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FORTY-FIFTH YEAR. PITTSBURG, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1891. THREE CENTS.

WINDOM DEAD.

Sudden and Tragic End of the Secretary of the Treasury

WHILE AT A BANQUET.

He Had Just Concluded a Brilliant and Humorous Speech When a

LOUD GASP STARTLED ALL.

Before Anyone Could Reach Him the Stricken Man Fell Prone Upon the Floor.

THREE DOCTORS WERE PRESENT,

But Every Effort at Resuscitation Proved Useless, and the Death Was Announced to the Company.

A GREAT SHOCK FOR THE PRESIDENT.

He Is Much Moved by the Hurriedly-Broken Intelligence of Another Sad Misfortune in His Cabinet Circle.

THE OUTLINES OF A VERY NOTEWORTHY CAREER

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Jan. 29.—The Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, died under the most tragic circumstances to-night, almost while in the act of speaking at the annual banquet of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation, which was held at Delmonico's. The banquet was attended by about 250 of the leading merchants and citizens of New York, who had been listening with great interest to the clear exposition of his financial views by the Secretary, and to the occasional flashes of wit with which he enlivened a naturally dreary subject.

He was to all appearances in excellent health. He spoke in a clear, loud voice. His points were made with the expertness of an adroit speaker. He read with fluency and emphasis from a prepared manuscript, from which he deviated only for a moment to request that his hearers should refrain from interrupting him with applause, in order not to take away from the time of the speakers assigned to succeed him.

The Last Words of His Speech.

He had finished his speech about 10 o'clock with these words:

William Windom.

Give us direct and ample transportation facilities, under the American flag and controlled by American citizens; a currency sound in quality and adequate in quantity; an international bank, to facilitate exchanges, and a system of reciprocity, carefully adjusted within the lines of protection; and not only will our foreign commerce again invade every sea, but every American industry will be quickened and our whole people feel the impulse of a new and enduring prosperity.

At the close of his speech Secretary Windom was rewarded with renewed outbursts of applause, and for a moment attention was diverted from him by the rising of ex-Judge William H. Arnoux, to announce the speaker who had been assigned to succeed him, ex-Secretary of State Thomas F. Bayard.

All Was Mirth and Laughter.

Mr. Arnoux prefaced his introduction with a few pleasant remarks about Mr. Bayard, and had just amused the company by relating an incident of his travel abroad during the administration of Mr. Cleveland, when he was obliged to make use of a letter which he had received from Secretary Bayard in order to procure some funds to take the place of those which he had failed to receive of a bankrupt banking house upon which he had a letter of credit.

The merriment aroused by the relation of this anecdote had not subsided before the assemblage was alarmed by a loud gasp proceeding from the seat of Secretary Windom, who occupied a chair between Secretary Tracy and President Ambrose Snow, but a few feet from where ex-Judge Arnoux stood. All eyes were at once turned in the direction of Secretary Windom, who, in an instant, slid off his chair and lay back with his eyes set and his face pallid, and with a ghastly expression of suffering that immediately spread consternation in the room.

Secretary Tracy's Futile Efforts.

There was a movement to rush to the scene, and about half the assemblage were at once upon their feet. Some one cried, "Water, water," and Secretary Tracy immediately dashed some water in the face of Secretary Windom from a goblet that was near. Immediately there were cries of:

"Keep your seats; keep quiet."

"Are there any physicians present?"

And the next minute three physicians who were among the guests were on their way to Mr. Windom, who, by this time, was lying prone upon the floor.

The Secretary was immediately carried to an adjoining room and laid upon a table, and the utmost efforts were made to restore him, but within a few minutes the doctors concluded that

He Was Unquestionably Dead,

and the announcement of his death was immediately made to the awe-struck company, who reverently retired.

This dinner of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation was the occasion of a notable gathering of distinguished officials and politicians, and represented all phases of political faith, as well as to a very great extent the various branches of business in this and other sections of the country connected with trade and transportation. The Republicans were represented by the Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. B. F. Tracy; the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. William Windom, Attorney General H. H. Miller and Collector Joel B. Erhardt.

The Democracy was represented by the Hon. Thomas F. Bayard, William Steinway, the Hon. R. A. Cunningham. The President of the board, Ambrose Snow, welcomed a notable collection of New York's business men. The six tables were respectively headed by Erastus Wiman, John McKesson, Jr., William H. Webb, Jordan L. Mott, Oscar S. Strauss and Seth E. Thomas.

The Introduction of the Secretary.

The Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., invoked the divine blessing, and the banquet, which was in ten courses occupied about two hours, at the end of which time the President introduced as the toastmaster of the evening ex-Judge Arnoux, and the first speaker was the Hon. William Windom, Secretary of the Treasury, whose topic was: "Our Country's Prosperity Dependent Upon Instruments of Commerce." Mr. Windom was peculiarly happy in making the points of his speech clearly understood by an audience which, although not a little hilarious, was evidently much interested in the startling statistics which he brought to bear upon his subject.

