LOOK FOR BARGAINS

IN THE EVERY MORNING DISPATCH.

#### THE DISPATCH. THREE CENTS.

FORTY-FIFTH YEAR.

# SHOENBERGER SUIT

Two Nephews and a Niece Begin Proceedings With the Object of

### **3REAKING THE TESTAMENT**

Which Set Apart Such Princely Bequests for Pittsburg Charities and Churches.

### THE GROUNDS FOR THE CONTEST.

Mr. Shoenberger Bad Been Named as Trustee for the Plaintiffs, But Surrendered the Charge,

### THEN THE PROPERTY WAS MISMANAGED

And It Is Now Claimed in Court That the De Make Good the Less,

#### THE SUM WANTED RUNS UP IN THE MILLIONS

An attempt has been inaugurated to der ve Pittsburg of the princely bequests of the late John H. Shoenberger. A suit has been brought against the estate to the amount of about half its total value, and a bitter and perhaps prolonged contest seems assured.

Mr. Shoenberger died November 12, 1889, at his residence, 43 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, at the age of 80, leaving property valued at \$5,000,000. By the will of his father, Dr. Peter Shoenberger, the son had been appointed testamentary trustee of the estate of his deceased sister, Mrs. Pollard McCormick. He declined, it is said, to act as testamentary trustee.

#### Another Person Acted as Trustee, At any rate, T. W. Brill, of Pittsburg,

was appointed in his stead. Mr. Brill, it is alleged in the suit, dissipated the interests he was called on to protect, and now Mrs. McCormick's children, Dr. George McCormick, of New York, and Peter S. McCormick and Sophia W. McCormick, of Phila-

night by THE DISPATCH correspondent, and said: "The alleged promise on which the suit is based is no more than a verbal promise. Old Dr. Peter Shoenberger's will was prohated in 1860, and Mr. Brill at that time gave bonds for the faithful execution of his

### The Claim Up in the Millions.

The plaintiffs have brought suits in the Supreme Courts of Philadelphia and New York. The amount that they sue for, with compound interest for 31 years. amounts to up in the millions. In fact, one statement places the sum total claimed at 84,000,000. H. A. Satterly, of 59 Wall reet, represents the plaintiffs.

The executors of the will consist of a Phildelphia trust company, a resident of Philadelphia a resident of Pittsburg and the widow, Mrs. John H. Shoenberger, and Alexander T. Mason, one of the firm of lawyers which represents the estate in New

The will which was in dispute, was dated March 10, 1887, with a codicil dated June 10, 1887

### The Names of the Helrs.

When the executors filed the will for pro hote in New York Attorney Mason gave the names of the following persons as relalyes and next of kin to the deceased: Alice Shoenberger, widow, 43 West Fortywenth street, New York; George K. comberger, brother, Clifton, Cincinnati; dwn F. Shoenberger, brother, Ashbourne, doutgomery county, Pa; Elizabeth S. Lytle, sister, Martinsburg, Pa.; John S. Watts, nephew, 30 Avenue Marceau, Paris: Charles A. Watts, nephew, 4055 Spruce street, Philadelphia; Ethelbert Watts. nephew, 2303 Walnut street, Philadelphia; M. Meredith Watts, nephew, same address; Julia H. Swells, niece, Watts Station, Pa.; Mathilda Omerod, niece, 1508 Pine street, Philadelphia; Sarah L Merchant, niece, 329 bouth Broad street, Philadelphia; Anna Watts, niece, 225 South Broad street, Philadelphia; Sophie McCormick Germuil, piece, 330 South Fifteenth street, Philadelphia; Peter McCormick, nephew, 32 Cedar avenue, Allegheny, and David C. McCormick, same address; Troupe C. Mc-Cormick, nephew, 104 Madison avenue. New York; Mrs. Peter S. Duncan, niece,

Bertford Springs, Pa. An effort was made last night to secure statement from Pittsburg parties supposed to have knowledge of the facts, but the late hour at which the information of the spits was received rendered all such attempts

### The Gift for the Hospital.

The will of the great ironmaster especially favored Pittsburg, although he had transferred his residence to New York. The greatest guit was that of \$800,000 to build a espital as a memorial to himself and his wife, Marguerite. In connection with this munificent gift he also donated eight acres of land on Penn avenue at the entrance of the Allegheny Cemetery as a site for the hospital, which was to be under the control of the Pittsburg Diocese of the Episcopal church. An additional \$100,000 was presented to the Pittsburg

Besides this a bequest of \$100,000 was made to Trinity Episcopal Church, conditional upon the abolition of the pew-renting system and the institution of daily morning and evening services at the church. Among his minor bequests was the sum of \$3,500

given to the Protestant Episcopal Church In this connection it is learned that Trinity Church has just decided to accept the terms of the will, and thus secure the

### A BURIED FORTUNE.

equest of \$100,000.

PLUNDER SEIZED FROM PERUVIANS IN WAR IS CONCEALED.

A Boston Woman Owns the Chart Describing Its Island Location-A Thrilling Story of Its Burial and Efforts to Regain the Lost Treasure.

SECTIONAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. BOSTON, Feb. 5 .- A tortune lies buried in a distant island of the sea. The story of the treasure is thus graphically related by Mrs. Richard Young, wife of a shipbuilder: "My father, John Keating, was a native of St. Johns, N. F., and one of the crew of the English schooner Mary Deer, who secured the plunder from the wealthy people of Peru in 1840. It was a time of war among the nations of South America. The sailors ran for the first island they could find, and there buried the gold

1840. It was a time of war among the nations of South America. The sailors ran for the first island they could find, and there buried the gold and jewels, standing out to sea again.

A Peruvian man-of-war came down and took the entire crew of the schooner as prisoners. All but two were shot. John Keating (my father) and William Thompson jumped overboard and were picked up by an American whaler. For three years they cruised for whales. Then Keating and Thompson went to England, secured a vessel named the Edgecomb, and with high hope set sail for the graveyard of their wealth on Cocus Island, 600 miles due west of Cape Mariata. At the entrance to Panama Bay they found it. Loaded down with gold concealed in their clothing, Keating, Thompson and the captain started for Panama to obtain another vessel. They were shipwrecked when near the coast.

