Gutted-Files and Curios All Saved-

fire was confined almost entirely to the composing room on the top floor, but a tor-

ing with a mansard roof. The fire origi-nated in the basement. Through a hoistway

the fire leaped directly to the top floor. The compositors, who had previously been

warned, easily escaped.

The files of the paper were all saved, and

THE SILVERSMITHS COMBINE.

An Agreement Reached to Keep Up the

Grade of Silver.

ber of leading silversmiths of this country,

according to announcement made to-day,

have entered into an agreement with each

other to protect themselves by maintaining

prices for silverware, and also to protect the

general public by making only sterling silver goods. The combination will be

something similar to the Goldsmiths' Guild

of London. It will both protect and give

calous of any encroachments on their

America. The object of all concerned is not to form a trust. The prices will not be advanced in any way. The chief object of the combination is to improve the quality of

silverware on the market. The goods manu factured by these firms have always been

sterling silver; it was in every instance 925-1000. This would get the hall mark of London." The firms forming the combina-

MRS. MAYBRICK DYING

grams From the Prisoner's Mother.

ton has written the following letter con-

cerning the imprisonment of Mrs. May-

I received this morning a telegram from Woking, England, that "Mrs. Maybrick is

dying; hemorrhage; faint hope." Later I re-ceived a second telegram from her mother,

the Baroness de Ragues: "She is danger

the Haroness de Hagues: "Sne is danger-ously ill." This is what the mother has been dreading with agony and anxiety. The only son died of consumption when little older than Mrs. Maybrick. Her sufferings latterly

have been severe. The mother has vainly

implored the Home Office for permission to send a physician down to her from London,

send a physician down to her from London, promising to take any one whom the Home' Office should select. Being assured that they would permit so much she made all the arrangements, even to paying the physician fee, but at the last moment the Home Office refused the boon. I interpret the telegrams that the mother's love and perhaps the mother's knowledge of her child's constitution give her more hope of recovery than the prison authorities offer, and that if by any means the sad sufferer came out into reedom and sunshine and to her mother's

om and sunshine and to her mother

care she might rally and live. I send this for the information of the many who are in-

erested in this unhappy victim of the Brit-sh Government. Gail Hamilton.

CHARLESTON HAS A PANIC.

Children of One of Its Schools Stampede

by a Fa'se Cry of Earthquake.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 6. -[Special]-

The old earthquake city had an excitement

to-day, caused by a panic in one of the

public schools. The incident occurred in

the main room of the Bennett, one of the

largest public school buildings in the city.

pupils were in the main room, one of them,

little girl, was seized with convulsions.

There was a quick gathering around her

the teachers. The other pupils became excited. Some one shouted, "Earthquake!"

and then all discipline was at an end. The

spite the efforts of the teachers there was a

were thrown down, trampled upon, and books and slates and clothing torn and scattered around in all directions.

ANOTHER GAS ROARER.

The Pennsylvania Still Striking It Rich i

the Elizabeth Field.

McKEESPORT, Dec. 6.-Last night at

Elizabeth the Pennsylvania Company

brought in another gas well, said to be a big

one. The last strike is in the same imme-

diate district where other good wells have

been found, but this one was drilled 200

This strike was made on the Howell

farm, and it is stated to-night by experi-

enced operators who have visited it to be

A Landslide for Ahlwardt,

BERLIN, Dec. 6.-The re-ballot in the

Arnswellde-Friedberg district for member

of the Reichstag took place to-day, and re-

the anti-Semite who is on trial for alandering Herr Loewe, the Hebrew small arms manufacturer. The poll stood: Ahlwardt, 10,300; Drawe (Freisinnigge), 3,075.

A Fat Job for Dave Hill.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 .- It is reported that

Senator Hill has been tendered the position

of general counsel to the Equitable Life

one of the biggest strikes in the valley.

feet deeper than any of the others.

brick in England. It is dated to-day.

Boston, Dec. 6. - [Special.] - Gail Hamil-

privileges.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6. - [Special.] - A num-

ing and \$50,000 on contents.

A MERE MATTER OF PRECEDENT

Is the Reading of the President's Message in Both Houses of Congress.

OPINIONS ON THE LATEST.

Republicans Consider It a Message Strong in Many Ways.

Democrats, of Course, Term It Peevish and Ill-Natured-The Logic of the Situation Pointed Out to the Incoming Administration in No Uncertain Way -The Wage Worker to Learn Much by Experience-More Good Words for Ship- Canals-Arguments in Their Favor That Are Very Telling-New Propositions as to the Time of Congress to Convene-Some Novel Ideas Advanced.

PRON A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.1

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- It goes without saying that the reading of the President's annual message, the last one Mr. Harrison will write, was the event of the day in Cougress, but it was more an event on account of the time consumed in its delivery by reading clerks whose voices soon became busky than from any other cause.

Such reading of such messages never gains the attention of more than a few, and of that few only in certain passages. It is therefore one of those performances that might well be given to the cemetery of obsolete formalities.

In the old days, when printing presses did not vie with the lightning in speed, and when newspapers were not in the hand of every man, containing the message in full, before its reading was finished by the clerks. this formal delivery was well enough, and doubtless had the attention of every member of those old Congresses. Now it is an empty formality, a creature of precedent, a hollow show of respect to the chief execu-

How the Message Is Read Nowadays.