His figures which demonstrated the signal superiority of this country in manufactures, in agriculture, in mining and in banking were received with special marks of appreciation. His remarks upon the foreign commerce of this country and his plans for its improvement elicited great applause, and that part of his speech relating to the silver question, which was near the close, was delivered with special emphasis and listened to with marked attention and

Especially That Passage of Scripture

which he quoted: "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver." Throughout the whole of his speech the entire attitude and bearing of the Secretary was that of an active business man in the best of health. There was no faltering in his voice. There was no hesitation in his manner. There was no undue haste nor in the slightest degree an indication of the tragedy which was to follow.

The physicians who first reached the Secretary were: Dr. W. T. Robinson, Dr. E. J. Whitney, and Dr. John H. Coverley, of Brooklyn. Mr. Windom's private secretary, Mr. Henley, reached him very quickly. As soon as the Secretary fell the guests on his side of the room, among whom were Mr. Murat Halstead and Collector Erhardt, began to move away the chairs from the guest's table so as to make room to carry Mr. Windom out.

Carried to an Adjoining Room.

Those who carried him out were Mr. Homer Lee, Dr. Durant, President Ambrose Snow and Dr. Whitney. They immediately carried Mr. Windom to an adjoining room, which had been used by the waiters as a temporary depository for the viands, the wine and the dishes. A long mahogany table, which was ranged before Windom's on the north side of the building, was instantly cleared and the Secretary was laid prostrate upon it. His necktie and collar were instantly opened, the upper part of his clothing removed, and a number of the guests gathered around to render what aid they could.

The windows were opened to give him air, and one man fanned him vigorously while another slapped his hands. Another bathed his temples, another rubbed him, but in a few moments the doctors began to shake their heads solemnly. Dr. Whitney held one pulse and Dr. Robinson another, and they felt in vain for the throbbings that denoted life. They listened in vain for heart beats, and then the word was whispered from one to another, "He is dead."

Every Attempt at Resuscitation.

The doctors had sent for brandy, and had administered copious draughts. They had sent for digetalis, but a bottle of it was brought too late. They applied ammonia to his nostrils, but it revived no sign of life. An electric battery was brought, and a strong current was sent through his body, in a vain effort to revive a spark of life.

But all these efforts were fruitless, Mr. Windom never spoke a word from the time he finished his speech. It was 9:55 when he closed his speech, and it was 10:06 when the physicians finally pronounced him dead.

Secretary Tracy, Collector Erhardt and Attorney General Miller hovered anxiously near Mr. Windom watching every movement of the doctors and listening with the deepest interest to whatever information they could obtain. The doctors were loath to announce a fatal result. They called for more light, and men at once sprang to light the big chandeliers which had been dimmed at the close of the banquet. Then the doctors passed their fingers over the open eyes of the prostrate man. They found that even the eyes had lost their sensitiveness, and then they said: "He is dead beyond question."

Not a Glimmer of Hope.

The doors were closed and only a few of the guests were admitted to the room, so that up to the last moment the crowd at the dinner table outside were kept in anxious suspense. When the result was no longer doubtful, Mr. Arnoux went into the dining hall and resumed his place at the head of the table, and amid the most breathless attention, he said: "My friends, it is my painful duty to make an announcement to you at this time. We have listened for the last time, in all human probability, to the voice of William Windom, for he lies prostrate in death in the adjoining room. Under the circumstances, of course, we will retire as quietly as possible."

And then over-awed with the solemnity of the occasion the guests silently left the banquet hall.

Secretary Tracy said that he had observed no unusual appearance as to health with reference to Secretary Windom, during the journey from Washington. They left on the 10 o'clock train and he had been with him all day, and he said nothing could have surprised him more than the tragic occurrence of the evening.

Has Been Subject to Heart Disease.

It appears that Secretary Windom has been subject to heart disease. Only three or four days ago he had a slight attack of heart disease while passing up the Treasury steps. It was but a slight attack, and he was in no way incommoded by it. He ate sparingly and drank moderately at the dinner, and made no complaint of ill-health. He was, to all appearances, as healthy a man as when he worked at the saddlers' bench at Mount Vernon, O.

The only relative of Mr. Windom present was Mr. David G. Bailee, of this city, who is distantly related by marriage.

The news of Mr. Windom's death was at once sent to his intimate friend, James B. Colgate, of this city, who arrived within a few minutes. A telegraphic dispatch was at once sent by direction of Secretary Tracy to President Harrison, informing him of the death of Mr. Windom. Another dispatch was sent to Mrs. Windom and her two daughters, who are in Washington, so that they might take the first train for this city.

MRS. WINDOM NOTIFIED.

THE NEWS FALLS LIKE A KNELL UPON A CABINET RECEPTION.

All Washington Soon Informed of the Secretary's Death—The President the First to Break the News—The Scene in the Bereaved Household.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—The gay world of Washington was assembled at the home of the Postmaster General to-night when the startling news came of the death of Secretary Windom in New York. The President was at Wanamaker's, and it became his sad duty to announce to the stricken widow the news of her bereavement. For the second time within a year President Harrison has been called upon to carry to members of his official family the first sad tidings of death.

There was great consternation among the large crowd in the two parlors of the Wanamaker mansion when the news came, and one of the first guests to hear it was Mrs. Windom, as the President sought her side at the earliest possible moment. This was at about 10:30, and within a few minutes the reception had come to an abrupt close, and the guests, with the exception of the personal friends, all departed. While they were leaving the house the news of the Secretary's death was spreading like wildfire about the city. In ten minutes the news was in every hotel and public place in the city.