"While struggling for life, Keating grasped the arm of Captain Boag, which could be seen above the water. He got the arm, but that was all. A shark had devoured the body. Once again Keating and Thompson were the only survivors. Two years tater Thompson died with the fever on the Spanish main. Keating reached Newfoundland with \$7.500 in gold.

"Merchants of Newfoundland built a vessel, the Gauntlet, and again Keating awas off for Cocus Island. Putting in at Panama, he was recognized by the Peruvian officials, was arrested, and would have been executed bat for intervention of the British Consul, He was released. Keating gave up the search and returned home. On his deathbed he summoned my husband, Mr. Young, and gave him a chart of the island inhabited by 55 Spanish convicts, who watched his every move, and he dared not dig, though he found the treasure grave. He returned now wealthier than when he went.

"Mrs. E. Eliza Knight, a wealthy resident of Brooklyn, bought the charts and papers of the widow of Mr. Keating, but we have the only correct ones, for which she states she paid \$500. She says she has expended \$6,000 already. She had learned that the convicts were to be remove

#### OHIO'S LEGISLATURE

A Salary System Dropped and New Cincinnati Charter Reported.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAN TO THE DISPATCE. COLUMBUS, Feb. 5,-After a trial of two years of the salary system in Cuyahoga county. the Legislature to-day passed a bill allowing the county to return to the fee system, so far as the Probate Judge, Clerk and Sheriff are con-

delphia, have brought suit in the New York courts against the John H. Shoenberger estate to recover the amount of the deficit, with interest.

Their claim is based on the ground that their late uncle promised to make good Trustee Brill's deficiency either during his fictime or in his will. He did give them considerable money before his death.

Mr. Charles P. Daly, of Daly, Mason & Hoys, who represents the Shoenberger estate, was interviewed in New York last of the Legislature to prepare a charter for Cincinnati this evening reported with a bill, which was introduced in the Senate, and is on the Federal plan. There is an executive, legislative and judicial department.

### A DESPERATE CRIMINAL.

He Is Under Arrest for Robbery and Has Quite a Record.

PERSONAL TRANSPARY TO THE DISPARCE COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 5.-Maran, a noted New York criminal, is under arrest here for robbery. When taken in charge he fought desper ately and was clubbed. He feigned insanity His photograph was sent to the Chief of Police at Auburn, N. Y., who recognized it, and the Superintendent of the Insane Criminals Superintendent of the Insane Criminals' Asylum writes that Michael Morrisey, alias Maran, was sentenced in October, 1884, to Sing Sing to ten years for robbery; transferred to the asylum January, 1886; escaped September, 1888; entered in United States army, and returned to the asylum in December, 1888, and in June, 1889, was transferred to the Auburn prison as recovered, but was sent back to the asylum in July, 1889, where he remained till his sentence expired. sentence expired.

He was pronounced not insane and released from the asylum in August, 1890. He is considered a desperate man by the local officials, and his work has been most daring.

He Thinks the Latter's Benevolence Is of the Very Highest Order.

"SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH." NASHVILLE, Feb. 5,-Jay Gould visited Knoxyille to-day. Among other things the re-porter asked him: "What do you think or Carnegie's gospel of wealth?" Mr. Gould did not seem to understand. I explained briefly that the idea was for a rich man to give away most of his property before be leaves this valo of tears,
"Mr. Carnegie is a very generous man,
answered Mr. Gould, "and he has done a grea

answered Mr. Gould, "and he has done a great deal of good. I think that a man who uses his means to provide labor for a large number of people—that is, to support them by industry rather than support them without industry, is doing the highest kind of charity. I think Mr. Carnezie, with his vast steel works, employing 20,000 or 30,000 men, so that they earn a support for their families, is doing the highest kind of charity."

# A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

Major Pond Frightfully Cut by Falling Through a Car Door.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE. SYRACUSE, Feb. 5,-Major Pond, manager of the tour of Henry M. Stanley, met with a pain the tour of menry M. Staniey, met with a pain-ful accident near Fairmount, on the Central Road, yesterday afternoon, on the train that leaves Syracuse at 150 o'clock, Major Pond started to go from a forward car to the Staniey private car in the rear. The train was late, and going at a high rate of speed. While on the platform of one of the cars the Major slipped and fell forward, his face striking the glass in the does.

the door.

His face was frightfully cut by the pieces of broken glass. The wounds bled profusely. A telegram was sent to Auburn, and Dr. Gerin was at the station and accompanied the party to Geneva, dressing the Major's cuts in the train, Stanley lectured in Geneva last evening, and to-day Major Pond was able to go on to Rochester with the party.

### NO CIGARETTES FOR ROVE

A Piece of Work Accomplished by West Virginia Legislature.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CHARLESTON, W. VA., Feb. 5-In the House to-day, the bill to prohibit the sale of narcotics to minors was amended by striking out all the articles except cigarettes, and was passed i

articles except cigarettes, and was passed in that form.

One of the leading features of the session promises to be the fight for the passage of the bill to enable the city of Wheeling to manufacture and sell electricity. There was an effort to pass such a bill two years ago, but a strong lobby in the interest of the Wheeling Electrical Company killed it.

### NATURAL GAS STRUCK.

Lookport, N. Y., People in Ecstasy Over Their Good Luck. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 5.-Natural gas has been struck at a depth of 1,300 feet here on Postmaster S, Wright McCollum's suburbar farm, within the city limits. The well will b sunk through 1,200 feet of rock. The present gas gives a pure white light, and its odor is not offensive. The syndicate, headed by Postmaster McCollum, intends to pipe the city.

#### STEWART'S RELATIONS.

THEY ARE FOUND TO BE QUITE NUMER-OUS IN IRELAND.

so Many of Them Are Turning Up That Matters Become Greatly Complicated-Testimony in Favor of Sarah Branagl

From Several of Her Relatives.