This was never more conspicuous than today, for hardly had Chief Clerks Kerr, of the House, and McCook, of the Senate, commenced to intone the message from 'printed copies, the manuscripts lying on the deaks before them, when other printed copies were in the hands of correspondents and members and officials and employes of every grade, and they simply ignored the reading, lolling in chairs in smoking and committee rooms, turning to such portions of the paper as they thought would interest or amuse them, shipping the rest and chaffing and arguing upon those parts.

This may seem inconsequential, but to anyone who views the scene of the reading at close range it appears so ridiculous the wonder is that it can be persisted in.

Of course the message is treated wholly from a partisan point of view by members. That is always the case with State papers in which there is a strong infusion of pollties. Democrats variously term it peevish. Ill-natured utterly commonplace and one poetically entitled it: "The Song of the Dving Swan."

How the Republicans View It.

Republicans term it a message strong in that it shows the accomplishments of an immense number of important things, aside from the McKinley bill; that this has been an administration busy with large questions with which it wrestled with marked success. The Republicans are much delighted with

the serious manner in which the President points out to the Democrats, "the logic of the situation," with phrases which may be ironical, or dryly humorous, or suggestive. a certain profound solemnity and concern with which he looks upon the future of the country. As this tariff passage mightily pleases the Republicans naturally it makes the Democrats wince, and they show a real aggravation at the pointed, simply severe, and admirably simple manner in which he analyses, in a brief page or two, the whole basis of dispute.

Probably the passage which is considered most pointed is that which refers to the part played by the wage workers, who, in their struggles with so-called protected employers, had their judgment "obscured by the passion evoked by these contests," and then this severe and significant sentence: "He (the wage worker) may now be able to review the question in the light of his personal experience under the operation of

tariff for revenue only." Extremely Galling to Democrats.

This passage in reference to the wage worker appears to gall the Democrats more than any other. It is their sensitive point. because it is, as they privately admit, their to his re-election to the Senate. A great fear. If the average wage of the working people of the country should, within the next four years, sensibly decrease, on account of the Democratic tariff legislation or from any other reason, the party leaders well know they will be swept from power by a force which, to the force which has just placed them in power, would be as a evelone to a zephyr.

One portion of the message which seems to meet strong commendation on all sides is that which severely criticises the action of Canada in the endeavor to improve trade relations between the United States and that country, quoting the immense benefit derived from the United States by Canadian railways, and concludes by urging the construction of a ship canal around Niagara on the American side and of other ship causis connecting the Great Lakes with scaports of the United States.

Good Seed Sown by The Dispatch.

Thus the great project which might be said to have been developed by THE DIS-PATCH, and upon which it has dwelt eloquently for years, with articles which have attracted the attention of the whole country, has at last actually excited the attention of a President of the United States, and he gives it forth with all the vigor and founting of a new discovery. His arguments are not the less telling, however, if nected their names with department portately come a little late. Yet upon tollos. General Tracey said with regard to they come a fixed has nizeonholes of the Mr. Whitney that he had it on the author-"the Hill," in the pigeonholes of the Mr. Whitner that he had it on the author-Committee on Railways and Canals, lie ity of Colonel Dan Lamont that the ex-Sechalf a dozen important ship canal bills, in-cluding one from Lake Erie to the Ohio at Beaver and one around Ningare Falls on "Mr. Whitney does not want anything

the American side, thence through Lake Ontario and across the country to Troy on the Hudson. No attempt has been made to even consider these bills, much less to report them, though no more eloquent presentation of any cause has been made before a committee of Congress than that before the Committees on Rivers and Harbors
and on Railways and Canals early last session by representatives of the deep-water
convention which had been held at Detroit
some months before.

Most Popular Part of the Message. Possibly the Democratic party, resur-rected, clothed with the divine right of governing by the voice of "the people," may be induced to take up this protest of all commercial reforms. As I have said, this passage of the President's message was applauded on all sides, and it may possibly

bear better fruit than any utterance of Mr. Harrison during his tenure.

While there is little doubt that some bill changing the meeting of Congress from the first of December to the first Tuesday of March will be reported, and that it will cause one of the liveliest debates of the cause one of the liveliest debates of the session, there is little probability that it will become a law. It the House pass it, it will probably be lost among the musty tomes of precedent of the Senate. Though the Senate has had an infusion of new blood, principally from the West, it yet has sufficient of the old fogy element—antique men who do not want the dear old customs changed while they live-to stop any great innovation such as this would be. The only argument that might lead to the other view would be that of compelling an immediate meeting of the Fifty-third Congress.

A Show of Hands Demanded. There is much anxiety on the part of the Republicans to force the hand of the Democrats at once, and prevent them from sneaking or hedging by delay and subterfuge. This is the only hope such a change would have at the hands of such esteemed old gentlemen of another generation as Hoar, Dawes, Morrill, and even younger Republicans than they in the Senate. Such a bill would go to the Committee on Judiciary of the Senate, of which Mr. Hoar is Chair man, and among whose members are such sticklers for precedent as Wilson, of Iowa; Platt, of Connecticut; Pugh, of Alabama; Coke, of Texas; Vest, of Missouri, and George, of Mississippi, all great analysts of the Constitution and hair-splitters of the

demolition of a solemn enactment of the fathers would have a hard row to hoe with this committee, notwithstanding the pres-ence on it of iconoclasts like Teller, of Colo-

One of the propositions in connection with the change which goes farther than others is that of McMillin, of Tennessee, who would not permit a Congress to meet after a defeat of the administration. That is, in the present instance, supposing the regular session of the new Congress began in March, Mr. McMillin would not permit the closing session of this Congress, which does not represent the will of the people.

