YEAR.

PITTSBURG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

THREE CENTS

GENERAL RAUN

FORTY-SEVENTH

Of an Investigation of the the will come of it. Conduct of His Office Just Now.

FOREWARNED IN TIME

To Make Himself Solid With Lots of Democratic Congressmen.

THE SET-TO OVER FREE SILVER

Putting a Good Many New Members on Their Mettle to Do Battle.

A Long Struggle With the Problem Is Predicted - The New Cloth Preferable to the Threadbare Tariff as a Campaign Issue-A Broad National View Taken by Some Members-Very Little Expected to Come of the Pension Bureau Inquiry-Commissioner Raum Prepared for the Shower by Putting His Democratic Clerks Into Good Berths - Colonel Howard's Whereabouts Unknown, but They Would Be Handy - Pittsburgers Putting in a Good Word for George Shiras, Jr., for Supreme Judge.

[EPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC LETTER.] BUREAU OF THE DISPATCH, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14,

The hitting from the shoulder which has been going on more or less privately between Springer and Bland for some time is expected, before the week is out, to resolve itself into the larger entertainment of a slugging match with the open House as the ring and large crowds of sport-loving spectators well enough divided in sentiment to see that there is fair play.

Mr. Springer is determined to exhaust all the resources of his tactical mind to make good his anneuncement to the goldbugs of the recent Jackson banquet at New York that no free coinage bill shall be passed by the House during this session of Congress. Every day the Democrats of the East and West are putting new doses of gall and wormwood into their battle over the great question, and the leaders on each side are urged to new feats of opposition by their respective followers.

A Very Lively Time Coming.

Just when this pretty set-to will begin is is almost a state to occur before the week return of many Democratic absentees who are on the Bland side of the fracas. When it is once forced to the front, it will very of the United States. probably require much more time to get it retired again to the rear than many

How a long struggle can be avoided those who predict short and sharp work have not been able to explain to my understanding. Nearly everyone will want to have, not a little, but a very great deal to say on one side or the other While it is an exceeding-It ticklish question to deal with as a partisan proposition to go before the country with, it is, especially to the free coinage men, a most enticing one to go to their districts with to insure a renomination.

It may split both parties disastrously be tween the East and the West, upon the national candidates, but really each Congressman cares a thousand times more to hit exactly the popular fancy or the popular ignorance with glowing stump orations sown broadcast in parts of the Congressional Record, describing how by this or that plan the pockets of the dear, impecunious people are to be filled by the profound inventions of Congressional economists.

It is this desire which is the front thought in the craniums of most of the statesmen, and my word for it, the big majority in the House, will soon be tumbling over each other to get to it.

There is hardly any doubt that the mass of the Democratic constituencies are in favor of free coinage. Anything that seems favorable to the getting of more money into circulation is very commendable to their faney. The money lenders, they say, want money to be scarce, and the borrower, which is nearly everybody and his neighbor,

New Men Having Much to Risk.

Which is the Congressman going to serve, God or Mammon? They will take their chances on getting hold of the money and of its rise or fall in value, if Congress will but shovel the dollars out of the mints. That all this must weigh tremendously among the individuals of the top-heavy majority in the House becomes still more clear when one remembers that a large number of them come from constituencies where their re-election is in doubt. They were elected in an "off year," upon a jumble of confusing representations and misrepresentations which cannot be successfully cooked over for a second meal.

Another kind of provender will have to be gathered from fresh fields and dumped into the campaign. The silver question, cut over from new material more fitted for homespun people, offers so vastly a more inviting cloth for the demogogic tailor than does the patched and seedy tariff question. that few of the Democratic candidates for renomination and election can make a mistake, excepting those of the Eastern and

Some Men of Broad Views.

While all of the questions which will be thrust on Congress for campaign use will be treated with more or less skill wholly in a selfish and demogogic way for district consumption, there are some who take a broad, national view, for the purpose of democratleizing the administration first and then the the acreage devoted to cotton throughout

Congress district. I fancy Mr. Springer is one of these, and possibly Speaker Crisp is another. Possibly Speaker Crisp is another. Possibly date at which these estimates were bly, too, the fact that they need not be greatly plarmed in regard to their own views. Whatever may be their opinions, however, they will need to make herealers. ences may have an effect to liberalize their

Raum Preparing for Emergencies. General Raum has been heard to say that he had so many Democratic friends in Congress he did not feel alarmed. He has been yery judicious recently in his promotions in the bureau, which swarms with Democratic clerks. I am assured by persons in whom I have the utmost confidence that nearly every promotion in recent months has been from among the Democratic clerks. Possibly they were discovered to be most deserving. That would be a good discovery to make while this House of Representaatives has life.

One feature of the matter attracts attention just now among some who are of neither the investigators nor the investigated. Some time ago I gave considerable space in these letters to Colonel Howard, a very bright and agreeable gentiemau who was largely instrumental in having serious charges filed against General Raum with Secretary Noble, and who resigned in disgust from the Bureau, where he had a good clarkship because no attention was paid clerkship, because no attention was paid to his affidavits. Colonel Howard started for Europe immediately before late elections, making conspicuous threats that while in New York and on the eve of the elections, he would give to the public his whole stock of knowledge of the mismanagement of the Pension Bureau. He stopped in New York, but evidently his party lovalty overcame his moral indignaand his most intimate associates, after much recent effort, have failed even to get his address. It is simply known that he sailed for Europe. As Colonel Howard would be sibly the most important witness in case an investigation were started, it would be eresting to know his whereabouts.