THY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. BELFAST, Feb. 5.-The inquiry into the Irish claims in connection with the Stewart estate was continued to-day at the American Consulate. The sitting was the longest yet held. Susan Roe, the first witness, stated that she knew Sarah Branagh, plaintiff in the action, from girlhood. Sarah was a daughter of Mary Branagh, whose maiden name was Stewart. She was the daughter of John Stewart, who was brother to Alexander Stewart, who was A. T. Stewart's father. Thus she said that she considered Sarah Branagh entitled to claim, as the said Jane Stewart, who lived at Magheraghall, near Lisburn, along with the other members of the family, was sister to John Stewart and daughter of Thomas Stewart, of Stoneyford, the common an-cestor of the Stewart family, and also sister cestor of the Stewart family, and also sister to A. T. Stewart's father. This Jane Stewart was aunt to A. T. Stewart and married William Begley, grandfather to George Begley, one of the principal claimants at this inquiry. From the evidence of George Begley, it appeared that on the death of A. T. Stewart in 1876. he had surviving five full consins, all of whom are now deceased, except Thomas Stewart, son of A. T. Stewart's uncle William. This consin will be examined to morrow. Rob. Stewart, son of A. T. Stewart's uncle William. This cousin will be examined to-morrow. Robert Begley, of Lisburn, deposed to contributions received from A. T. Stewart for the benefit of his uncle, Thomas Stewart, who was in poverty. William Dillon, of Belfast, a retired solicitor, produced a number of letters received from A. T. Stewart regarding the recovery of a debt due to his mother, and also in regard to an annuity payable to Martha Stewart out of the estate of Alexander Thurney, a connection by marriage of the Stewart

Stewart out of the estate of Alexander Thurney, a connection by marriage of the Stewart family, from whom A. T. Stewart took his second Christian name. Martha was the mother to Jane Stewart and great-grandmother to George Begley, Mrs. Begley, cousin to George Begley, Mrs. Begley, cousin to George Begley, gave similar testimony concerning the relationship of Jane Stewart.

The proceedings are daily becoming more complicated, and the utmost difficulty is experienced in following the intricate details of the evidence having relation to the various branches of the Stewart, Begley and other ramilles to A. T. Stewart. It is apparent that further inquiry might have been made in Ireland before framing certain questions at this present investigation, for witnesses with an intimate knowledge of the families are brought face to face with queries which, they say, display utter ignorance of the requirements of the case.

### EXCITEMENT IN BELGIUM.

Mutinous Spirit Spreading in the Army to an Alarming Degree.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY. BRUSSELS, Feb. 5.-The agitation which has been noticeable for some days in the ranks of the Belgium army gains ground. Yesterday military authority had to be enforced in the grenadier barracks. Similarly severe disciplinary measures will probably be dealt to the carary measures will probably be dealt to the carbineers, and two soldiers belonging to that regiment were imprisoned yesterday. A more serious feature is that the mutinous spirit in spreading in the troops in the provinces. The class of 1887, astead of being disbanded, will be sent to Reverioo, a village in the province of Limbourg, as a punishment. Another grave fact is that in the Aborinage mining district, in the province of Hamault, the young tuen refuse to obey the recruiting law, and as the result of this several arreats have been made.

Great excitement prevails in the country owing to the discovery that secree prographed are being carried on in the army by Socialists, through the columns of a newspaper in French

are being carried on in the army by Socialists, through the columns of a newspaper in French and Flemish. The existence of this fact was generally unknown. The police have searched the printing offices, and arrests are now ex-

### A MARKED SUCCESS

The American Opera of Robin Hood Scores a Hit in London.

IBY CABLE TO THE DISPATOR ! LONDON, Feb. 5-"Maid Marion" as De Coven's opera of "Robin Hood" has been rechristened in this country, started on a clearly successful career this evening at the Prince of Wales Theater with Marion Manola in the title role. It was an American night in many re-spects. Minister Lincoln and the whole American colony were present. The opera was suc-cessful from beginning to end, Miss Manola, cessful from beginning to end, Miss Manola, Violet Cameron, Attalie Claire, Harry Monkhouse, as the Sherty, and Harry Parker, as the Friar, winning encares, which would have been doubled had the audience had its way.

Miss Manola's success was marked, and the pit in particular gave her an ovation, the whole commany being called out after each curtain, and De Koven, Sedger, the proprieter, and Charles Harris, the stage manager, at the close. The night showed clearly enough that London is ready to take anything American if it is good.

### A MUTINOUS CREW.

They Protest Against Sailing in an Unseaworthy Vessel.

BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY WATERFORD, Feb. 5 .- A warrant has been issued against the second mate and 13 of the crew of the American ship Bohemia, on a charge of desertion. Four of them were captured and conveyed aboard by the police. Half an hour afterward word was received that Half an hour afterward word was received that all the crew had muthied, ecclaring the ship, which was loaded with 3,200 tons of coal for San Francisco, and which had put into Waterford for shelter, to be unseaworthy.

A posse of armed police was sent on board the ship and found the Captain with a revolver in his hand. There was great excitement among the men, whom he would not allow to quit the ship. The American Consul at Queenstown has been communicated with.

#### The Japs Are Indignant. IBY DUNLAF'S CABLE COMPANY.

LONDON, Feb. 5.-There is a great deal of indignation at the Japanese embassy by the statement made a week ago that Frederick Stein had married a sister of the Mikado. It is denied, too, that any member of the royal family has ever married a foreigner.

### Census of the Unemployed.

IBY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.] BERLIN, Feb. 5.-The Emperor has ordered Policemen walk from house to house in all but the strictly aristocratic parts of the city, noting cases and also ascertaining the reasons of their being out of work.

### BRIEF CABLE FLASHES.

iews From Various Capitals of the Lands

Beyond the Sea. GENERAL MITRE, a candidate for the Argentine Presidency, is in Paris. JUSTIN MCCARTHY promises that the new rish agreement will be made known on the

M. JULES FERRY, in a French Senate speech said tariff changes must not be based upon revolutionary methods. MR. MORLEY will move in the British Parliament to censure the Irish Executive because of the Tipperary prosecutions.

### STILL FIGHTING CAMPBELL

Louis Reemelin Has Not Yet Given Up the Struggle.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. COLUMBUS, Feb. &-Louis Reemelin, the President of the old Board of Public Works at Cincinnati, to-day filed in the Supreme Court his case against the new Board of Affairs, which was appointed by Governor Campbell, being is error to the courts of Cincinnati, the issue being on the constitutionality of the law, which ousted the old and created the new

PITTSBURG. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY Spain, in relation to Cuba, and with Vene-zuela. LIGHTNER.

A Reciprocity Treaty With Brazil Signed and Delivered.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION

Announcing the Fact and the Provisions of the Agreement.