Mrs. Windom's daughters and Miss Colegate, of New York, accompanied her to the Wanamaker reception, and at 11:15 when these ladies returned to their home. In ten minutes the President, Secretary Proctor and Postmaster General Wanamaker entered the house. Soon many other friends came and endeavored to calm the grief of the widow and orphans.

The Secretary's family consisted of a married son and two young daughters who have but recently made their bow to society. The son lives in this city, and is an architect in the office of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

THE SECRETARY'S CAREER.

SALIENT POINTS IN THE LIFE OF THE DEAD STATESMAN.

Student, Prosecuting Attorney, Congressman, United States Senator and Secretary of the Treasury Under Two Administrations—The Record of a Busy Public Life.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—William Windom was born in Belmont county, O., May 10, 1827. He received an academic education; studied law at Mount Vernon, O., and was admitted to the bar in 1850.

In 1852 he became Prosecuting Attorney for Knox county, but in 1855 he removed to Minnesota, and soon afterward he was chosen to Congress from that State as a Republican, serving from 1859 till 1869. In that body he served two terms as Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, and also was at the head of the special committee to visit the Western tribes in 1865, and of that on the conduct of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs in 1867.

In 1870 he was appointed to the United States Senate to fill the unexpired term of Daniel S. Norton, deceased, and was subsequently chosen for the term that ended in 1877. He was re-elected for the one that closed in 1883, and resigned in 1881 to enter the Cabinet of President Garfield as Secretary of the Treasury, but retired on the accession of President Arthur in the same year, and was elected by the Minnesota Legislature to serve the remainder of his term in the Senate. In that body Mr. Windom acted as Chairman of the Committees on Appropriations, Foreign Affairs and Transportation. He was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Harrison, and has since served in that capacity.

He left Washington this morning, apparently in perfect health, to attend the banquet of the Board of Trade and Transportation at New York this evening, where he was to make an address outlining the official policy of the Government.

THE PRESIDENT IS SHOCKED.

When He Receives the News He Is Unable to Express His Emotion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—When the news of Secretary Windom's death was first communicated to the President by a reporter, he was so shocked and overcome by the sudden announcement that he was unable to say anything with respect to the loss he has suffered.

READING'S NEW MOVE.

It Looks Like an Alliance With the Lehigh Valley System.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

NEW YORK, Jan 29.—A story was current to-day that the Philadelphia and Reading had fallen out with the Central Railroad of New Jersey, and that it had withdrawn all of its New York freight and coal business from the latter, turning it over to the Lehigh Valley Railroad, pending the completion of the new Port Reading Railroad from Boundbrook to Perth Amboy. This was looked upon as a sign of a possible far-reaching alliance between the Reading and Lehigh Valley systems. Such a step would save the building of two parallel roads, which have been mapped out, and would render another road profitable which otherwise might not pay its fixed charges.

President McLeod, of the Reading, said in his last annual report that the facilities at Communipaw furnished by the Central for handling the Reading freight were utterly inadequate. Jersey Central stock was hammered down several points on the Stock Exchange to-day.

THE DEADLY ELECTRIC WIRE.

It Causes the Death of a Man at Braddock and Others Are Injured.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HOMESTEAD, Jan. 29.—At the Edgar Thomson works this afternoon a terrible accident occurred, which has probably cost the life of one man and the injury of two others. William Brown and George King were employed in making repairs on some machinery where an electric line had been thrown down, and was cut in two by a freight engine. Brown picked up the line, supposing it to be dead, and playfully threw it over King's head.

Brown made the connection by making both ends meet, and was instantly killed, while King was badly shocked, as was another man who ran to their rescue. King would have been killed also had not a workman struck the wire with a crow bar, severing it.

Ladner Was Nominated.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 29.—Ladner was to-day nominated by the Democrats as their candidate for Mayor.

A VERY MILD REBUKE

Administered to Cameron by the Republicans in the Legislature.

BY A STRICT PARTY VOTE

Pennsylvania Senators Are Instructed to Favor the Force Bill.

GOV. PATTISON MAY TAKE A HAND,

And Enliven the Proceedings by Vetoing the Resolution.

THE SITUATION AN INTERESTING ONE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29.—The programme of Senator Cameron's intimate friends to forestall and prevent any resolution in the Legislature asking him to resign was successfully carried out to-day. It was done by passing the mildest kind of a resolution ratifying the Federal elections bill, and requesting Pennsylvania's Senators in Congress to give it their support.

It was a significant fact that this resolution was presented by Senator Williamson, of Huntingdon. He was one of the party of three Pennsylvania legislators who called upon President Harrison last Tuesday to urge a local appointment, and who were so unmercifully snubbed by His Excellency on account of the Cameron feud. Williamson has felt sore about it ever since, and only too willingly took part in the movement to let Cameron down easy.

Harrison Accidentally Saves Cameron.

There are those here who believe that the episode in the White House had in this way as much to do with saving Cameron from the humiliation of a bitter formal denunciation in the Legislature as anything else. President Harrison's anger reacted in a way he did not expect.