A Case Where It Wouldn't Work. This would be all very well when a clean sweep is made, but it might happen that a President and Vice President would be chosen from one party and both Houses of Congress have a majority from another. Or the Senate and President might be of one faith and Congress show a majority of an-other faith. When the matter comes to be analyzed (all the movements in that direc-tion have as yet been merely impulsive and not intelligent) many things may turn up in regard to the "wisdom of the fathers" which even such old youngsters as Hoar,

Morrill and Dawes do not suspect.

There will be some plain talking before
Mr. Smith, of Arizona, and Senor Joseph,
of New Mexico, are transformed from Terof New Merico, are transformed from Territorial delegates into Senators of the
United States. Arizons, at the election of
1890, cast, all told, about 11,000 votes, and
New Mexico about 32,500. To give four
Senators to this population, and four Senators who would possibly cast the deciding
rate on the most important legislation. vote on the most important legislation seems to many men of all parties with seems to many men of all parties with whom I have conversed on the subject as carrying the sublime Senatorial feature Republican Government to a point beyond the ridiculous to the absolutely vicious. Complexion of the Next House,

An unofficial list of members-elect of the Fifty-third Congress was issued to-day by the clerk of the House, and it figures out 217 Democrats, 128 Republicans and 8 People's party men, with the election in Rhode Island unsettled because 10 candidate has a clear majority. One district in Michigan is still in doubt. The whole number is 356. Omitting the districts not decided, the Democrats will have a majority over all of 81. This will, of course, be increased by Third party votes on most important questions, as nearly all of the eight Third party men were elected with the assistance of Democratic votes.

The most remarkable feature of the list

is, perhaps, that in all the South, where the Ailiance and People's party were to play so great a part, not a single independent can be found. The Third party octetlets are Davis, Baker and Simpson, of Kansas, all members of the present House. Boen, a new man elected in the Seventh Minnesot McKeighan and Kein, of Nebraska, both in this House; Francis Newlands, of Nevada, who was elected wholly on account of his advocacy of free silver, and Lafe Pence, of Denver, are real People's party men. Miller's Name Sent to the Senate.

Among a large batch of recess appointments which reached the Clerk's room at the Senate to-day the name of George W. Miller appeared. The list was not presented in the usual way to the Senate, by messenger, but was deposited informally at the Clerk's office. If an executive session be held to-morrow Mr. Miller will doubtless be confirmed.

QUAY LOOKING TROUBLED.

Rival Candidates Are Making His Life Real Burden.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- [Special]-Senator Quay wore a troubled look He was between two fires, each of which threatened destruction Philadelphia delegation was here to induce him to support a Philadelphian for Speaker of the Pennsylvania Legislature, which meets next month. A country delegation was also here to get him to support the country candidate for Speaker, Each delegation promised to reciprocate his sup-port by favoring his re-election, and each threatened trouble if his assistance was re-

The Senator is trying to keep out of the Speakership fight, but from the large dele-gations here to-day it is probable he will be ragged into it, and that his chances of returning to the Senste may be considerably lessened by it. Dave Martin, who is said to be in charge of the Quay forces in the Pennsylvania Legislature, also had a long conference with his chief to-day, and it is probable Dave received instructions how manage the coming fight.

WHAT WHITNEY WANTS.

He Would Eather Be a Senator Than Agai Be in the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6. -[Special.]-Geaeral Tracey, of Albany, and Representative John W. Mitchell, of Wisconsin, both of whom have been very prominently mentioned as probable members of Mr. Cleveland's new Cabinet, deny that there is any "Mr. Whitney does not want anything from the incoming administration," said General Tracey. "If the State of New York should choose to select him as one of its Senators I think possibly that Mr. Whit-ney would like to have that position. He would certainly be a very capable man for such place."

SPRINGER IS ANXIOUS.

He Wants . Tariff Legislation Proceeded With at Once-Bis Plan for Changes in the Electoral Vote to Be Considered-Other Reforms He Is Advocating.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- [Special.]-Mr.

oringer, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, is very anxious to proceed at once with tariff legislation, so as to carry into completion the general plan inaugurated at the last session. His plan is not apt to meet with approval of the full committee, however. That policy was never intended to apply to any but the situation then existing with the Democrats in control of but one House. With both Houses of Congress and the Executive a little way shead, a proposition to proceed as before cannot meet with favor.

There is one other thing which Mr. Springer has in mind which he hopes to succeed with, and into which he is going to put his best energy. At the last session he

succeed with, and into which he is going to
put his best energy. At the last session he
introduced a resolution for a constitutional
amendment providing for the abolition of
the Electoral College and for a change in
the time of the meeting of Congress. This
he proposes to press to the front at once.
Mr. Springer's scheme is to give each
State as many electoral votes as it has mem-State as many electoral votes as it has members and Senators, as now, but to divide the electors of each State between the candidates in proportion to the size of the popular vote received by each, the population being divided into units. Congress, he proposes, shall expire in December following the general election, and the new Congress shall convene in January following the sleating. The tarm of the President by the election. The term of the President he wants to extend to six years, and have more than one term prohibited. The terms of Congressmen he wants extended to three

years.

