a fearful disaster in the Bay of Fundy, off Harborville, Cornwallis, a two-topmast schooner being capsized and going down with all hands. The disaster occurred at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon, ten miles distant from the shore, and was witnessed by parties on land, who, owing to a heavy storm, were unable to render assistance.

The vessel sank ten minutes after turning over. The identity of the schooner is unknown. Wreckage began to wash ashore two hours after the disaster. There is no name on any of the wreckage. The unfortunate vessel was a schooner of 120 tons, and had, no doubt, a large crew. No bodies have yet been washed ashore.

KILLED BY HIS BROTHER.  
A Georgia Planter Shot Down During a Business Dispute.  
JACKSON, MISS., Dec. 3.—A horrible killing occurred seven miles east of Bolton this morning. J. A. West, a resident of Savannah, Ga., who owns a large plantation in the Brownville neighborhood, was killed by his brother Hugh, who has been managing the plantation for several years.

West was here for a settlement of his affairs, and a disagreement led to the killing. He was shot several times with a pistol, and then the entire top of his head blown off with a shotgun.

### WAS A DEATH TRAP.

Two Persons Roasted in the Flames of a Disastrous Midnight Fire.

A HUSBAND'S AWFUL FATE.  
Many Inmates Make Thrilling Escapes to the Adjoining Roof.

ONE LADY FAINTS AFTER RESCUE.  
Dr. John Dickson's Penn Avenue Block the Scene of the Horrors.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE UNKNOWN  
At midnight a general alarm was sent out for a fire in John Dickson's block, at Ninth street and Penn avenue. One unknown man was taken out dead, and the body now lies at the morgue. Mrs. Irwin, the janitress, perished in the flames. She was taken to the Homoeopathic Hospital in the hope that she might be resuscitated, but these hopes were in vain.

loss to the building will be about in this city, was engaged to be married. Prof. Bishop, a prominent music teacher. Some weeks ago she went on a visit to relatives in Brooklyn. Among these relatives was a Miss Mary Mallette, an aunt of Mrs. Krumpbock, but about her own age. At the Mallette residence Miss Swazey was introduced to a young man named Louis Krumpbock. They fell in love with each other, but kept their attachment a secret.

Miss Swazey returned to Elmira two weeks ago to prepare for her marriage to Prof. Bishop, which was to come off in a few days. Her aunt, Miss Mallette, accompanied her. One day the young ladies were out shopping and Miss Swazey made an excuse to go to the Erie depot. Just as a train came in, Miss Mallette joined her niece at the depot. To her amazement, Louis Krumpbock was waiting there, and before she recovered from her amazement Miss Swazey had joined the young man and the two ran to a cab standing near, jumped in, and ordered the cabman to drive away.

Krumpbock was engaged to be married to Miss Mallette, and when she recovered from her astonishment Miss Mallette jumped in another cab and was driven to Miss Swazey's pastor, Dr. Wilbert, where the elopers were found and the marriage prevented. Miss Mallette finally agreed to give up Krumpbock to her niece, provided Mrs. Swazey's mother was willing, but Mrs. Swazey indignantly refused to sanction it. Miss Swazey and Krumpbock were married elsewhere, but found escape shut off. He then reached a window and was taken down on a ladder. He thought his wife was taken out, but she could not be found among the great crowd that had gathered.

The fire in the northern end of the house was stubborn and the flames were so fierce that even the firemen feared to venture in the house. It was half an hour before the fire was under control.

A crowd of the firemen then forced an entrance and at the landing on the third floor they found the body of Mrs. Irwin. She had evidently tried to escape by the stairs, but had fallen from the fourth floor to the third. She was completely covered by plastering and there escaped serious burns. She was apparently lifeless, and it was supposed she was overcome by the smoke. A hope that a spark of life remained in her was awakened by the fact that she had reached the Homoeopathic Hospital, but life had fled.

The firemen continued their search and soon after they found the body of a man on the third floor. He could not be distinguished. His flesh was almost all burned away from the bones.

The furniture is destroyed. Many of the tenants had all their savings in their rooms and it is estimated that about \$1,000 worth of property was destroyed. The store has an iron ceiling and it is not thought that the stock is much damaged. The total loss is about \$20,000, all of which is covered by fire insurance. The adjoining building was damaged slightly by water.

Fleeing From the Flames.  
Mr. G. W. Moore, steward of the Anderson, with his wife and two children, occupied the second floor. Mrs. Riley, a dressmaker, had a room on the third floor. The fire alone. Six men employed by Moore, and Mr. and Mrs. Jerome, the janitor and janitress, occupied the fourth floor.

Mr. Moore said that his wife was awakened by the fire, and he caught her. He grabbed his boy, and calling to his wife to follow made for the stairway. The fire and smoke was on all sides of him and compelled him to retreat. He went to the roof and saw his wife and himself go to the window they heard the firemen coming, and soon a ladder was hoisted.

The firemen, in her fright, would not trust to the firemen, and went down the ladder on the under side hand-over-hand in her night clothes just as she jumped out of bed. Just before she reached the ground she fell. She was rescued by the firemen, and Riley was helped down the ladder soon after, followed by Moore and the two children. None of the family had time to put on a single article of clothing. They were cared for by neighbors.

WEDDED AGAIN IN DEATH.  
Robert Irwin Returns to Rescue His Wife and Shares Her Fate.  
At a late hour this morning the body of the morgue was identified as that of Robert Irwin, the husband of the woman who was found on the third floor. He made his escape after the progress of the fire, and how he ever reached the third story again is a mystery. It is supposed, however, that he returned to rescue his wife. He