THE BLAINE IDEA REALIZED AT LAST

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. ]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The first nego iations in the Brazilian treaty, made public to-day, were begun immediately after the passage of the tariff bill. They had already reached such a stage by the 1st of Novemper thae the Brazilian Minister was given efitely to understand all the proposals the United States was willing to make. The Brazilian Minister left for Rio immediately after the receipt of Mr. Blaine's letter, and did not return until the 15th of January, when he was armed with authority from President Fonseca to state how much Brazil would give in return for the benefits offered. The agreement goes into effect within two months and not on January 1 next, as has been reported. This date is taken because two months hence sugar imported into the United States is given tree entry. Brazil was induced to offer reciprocal advantages to the United States before it was required to do so under the McKiuley bill through the persistency of Secretary Blaine. Benefits to Both Countries.

It might be added that the State Depart ment was greatly restricted by the limited power granted the President in the reciproc-ity clause, section 3, of the McKinley law, and it is noticeable that under the bill the only marked benefit which Brazil will receive, and which she has not already, is the free importation of sugar. This is not a very great concession, as Brazil during the last year imported to the United States 33,-500 tons of sugar valued at \$1,000,659.
In return the United States will receive

trade concessions which will amount to something like \$6,000,000, and may reach a much greater sum. While the treaty was being negotiated prominent exporters in New York were asked for estimates as to the percentage of tariff reduction which would enable American exporters to drive out all foreign competitors upon such prod-ucts as are included in the treaty. They stated that a reduction of 18 per cent would accomplish this. But in order to be on the safe side Secretary Blaine had the figures reduced 25 per cent, so that it may be expected that the American producers of all articles which are given free import or reduced duties under the treaty will be able to gain the entire control of the Brazilian trade in these articles.

What the President Contemplated. If the President had had the power, a section would have been included in the treaty, pro viding that all products which are to receiv these concessions shall be carried in American or Brazilian vessels. It was the judgment of the Attorney General, however, that the Presi-

the Attorney General, however, that the President had no power to make any other stipulation than those contained in the reciprocity clause of the McKinley law.

In the first letter of Secretary Blaine to the Brazilian Minister, the Secretary expresses to Senor Mendouca the hope that the Government of Brazil will meet the Government of the United States in a spirit of sincere friendsip in its desire for such trade relations with that country as shall be reciprocally equal, and that it may be the happy fortune of Senor Mendonca and himself to be instrumental in establishing commercial relations between the two republics on a permanent basis of reciprocity profitable to both.

In his reply, dated January 51, 1891, Senor Mendouca informs Mr. Blaine that the Duited States of Brazil are arfinised by a desire to strengthen and perpetune the friendly relations which happily exist between them and the United States of America and to establish a basis of reciprocity and equality.

Proclamation of the President.

The proclamation of the President, issued ate this afternoon, is as follows:
"Whereas, Pursuant to section 3 of the act of

Congress, approved October 1, 1890, entitled an act to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports and other purposes, the Secretary of State of the United States of America communicated to the Government of the United States of Brazil the action of Congress of the United States of America with a view to secure

United States of America with a view to secure reciprocal trade, in declaring the article enumerated in said Section 3, to wit, sugars, molasses, coffee and hides, to be exempt from duty upon their importation into the United States of America; and
"Whereas, The Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil at Washington has communicated to the Secretary of State the fact that in due reciprocity for and consideration of the admission into the United States of America, free of all duty, of the articles enumerated in section 3 of said act, the Government of Brazil has by legal enactment authorized the admission from and after April 1, 1891, into all the established ports of entry of Brazil, free of duty, whether national, State or municipal, of the articles of merchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product and manufacture of the United States of America.

Free List at Brazilian Ports.

Free List at Brazilian Ports. 'One-Schedule of articles to be admitted free into Brazil: Wheat, wheat flour, corn or maize, and the many starch, rye, rye flour, buckwheat, buckwheat starch, rye, rye hotatoes, beans and peas, hay flour and bariey, potatoes, beans and peas, hay and cats, pork, salted including pickled pork and bacon; except hams, fish, salted, dried or pickled, cottonseed oil, coal, anthracite and bituminous, rosin, tar, pitch and turpentine, agricultural tools, implements and machinery, mining and mechanical tools, implements and machinery, including stationary and portable engines, and all machinery for manufacturing and industrial purposes; except sewing ma chines, instruments and books for the arts and

sciences, railway construction material "And that the Government of Brazil has, by "And that the Government of Brazil has, by legal enactment, further authorized the admission into all the established ports of entry of Brazil, with a reduction of 25 per centum of the duty designated on the respective articles in tariff now in force, or which may hereafter be adopted in the United States of Brazil, whether national. State or municipal, or the articles or morchandise named in the following schedule, provided that the same be the product or manufacture of the United States of America:

A Reduction of Duty. "Two-Schedule of articles to be admitted into Brazil with a reduction of duty of 25 percentum: Lard and substitutes therefor, bacor hams; butter and cheese; canned and preserve meats, fish, fruits and vegetables; manufac tures of cotton, including cotton clothing manufactures of iron and steel, single or manufactures of iron and steel, single or mixed, not included in the foregoing free schedule: leather and manufactures thereof, except boots and shoes; lumber, timber and the manufactures of wood, including cooper-age; furniture of all kinds, wagons, carts and carriages, manufactures of rubber.

"And that the Government of Brazil has further provided that the laws and regula-tions adouted to protect its revenue and pretions, adopted to protect its revenue and pre-tions, adopted to protect its revenue and pre-vent fraud in the declarations and proof that the articles named in the foregoing schedules are the product or manufacture of the United States of America, shall place no undue re-strictions on the importer nor interpose any additional charges or fees therefor on the ar-ticles imported.

Given to the Public.

"And whereas the Secretary of State has, by my direction, given assurance to the Edwoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Brazil at Washington that this action of the Government of Brazil in granting exemption Government of Brazil in granting exemption of duties to the products and manufactures of the United States of America is accepted as a due recaprocity for the action of Congress, as set forth in Section 3 of said act, "Now therefore, be it known that I, Benjamin Harrison, President of the United States of America, have caused the above stated modifications of the tariff law of Brazil to be made public for the information of the clitzens of the United States of America.

"In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

"Done at the city of Washington, this 5th day of February, 1881, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the 115th.

By the President.