Mr. Johnson, of Cameron county, attracted attention by trying to explain Senator Cameron's vote to shelve the elections bill, on the theory that he did it to save the apportionment bill, and thus benefit his party. Mr. Johnson thinks Cameron looked further ahead than most Republicans. The resolution introduced in the Senate this morning by Mr. Williamson was as follows:

WHEREAS, It is our unalterable conviction that the free and untrammeled right to exercise the suffrage should be guaranteed and enforced by the National Government in all national elections; and,

Whereas, We hold it as a self-evident truth that where representation is based on population,

Every Legally Qualified Elector

in that population is entitled to the opportunity to cast his ballot and to have that ballot fairly counted; and,

Whereas, Some measure to secure this right to vote and to have such vote counted has been pledged by the Republican party in its national and State platforms.

Resolved (if the House of Representatives concurs), That our United States Senators be earnestly requested to use every honorable effort to secure the passage of the Federal elections bill.

Senator Gobin assumed that the resolution would meet the concurrence of the Republicans of this chamber, as it should the Republicans of the entire State. He thought it due to those Republicans who think there should have been no occasion for such a resolution to say something before the votes were cast. He said there was no question of veracity between Senator Cameron and himself. In an acquaintance of 20 years he had never known Senator Cameron to tell an untruth. He then went into an explanation of his understanding with Senator Cameron regarding the elections bill before the caucus. He had no censure for Senator Cameron, whose action was a matter of his own convictions. There will be no misunderstanding between them.

An Excuse for the Senior Senator.

Senator Thompson, of Harrisburg, who nominated Cameron in the recent Republican caucus for re-election, and who went with Dick Quay and William R. Leeds to Washington yesterday to get Cameron to agree to the plan to forestall extreme action on the part of unfriendly legislators, said this resolution should pass because the newspapers had led to a good bit of misunderstanding about Senator Cameron's action and his attitude on the elections bill.

"You must all know," continued Mr. Thompson, "that a motion for the previous question is what Cameron voted on, and not on the elections bill. Mr. Cameron has assured me that when the elections bill would come up in proper order he would do all in his power to have it amended to suit his views on the subject, and if not able to accomplish that he would make every effort to secure the passage of a bill that would suit all Republicans. Senator Packer, of Tioga, then said:

I regret that events have taken place in the Upper House of Congress which calls for this action to-day. We Republicans should have attended to this matter in a caucus, as it is a family affair. In caucus nearly three weeks ago we did adopt a resolution like this, calling on our Representatives at Washington to support the elections bill, and now I regret that we must again do the same thing.

Senator Robinson, of Delaware—It appears to me that this is all like "the day after the affair." It may be too late. I don't think there is any Republican in Pennsylvania but who favors that elections bill. True, we have been taught that United States Senators are superior to the instructions of any Legislature, but they are not superior to public opinion. This resolution should be passed to serve notice on the Republicans at Washington that the Republicans of Pennsylvania want this or a stronger bill passed. We want the men at Washington to know that it is puerile and cowardly not to protect the ballot of the black man. The principle is a part of the organic law of the Republican party and is not to be reviled and spat upon.

This closed the debate. Senator Ross, the Democratic leader, called for a yea and nay vote. Senator Williamson's resolution was thereupon adopted by a vote of 29 yeas and 18 nays.

A Vote Upon Party Lines.

It was a strict party vote, all the Democrats voting against the resolution and all the Republicans for it. The Chair ordered the resolution to be messaged to the House for concurrence. It was now plain how the more bitter Republicans were to be compelled to vote for the softly written resolution. A party vote would force them to do it. If they kicked the traces it left the way clear for the Democrats to pass a resolution indorsing Cameron's vote against the elections bill. Of the two evils they chose the least.

All the excitement was now transferred to the House. President Penrose hurried over before the message clerk, and, going quietly to Speaker Thompson's desk, informed him of what was coming. Then he went to Dick Quay's desk, and gave the word that a party vote must be preserved in order to prevent an unseemly row.

When the House Clerk had read the Senate resolution, Mr. Missimmer, of the Democratic side, at once gave notice that he would want a yea and nay vote on the paper, which call was seconded by Brooks, on the Republican side.

Not Much Time Allowed for Debate.

Mr. Coray, the young Republican from Luzerne county, who was one of Taggart's agricultural eleven in last week's excitement, arose to speak. Both Mr. Brooks and Mr. Stewart, of Philadelphia, jumped up to cut him off with the point of order that a call had been made for the yeas and nays. Jesse M. Baker, in the interest of fair play, protested against this, and Speaker Thompson sided with him by declaring that he had not yet notified the clerk to proceed with the roll call, and debate was therefore in order.

Mr. Coray simply said: "All I wanted to say was that if I had been drawing up that resolution I would have put something in it like virus."

Mr. Baker, of Delaware, said:

It strikes me that at this time the golden opportunity for producing just what the resolution asks for has gone by. To me this procedure resembles a post mortem. I claim the right to vote as I please. My constituents have many rights; so have I. When I cannot vote as I please, I have no further desire to be a member of this House. When we elected our Senators to Congress we reposed confidence in them, and we must sometimes believe that they vote as they think, for the best. I myself have little faith in the elections bill. I have lived in the South, and I do not think the plan in that bill will solve the race troubles there. But as it is a party principle involved in that bill, I believe that our representatives at Washington should have voted for it. As a party measure, therefore, I will vote for this resolution.