A Good Word for Mr. Shiras. The President enjoyed a very quiet little chat yesterday afternoon with several dis-tinguished Pittsburgers, escorted by Hon. John Dalzell. The visitors were Messrs. J. H. Rickertson, B. F. Jones, A. H. Childs, John W. Chalfant and A. E. H. Painter, and their purpose was to urge upon the President the appointment of Hon. George Shiras, Jr., to the vacancy on the Supreme Bench of the United States, resulting from the death of Justice Bradley. The visit was prolonged much beyond the usual term of such calls, and was greatly enjoyed by all, though of course there was no indication whether the President had agreed in his own mind in regard to the ap-

TARIFF ON IMMIGRANTS.

A PROPOSITION TO CHARGE EACH OF THEM \$15 ADMISSION.

The Present Fee of 50 Cents Considered Too Cheap for the Advantages They Gain - More Discrimination Aimed at

by the Higher Price. WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14 .- [Special,] It has been suggested to the Commissioner of Immigration that a stop can be put to the practice of importing conlaborers and undesirable immigrants generally by imposing upon each new arrival in the United States a poll tax of \$15. At present only 50 cents per not yet decided, but something very lively head is exacted from the steamship companies for this class of passengers, but is gone. The time depends largely on the it is argued that if the price should be

During the past week Commissioner Owen has had several conferences with embers of the Board of Immigration Comissioners as well as the customs officials at New York, and while he has not yet reached a conclusion on the subject, still he is convinced that there is an urgent necessity for reforms in immigration matters. His idea is that not less than \$1 per head should be paid by the steamship companies for steerage passengers emigrating from European and other ports with a view to having a sufficient sum always on hand to care for such persons at least a venr. Attention has been invited to the that out of the present poll tax sufficient has been realized construct buildings on Ellks island, the cost of the former being upward of \$600,-000, and still leave a surplus fund to sup-

port immigrants. of the greatest abuses to be corrected, however, in the transporta-tion of immigrants, according to those well informed on the subject, reto the question of accommodations Many of the inspectors in their reports to the Immigration Bureau declare that it is impossible for persons coming to the United States to be properly cared for and fed at the rates charged for passage, in

"Immigrants are herded worse than cattle," says one of the inspectors in his report, "and I doubt very much report, "and I doubt very much whether any person who owns a dog would give it such quarters as are at present assigned human beings by trans-Atlantic steamship companies.'

TEN MINERS LOST IN ALASKA.

They Are Probably Killed by a Band of

Hostite Indians There, PORT TOWNSEND, WASH., Feb. 14.-Advices from Alaska concerning the fate of Morris Orton and his party of ten miners indicate that the men have been murdered by Indians or lost in trying to cross the stormy waters from Cross Sound to Yukilla. Searching parties have hunted six weeks for the missing miners without success, and all hope of recovering their bodies has been abandoned. Orton's party left Lily Bay for Juneau

in November, but were never heard from again. Citizens of Sitka organized and besought the commander of the warship Pinta to go to their rescue, it being thought the men were lost in the woods and in danger of starvation. Maynard refused to go. He said his ship was unseaworthy, and that the trip would only endanger the lives of his crew of 50 men. He considered the missing men were beyond human aid. Searching parties were organized and a sailing vessel sent to search for the lost miners, but no traces were found. Recent hostile acts of the Indians of the neighborhood confirm the fears that the men were killed and robbed by Indians and their bodies thrown into the sea.

LESS COTTON IN GEORGIA.

Tobacco, Wheat and Corn Will Monopotize Many Fields Next Season.

MACON, Ga., Feb. 14.-Some time since the Telegraph mailed inquiries to every cotton raising county in Georgia asking for estimates in the cotton acreage for the present year. Replies were received from a large majority of these correspondents. The replies indicate a general reduction of the State of about 20 per cent as compared made the Telegraph will say that a conserva-tive estimate will make the crop at least 15 per cent less than that of last year.

however, they will need to make herculean | peas and other food crops. Tobacco culture

efforts, even with all the parliamentary advantage to be squeezed from their positions, to stand successfully against the tide that is mounting higher every day against them on the free coinage issue.

While Speaker Crisp has at last gained sufficient energy to appoint a committee to take up the vast subject of Commissioner Raum and the Pension Bureau generally, I am told the probabilities are that very little will come of it.

will also claim attention from Georgia farmers, and in some counties where experiments have proven successful a large crop will be planted. For instance in Decatur county, where it has been demonstrated that cigar tobacco may be very successfully produced, the acreage this year will be at least 50,000. The amount of commercial fertilizers used this year will be fully 30 per cent less than last year, and this gives emphasis to the estimated reduction of the cotton crop, as it is almost out of the question to raise a successful cotton crop in portions to raise a successful cotton crop in portions of State without their use.

SARAH HIEL MISSING.