During last session Mr. Springer did not

During last session Mr. Springer did not get much consideration for this proposition, but he believes that the present time is opportune, and that he can press it upon the attention of the public and Congress so as to secure favorable consideration. The committee to which the resolution was referred will hold a meeting on Friday, and it is said that it will take the matter up.

Mr. Springer points out the fact that there is a dispute over one of the electors in Oregon, one in Ohio, one in Kansas, and some tangle about the electors of California, and says that with such a condition of affairs, the country might easily be thrown into revolution if the result of the election were close enough to make it depend on these votes. His plan, he contends, would avoid the possibility of any such condition of affairs, and would render corruption very difficult.

CAMERON STANDS PAT

On His Preference for Mahone's Site for the Printing Office.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6 .- [Special.]-An other effort is to be made during the present session of Congress to select a new site for the Government Printing ing Office in this city. The old fight which commenced more than two years ago has been renewed within the past few days, and some spirited lobbying is now going on. Two years ago Congress appropriated \$250, 000 for the purchase of a site and 17 pieces of property were at once offered to the Government. The members of the Senatorial poker club promptly blocked the pathway of all sites except that owned by Mahone of Virginia, and their lobbying became so bold that Senator Manderson, Chairman of the Senate Committee, de-nounced their methods in open Senata. The result was that a halt was called last session and the committee was instructed to make a thorough investigation of the ings of the committee were held durings of the committee were need dur-ing the past summer and fall, and vester-day the committee rejected 13 of the sites. The Mahone site is one of the lucky four, and is still backed by the Senatorial poker

Senator Don Cameron is the guiding is working like a beaver to secure a favorable recommendation. He has a good argu-ment in the fact that the poker club site is the best one of the lot. There is considera-ble speculation as to the outcome of the fight, and some interesting developments are expected before a result is reached. The unsafe condition of the present print-ing office renders prompt action a necessity, hence those who are interested in the humanitarian side of the case will try to force a decision during the present session. It will not do to permit the \$250,000 to remain longer tied up in the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-At a meeting of the House committee investigating the administration of the Federal election law in New York City it was decided to take no notice whatever of the petition submitted

to the House yesterday in behalf of John L. Davenport, in which the latter asks for a

hearing at the bar of the House. CALLERS ON CLEVELAND.

Iwo Philadelphia Capitalists the Only One Who Saw the President-Elect Yesterday -They Wouldn't Admit That They Went to Say a Word for Harrity.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., Dec. 6 -[Special.] President-elect Cleveland's first day at Lakewood was passed in a very quiet man ner. He retired about 11 o'clock last night and was up about 8 o'clock this morning. After eating a hearty breakfast and looking over a pile of letters that came in the early mail, which took him about an hour, he and Mrs. Cleveland went out for a walk. They strolled a short distance by Lake Carusaljo and then went to the village, where Mr. Cleveland bought a quantity of writing paper and returned home, where he re-mained the rest of the day, writing letters. There were no callers until about 3 o'clock

There were no callers until about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when George H. Earle, Jr., President of the Pennsylvania Warehousing Company, and Richard Y. Cook, President of the Philadelphia Guarantee Trust Company, of Philadelphia, Guarantee Trust Company, of Philadelphia, were received by the President-elect in a private room which Mr. Freeman has placed at his disposal. They were closeted with him for about an hour, after which they left and went to the Lakewood Hotel for lunch. went to the Lakewood Hotel for lunch.

Mr. Earle and Mr. Cook came over together in a special train from Philadel together in a special train from Philadel-phia, which they chartered at 11:45, and which left Camden half an hour later, ar-riving here at 2 o'clock. Mr. Earle, when asked the nature of his visit to the Presi-dent-elect, said: "Oh, it was just a call on personal matters, and had nothing whatever to do with politics." Mr. Cook corrobor-ated this statement.

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR Why her rooms are tenanted, and the answer will be: "I advertise my rooms in the cent-a-word columns of THE DIS-

SWANSEA, Dec. 6.-The exports of tin plate from this port last week reached the nsual amount of 120,331 boxes. A notable feature of the orders was that they were mostly from Batoum, Russia, where the plates will be made into receptacles for petroleum. In the event of the American trade ever returning to Walsa. trade ever returning to Wales prosperous times will be in store.

CHILDS' PAPER BURNED OUT. The Composing and Press Rooms of the Philadelphia Public Ledger Building

When It Is Said Cleveland Won't Go There for Cabinet Material.

WHITNEY MAY BE CALLED

To Act as Secretary of State, if New York Should Again

GOBBLE UP TWO OF THE PLACES.

The War of Anti-Snappers and Straightout Democrats

IS BY NO MEANS OVER YET, AFTER ALL

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.-Affairs are so shapng themselves, it was admitted to-day, that Mr. Cleveland may find it necessary to insist, so far as he can, upon William C. Whitney accepting a portfolio in the Cabinet. Indeed, several very close friends of Mr. Whitney believe that Mr. Cleveland has determined to request him to be Secretary of State.