Thinking of the Might Have Been.

Mr. Coray—I admire Mr. Baker's candor. If the senior Senator from Pennsylvania at Washington had displayed half as much candor, he could have not been re-elected here a week ago—

The Speaker—The gentleman will confine himself to the question before the House.

Mr. Coray—But I do not believe the senior Senator from Pennsylvania will regard this resolution any more binding than he did the similar resolution passed by the caucus.

The Speaker—The gentleman is not confining himself to the real question.

Captain Magnin, of Delaware—I differ from Mr. Baker, my colleague, as to the good of the elections bill, but I agree with him as to the fact that all this is like locking the stable door after the horse is out. We are talking here of ballot reform in Pennsylvania. Mr. Cameron should know that we believe before there can be ballot reform at home there must be ballot reform all over the nation.

Mr. Johnston, of Cameron—The Republicans of Pennsylvania have a great interest in this topic. They have watched the events at Washington the last few days closely. Perhaps when a little more time has rolled by and when the smoke from large and small guns has cleared away to some extent we will be better able to see the situation. Removed at some distance from the scene, we may not at this time fully comprehend the exigencies of the case. We must not forget that voting against the previous question, as Mr. Cameron did, is not voting directly against the elections bill. We must not forget that voting for the apportionment bill was an act of no little importance to the Republican party. An increased representation in Congress is of overpowering importance to our party. I have faith in our senior Senator. I have been taught that a Legislature has no right to instruct members of a higher body; yet back of this resolution there is a public interest in Pennsylvania so great that I hope our Senators will recognize it and respect it.

Captain Skinner—We Democrats have no interest in this matter. It is a matter for the Republicans to decide. They should have done it in caucus by themselves. For that reason I move to indefinitely postpone the resolution.

Got Into a Little Jangle.

Pending a vote on Captain Skinner's motion, Mr. Stewart, the Philadelphia Republican, and Rush Gillan, the Franklin county Democrat, got into an amusing jangle. Stewart was trying to not censure Cameron and at the same time indorse the elections bill, and Gillan stumped him with the direct question: "What great principle of the Republican party did Cameron violate in simply voting not to close debate?" Stewart was unable to make a sensible answer, and the house enjoyed his discomfiture.

Ward Bliss, the Delaware county Republican, made the last speech. He said it was amusing to see the attempts of some of the speakers to sugarcoat this dose for Cameron. No matter how it was worded, it would be understood by the public to be a censure of Mr. Cameron's course, and the Legislature might as well see that themselves.

Mr. Skinner's motion to indefinitely postpone was defeated by 115 nays to 76 ayes, the latter all being Democrats.

The question then recurred on the original Senate resolution, and the roll was called. It was adopted by 115 yeas and 77 nays, a party vote as before. Throughout the proceedings the lobbies and galleries were crowded, and frequent applause interrupted speeches. STOFIEL.

A FATAL OBJECTION

TO THE NEW TAX BILL RAISED BY REPRESENTATIVE FINLEY.

A Clause That Makes a Dangerous Possibility—This Can Only Be Overcome by Amending the Bill—Arguments for the New Measure.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29.—An important objection was raised to-night in the Ways and Means Committee of the House against the new tax bill from the State Revenue Commission. Giles D. Price, a member of the Commission, was before the committee, arguing in favor of the bill. Mr. Finley, of Washington county, told him that if the bill is to become a law, it must be made proof against the Supreme Court. He said there were several features of the bill which would, therefore, have to be remodeled. One is this clause in the list of taxable property: "All gross earnings or income from trades, professions, occupations and investments of money or capital in excess of $300 to each natural person."

Mr. Finley said this clause has aroused a feeling that the tax proposed will be upon the gross receipts of a corporation or firm. This is a dangerous possibility. He said the bill would have to be amended to make a distinction between "gross income" and "net income." Mr. Price, who helped draw up the bill, contended that "gross income" and "gross receipts" are terms that cannot possibly be confounded. The majority of the committee, however, seemed to think him wrong. It was the opinion that the national income tax answers the question of what a man's income is, and this bill should be modeled after that. If this bill should pass with this clause untouched it would be a matter of tens of thousands to large manufacturing corporations.

Leonard H. Rhone, Master of the State Grange, appeared before the committee, also urging the adoption of their bill as the best means to relieve farming lands of the inequalities of taxation by compelling corporations to pay a greater proportion of the taxes.

Attorney General McCamant spoke in favor of another plan, that is to give all the revenue from liquor licenses to the counties, and to divert one half, instead of one quarter of the money received from State corporation taxes, into the county treasuries, for both of which purposes bills are now before the House.

PATTISON MAY VETO IT.

The Resolution of Censure for Cameron Can Still Be Blocked.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

HARRISBURG, Jan. 29.—At a late hour to-night Democrats are boasting that Governor Pattison will return the concurrent resolution about United States Senator Cameron and the elections bill with his veto. They declare that as a Democrat he can't consistently sign a paper asking Cameron to vote for a measure which the Democrats are against.