THE DEMENTED WOMAN WANDERS

She Leaves Editor Culbreth's House With out Saying Goodby-Some of Her Vagaries-She Believes She Is Guided

FROM HER FRIENDS.

by the Spirit of Judge Terry. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.-[Special.]-Crazy Sarah Althea Terry, who is insane on spiritualism and believes she is directed in all her actions by the late Judge Terry, disap peared from Editor Culbreth's house at 7 o'clock this morning, and no clew has yet been secured to her whereabouts. Doctors dosed her last night with opiates, and she secured her first sleep for nearly four days. She looked better this morning, and surprised Mr. Culbreth early, by appearing in full street costume and saying she wanted to walk on the sidewalk in front of the house. As she took no cloak he thought she meant what she said and waited to dress before following her. He was amazed when he reached the street to find her gone. He

row, as she had worn him out and damaged his house by her eccentricities. One of her habits is to stand by the open window when she gets up in the morning, and pour a pitcherful of water over her head. She has nothing but a night robe on, and she lets the water splash on the floor, ruining the carpet and damaging the ceiling in the room below. She says this bath cools her head. Culbreth says she did this every norning and night while in his house, a to this exposure he attributes the affection

thinks she has gone to friends in Oakland. He frankly admitted he was going to have her put in charge of the authorities to-mor-

of the lungs from which she is suffering.

He tells some extraordinary stories of her vagaries. She actually believes Judge Terry, who was murdered by Deputy Marshal Nagle, is in constant communication with her. She also thinks she is the most powerful mind reader since Bishop died, and she declares she is in a trance and that surgeons want to cut her up, as they did Bishop, while she is yet alive. She calls continually for Porter Ashe, who she claims is the only one strong enough to rescue her

ANOTHER JUNKET

Arranged by World's Fair Boomers Fo

Congressmen and Their Families. WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.-Hon. A. T. Ewin, Chairman of the Citizen Committee of Chicago, who is here to invite the members of Congress and other persons to visit the city and inspect the progress of the work on the World's Fair buildings, said

to-night: "We are meeting with a very flattering response to the invitations to visit Chicago on February 22. The wives and daughters of Senators and Representatives are taking great interest in the proposed visit, which will make the affair a notable social event. The invitations to the Commercial Club banquet and cards to Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer's recention at their home have ar-rived and will be distributed Monday. I hope to have answers from these invitations by Tuesday morning, and will then be able to tell just the number who will leave on Friday afternoon, February 19.

ENGLAND WINS AT CAIRO

Premier Salisbury Has His Way With the Khedive in Spite of France.

PARIS, Feb. 14.-The Secretary of the British embassy in Constantinople had an audience with the Sultan vesterday, and it is semi-officially announced to-day the firman of investiture of the present Khedive of Egypt has been prepared, and that it is worded in the exact terms of the firman investing the late Knedive Tewfik Pasha. This is segarded as a signal success for English diplomacy, as it defeats the at-tempts to induce the Sultan to insert the firman instructions to the Khedive reflect-ing upon the English supremacy in Egypt. The Sultan preferred to adhere to the old The ceremony of investiture will take place in Cairo, in accordance with the de-sire of England and with the concurrence

NO MORE SAWMILLS.

A Huge Knife Splits and Dresses Logs Into Merchantable Lumber.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 .- A large number of well-known business men met in the Eagle Steam Saw Mill Works, Greenpoint, yesterday to witness an exhibition of a new process of cutting boards from the log. The machine used was a knife that weighed. with its settings, 450 pounds. It is moved by a flywheel that weighs six tons. The entire plant weight over 40 tons.

The logs cut were spruce, birch, green ash,

Spanish cedar, beech, maple and cherry, and were sliced into half-inch planks at the rate of 25 a minute, and dressed on both sides. The exhibition was pronounced a success, and is destined to revolutionize the lumber

LIVING WITH LITTLE BRAINS.

A West Virginia Man's Hard Battle to Retain Bis Life.

GLENVILLE, W. VA., Feb. 14 .- [Special.] Physicians in this part of the State are taking great interest in the case of Doc Snyder, who was dashed against a post by a

runaway team last Friday. He is still living, although his skull was horribly fractured, a considerable quantity of brains being left on the post against which his head struck, and the attending physician says a handful of brains have since exuded from the skull.

NOT CONSIDERED DANGEROUS

Until He Went at His Wife With an Axe and Killed Her.

ASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 14.-William Hassell, an insane farmer, killed his wife with an axe yesterday and then attempted suicide. Hassell was in the yard and requested his wife to bring him an axe. She did so and stooped to pick up something when Hassell struck her, mashing her head almost to a jelly. He then attempted to cut his own throat. Hassell has not been in his right mind for some time but was not considered dangerous.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 .- [Special.]-The United States and Brazil Mail Company's passenger steamship Vigilancis, which arrived to-day from Brazilian ports, left five of her crew at Bahia ill with yellow fever, which they contracted while the vessel was at Santos. Dr. Whitehead, the ship's surgeon, also caught the tever. He was treated by Dr. Corbin, a passenger, and recovered. The vessel was permitted to come up to her

Who Buried Himself for 50 Years in a New York Tenement House.

FOND OF OLD PAINTINGS

And Owner of a Valuable Collection

of Three Hundred.

LITTLE KNOWN OF THE OLD MAN

Had Lived So Long.

Who Yesterday Died All Alone, Just as He

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-In the winter of 843 a man in the prime of life hired room 9, on the top floor of the University buildng, on the east side of Washington square. His name was Henry Ten Broeck Gamage. He furnished the room, hung up a lot of old pictures and lived there. He died there tolay, alone, as he had lived.

The condition of things was different 40 rears ago, but the University buildinghat part of it, at least, which is a bachelors odging house-had the same reputation or independence and reserve that it has today. Nobody learned anything about Mr. Gamage, or cared to learn anything. He went out early and came back early, and never told any one where he had been.