BENJAMIN HARRISON,
By the President,
JAMES G. BLAINE, Secretary of State.
Reciprocal agreements of the same nature as
the above are in course of negotiation with

QUITE A SENSATION.

OWENBY IS RELEASED.

IT WAS FOUND THAT HE HAD NO CRIMINAL INTENTIONS.

More Witnesses Testify in the Silver Pool Investigation—Some of Owenby's State-ments Are Flatly Contradicted—Donald on His Way From the South.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Mr. Page, proprietor of the Senate restaurant, on whose complaint Owenby was arrested, having written to the Prosecuting Attorney stating that facts had come to his knowledge since yesterday which satisfied him that there was no criminal intent on the part of Owenby, and asking that he not be prosecuted, a nolle was issued and Owenby was released.

Representative Perkins, of Kansas, was recalled by the silver pool committee to-day. He testified that he had never endeavored to have the present investigation suppressed. He declared that he had never in any manner sought to prevent an investigation. He had absolutely no knowledge respecting sliver speculation, and had never been approached by any persons interested in pools.

J.L.Cunningham, of Paterson, N. J., a broker of New York City, testified that he had never stated to Owenby, nor had Owenby ever stated to him, that Congressmen or Government officers were interested in silver speculation. Witness had never speculated in silver himself and had no knowledge with regard to speculation by Congressmen.

A letter was read from Cashier Bradley, of the National Bank of the Republic, this city, stating that he had found two of Owenby's checks on the Hanover National Bank of \$4.500 and \$200, respectively, in addition to the checks spoken of yesterday. These checks were on telegraphic orders and did not appear in the regular account.

Representative Ketcham, of New York, was recalled and stated that he could add nothing to the testimony he had previously given, which was that he knew nothing concerning silver speculation.

The committee in reply to a telegram sent to the Hanover Bank, inquiring as to Donald's whereabouts to-day received a message stating that Donald was already on his way to Washington from the South. ner sought to prevent an investigation. He

### SIR JULIAN DENIES IT.

An Alleged Interview Branded as False by

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-A reporter called upon the British Minister, Sir Julian Pauncfote, this morning, and drew his attention to the statement printed, reasserting the authenticity of the alleged interview with the Minister on the Supreme Court decision on the Sayward case, which was cabled to the London Times, and the text of the alleged interview itself as reproduced to-day in New York. Sir Julian read all carefully, and, after some conversation, he reduced to writing what he had said, as follows:

read all carefuly, and, after some conversation, he reduced to writing what he had said, as follows:

"I absolutely deny having used any of the language attributed to me in the alleged interview telegraphed to the London Times, and republished in New York. A man accested me in a public car and asked me whether I had heard of the decision of the Supreme Court given that day on the Sayward case. On my replying in the negative, he informed me that leave had just been given to file the petition. We exchanged a few commonplace remarks about the agitation which the case had excited, and which I said I was giad to think had subsided. The conversation had not lasted more than two minutes when I alighted from the car. I had not the least idea that I was being interviewed. The above, however, is all that passed."

After writing this letter, the Minister summoned his secretary, had a copy of the letter made and directed that it be addressed to Lord Salisbury, and cabled at once in cipher to him.

A HARMONIOUS CAUCUS. Republican Senators Arrange a Future

Order of Business. Washington, Feb. 5.—The Republican Senafors held a harmonious caucus to night. The purpose was the arrangement of an order of business for the remainder of the session, and the outcome was the selection of and the outcome was the selection of the following measures to be considered as far as practicable in the order named: The eighthour bill; the copyright bill; the Nicaragua Canal bill; the Paddock pure food bill and the Conger lard bill, which may be discussed in connection, although preference in order was assigned to the pure food bill; the land court bill; the bankruptcy bill; the inter-State commerce, and the Pacific Railroad refunding bill.

Appropriation bills and conference reports are to have the privilege of consideration at any time. Nothing was said about the elections bill or silver legislation. It was understood that the order of business above given was to be supported by all Republican Senators. If, however, any measure named arouses a strength of opposition that threatens to result in the consumption of an unreasonable length of time it may be passed over for the next measure in order.

### the next measure in order.

FAVOR FREE COINAGE. Farmers' Alliance Men Urge the Passage of

the Silver Bill. PERCHAN, THE EGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. WASHINGTON Feb 5 -- A delegation of the Farmers' Alliance appeared before the House Committee on Coluage and Weights and Measures to-day, and urged the passage of the free silver bill now in the hands of that comfree silver bill now in the hands of that committee. President Polk stated that the delegation represented over 2,000,000 voters who simply desired the question fairly considered in the House. No conclusion was reached.

Senator Stewart's proposition to tack a free silver amendment on to the general pension bill will probably be ruled out on a point of order in both Houses,

# A GOVERNMENT CABLE

The United States Will Control One to Run to Japan. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- The House Commit tee on Foreign Affairs to-day had under consideration Representative Morrow's bill to income porate the "Pacific Cable Company," which is to establish a cable from San Francisco to the

to establish a cable from San Francisco to the Hawaiian Islands, thence, via Samoa, to New Zealand and to Japan.

It was finally decided to instruct a sub-committee to prepare a new bill on the lines proposed in the present bill, but which will strengthen it in various ways and will keep the proposed cable under the control of the United States Government.

AGENT MCANDLESS' REPORT On the Manufactures of Pittsburg and Al

legheny City. [FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-Special Agent E. V. McCandless, of Pittsburg, has notified the census officials here that he has just completed his census of manufactures for Pittsburg and Allegbeny City. He will forward his schedules at once to the main office in this city, where they will be examined and compared with the Hexamer insurance map and lists of commer-

### CONSIDERING THE BILL

Defeat for Free Coinage Men in the Committee. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5,-A meeting of the Coinage Committee was held to-day on the silver bill, and the old difficulty as to when hearings should cease was encountered.

On a yea and nayyote, an amendment limiting the meeting days to three a week, proposed by Mr. Walker, was adopted by a vote of T to 5, Mr. Wilcox voting with the free coinage men, and Mr. Wickham, the Chairman, against them.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Among the nomina tions for postmasters sent by the President to the Senate to-day were Janes B. Hines, Jr., at Jeannette, and John B. Scal at Millersburg, Pa,

### ILLINOIS' WORLD PAIR BILL

Million Proposed to Be Appropriated for a State Exhibit. SPHINGFIELD, ILL., Feb. 5. - The State Board of Agriculture has completed a World's Fair bill. It will be introduced in both Houses to-morrow.