All the Democrats hereabouts are per ectly aware how Mr. Whitney feels about such matters. He does not believe in saying anything for publication until a port-folio has actually been offered to him. Many Democrats would like to see New York State get the Treasury portfolio, but that place is the one which is to bother Mr.

Throughout Mr. Cleveland's administration from 1884 to 1888 the Empire State had two representatives in the Cabinet, Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury, sucoeeded by Charles S. Fairchild, and Mr. Whitney, Secretary of the Navy. This was rather unusual, according to Western

Now that the West has come out so brilliantly as a factor in electing the Demoratic President, many Democrats from that section believe that Mr. Cleveland should select a Western man for Secretary of the Treasury, as well as Isaac Pusey Gray for Postmaster General. They point out also that there are nuancial distinctions between the East and the West which promise to become still more pronounced. The Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury, between them, practically control the bulk of the Federal patronage at the command of the administration. This fact is an im-portant one with the Western hustlers.

portant one with the Western hustlers.

It is admitted by Mr. Cleveland's friends that he could very well afford this time to give the West one more Cabinet officer than it had under his first administration. This additional Cabinet officer would naturally be one of the two given to New York State in Mr. Cleveland's pre-

These Western Democrats are referring to the interviews with Editor Scott, of the Chicago Horald, a month before election day. Mr. Scott in those interviews declared that Mr. Cleveland would be elected outside of New York State, and that the West would do it. Mr. Scott as a political MRS. MAYBRICK DYII prophet stands upon a pinnacle.

Mr. Cleveland is now in possession o

locuments representing the wishes of Southern and Western Democrats concerning his makeup of the Cabinet. He has he will give them further consideration. After the holiday season he will devote most of his time to pondering them. Those in his confidence say that the selection of the Cabinet will be nore bothersome than in 1884, for the resson that he cannot now draw upon the United States Senate. In the makeup of his first Cabinet he called for the services of Senators Bayard, Lamar and Garland. The Republicans had a substantial majority in the Senate, and the services of these gentlemen as Senators were easily spared.

Can't Spare Any Serfators. It is different now, Mr. Cleveland cannot request the services of any Democratic United States Senator as a Cabinet officer, Democratic majority in that body. Indeed, t is likely to require all the keenness at the command of Senator Gorman and all the counsel of Senator Carlisle to keep the upper body in line with the majority in the House of Representatives.

Speaking of affairs in the United States

Senate from a Democratic standpoint, those just from Washington to-night had something to say about the anties of the antisnappers here in New York State. It admitted that the august Demoeratic Senators were acquainted to some extent with ex-Mayor William R. Grace and ex-Secretary Charles Fairchild. The following of these two gentle-men the United States Senators describe as "whipper-snappera." Their favorite in-quiry is, "Who are these creatures over in

These Senators, it was remarked, were all elected by the Legislatures of their States, and nowhere in the United States except in the Empire State are there any Mugwumps. In other words, these Senstors were elected by what the "whipper-snappers" call "machine methods." They cannot understand the tea kettle methods of the Mugwumps of New York State in opthe selection of a candidate for the posing the selection of a candidate for the United States Senate by the regular organi-

Most of the Senators are aware that the Mugwumps have not a single vote at Albany this winter. One of these Democrats just Washington said: "From what I know of the temper of the Democratic Senators I ould advise the Mugwumps of New York State to accept the suggestions made them some time ago to join the regular organiza-tion, no matter whether it is in New York, rooklyn, or in any of the inland cities towns of the State.

They Don't Recognize Mugwumps. "The Democratic Senators have a great re-"The Democratic Senators have a great regard for the Democratic party, and they know nothing of Mugwumps. Such Senators as Mr. Daniel, Mr. Gorman, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Harris, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Ransom, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Vance, and others equally well known, are aware of only the regular organization which nominate and elect the projection in the different States, the organizations which nominate and elect the projection in Legislatures. ajorities in Legislatures.
"Most of the Senators named have been

"Most of the Senators named have been abused by Mugwump newspapers in New York State, but they eare nothing for that; their whole idea is to aid in the progress of the Democratic party. It is the opinion in Washington that these Mugwumps are doing everything possible to embarrass Mr. Cleveland. The Democratic Senators are perfectly aware that Mr. Cleveland can no ore interfere in the selection of a United States Senator in New York State than he could in Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, North Carolina or any other State with a Democratic majority in

An Earthquake Near Carthage's Site. Assurance Society at a salary of \$25,000 per annum. It is understood he is considering the matter lavorably. Senator Hill refuses to talk. TUNIS, Dec 6. - An earthquake accompanied by prolonged rumblings occurred in the vicinity of this city to-day. No damage

PARKHURST ROASTED

Superintendent Byrnes Be-The Proprietor's Generosity-Loss, gins to Give Away Some PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6.-The Public Ledger building was badly gutted this evening by fire and water. The damage by Secrets He Has

TO TELL OF THE DOCTOR.

rent of water poured down through the building, flooding every floor in the struc-ture. The loss is about \$100,000 on build-He Says the Cause of the Preacher's The Ledger building is 88 feet front on Crusade on Immorality Chestnut street and 235 feet deep on Sixth street, and is a five-story brownstone build-

WAS A DIVORCE IN HIS CHURCH.