Pretty soon the servants whispered to one another that the gentleman in No. 59 was very "close." Instead of paving one of them a small stipend to clean his room every morning and bring water upstairs he attended to these things himself.

Three Hundred Old Paintings. One day came a wagon loaded with dusty old paintings for Mr. Gamage. There were nearly 300 of them, and they all showed signs of age. He had them sent up to his room, where he hung some of them on the wall and piled the rest on the floor. There wan and plied the rest on the Ross. There are to-day a few tenants in the University who have been there ten years. In this time they had struck up a nodding acquaintance with Mr. Gamage. He had grown to be an old man with snow white hair, though ne still retained much of the vigor of

younger days. walked into Mr. Gamage's room one even-ing to borrow a match. Mr. Gamage smiled as he saw the man looking around smiled as he saw the man looking around the room and said: "Quite a lot of pictures here." The artist asked him what they were. "Old Italian masters. Some old English. Very valuable—some of them very valuable."

About seven years ago Mr. Gamage in-formed this artist that he had obtained an appointment in the appraiser's stores. 'Senator Evarts was a classmate of mine at Yale." was the only explanation he gave, He held the office until about four years age, when President Cleveland removed

A Daily Visitor at Art Galleries. His work did not interfere with the habits, as far as may of the tenants observed, but when he lost his place one of them asked him one evening how he spent the day. "Oh, I've been to the art galleries. I go there every day."

learned that it was his habit to visit a pie ure gallery or an art exhibition or a pub lie library daily.

Last Friday afternoon at 6 o'clock he left

Last Friday afternoon at 0 o clock he left his room and went to his supper. A little after 8 o'clock his familiar step came up the stair. The neighbors heard him deposit the pail of water on the floor outside his door, and that was the last they heard. About half past 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon one of the servants coming through the hall noticed that coming through the man the door of room 59 was bucket of through the hall noticed and that a bucket of water was standing in front of it. It was a most extraordinary thing; it had not happene pefore in the ten years that the servant had been there. Out of sheer curiosity he pushed the door open and looked in. The ir was full of a queer odor.

How the End Was Reached. On the edge of the bed under the skylight, sat the old tenant, leaning for-ward, with his head resting on the oil stove-right over the flame. He was dead, and one side of his head was burned black. The servant called up the janitor who extinguished the flame and removed the stove, allowing the head to rest on a pile of books. The face of the dead man was calm, and seemed to indicate that death had been sudden and painless. His left hand was clenched and rested on the table before him. In his right hand he held a screw driver, with which he had evidently been trying to adjust something about the stove. An undertaker was sent for and he ob-tained a permit to remove the body. This morning the coroner examined the body and said that death had resulted from apoplexy. This Harry Matthews, the innitor's se through Mr. Gamage's papers and found a will and some memoranda in which the name of Rev. Abraham S. Gardiner, of

Milford, Pa., was frequently mentioned. He telegraphed there that Mr. Gamage was lead and asked what disposition should made of the body. Story of the Old Man's Life, Mr. Gardner left Milford nearly two years ago an invalid, and has been traveling. now at 28 West Twentieth street. He said to-night: "Henry Gamage was born in New York. As near as I can make out he must have been 77 or 78 years old. He was graduated from Yale College in 1837, and was a classmate of William M. Evarts

His father was an enthusiastic collector of paintings and when he died he bequeathed them to his two children. bequeathed them to his two children. The other child, a daughter, bought a summer residence at Milford, where I was preaching, and that is how I became acquainted with the family. Henry went to New York, and seldom visited his sister. When she died she left to him her money house went to Miss Dimmick, an old friend

Had Enough Money to Live On. "Henry knew a great deal about art, and painted a little himself, though it did not amount to much. His income was derived from some \$15,000 or \$20,000 which he had invested in railroad bonds. He saved considerable money while he worked in the Custom House. With the exception of this appointment I never knew him to do any work. I have seen his will. He bequeathed \$500 to the Home He bequeathed \$500 to the Home Mission Society and \$500 to the Foreign Mission Society and \$000 to the Poleska Mission Society of the Presbyterian Church, He leaves about \$1,000 to the Eastside Chapel of the University Place Church, which he attended. The rest o which he attended. The aged aunts in the central part of New York State and to Miss Fanny Dimmick, of Mil-ford. He was never married. The body will be taken to Milford on Tuesday and

Moonshining in the Lumber Woods GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., Feb. 14.-Rev nue officers are awakening to the fact that

in the lumber counties of lower Michigan here is more or less moonshining going on. there is more or less moonshining going on.
Charles W. Fuller and Anson Lewis, of
Echo township, Antrim county, have been
brought before Commissioner McQuens,
charged with running an unregistered still.
Officers made a descent on an isolated farm
and found several barrels of "mash" ready,
but did not find the still itself.

UP IN THE MILLIONS.

HIGH VALUATION ON THE BALTI-MORE'S SAILORS.