The outline of the plans for the State exhibit is elaborate in the bill, which carries the appropriation of \$1,000,000.

A Prominent Candidate for Postmaster of Cleveland Arrested

FOR THE THEFT OF A GOLD WATCH

While He Was a Soldier in the Army, 25 Long Years Ago.

A LOVE STORY MIXED UP IN THE CASE

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. CLEVELAND, Feb. 5.-Prof. Elroy M. Avery, Ph. D., author, educator, manager of the local protective tariff campaign in 1888, a handy man with his fists upon occasion, and one of the two leading candidates for postmaster of city, was to-day arrested grand larceny on a warrant sworn out by Henry C. Spaulding, a prominent merchant of Dundee, Mich. The warrant was issued by Justice Bauder, and Avery at once gave bail on being taken into custody to appear for a hearing on Saturday.

The article alleged to have been stolen is named in the complaint as a gold watch, of the value of \$250. The arrest of one of the bishops of this city on a like charge would not have caused a much greater sensation, as Avery has stood very high in business and social circles. Spaulding will not talk much about the matter, but to-night he explained that in 1865 he and Avery were both members of the same regiment in the army, that he bought the watch of a rebel for a greenback consideration with the full consent of the rebel, which was not al-ways deemed essential in those times.

The Point of the Charge. Avery and a companion came to Spaulding's tent one evening, called him out, threw him down and took the watch from his him down and took the watch from hls pocket. Spalding says he made complaint to his captain, who advised doing nothing till the day they were mustered out, which would be in a few months. After their discharge he demanded the watch at Monroe, Mich., and was knocked down for his pains. Two years later he met Avery on a military excursion and demanded the watch, but Avery drew his sword and threatened to cut Spaulding's head off.

After thinking the matter over for 23 rears longer, he concluded to come to Cleveyears longer, he concluded to come to Cleve-land and prosecute the case. The fact that Avery is a candidate for postmaster had nothing whatever to do, he said, with making the arrest at this time.

Prof. Avery's story is much more explicit and interesting. In April, 1865, Avery was Sergeant Major and Spaulding a Sergeant of the Eleventh Michigan Cavairy, commanded by Colonel Brown, then engaged in the pur-suit of Jefferson Davis. At Athens, Ga., the troops appropriated a large amount of personal property, including two horses and a very valuable gold watch belonging to P. H. Pond, the superintendent of a cotton mill. Pond came into camp the next day, proved to the satisfaction of Colonel Brown that he was from the North and loyal, and received an order for the restitution of his property.

Merely Recovering Stolen Property. The carrying out of the order was intrusted to Sergeant Major Avery. The horses were to Sergeant Major Avery. The horses were found in Spaulding's possession and he also owned up to the gold watch, which he rejuctantly returned to Pond. The latter sold the horses on the spot and fearing the watch would be taken away from him by the somewhat lawless soldiers before he could get home, he asked Avery to keep it for him will the trouble was over. The

get nome, he asked Avery to keep it for him until the trouble was over. The Colonel consenting, he took Avery's address, which was Monroe, Mich.

Shortly after their return home Spaulding met Avery on the street one day and demanded the watch. A sharp alterestion ensued, which ended in Spaulding heng knocked down and pounded, for which Avery was fined \$1 by a lenient magistrate. Avery wrote to Pond, but lement magistrate. Avery wrote to Poud, but receiving no reply kept the watch, which he subsequently lost in a plowed field and it was not recovered until the works were ruined.

Avery was then paying attentions to a Miss Tilden, to whose charms Spaulding was not indifferent, and their engagement had been announced. At this juncture Mr. Poni unexpectedly turned up in quest of his watch. Somebody had written to him that Avery's story of losing the watch was a "fake," as it had been seen at a watchmaker's, where it had been left for repairs. The same story had also been conveyed to Miss Tilden, and she declared the match off. Avery got Pond, Miss Tilden and the damaged watch together, proved the integrity of his representa-

The Girl in the Case. In this he was helped along by the discovery that Miss Tilden and Pond were second cousins Avery and Spaulding both lived in Monroe un-11 1871 when the former came to this city Spaulding shortly after engaged in the hard-ware business at Dundee. Spaulding comes of a family that has been eminent in Michigan politics and business affairs, and has a good business standing of his own. Part of his errand here now is to purchase stock for his

business standing errand here now is to purchase stock for his store.

That two men of prominence in their respective localities and with good reputations at stake should differ so radically in their versions of a simple affair, is a puzzle that those who know them both find it difficult to unravel. The fact that Spaulding delayed prosecution for 25 years and then brought it only when Avery was a candidate for an important position, prejudices the case of the Michigan man here. Avery's friends do not hesitate to say that all there is to the case is that Avery got the girl and licked Spaulding and that the latter is simply exploiting a long-nursed grudge.

One of the other candidates for postmaster signed Avery's bail bond, and all the remainder tried to do so in order to clear themselves of the suspicion of having instigated the prosecution. Avery says he will have no difficulty in proving the truth of his version of the matter.

A CRITET, JOKE

Astounding Revelations of a Phonograph in a Boarding House. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCHET NEW YORK, Feb. 5.-Theodore Emmonds who boards with Mrs. Margaret Dusen in Newark, was let go on his own recognizance in Justice Blauvel's court to-day to answer on Thursday next a charge of conspiracy and defamation of character. Emmonds, who is a clerk in a notion store, is addicted to practical joking. According to the complaint in the present case he secured a phonograph, placed it in Mrs. Dusen's kitchen and bribed the cook to operate it when her mistress came in to talk business. On Sungay last, in the presence of other boarders, he called Mrs. Dusen into the dining room and explaining that the instrument on the table. Newark, was let go on his own recognizance is

last, in the presence of other boardets, he called Mrs. Dusen into the dining room and explaining that the instrument on the table was a musical machine, asked her to turn the crank. Mrs. Dusen consented, and this, it is alleged, is what she heard:
"Mary, you don't want to pay over 8 cents a pound for meat, anyhow; it is good enough for them, and you can get it on Mulberry street for that. You are giving too big meees of steak, I notice, too. Let 'em cat more vegetables. Yesterday you bought fresh pic. How often have I told you to save 5 cents on 'em by getting them stale and warming them up. Here on this bill is 25 cents a pound for coffect 15 cents will do hereafter. I've got enough trouble without feeding three men at \$5 a week on porterhouse steak."