If Pattison vetoes the resolution it will cause more fun in the Legislature. The Republicans lack a few votes of the two-thirds majority to pass the resolution over the Governor's veto.

NO EXTRA SESSION.

Congress Is Now Just Rushing Business to Make Up for Lost Time.

BUT THE FAINTEST CHANCE

Of an Attempt for the Resurrection of the Elections Bill.

NO STATEMENT YET FROM QUAY.

The Apportionment Measure Passes the Senate Without Trouble.

CARLISLE'S POINT NOT WELL TAKEN

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—After months of unrest on account of the elections bill now that that measure seems to be out of the way both House and Senate have settled down to work, and if no other disturbing influence intrudes legislation will be disposed of with a rapidity that will preclude any chance for an extra session. The Democrats of the Senate are in charmingly gracious mood, and scarcely ma[illegible] of resistance to the apportionmen[illegible] for a wonder, went through t[illegible] day almost word for word as it ca[illegible] the House.

A R Spofford 10July91 Library of Congress

Almost invariably the Senate treats House bills as though the latter body were incapable of drafting anything satisfactory; but for once the House of Lords complimented the Commons with a complete indorsement of the sense, sound and grammar.

A Point Raised by Carlisle.

Mr. Carlisle's attempt to make a Constitutional point against the bill that the Electoral College of 1892 must be based upon the present representation, is regarded as a rather weak effort on the part of so usually well informed a gentleman, and the popular Kentuckian is very much discomfited at the failure of an argument upon which he had prepared with great care, but in which he had strangely overlooked a mass of fact and precedent.

The truth is the Democrats hardly made a show of opposition to the bill. It is esteemed as fair a measure as could be devised and little to the advantage of the Republicans as could be expected.

Sandwiched among other things to-day was an occasional query as to whether the closure and elections measures were likely to come up again and the general verdict was that they were dead for all time. Something is admitted to depend upon the resolutions adopted by the Harrisburg Legislature. In fact the election of the Legislature is about the only thing that puts much life into the dying discussion of the closure vote sensation.

A Sensational Tale Concerning Quay.

Indeed, the matter was so dead to-day that a few enterprising correspondents had to fall back upon their imaginations for their news items and invent a story that Senator Quay is to read instantly a voluminous history to the Senate, giving all the secrets of his private and public life and answering all the attacks upon him to the satisfaction of everybody but his enemies. The story is so fishy on its face that it hardly needed the denial which Senator Quay was quite ready to give.

Senator Cameron is still at Old Point Comfort, and will receive in that quiet seclusion the news from Harrisburg. Chairman Andrews, of the State Committee, was here to-day, and talked with Senator Quay and other Republicans about the affair of the closure vote, and goes back to Harrisburg well equipped to do what he can to soften any sort of blow that may fall upon the house of Cameron.

The story of the snubbing of the Pennsylvania State Senators by President Harrison on Tuesday is pronounced at the White House to be a very unkind fake. The President has a fair sense of decency and does not insult his visitors. The Senators recommended a candidate for the judgeship, and because he didn't at once promise to appoint their man it is assumed they felt offended. LIGHTNER.

ROOSEVELT'S ENERGETIC TALK.

He Stands Ready to Defend the Civil Service Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Commissioner Roosevelt and Superintendent Porter, of the Census Bureau, were in attendance at this morning's meeting of the House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service. Mr. Porter had made some statements at a previous meeting which Mr. Roosevelt had construed into an attack upon the Civil Service Commission's methods, and he made an energetic defense of the merit system of appointment as opposed to the non-competitive system of examinations practiced by Mr. Porter. Mr. Porter's plan, he said, was nearly but not quite as bad as the old spoils system and was based in a large measure upon political influence.

Mr. Roosevelt said that he had never made an attack on any department. "But," said he, "if any department, from that of the Postmaster General's to Mr. Porter's makes an attack upon the commission, I am always ready." He suggested that the law should be amended so as to prohibit any appointing officer from appointing, promoting, or dismissing anyone for political reasons.

BLAINE'S FLAT CONTRADICTION.

No Reciprocity Treaty Is Being Negotiated With Canada.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—Representative Baker, of New York, to-day addressed the following letter to Secretary Blaine:

It is reported in the newspapers of Canada and along the northern border of my State, where my constituents are deeply interested in the subject, that negotiations are going on between this country and Great Britain with a view to partial reciprocity with Canada, including natural products only and not manufactures; and it is stated that Sir Charles Tupper is on his way here as a commissioner to negotiate for such modification to our tariff. I would be very glad if you would enable me to answer my constituents.

Secretary Blaine made the following reply:

DEAR MR. BAKER—I authorize you to contradict the rumors you refer to. There are no negotiations whatever on foot for a reciprocity treaty with Canada: and you may be assured that no scheme for reciprocity with the Dominion, confined to natural products, will be entertained by this Government. We know nothing of Sir Charles Tupper's coming to Washington. Very truly yours, JAMES G. BLAINE.

BOOMING BUFFINGTON.

A Delegation Urging Him for the Vacant District Judgeship.