They Want All the Way From \$10,000 t \$150,000 Apiece From Chile-Their Lawyer Looking Out for Good Fees-No Money to Be Returned.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14.-[Special.]-The State Department will be astonished when it gets in a few days a formal claim of the sailors of the Baltimore who were wounded by the Valparaiso mob. Lawyer F. Alleyne Orr has the cases of the 24 mer who were wounded in the Valparaiso streets They are common sailors or coal heavers SOME OF THE MAN'S PECULIARITIES but they want big money for their rough

The largest sums are demanded by John Hamilton, a sailor, and Jeremiah Anderson, a coal heaver. They apply for \$150,000 apiece. Hamilton has three bad wounds and declared there is still a piece of Chilean dagger in his wound that refuses to heal. Anderson is disabled by several wounds, the lost serious being in his lung. Other claims vary from \$10,000 to

\$30,000. When Orr was asked why these men, who have never had so much in their lives as one years' interest on the amount of the indemnity demanded, make such big claims, he said: "We don't want to have any balance of the indemnity that Chile may pay go back to Santiago. Chile may pay 2,000,000, and if she does we want it all."

The lawyer did not add that he expects a arge contingent fee.

BETWEEN LOVE AND DUTY.

Struggle That Nearly Cost a Young Would-Be Nun Her Life.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14 .- [Special.]-Nellie Driscoll came from Providence six months ago to learn hairdressing and manicuring. She was engaged to be married, and Mrs. Murphy, with whom she lived while here, speaks of her in the highest terms. Before she left Providence Miss Driscoll had decided to become a nun. Her meeting with the young man to whom she was engaged caused her to alter her plans, but she was in doubt. She frequently talked to Mrs. Murphy of the struggle that went on in her heart between love and duty. Last night she said she was certain no happiness would

follow her marriage.

Mrs. Murphy told her not to be foolish, and Miss Driscoll went to her room to pray for guidance. She was not up in time for mass to-day, and Mrs. Murphy rapped at her bedroom door. Receiving no reply she opened the door. Miss Driscoll was in bed. Her nightclothes and the bedspread were stained with blood and she was unconscious. stained with blood and she was unconscious. Blood flowed from a gaping wound in Miss Driscoll's throat. The razor with which the wound had been made was under the pillow, and blood stains on Miss Driscoll's nightrobe showed where it had been carefully wiped. An ambulance took the girl Bellevue Hospital. She may recover.

PHILADELPHIA'S LICENSE LIST. Marked Falling Off in Retail and Who

sale Petitions There. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—The books of the License Clerk of the Quarter Sessions Court closed with a bang at 10 o'clock last night. The total number of applications filed were: Retail, 3,014; wholesale, 561. In 1891 the retail applications were 3,358, showing a falling off of 344 for the present sea The wholesale applicants numbered 56, against 1,613 last year, a difference of 1,052 in favor of this year. In 1891 there

were 1,253 retail and 538 wholesale licenses The difference in the number of applies tions for wholesale licenses is attributed to the increase in fee from \$200 to \$1,000, and also to the fact that the judges now have the same discretionary power over the wholesale dealers as over the retailers. The "bucket or jug shops" have been com-pletely knocked out, and all or nearly all of year are those of genuine wholesale dealers.

NIHILISM AND ANARCHY

In a Measure Patted on the Back by Nev York Labor Organizations.

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-The Central Labo Pederation resolved to-day to recommend to its affilated unions attendance upon the memorial mass meeting in honor of Padlewsky, the nihilist, who killed General Silverstoff in Paris and committed suicide in this country. The meeting will be held at Cooper Union on the 29th inst. At the meeting to-day of the New York Federation of Labor it was reported that the Anarchists of this city will hold a mass meeting at Cooper Union on February 19 to denounce the government of Spain for executing the Anarchists of Xeres.

SCRANTON WILL FEEL IT.

The Coal Consolidation May Hurt City's Business Interests.

SCHANTON, Feb. 14.-[Special.]-Business men here view with alarm the consummation of the Reading deal, which threatens disaster to the future of this city. It is seen that the Reading will have the power to cripple the coal output here so as to affect all of the city's main business interests, while it will also be able to bankrupt the individual operators, are awakening to a realization of the situa-One of the leading men in the city stated to-day to a reporter that he considered this deal, so far as Scranton is concerned, as the worst that had ever been ef-

FILLET OF DONKEY GOES UP.

ince the New Tariff on Meats, Paris More Horse Than Ever.

PARIS, Feb. 14.-The rise in the price of beef and mutton, caused by the new tariff, has led to an enormous demand for horseflesh in Paris. According to a report of the police prefecture the horses, asses and mules now slaughtered represent over one-third of the whole quantity of meat con-

Fillet of horse or donkey is retailed at 10 pence a pound, steak at 7 pence a pound and interior parts at 2 pence a pound. Wornout animals are rising in value, and are being bought up everywhere within a radius of 300 miles of Paris.

DEPOSITORS TO THE RESCUE

Had Recently Suspended.

SAN DIEGO, CAL, Feb. 14.-It will be definitely settled in a few days whether the California National Bank, which suspended here last fall, will resume business.

A telegram was sent to the Comptroller of the Corrency at Washington, stating that 90 per cent of the stockholders had agreed to assess themselves to assist the bank. If the Comptroller returns a favorable answer the

Which Lieutenant Totten Insists Indicate That the Millennium

IS SURELY APPROACHING.

The Perihelion of the Planets Causing the Aurora Borealis.

DIRECT RESULT OF THE SUNSPOT. Earthquakes, Cyclones and Other Dis-

turbances Expected.

MR. EDISON AND HIS SUN TELEPHONE

NEW HAVEN, CONN., Feb. 14.-The prora horealis which was so brilliant the heavens last evening has given Lieu "These things have been expected ever since February 1. I expected them about the 3d or 4th. It is undoubtedly due to the big sunspot, which is directly due to the perihelion of the planets. We are only at the outer edge of the beginning of these things. They always appear in periods from 11 to 12 years, along with earthquakes, eyclones and all sorts of disturbances. This is the first aurora I have seen for years, the last one as pretty as this being away back in 1868, a period that many will remember tor its collateral religious excitement.