Mrs. Dusen smiled at first, then became angry, and darted from the room, leaving the boarders convelsed with laughter. Now she is trying to get even with Emmonds in the courts.

### A PIOUS SNEAK THILE.

He Was a Theological Student and Wants to Resume His Studies. PERCIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.-Frank Turnbull, who was arrested in Brooklyn Wednesday night for stealing an oil painting from the house of Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, has been held for the grand jury. He says held for the grand jury. He says he belongs to a respectable English family and was educated for the ministry in Oxford University. The death of his fathor several years ago put him in possession of a large estate, and he immediately broke off his studies, and after squandering a fortune in dissipation, came to this country and became a sneak thief.

He worked the begging letter dodge with success, but about a year ago he ran foul of the police and was sent to the Kings county pen i

DEATH IN THE MINE.

tentiary for six months. He said to-day he was confident he would be able to persuade Dr. Cuyler to withdraw the prosecution. He was driven to thefr, he declared, by his failure to obtain employment. Should he manage to to obtain employment. Should be manage get out of his present scrape he will return England, and, if possible, resume his studi-for the ministry.

#### WHOLESALE ROBBERY.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY MADE THE VICTIM OF A GANG.

1 Clerks and Laborer Break the Control of NEW YORK, Feb. 5.—For the Malcom Townsend, the freight a he Pennsylvania Railroad at piers 2. 28, explosion. On the other hand the officials of the Miners' National Union contend that the

North river, has been annoyed by claims for shortages in packages shipped West from his piers. The losses amounted to fully \$1,000 a month. He finally brought the matter to the attention of Captain Schmittberger. On Wednesday evening Detectives Vail and Mallon arrested Edward Hinchey, Patrick McInnerrey and William McIndoo as they were leaving the piers. Hinchey and McInnerrey were weighing clerks on the piers and McIndoe was a receiving clerk. After they had been locked up each of the

prisoners broke down and their joint confes-sions not only exposed the methods of their thefts, but implicated about a dozen other

thefts, but implicated about a dozen other clerks and laborers employed on the piers. It appears that when they found a package containing articles they thought they could dispose of, one of the weighing clerks would call out, "Stockings," or whatever the case contained, and that case would be set to one side. Then, at an opportune moment, it would be opened by one of his confederates by means of hard wooden wedges, which would force the box apart without bursting it. Then as much of the contents would be taken as they thought could be done with safety, and the box would be nailed up again and sent to its destination. When it arrived at its purchaser's store a comparison with the bill of lading would show that it was short several articles. Claims for shortage would be made on the shipper and he would charge his porter with neglect. Had not the thieves become emboldened by their success they might have carried on their operanot the thieves become emboldened by their success they might have carried on their operations much longer. As it was they did not use discrimination, and robbed several packages in succession belonging to the same house, and then the railroad company was called on and had to make good the shortage. When the three men were arrested each had stolen goods, such as suspenders, soft hats, candies and business cards.

nees cards.

Hinchey, McIndoe and McInnerrey are all under 20. They were before Justice Hogan in the Tombs Police Court to-day and were remanded until to-morrow morning on charges of petty larceny, the only charge that can be fixed upon them at present. It is understood that the Pennsylvania Company will not press charges against their 12 confederates, but will discharge them.

### BERNHARDTS FIRST NIGHT.

She Achieves a Distinct Triumph in La Tosca. SEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. NEW YORK, Feb. 5.-Sarah Bernhardt was

Theater this evening by an audience whose bers were as great as the size of the theater permitted. The proportion of French people was large, The play was "Ia Tosca." The actress was seen to have taken on flesh since she was here before. Her face had gained no beauty, and it was a visage that showed its years. But in the nicety and exquisite charm of her comedy there was not a particle of deterioration. Her unrestraint of love for the artist Merio, her hot jealousy and all her developments of a whimsically passionate woman were after the admired and inimitable Bernhardt manner.

The general representation was fairly good, as to the acting, although the company evinced more careful training than of striking talent. The Scarpia was Duquesne, the ablest actor in the company, so far as disclosed last evening. bers were as great as the size of the

### CHASED WITH AN AX.

ne of Secretary Tracy's Appointees Has an Exciting Experience.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH. WOODBURY, N. J., Feb. 5. - Thomas Kircher was recently appointed by Secretary Tracy Superintendent of the Government farm at the mouth of Woodbury creek. To-day he showed his papers to James Murray, whom he succeeds, and demanded possession. Murray chased Kircher with a brandished ax across the causeway to the mainbrandished a caross to cathe warned him that he would split his head if he ever ventured on the island again. He accuses Kircher of fraud-ulently securing Secretary Tracy's favor, Several citizens went to the island to pacify Several citizens went to the island to pacify Murray. He would not permit them to land, warning them off with a gun, which he threatened to use. Kircher telegraphed his tale of woo to Washington. An answer was wired back, saying that a squad of marmes would attend to Murray's case.

# GHOST DANCERS TRANSFORMED.

They Look More Civilized After Their Confinement at Ft. Snelling. CHAMBERLAIN, S. D., Feb. 5.-Seventee ghost dancers assembled at Lower Brule Agency early in the Indian troubles and who were taken to Ft. Saeiling and confined, re-

were taken to Pt. Shelling and conduct, re-turned to their homes to-day.

Hundreds of their people gathered to greet them. The 17 were neatly dressed in their uni-forms, had their hair cut, and looked differ-ently than they did when arrested. THE TRIBULATIONS OF EQUATTERS,

The Wisconsin Settlers Have Organiz

Club for Protection. ASULAND, WIS., Feb. 5 .- Squatters in this vicinity have organized a Settlers' Club for mutual protection. They are upon land which is to be restored February 23 and in April. It is estimated that over 500 squatters are upon the land. Hot times are expected, as many are contesting the innocent purchaser act of March 3, 1887. There will be about 500,-000 acres to be filed upon at that time.

### A SWELL NEW YORK WEDDING.

liot F. Shepard.