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—A delegation composed of Judge Simonton, of Harrisburg; Judge Neal, of Kittanning, and Grier Orr, Esq., of Kittanning, called on the President this morning in the interests of Joseph Buffington, Esq., for the District Judgeship. They were introduced by Representative Craig, of the Armstrong county district, and were received with much consideration. Each of the gentlemen had something complimentary to say of Mr. Buffington.

The President responded briefly, with a little verbal photograph of the kind of man he wanted for the judgeship, and the distinguished party were of the opinion that the picture very much resembled Mr. Buffington.

SILVER POOL INVESTIGATION.

An Order Made to Compel the Attendance of Owenby.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.—There were no witnesses present this morning to testify before the Silver Pool Investigating Committee, Mr. Owenby failing to appear. Congressman Ketcham, of New York, voluntarily stated most decidedly and unqualifiedly that he had never bought or sold silver or been engaged in any silver transaction either directly or indirectly. He said he had no knowledge with regard to reported silver speculations.

Mr. Dingley, Chairman of the committee, presented a special report of that committee to the House. The report states that in the usual form a subpena to appear before the committee was served upon J. A. Owenby, and that said Owenby had refused or neglected to obey the subpena. He asked the Speaker to compel his attendance.

The report was agreed to as a preamble to the order, and as amended the order was made.

A WELCOME WINDFALL.

THE STARVING WEAVERS OF SILESIA MAKE A GREAT DISCOVERY.

[illegible] Means of an Old Newspaper They Learn [illegible] a Big Fund Left Them Fifty Years [illegible]eps Taken to Locate the [illegible]

[BY [illegible]AP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

BERLIN, Jan. 29.—The starving weavers in Silesia have made a discovery that may be the means of saving many of them from starvation. One of their number found a newspaper of 1840 which contained a report of a weavers' reserve fund, embracing 90,000 thalers, which was subscribed at that time, and set aside for the sole purpose of relieving weavers and their families in the event of an extraordinary famine.

Sufficient of the fund is known to show that it was originally invested at Breslau, and as it has been drawing interest undisturbed all these years it now must amount to a sum sufficient to be of great use to the sufferers.

The weavers are very much excited, and a thorough investigation has been ordered by the Government to discover what has become of the money and whether it can be secured to the purpose for which it was intended.

GREETED WITH YELLS.

Another Row at the Theater Francaise Over the Prohibited Play.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

PARIS, Jan. 29—At the Theater Francaise this evening "L'Aventuriere," known in Robertson's adaption as "Home," was substituted for the prohibited play "Thermidor," to the intense disgust of the audience, which was large, it being a subscription night. Upon the opening of the second scene the people began to hiss and to call loudly for "Thermidor," and half singing, half shouting the title of Sardou's play.

The curtain was dropped and Coquelin came forward to explain that it was impossible to perform "Thermidor" in the face of Government prohibition, which information was received with scorn and hisses. After half an hour's yelling and confusion the audience was requested to allow the play "Gringoix" to be presented, to which they graciously acceded with yells.

REBELS GAINING GROUND.

They Are Having Things Pretty Much Their Own Way in Chile.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

LONDON, Jan. 29.—The news from Chile leads to the belief that the insurgents are gaining ground. Their fleet has followed up the occupation of the roadstead of La Lerina, the capital of Conquimbo, by an attack upon the town itself, which was occupied without much resistance by the regulars, who held the schools and hospitals.

News from other places is conflicting, but its general tenor indicates that the President's position is weakened. The occupation of Lerina is a great advantage to the insurgent forces. The French Government has ordered its vessels of the Pacific squadron, now at New Zealand, to proceed to Chile.

THE STRANGLER'S SENTENCE.

Possibility of Its Being Commuted to Imprisonment for Life.

[BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The Committee of Pardon are persuaded by Eyraud's counsel and friends to hold a special sitting, at which it was unanimously resolved to memorialize the President in favor of commuting the strangler's sentence to life imprisonment.

LANDS BEYOND THE SEA.

The Cream of Old World News by Cable Churned Down to Butter.

THE Servian cabinet has resigned.

MR. BRADLAUGH'S condition is worse.

RUMORED that the Ameer of Afghanistan is dead.

ENGLISH workmen have decided to strike against the shipping federation.

THE German Government will not interfere with the manufacture of lymph.

ELECTION riots at Gallessos, Spain, caused the death of several participants.

THE funeral of Prince Baudouin was solemnized with pomp at Brussels yesterday.

AN avalanche overwhelmed the Greektown of Athamana, destroying 80 houses and 25 human lives.

THE Government has informed the Reichstag that the tariff on postal telegrams will be reduced.

DR. WINDTHORST, the Clerical leader in the Reichstag, was seriously injured by falling down stairs yesterday.

THE Mayor of Anhalt having been convicted of embezzlement and fled to Leipsic, his wife and father-in-law committed suicide.

PREMIER CRISPI denies the charge made by a committee of the United States Congress against Italian consuls in connection with Italian immigration.

A HORRIBLE CRIME.

Fiends Attempt to Burn the Body of a Murdered Man.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.]

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Jan. 29.—George Burton, night watchman at the Sheppard planing mill, was murdered last night and an effort made to burn his body. This morning the body was found partly in the fire box of the big boiler and about half consumed. The flesh was still burning slowly.