"Dr. Halley asserts in the Eighteenth cen tury that no Northern lights were seen in England for 80 years before 1560, and only a few of minor magnitude for 140 years before. They began as signs significant in the heavens from Luther's day. Even Proctor admits that we can only go back to 1567 for authoritative data on auroras. The Final Prophetic Time.

"All these signs have occurred within the past 300 years, which prophetic students have looked upon as being the final prophetic time. 'When the sun has measles look out for plagues on earth,' is the saying of a generation not very remote, according to Browning, in a late article on the terrific sun-storm now in progress.
"To return to the perihelion theory, this aurora is the direct result of it. Borne

onward on an ethereal ocean, subject to such complex consequences, there is not a form of physical life upon the decks of our little planet which does not faith-fully respond to what takes place about it, as surely as voyagers on a ship borne up by the wayers the waves. "There are no grander storms than seismic ones and atmospheric cyclones, and mouths ago'I pointed out that it is well into one of them that our whole system has already moved, with its center not reached. Every one of these things comes from solar condi-tions. I look upon them as just as natural as the most materialistic philosopher. I only differ from him in the belief that the

universe is wound up to sing out a chime on every bell at the time of the end On the Edge of a Period of Trial, "I believe that the world is on the thresh hold of a period of trial the like of which surplus. Those who have it stored up will survive; they will be the fittest. Those who haven't, be they nations, races or individ-uals, will pay the debt to the utmost farthing. The Bible expresses this in its own way. Take, for instance, the expression of 'Shaking the wicked out by laying hold of the ends of the earth.' This is a subtle reference to one way in which the thing will be accomplished. Anyhow, the ends

of the earth are its poles.
"The earth is nothing but an enormor magnet, at most. A magnetic storm upon the sun, which rules our system, literally lays hold of the earth at the poles and shakes it to the core and everything upon it. Of course, the thing shaken breaks at its weak points. Nations on the point of anarchy become insane; men in the last stages of disease succumb; localities where the germs of disease are lurking become plague centers, and so ad infinitum. In 1881 came the wonderful yellow day, un-Michigan to the Atlantic, and from Canada to Pennsylvania, were overspread with curious luminous atmosphere like a vast The press gave it all sorts of names,

but the fact remains that they are all signs which the people fail to believe." Edison Talks of the Phenomenon. A special from New York says: The Wizard Edison looked at the aurora borea-lis on Saturday night and mourned. He's been watching the big spot on the sun ever since it appeared, and he has been filled with regret. This is because the wind has been playing ninepins up around his big iron mine in Morris county, and has swept down his ring of big poles as fast as he has put them up. If the wind had minded its own business these past two years the peo ple of New York might now be able to drop a nickel in the slot and hear the sun spot roar. They might even hear whispers from the beautiful aurora borealis. The Wizard has as great faith in his telephone to the sun as he had the day he suggested it, but he has not got it working yet, and all because of the wind. "It sweeps around here," said the Wizard to-day, "in mighty gusts, laying low all before it, and every time my men have put up the poles it has taken them

This telephone line which is to reproduce the disturbance on the sun in sound on the earth is going to be built now, Mr. Edison says, in defiance of the winds, and as soon as the snow is off the ground. The poles are to be made of metal and are to set in the solid rock. The row will reach around the big mine and then the finest and most exbig mine and then the finest and most ex-pensive copper wire that can be had is to be put on them. The disturbances will reach the earth on waves of electricity a little more than 8 minutes after they have occurred, having traveled at the rate of about 180,000 miles a second. They will be changed into sound when they reach the copper wire and then they nchines at a nickel a listen.

"It was a beautiful sight, that borealis, last night, wasn't it?" said Mr. Edison before he had explained about his telephone. "I see by the paper it affected Albany. I remember once when I was an operator there was so much electricity about, it burned the silk insulations off the wires in some of the offices. I made some estimates on the amount of electricity there was there on that occasion, and I found there was more than 2,000,000 horse-power. If I remember it, that wasn't as bright ar

KILLED BY A FAITH CURE BROTHER He Orders His Dving Sister to Arise and

Walk, and She Obeys.

affair as the one last night, either.

LIMA, Feb. 14 .- [Special.]-Mrs. Bentzel died this morning. She had been sick several weeks, and regular physicians were doing all-in their power for her recovery.

SKIES Her brother, Henry Thompson, is a faith cure crank. He arrived here a few days ago and immediately ordered the cure crank. He arrived here a few days ago and immediately ordered the nurse to discontinue giving the doctors' medicine to Mrs. Bentzel. He said he

would cure her with prayer. But the pa-tient continued to grow weaker, although Thompson claimed she was getting better. Half an hour before she died Thompson ordered her to get up and walk across the floor. The exertion completely prostrated her, and after lying down, she expired. There is great indignation against Thompson and several of the lady's friends are talking of tar and feathers.