Charges of Attempts to Inveigle Mayor Grant and Others Into

the many rare and costly things in Ma-Childs' private office were all carried out. Mr. Childs posted himself in the doorway of the Court House across the street and calmly watched his building go up in flames. When invited to enter a neighbor-ing office he declined and said he liked to INTRIGUES THAT WOULD RUIN THEM

flames. When invited to enter a neighboring office, he declined and said he liked to watch the fire. By 7:30 the fire was under control, and all danger of the total destruction of the building had passed. The annex on Sansom street escaped entirely. Mr. Childs intends to distribute \$5,000 among the firemen for their prevention. (SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH,) NEW YORK, Dec. 6. - Supt. Byrnes as broken the long silence he has hitherto maintained with regard to the charges made against the police department by the Rev. among the firemen for their prevention of the total destruction of his building. He provided them all with a bountiful supper Dr. Parkhurst. Generally when questioned about the matter he has said: at a neighboring restaurant.

A number of lawyers', brokers' and real estate offices were drenched with water.

Extensive alterations had recently been made in the building. While the fire was still burning fiercely the work of getting "Dr. Parkhurst is a clergyman and is responsible to God." To-night at 10 o'clock he called the reporters to his office at police headquarters and hinted at revelations which will prove more sensational when they come than anything that out to-morrow's paper was going on. The city department was removed to the Board has yet been revealed in connection with of Trade room in the Drexel building. Except presses, the Ledger has a complete newspaper plant on Locust street, and there the compositors are setting type for to-morrow's paper. The Record office will do the press work in the morning. the Parkhurst scandals.

All the turmoil which Parkhurst has stirred up over the social evil had its origin, secording to Superintendent Byrnes, in a livorce suit that was brought by one of the female members of his congregation. This lady's mother interested Dr. Parkhurst in the case, and in that way he learned much of vice and shame, and began his attacks on disorderly houses.

Details to Be Given Out. "Up to this time," said Superintendent Byrnes, "I have kept silent in the face of the charges brought by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst against the officials of this department. I had intended to give out a detailed statement, giving letters, interviews and facts, but find that I cannot get it prepared in full

to-night. The full statement I shall have

to-night. The full statement I shall have ready within a few days.

"I will say now that the statements of Dr. Parkhurst have been made without evidence to support them. I don't believe that he believes these statements himself. The whole trouble sprang from a divorce suit that was brought nine or ten months ago by a member of his congregation. An effort was made then by a certain member of Dr. Parkhurst's congregation to get a police officer to swear to certain protection. The Gorham Manufacturing Company, the Whiting Manufacturing Company, the Timble Manufacturing Company, Dominick & Hoff and the George W. Shiebler Manufacturing Company are the concerns that have been instrumental in forming the organization. These firms are member of Dr. Parkhurst's congregation to get a police officer to swear to certain statements against the husband Dr. Parkhurst became interested in the case. The woman got her divorce, and then followed a series of persecutions against a certain house said to exist, and that was the commencement of the attacks and unfounded charges made by Dr. Parkhurst upon this department. A leading member of the trade said to-day: "We expect to begin the new year by doing business in strict accordance with the rules of the Silversmiths' Guild of

Letters That Are Compromist "I have letters in my possession," continued the superintendent, speaking slowly and as though measuring the effect of every word, "showing that Parkhurst and a certain member of his congregation have resorted to everything that would seem to be dishonorable to get evidence through the intrigues of women to compromise he chief magistrate of this city, to compromise some of the Judges of the higher courts, to compromise the prosecut-ing officer of this county and many other officials under the municipal government. These letters will show the instructions he eft behind as to what should be done dur ing his stay in Europe. They will also show all that occurred up to a few days ago. These letters were written by a per-

on interested in the divorce suit. "I have mentioned a person who is a close friend of Parkhurst's, and who has been of assistance to him in getting ma terial to assail public men and to preact about immorality in the pulpit. I have had these letters copied. Every one of them promising public men, and the letters show that this was being done through

Lots More of It to Come Yet, The superintendent said that was all for the present. More would follow within a day or two. When asked to be more explicit, he said the letters he referred to had been written by the mother of the woman who had brought suit for f them. Evidently the woman had no idea of the magnitude of the trouble was stirring up, as one of the letters said:
"To think that all this controversy had its
origin in our divorce suit"
"To show the character of Parkhurst,"

said Superintendent Byrnes, "I will relate an incident. When it was about time for him to go on the witness stand and testify the mother of the applicant for divorce, to see if she could not get him some French pictures behind which to testify. He was a good deal annoyed about what he would have to say, and he thought that the French Shortly after the noon recess, while the | would explain the situation better than he

One Way to Get Around the Truth, "The woman said she would get pictures and did so. She brought them to Park-hurst, and he, thinking that some inquisi-tive giver might ask him where he had got them, and thereby compel him to make the woman's name public, said to her: 'You take them away and get a friend of yours whose handwriting I don't know to send them to me in a sealed package, and then I can conscientiously say don't know where they came from." Superintendent Byrnes would not say what house it was that figured in the di-

Starving at Our Doors. Patrick Powers has been living in shanty near Negley's Run, in the East End, for years, with six pigeons and a dog for companions. He is 75 years old, but till lately has been able to get about. For a week past nobody had seen him and some of the neighbors visited the shanty on Monday last. They found he had been sick and had practically nothing to est for a week. Neither had the dog. The Department of Charities was notified and will attend the case.