The man had been shot three times in the head before his body was thrown in the furnace. No clew to the murderers or motive for the crime have been discovered. Three pistol balls were found in the man's head, and each one was of a different size from the others.

NOT READY TO TALK.

Mine Inspectors Unable or Unwilling to Explain the Causes Which Led To

THE MAMMOTH DISASTER.

Only One Man Signed a Certificate Printed in the Plural.

TORCHLIGHTS TO BE ABOLISHED.

United Mine Workers Disbelieve the Theory of a Gas Pocket.

AN APPEAL TO GOVERNOR PATTISON

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

MAMMOTH, PA., Jan. 29.—The frightful disaster on Tuesday will result in abolishing the torchlight from the mines of the bituminous region, and in making the use safety lamps imperative. This is the general opinion of the miners of Mammoth, and is indorsed by Mine Inspectors William Duncan, Thomas R. Adams, James Blick and William Jenkins, and ex-Inspector Davies.

The Mine Inspectors seemed troubled to-day, the mine officials were reticent, and the atmosphere was impregnated with anxiety and apprehension. Here and there about the works stood knots of gloomy men talking in undertones of a public ball held at Mammoth on Monday night, and the curious coincidence that it was so soon followed by an explosion.

Mine Inspectors Blick and Adams were interviewed immediately upon their ascension from the pit this afternoon. They were very reticent, would volunteer no information and were not eager to answer direct questions. The conversation went this way:

"Have you found the vein of gas which caused the explosion, Inspectors?"

"No."

Only One Fire Boss.

"Is it true that on the third flat, where a pillar had been withdrawn, a big block of slate, four feet thick, had fallen from the roof and exposed the rock?"

"Yes; I believe it is," replied Inspector Blick.

"Doesn't the gas in such mines as these always come from the rock?"

"Generally it does."

"Is it still coming into the mine?"

"There is no gas in the mine now."

"How does it come that the printed return to be made to the general manager each day before the men go into the mine, starts out, 'we, the undersigned,' showing that it was intended that more than one man should sign it, and yet it bears only one signature, that of Fire Boss William Smith?"

"Well," slowly replied Inspector Adams, "I understand that the mine has not been running very full of late. It depends upon the size and character of a mine as to the number of fire bosses employed. Sometimes one is enough, and again two, or even three are necessary."

"Was not Assistant Fire Boss Peter Lowry's services dispensed with recently?"

"I don't know anything positive about that."

"Isn't it considered necessary that as short a period as possible should intervene between the inspection by the fire boss and the time the miners go to work?"

"Yes," responded Inspector Blick. "The inspection should be made as shortly as possible before the men go in."

Important Testimony Obliterated by Fire.

"If, as stated by General Manager Lynch, the inspection was completed at 3 A. M. and the men went in at 5 or 6 o'clock, would you think that too long a time had elapsed?"

"Well, that would depend upon the mine."

"Could a fire boss notice three or four hours ahead of time an impending fall of slate?"

"He might not be able to see anything wrong," said Mr. Blick. "A fall is liable to occur at any time."

"Can you see the chalk marks out on the walls of the workings to show that they were safe?"

"No," replied Mr. Blick.

"Can't you find one chalk mark?"

"The face of the entire mine was charred by the flame, and would, of course, obliterate any chalk mark," answered Inspector Adams.

"Isn't there always danger in any mine of a sudden inflow of gas?"

"Yes."

"Could the dust in a mine as wet as this one have caused the explosion?"

"No," responded Mr. Adams. "Where there is water in a mine the dust will hardly explode. I have known of explosions caused by coal dust, and there are mines in the anthracite region where it is found necessary to carry in water to dampen the floors. The dust in the air in the mine might have added to the force of the explosion, but I do not think it caused it."

No Opinion to Express.

"Then you cannot say what caused the explosion, or whether it was the result of negligence?"

"No; we are here just to help Mr. Jenkins, the Inspector in this district. He will make a report to the Secretary of Internal Affairs, and I presume he will testify at the inquest on Thursday."

Inspector Jenkins had nothing to add to his statement published in to-day's DISPATCH. He had not yet discovered the primary cause which led to the death of over 100 men.

H. C. Frick, the President of the company, arrived on the scene this morning. He talked to Superintendent Lynch and the Mine Inspectors for a few moments, looked dejected and suddenly disappeared. A few minutes later a team dashed away in answer to a telephone call from Mammoth station, a mile away, and Mr. Frick, accompanied by the Chief Engineer, drove across country to Mt. Pleasant.

The body of Andrew Loras, a Bohemian boy, was found early this morning. It was lying in the mud in the fourth flat, and had been overlooked. The falls have not yet been cleared away, and there are undoubtedly some bodies under the debris. There are four Hungarians missing, a trapper, two diggers and a hauler, and how many others may be found can only be conjectured. Several of the men around the shaft insist that there are 20 or 30 bodies still in the pit.

The company's clerks yesterday prepared a list, giving the names of 92 of the 108 killed. Thirty-one of the victims leave wives and families, and 61 of those identified and probably all the unidentified, are single. The list is as follows:

Heads of Families Killed.

Married men—Gebhard Hilson, William Hunter, A. C. Lazelle, Daniel Gordon, William