THE ONLY REPUBLICAN DAILY IN LACKAWANNA COUNTY.

Scranton Tribune.

EIGHT PAGES---56 COLUMNS. SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 17, 1896. TWO CENTS A COPY.

IF YOU

Had gone through our Dress Goods stock last week and made the mark down in prices for this great mid-winter sale, you would certainly have been more moderate in the figure cutting that we have been.

We've Spared Nothing

Everything is marked for the slaughter; everything has taken on a new price and on Tuesday morning, Jan. 14, we open the greatest.

Mid-Winter Dress Goods Sale

In our history. There isn't an item in the following list that is not seasonable, and all are in touch with fashion's most rigid requirements.

Sale Facts

69 pieces double fold Plaid in thirteen styles, Black and Whites as well as bright colorings. Regular value, 12½cents.
SALE PRICE 8½c.

82 pieces Chamelon fancies, 34 inches wide. Ten two toned effects in dots, figures, etc. All dark colors. Value 18c.
SALE PRICE 12c.

1 case 34-inch fancies, full assortment of Dark Shades. Good medium weight in an extra good 18c. cloth.
SALE PRICE 12½c

53 pieces 34-inch illuminated Suitings in as handsome a range of small Jacquard effects as you can possible imagine. Full value for 22c.
SALE PRICE 15c.

30 pieces 36-inch all Wool Suitings. Correct winter weight in as attractive a range of Pin Checks and Stripes and plain colors as your fancy could suggest. Were sold at 35c.
SALE PRICE 22c.

25 pieces domestic Crepons, hard twist effects in a dozen different desirable shade combinations. Worth all of 45c.
SALE PRICE 25c.

40 pieces all Wool Cashmeres, 40 inches wide; shade list as follows: Cardinal, Garnet, gold, nut and seal browns, light and dark navy, Sapphire, light and dark myrtle, light and dark slate, and black. This has been a leading value at 37½c.
SALE PRICE 25c.

30 pieces 38-inch all Wool French Serge; superb list of solid colors and a weight that just suits the season. Lowest former price 37½c.
SALE PRICE 31c.

20 pieces 50-inch all Wool French Serge, very fine twill in the following excellent shades: Scarlet, Cardinal, Garnet, Wool, Gold, Seal and Mid Brown, Slate, Olive and Myrtle. Cheap at 50c.
SALE PRICE 39c.

35 pieces 40-inch Jacquard weave suitings. This lot consists of the balances of ten different lines carried during the season now closing. The shade list could not be improved on, and their actual values range from 75c. to 85c.
SALE PRICE 37½c.

25 pieces 50-inch Flannel Suitings in Scarlet, Cardinal, Gold, Medium and Seal Brown, Tan, Navy, Myrtle and Black; also mixtures in Grey, Brown and fancies. Never sold under 45c.
SALE PRICE 35c.

30 pieces 50-inch Ladies' Cloth, extra weights in Navy, Black, 3 Browns, Myrtle, Garnet, Cardinal, Slate and popular mixtures. Full value for 75c.
SALE PRICE 59c.

10 pieces 45-inch Storm Serge Navy only. Full 50c. quality.
SALE PRICE 42c.

15 pieces 50-inch French Storm Serge in Navy or Black. Usually 65c.
SALE PRICE 55c.

10 pieces 52-inch Bourette Suitings, Scotch Tweed effects, hard finish, heavy weight. Been 75c.
SALE PRICE 50c.

8 pieces 50-inch fancy mixed Boucle Suitings; heavy winter weight. Were $1.25.
SALE PRICE 75c.

Balance

Of Novelty Suitings in Silk and Wool Weaves; regular 75c. and 85c. Cloths in choice effects.
SALE PRICE 49.

GLOBE WAREHOUSE.

MONROE DOCTRINE DEFINED

Mr. Sewall Condemns President Cleveland's Venezuelan Policy.

PEFFER'S SPEECH CONCLUDED

Mr. Cullom Offers a Resolution Asking for Information Regarding Naturalized Armenian Citizens of the United States Detained by Turkey.

Washington, Jan. 16.—At the beginning of the proceedings of the house today Mr. Grow (Republican, Pennsylvania) sent to the clerk's desk to be read as the basis of a statement upon a question of privilege, an extract from a pamphlet published by the New York chamber of commerce, to the effect that congress had refused to pay $400,000 for the seizure of Canadian sealers and found to be due by the Paris tribunal of arbitration, thereby preventing the government from settling a debt which it was in honor bound to pay. On a point made by Mr. Crisp (Democrat, Georgia) Speaker Reed ruled that it presented no question of privilege; but Mr. Grow succeeded in denouncing the publication as false.

Bills were passed, on motion of Mr. Perkins (Republican, Iowa) to print 3,000 copies of a compilation of the custom laws.

On motion of Mr. Murphy (Republican, Arizona) authorizing the leasing of school and educational lands in the territory of Arizona.

The house then concluded the general debate on the pension appropriation bill, speeches being made by Messrs. Clark (Republican, Iowa) Griffin (Republican, Wisconsin) Hatch (Republican, Indiana) Brumm (Republican, Pennsylvania) Dovener (Republican, West Virginia) Linney (Republican, North Carolina) Bartlett (Democrat, New York) and Blue (Republican, Kansas).

Mr. Moody (Republican, Massachusetts) announced the death of his predecessor, General William Cogswell, May 22, 1895. The house adopted the usual resolution of regret, and then as a further mark of respect, at 3.50 adjourned until tomorrow.

Limits of Monroe Doctrine.