YOUR rooms will not long be empty if you advertise them in THE DISPATCH at-a-word ads.

Hearing in Andrews' Contest. MEADVILLE, Dec. 6.-The election contest of Andrews against Highy consumer the morning hours of court to-day, by arguments of counsel for respondent against admitting the supplementary petition of Andrews which alleges that Highy's majority was obtained by the counting of fraudulent ballots in many precincts of the county. The Court decided to admit this petition and the further hearing of the case was set for Friday morning.

PRESIDENT'S

Mr. Harrison Reviews the Work Accomplished by the Administration and Outlines a Policy to Be Pursued.

PROTECTION WILL BE VINDICATED BY FUTURE EVENTS.

A Recommendation That the Work of Tariff Revision Be Left to the Next Congress-Prosperous Condition of the Country-Causes Which Operated in the Late Election, and Results Which May Be Expected-A Surplus in the Treasury Unless Business Is Affected by the Prospect of Changed Revenue Legislation-Status of Our Foreign Relations-The Prevention of Cholera and Regulation of Immigration-Progress in Postal Affairs and Construction of the New Navy-The Effects of Reciprocity-No Limit to the Pension List Yet Reached-Full Text of

rison's last annual message was transmitted to Congress to-day. It is largely devoted to a review of the condition of the country at what is practically the close of the administration. The late election is the subject of frequent reference, and the belief is expressed that the policy of protection will ultimately be fully vindicated. The full text of the document follows:

To the Senate and House of Represent In submitting my annual message to Congress, I have great satisfaction in being able to say that the general conditions affeeting the commercial and industrial interests of the United States are in the highest degree favorable. A comparison of the existing conditions with those of the most favored period in the history of the country will, I believe, show that so high a degree of prosperity and so general a diffusion of the comforts of life were never before enfoved by our people.

The total wealth of the country in 1860 was \$16,159,616,068. In 1890 it amounted to \$62,610,000,600, an increase of 287 per

The total mileage of railways in the United States in 1860 was 30,626; in 1890 it was 167,741, an increase of 448 per cent, and it is estimated that there will be about 4,000 miles of track added by the close of the year 1892. The Growth of Ten Years. The official returns of the eleventh census

cities furnish the basis for the following In 1880 the capital invested in manufac turing was \$1,232,839,670. In 1890 the capital invested in manufac

and those of the tenth census for 75 leading

turing was \$2,900,735,884. In 1880 the number of employes was 1,301, In 1890 the number of employes was

In 1890 the wages earned were \$1,221,170. In 1880 the value of the product was \$2,-711,579,899.

In 1880 the wages carned were \$501,965,-

860, 286, 837, I am informed by the Superintendent of the Census that the omission of certain industries in 1880, which were included in 1890, accounts in part for the remarkable increase thus shown. But, after making full allowances for differences of method and deducting the returns for all industries not included in the census of 1880, there remain in the reports from these 75 cities an increase in the capital employed of \$1,522,-745,604; in the value of the product of \$2,-024,236,166; in wages earned of \$677,943,-929, and in the number of wage earners em-

ployed of 856,029. Increase in Aggregate and Average. The wage earnings not only show an increased aggregate, but an increase per capita from \$386 in 1880 to \$547 in 1890, or 41.71 per cent. The new industrial plants established since October 6, 1890, and up to October 22, 1892, as partially reported in the American Economist, number 345, and tons in 1890, an increase of 13,054,172 tons. the extension of existing plants, 108; the Another indication of the general prosnew capital invested amounts to \$40,449,050. and the number of additional employes to 37, 285,

The Textile World for July, 1892, states

that during the first six months of the present calendar year 135 new factories were built, of which 40 are cotton mills, 48 knitting mills, 26 woolen mills, 15 silk mills, 4 plush mills and 2 linen mills. Of the 40 cotton mills 21 have been built in the Southern States, Mr. A. B. Shepperson, of the New York Cotton Exchange, estimates the number of working spindles in the United States on September 1, 1892, at 15,200,000, an increase of 660,000 over the year 1891. The consumption of cotton by American mills in 1891 was 2,396,-000 bales, and in 1892, 2,584,000 bales, an increase of 188,000 bales. From the year 1889 to 1892 inclusive there has been an perease in the consumption of cotton in Europe of 93 per cent, while during the same period the increased consumption in the United States has been about 150 per cent.

The Tin Plate Industry.

The report of Ira Ayer, special agent of the Treasury Department, shows that at the date of September 30, 1892, there were 32 companies manufacturing tin and terne plate in the United States, and 14 companles building new works for such manufacture. The estimated investment in buildings and plants at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1893, if existing conditions were to be continued, was \$5,000,000, and the estimated rate of production, 200,000,-000 pounds per annum. The actual production for the quarter ending September 30, 1892, was 10,952,725 pounds The report of Labor Commissioner Pack,

1891, in about 6,000 manufacturing establishments in that State embraced in the special inquiry made by him, and representing 67 different industries, there was a a net increase over the year 1890 of \$31,-315.130 68 in the value of the product and of \$6,337,925 09 in the amount of wages paid. The report of the Commissioner of Labor for the State of Massachusetts shows that 3.745 industries in that State paid \$129,416,248 in wages during the year 1891, against \$126,030,030 in 1890, an increase ob \$3,335,945, and that there was an increase of \$9,942,490 in the amount of capital, and of 7,346 in the number of persons employed in the same period.