DANGLING FROM ONE POLE

ARE THE CORPSES OF TWO VICTIMS

The Double Lynching Takes Place in Full View of 10,000 People, Many of Whom Are Ladies-The Two Culprits Were Accused of Murder,

PINE BLUFF, ARK, Feb. 14. - John Kelly, the negro who murdered J. T. Me-Adams in this city Tuesday night, was captured at Rison, Ark., by Town Marshal H. E. Harrison, and he was instructed by Chief of Police Nelson to bring the prisoner to this city on the first train. The news of the capture spread through the town and a crowd congregated. The train reached the yard about 9:35 P. M., and was met by a mob f between 300 and 500 people.

soon as the prisoner was identified made a show of resistance.

The made a show of resistance.

The re unavailing, and the excited had now increased to 1,000 or had now increased to their possessor.

They marched Main street to the Court House steps.

Court House steps. A rope was soon produced. The prisoner was called upon to speak and say if he were guilty. He claimed that he was innocent. A rope speedily placed over the cross-arm of a tele-graph pole, and the body of John Kelly was graph pole, and the body of John Kelly was soon hanging 40 feet in the air and his body riddled with bullets. The execution took place in the full glare of several electric lights, and was witnessed by about 10,000 people, many of them being ladies hemmed in by the crowd on their way from church. As the body of Kelly swung from side to side cries of "Lynch Culbert Harris, his ac-complice," arose. A rush was made for the jail in the rear of the Court House, and men with axes soon effected an entrance, and the guilty Harris was quickly pointed out by the other prisoners. He urged to be heard a few moments, but his words were not sat-isfactory. "Hang him; hang him," was the cry, and he was quickly taken to the front of the Court House and another rope was secured. The body was jerked to the air. Simultaneously there was a report of 100 shots, and the body was a corpse. Both men were hanging from the same telegraph pole, and their bodies are now dangling in the air a few feet apart.

JOHN BULL BUYING TANNERIES.

in English Syndicate Sald to Have a Nev and Quick Process. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14 .- One of the most gigantic schemes that has ever been projected in the leather trade is now being attempted by a combination of English capitalists, whose agent or representative has been for some time in this country. It is the consolidation of the tanneries of the United States into a trust or syndicate, with headquarters in the East and a local office in each State. The English syndicate

has already been formed, and \$5,000,000 of its capital stock has been subscribed for. The inducement the syndicate holds out to tanners is an entirely new process of tanning the leather by means of a liquid that practically eliminates time from the operation. Under the old method it takes from 40 to 50 days to tan a calfakin, while

STILL MOBBING SALVATIONISTS.

Eastbourne Police Shut Down on Beach

Meetings, but Can't Stop the Riots. LONDON, Feb. 14.-Eastbourne was today again the scene of disorder growing out of the hostility continually shown there to members of the Salvation Army. The disturbance, however, was not nearly so marked as that of two weeks ago.

The Eastbourne police to-day dispersed the gathering members of the army and pre-vented their holding their customary Sun-day services on the beach; but, in spite of the efforts of the police, there was much more disorder than they really witnessed. The onlookers included the Duke of Portland and several members of the House of

GRIP CAUSES A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

Neither Man Nor Wife Could Live When the Other Was Dead, COLUMBUS, IND., Feb. 14 .- A tragic occurrence is reported from Napoleon, 20 priles east of here. Two aged people, Mr. and Mrs. Bonchard, lived alone. Mrs. Bonchard had a severe case of the grip, and

the doctor said she must die.

This affected the old man and he wept bitterly. Going out in the back yard he put a pistol ball through his brain, causing instant death. This so shocked the old lady that she, too, died. They were natives of France, but had lived here for years.

A WEALTHY MAN MISSING He Has Not Been Seen Since He Left to

Feed His Stock. ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 14.-[Special.]-George Bennett, aged 70 years, a wealthy farmer of Canton, Bradford county, Pa., went out of his house of Friday, February 5, to feed his stock about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. He did not come in to supper, and has not been seen or heard from since,

although his neighbors, to the number of 70, have been searching the country for him for The missing farmer is worth \$150,000, and his disappearance in a thickly populated neighborhood has created a great sensation.

TOWNS AND RAILROADS AT WAR. Legal and Club Arguments Indulged in

Over a Crossing Dispute. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.-There is rivalry between the Perry County Railroad and the Newport and Sherman's Valley Railroad, in Perry county. The first railroad shaped its course to cross the track of the latter, and an injunction was issued restraining the crossing.

Newport and New Bloomfield have taken

sides. James Sutch and Ralph Adams had an argument over the rights of the railroad. Sutch hit Adams over the head with a club, inflicting fatal injuries. Sutch is in

Captain John Stout, of Robert R, Lee Fame, Goes to the Other Shore, NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 14.—Captain John S. Stout, a famous Mississippi river pilot, hero of the Robert E. Lee disaster in 1882,

city, and his remains will be taken to Mississippi City on Tuesday for interment. Captain Stout was 53 years of age and a native of Frankfort, Ky., brother-in-law of the late Captain John Cannon. He had been in poor health for some months. He leaves a wife and seven children.

died this afternoon at his residence in this

Backed Up by a Long Report From the House Committee on Coinage.

A TALK FOR FREE SILVER

Showing What the Majority Is Expected to Be Working For.

AN EQUALITY IN FOREIGN PORTS.