NEW YORK, Feb, 5,-Maria Louise, daugher of Colonel Elliot F. Shepard, and grand taughter of the late William H. Vanderbilt, was married shortly after noon to-day to Will-iam Jay Schieffelin, son of William H. Schief-felin and grandson of John Jay.

The ceremony was performed at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, Rev. Dr. John Hall officiating.

FLAW IN MINE LAWS

### Brought Out by the Inquest on the Victims of the Mam-

IMPORTANT POINT RAISED

As to the Responsibility for the Ac-

moth Explosion.

tions of the Fire Boss. GAS RESULTING FROM A SQUEEZE

The Theory Offered by a Mine Inspector for

the Accident. WORKINGS WHICH WERE NOT EXAMINED

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT. ] GREENSBURG, PA., Feb. 5.-The inquest on the bodies of the 108 miners killed by the explosion in the Mammoth mine on Tuesday

week, was commenced here to-day. As there is and has been no doubt as to bow the unfortunate men met their fate, the responsibility for the calamity is the only point at issue, and this has apparently resolved itself into a question of the value of a fire boss' certificate.

The Frick Coal Company hold that the possession of a certificate is prima facie evidence of ability on the part of the holder. behind which operators are not compelled to go, and incidentally uphold the character for sobriety and reliability of the dead fire boss, William Snaith, who reported the mine free from gas three hours before the

sponsible for the result of any neglect on the part of the latter, and should see to it that the men employed are able and sober, certificate or no certificate. Both sides agree that the mining laws are defective in not more specifically setting forth the duties and responsibility of a fire

operators, who hire the fire bosses, are re-

Gave Everybody a Chance. Coroner Wakefield had decided to hold he inquest in the arbitration room of the Court House, but when he arrived here this norning he found he was barred out by a suit against a butcher for maintaining a nuisance. Thereupon he took up his quarters in McCausland Hall, where the cold was so intense that Coroner, jury, witnesses and audience nearly froze to death.

The method of conducting the examina-

ion was very liberal. Anybody who wanted to know anything could ask pertinent quesions, and quite a number of persons availed themselves of this opportunity. The jury consisted of Dr. G. H. Lomison, B. F. Byers, Levi Cline, B. F. Stump, M. F. Fausold and Hiram Snively. The Coroner was satisfed in his examination by Attorney H. W. Walkinshaw; the Frick Company was represented by Attorney J. S. Moorhead, General Manager Lynch and Chief Engineer Paddock, while Superintendent Keighley took a deep interest in were watched by Master Workman Wise, ex-Master Workman Kerfoot, Michael Deesman, C. M. Parker, and John Kane, W. C. Watt and W. F. Warren. Colonel J. W. Moore, the former owner of the ill-fated mine was present. Before the proceedings commenced, Steno-grapher E. J. Donnelly was sworn to prepare a

correct report, which he is to furnish to the Legislative Committee, the Miners' Union officials and Frick & Co.

Early in the day C. M. Parker took a hand in the proceedings, but later John Cain, who had come from Indiana to confer with the miners

proved a remarkably clever cross-examiner. No Vindictive Purpose in View. Just once the Coroner requested Mr. Cain to make his questions as brief as possible, but the latter replied very promptly: "Mr. Coroner, 1 did not interrupt you when you were asking questions. I want to be distinct, and I am not trying to force answers for any vindictive pur-pose, but merely that the responsibility for this disaster shall be properly placed." Every witness was asked by Coroner Wake-

field what he knew of Fire Boss Snaith's char-

acter for sobriety, and whether it was likely

acter for sobriety, and whether it was likely that the gas which caused the catastrophe could have accumulated after 6 A. M., when Snath completed his inspection, and 9 A. M., when the explosion occurred.

"I worked in the Mammoth mine three years ago," said John Igoe, the first witness. "It was considered a safe mine then. I knew Fire Boss William Snattb. He was pit boss boss then. I never saw him under the influence of liquor when at work, but have seen him intoxicated when off duty."

"I signed the report praviously signed by Fire Boss Snaith on the morning of the explosion," said George Peffer, engineer at the Mammoth shaft. "I did not see Snaith that morning, but saw him at II o'clock the night before. He was sober then. I heard Snaith say there was gas in the mine. No, we never used safety lamps, except on off-days or Sundays, when the fire boss was not there and gas might accumulate. There were two dozen safety lamps at the works."

The Time Necessary for Inspection. John Eaton, who has dug coal for 42 years, said: "I saw Snaith on the morning of the explosion. He was sober then, I was working with a naked lamp and thought it safe. On December 8, 9 and 10, I acted as fire boss and found no gas in the dip workings where the explosion occurred. It took me four hours to make the examination, but Snaith said be could do it in an hour and a half. He marked off places where no one was working. I know that

places where no one was working. I know that a fire boss was discharged to cut down expenses. I think it would take six hours for Snaith to inspect the mine."

"There used to be three fire bosses employed in the Mammoth Mine," testified Jacob Schenck, "but there were only two at the time of the explosion. Peter Low-ther was put off to cut down expenses. I think it would take Snaith three or four hours to examine the dip; he could not do it in 1½ hours. I went into the shaft after the explosion to look for the fire boss' chalk marks. We only found three. I do not see how such an amount of gas as caused the explosion could have accumulated between 6 and 9 o'clock, unless it came from a very heavy feeder. I have heard many complaints from miners of bad air in the dip, but never saw safety lamps used."

"On the Wednesday before the explosion," said James Boal, "I heard Snaith say there was gas in No. 3 flat, and plenty of it. Snaith's reputation for sobriety was not extra good. I think the explosion was caused by a fall of the roof."

William McMurray thought fire-damp caused

The Discharged Fire-Boss Talks. Peter Lowther, ex-tire-boss, and son-in-law of William Snaith, the dead fire-boss, was the next witness. He said: "A fall might have caused the explosion. I examined the dip on December 17 and found no gas nor any indication of gas. Enough gas to cause the explosion might have accumulated between 6 and 9 o'clock. Snaith would take a drink or two, but not when he was going to work. I have acted

William McMurray thought fire-damp caused

Witness here produced testimonials as to Snaith's character, one from England, where he had worked for nine years, and continued: "There were two fire-bosses, Snaith and myseif, before the ovens were blown out. After that there were not so many places to inspect, as No. 1 flat was abandoned. The miners were not allowed to travel along the haulage way.