of New York, shows that during the year

Iron and Steel Production. During the last six months of the year 1891 and the first six months of 1892, the total production of pig iron was 9,710,819 | I believe that the protective system

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.-President Har- | tons, as against 9,209,703 tons in the year 1890, which was the largest annual production ever attained. For the same 12 months of 1891-92, the production of Bessemer ingots was 3,878,581 tons, an increase of 189,-10 gross tons over the previous yearly production of 3,688,871 gross tons in 1890. The production of Bessemer steel rails for the first six months of 1892 was 772,436 gross tone, as against 702,080 gross tons

luring the last six months of the year 1891. The total value of our foreign trade (exports and manufactures) during the last fiscal year was \$1,857,680,610 an increa se o \$128,283,604 over the previous fiscal year. The average annual value of our imports and exports of merchandise for the en fiscal years prior to 1891 was \$1,457,322,-019. It will be observed that our foreign trade for 1892 exceeded this annual average value by \$400,358,591, an increase of 27.47 per cent. The significance and value of this increase are shown by the fact that the excess in the trade of 1892 over 1891 was wholly in the value of exports, for there was a decrease in the value of imports of \$17,513,754

Highest in Our History.

The value of our exports during the fiscal year, 1892, reached the highest figure in the history of the Government, amounting to \$1,030,278,148, exceeding by \$145,797,338 the exports of 1891 and exceeding the value of the imports by \$202,875,686. A comparson of the value of our exports for 1893 with the annual average for the ten years prior to 1891 shows an excess of \$265,142,-651, or of 34.65 per cent. The value of our imports of merchandise for 1892, which was \$829,402,462, also exceeded the annual average value of the ten years prior to 1891 by \$135,215,940. During the fiscal year 1892 the value of imports free of duty amounted to \$467,989,658, the largest aggregate in the history of our commerce. The value of the imports of merchandise entered free of luty in 1892 was 55.35 per cent of the total value of imports as compared with 43.35 per cent in 1891 and 33.66 per cent in 1890. In our constwise trade a most encourage ing development is in progress, there having been in the last four years an increase of 16 per cent. In internal commerce the statistics show that no such period of prosperity has ever before existed. The freight carried in the coastwise trade of the great lakes in 1890 aggregated 28,295,-

On the Mississippi, Missouri and Ohio rivers and tributaries in the same year the traffic aggregated 29,405,046 tons, and the total vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river during that year was 21,684,-000 tons. The vessel tonnage entered and cleared in the foreign trade of London during 1890 amounted to 13,480,767 tons, and of Liverpool 10,941,800 tons, a total for these two great shipping ports of 24,422,568 tons, only slightly in excess of the vessel tonnage passing through the Detroit river.

Size of the Domestic Commerce. And it should be said that the season for the Detroit river was but 228 days, while of course in London and Liverpool the season was for the entire year. The vessel Canal for the fiscal year 1892 amounted to 9,828,874 tons and the freight tonnage of the Detroit river is estimated for that year at 25,000,000 tons sgainst 23,209,619 tons in 1891. The aggregate traffic on our railroads for the year 1891 amounted to 704,398,609 for the year 1891 amounted to 704,398,609 tons of freight, compared with 691,344,437 perity of the country is found in the fact that the number of depositors in savings banks increased from 693,870 in 1860 to 4,258,893 in 1890, an increase of 513 per cent, and the amount of deposits from \$149,-277,504 in 1860 to \$1,524,844 56 in 1890, an increase of 921 per cent. In 1891 the amount of deposits in savings banks was \$1,623,079,749. It is estimated that 90 per cent of these deposits represent the savings of wage earners. The bank clearances for nine months ending September 30, 1891, amounted to \$41,049,390,808. For the same months in 1892 they amounted to \$45,189,-601,947, an excess for the nine months of

BENEFITS OF PROTECTION.

The President Ascribes the Country's Pros perity Largely to the Tariff-References to the Recent Election-Hopes for the Future.

There never has been a time in our history when work was so abundant or when wages were so high, whether measured by the currency in which they are paid or by their power to supply the necessaries and comforts of life. It is true that the market prices of cotton and wheat have been low. It is one of the unfavorable incidents of agriculture that the farmer cannot produce upon orders. He must sow and reap in ignorance of the aggregate production of the year, and is peculiarly subject to the depreciation which follows overproduc

But, while the fact I have stated is true, as to the crops mentioned, the general average of prices has been such as to give agriculture a fair participation in the general prosperity. The value of our total farm products has increased from \$1,363,646,866 in 1860 to \$4,500,000,000 in 1891, as estimated by statisticians, an increase of 230 per cent. The number of hogs January 1, 1891, was 50,625,106, and their value \$210,193,925; on January 1, 1892, the number was 52,398,-019 and the value \$241,631,415. On January 1, 1891, the number of cattle was 36,-875,648 and the value \$544,127,908; on January 1, 1892, the number was 37,651,239 and

A Feature to Be Remembered.

If any are discontented with their state the returns for honest toil, are inadequate they should not fail to remember that there is no other country in the world where the conditions that seem to them hard would not be accepted as highly prosperous. The English agriculturist would be glad to exchange the returns of his labor for those of the American farmer, and the Manchester workmen their wages for those of their fel-