It Is Argued, Would Be Granted American Farmers if the Measure

COULD BY ANY MEANS BECOME A LAW

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 14.-The report of the majority of the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, recommending the passage of the Bland free coinage bill, will be presented to the House tomorrow by Mr. Bland, and by consent of the minority of the committee it is made public to-night. The report is a long and carefully prepared document, which discusses the various objections made against free coinage, showing where, in the opinion of the majority, those objections are illfounded, and how free coinage of silver would greatly benefit this country, and

especially the producers. The report begins with an explanation of the provisions of the bill reported. Free coinage of silver is provided for, and it is required that it be of standard fineness to meet the cost of the alloy used, the alloy being all the expense now exacted of de-positors of gold. Coin notes may be issued on the gold or silver deposited, if demanded, instead of waiting for the coin.

Large Dealers and Banks Aided.

The committee raised the maximum deinations of these notes from \$500 to \$1,000, so as to accommodate dealing in large \$1,000, so as to accommodate dealing in large transactions and bank exchanges. These notes are made legal tender redcemable in coinage on demand. The bill provides for the conversion of all our gold and silver notes into coin notes, redeemable in coin, thus doing away entirely with all legal dis-tinctions. It is believed this will greatly tend to promote equality in all respects. There will no longer be issued gold notes or silver notes, but bi-metallic notes, payable in either coin, at the pleasure of

Government. The report says it is contended that the reason we exported silver bullion while our mints were still open to its free coinage, was that our ratio was so that our coin and bullion silver was worth more, as compared to gold, at European mints than here, and that the same result would again follow our ratio, remaining at 16 to 1, with the French mints open to free coinage at 1515 to 1. This, it is held, would prevent European nations, especially France, from again re-turning to the bi-metallic system. To avoid this the committee provided that our ratio should be changed to 15% to 1 as soon as France resumes free silver coinage at that

ratio. About That Dump of Silver, The report then, under the head: "The Dump of Silver," proceeds to a discussion of the cry that free coinage of silver would make the United States the dumping ground for the silver of the world. The report

The familiar warning that free coinage would cause shiploads of silver from other countries to be brought here and dumped at our mints in exchange for our gold is still urged. How can this be, under the bill or proposed law? The shipload of silver brought to our mints by the foreigner would be coined into standard dollars, and these dollars returned to him, but he could not go to our treasury and demand gold for them. Nor could be compel one of our citizens to swap him a gold dollar for a silver dollar, that is a voluntary trade that no law ought to interfere with. Should the foreigner take coin notes for his buillion, instead of coin, the same thing happens. He can take his coin note to the Treasury and demand redemption, but the note is redeemable in coin, and the Secretary of the Treasury could hand him back the coin struck from his shipload of buillion. The foreigner then would ascertain that he had committed the blunder of bringing silver to our mints when it is worth 3 cents on the dollar less than it was at home, and that he loses this 3 cents and cost of transportation beside. What, then, will he do with his money? He must either invest in property here, or go home with it. He could not buy gold with it, or gold exchange unless gold and silver were at par.

were at par. Shipments of Silver in Shiploads. In this case there could be no reason for preferring the one metal to the other. If gold went to a premium he would have to pay the premium on his exchange, thus entailing on him additional loss in his enter-prise of sending us shiploads of silver. If iniling on him additional loss in his enterprise of sending as shiploads of silver. If he invests his shipload of silver in our property and business enterprises it will at onco stimulate industries, awaken enterprises and give us a healthy business and sound currency. What more could be desired, Every shipload of silver thus brought here and invested in productive wealth would have a two-fold effect. It would bring unexampled prosperity to this country. The next effect would be paralyzed for sant of money: their prosperity destroyed. Prosperity here and singnation in the old countries would force shiploads of their people to this country in search of their lost shiplonds of money. The nextions of the old world are aware of this. They would see to it that no such thing occurred; they know the advantages the free coinage of silver would guarantee us, hence their uniform predictions that calamity would be the result instead of prosperity. They are not in the habit of giving us trustworthy advice as to the course we should pursue in this matter,

The report then quotes from the report of Mr. Windom, then Secretary of the Treasury, for the year 1889, in which the Secretary took the position that no danger need he apprehended of a flood of European sil-

tary took the position that no danger need be apprehended of a flood of European silver. Says the Secretary: Some of Windom's Words Quated. There is, in fact, no known accumulation

of silver builion anywhere in the world. Germany long since disposed of her stock of melted silver coins, partly by sale, partly Germany long since disposed of her stock of melted silver coins, partly by sale, partly by recoinsage into her own new subsidiary coins, and partly by use in coining for Egypt. Only recently it became necessary to purchase silver for the Egyptian coinage executed at the Mint at Berlin. It is plain then that there is no danger that the silver product of rast years will be poured into our mints unless new stops be taken for demonetization, and for this improbable contingency ample safeguards can be provided. Nor need there he any serious apprehension that any considerable part of the stock of silver coin of Europe would be snipped to the United States for deposit for Treasury notes. There is much less reason for shipping coin to this country than buillion, for while the leading nations of Europe have discontinued the coinage of full legal tender silver pieces, they have provided by law for maintaining their existing stock of silver coins at par.

In England, Portugal and the States of the Scandinavian Union, there is no stock of silver coin except subsidiary coins, required for change purposes, the nominal value of which is far in excess of the buillou value, Germany has in circulation about \$100,000,000 in old silver thalers, but ten years have passed since the sales of buillion arising under the anti-silver legislation of 1873 were discontinued. It is safe to say there is no stock of silver coin in Europe which is not needed for business purposes.

The States of the Latin Union and Spain, which has a similar monetary system, are the only countries in Europe which have

which has a similar monetary system, are the only countries in Europe which have any large stock of silver coins, and the com-

Continued on Sixth Page