A resolution offered by Mr. Sewell, (Rep., N. J.), and which now lies on the table, condemns the course of the president in the Venezuelan boundary dispute and defines the limits of the Monroe doctrine. It declares that the Monroe doctrine was originally meant to prevent European powers from acquiring the then revolting Spanish colonies when their acquisition would, by reason of propinquity, be dangerous to the safety of this government; and that we have never given any pledge that binds us to act merely for the protection from invasion of these countries unless our integrity is menaced. It then states that the president has pressed the doctrine beyond what was originally contemplated and that the result would be to commit this government to a protectorate over Mexico and the Central and South American states; that this course of the president was unwise and dangerous, violating our time honored policy of avoiding entangling alliances with foreign powers; and that such action, in view of the business and financial conditions of this country, was premature. It further declares that neither congress nor the country is committed by this action of the president in the Venezuelan controversy and that after the report of the commission has been made will be the proper time for taking such action as may be demanded by our sense of duty in the matter.

A resolution offered by Mr. Cullom, (Rep., Ill.), was agreed to calling on the secretary of state for information regarding the alleged detention by the Turkish government of naturalized Armenian citizens of the United States.

Mr. Hale, (Rep., Me.), spoke on his bill to facilitate the construction and maintenance of a telegraph cable to the Hawaiian islands by guaranteeing the interest on the money actually expended. He urged that such a cable would, in effect, give notice to the world that the interests of the two governments and peoples had become so connected that all attempts at interference would cease.

Mr. Peffer, (Pop., Kan.), concluded his speech, begun yesterday, in favor of free silver coinage and against the issue of bonds.

COUNTERFEITERS BAGGED.

Chief Hazen, of the Secret Service Captures a Band of Ten Italian Money-Makers—The Prisoners Show Fight.

New York, Jan. 16.—After a month's careful and secret investigation, William P. Hazen, chief of the United States secret service bureau and several secret service detectives, last night captured a band of ten counterfeiters. Among the prisoners is Nicolo Toranto, the alleged chief of the Mafia in the United States and Frank Digeroglia, who was born in the king's palace in Italy, and has been in this country only about seven months.

The other arrests are equally as important and Chief Hazen has evidence of their having handled or passed spurious five-dollar certificates bearing the Grant vignette. When surprised, all the men showed fight and drew big revolvers, stilettos and razors upon the secret service agents. They were disarmed, however, and arrested.

At No. 11 Roosevelt street, the headquarters of the gang, where Toranto and his men were caught, were found a large number of counterfeit bills and correspondence with agents of the gang in Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The prisoners were brought before United States Commissioner Shields today and held for examination.

The detectives said today that they learned that the gang had the counterfeit made in Italy and shipped to this country in boxes containing groceries. For a long time the bills passed the custom house as maccaroni. This was discovered and the bills were sent in among other kinds of groceries. The bogus bills are cleverly executed counterfeits.

POLICE IN POLITICS.

Important Testimony Brought Out at the Philadelphia Lexow.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—The sessions of the senatorial investigating committee which is inquiring into the municipal affairs of this city, were resumed this afternoon. Probably the most important development was the evidence of several witnesses as to the very active participation of policemen in the Republican primary election last Tuesday night. The testimony to this effect related to the Eleventh ward, where Jimmy Hagen and Nat Hagen, who are known as pugilists, worked with the police in "trying to run things." Isaac B. Jeffers, an ex-policeman, testified to the "political power" of Magistrate Lukens in the Thirty-third ward.

The connection of police officers with "speak easies," the immoral conduct of similar officials at a patrol station in the Twenty-fifth police district, the alleged retention, by Special Officer Martin, of money given him to redeem stolen articles, and the efforts of a city employe to have Charles H. Albert, a lodging house keeper, arrested because he (the employe) disputed the rights of occupants of Albert's house to vote, were also brought out.

ECKELS ON CURRENCY.

Idiotic Statements Made by the Financial Expert Before the Chicago Real Estate Board.

Chicago, Jan. 16.—The thirteenth annual banquet of the Chicago Real Estate board was held at the Auditorium hotel this evening. About 500 members and guests were present, a great many of the latter coming from a distance to see and hear Comptroller of the Currency Eckels speak. Mr. Eckels spoke to the toast "Our Currency."

He explained the importance of the currency question in general and alluded to the manner in which some of the evils crept into the system. He then said that nowhere in any nation, Whether of great or little power, is there to be found a currency in any financial system so inadequate for the purpose to be accomplished as that of the United States. It presents in its circulation feature the singular spectacle of nine different kinds of currency, all except two being directly or indirectly dependent upon the credit of the United States.

One statute requires the secretary of the treasury to redeem the treasury notes in coin on presentation and another compels him to pay them out that they may return again and again for redemption.

Upon every hand it is an embarrassment to the proper conduct of the business affairs of the country. It adds to their embarrassments by the forced inflation of the volume of the circulating medium at one time and the forced contradiction through the operation of the sub treasury system at another.

Designing to have the banks created under it and subject to governmental supervision to supply the currency needs of the country, it still insists on competing with them in their note issuing function and presents through tax and other barriers which it erects their attaining the very end for which they were brought into being.

By the operation of the Bland-Allison act it brought about the coining of many millions of silver dollars at a value far more than the commercial value of the silver metal in them, and of far less value than the metal in the gold dollar with which it provides they shall be of equal legal tender value, and alongside of which they are expected to circulate.

And as if to add to the crowning act of a series of complications already perplexing to an unheard of degree the Sherman act has given to us still other silver dollars and notes to burden an already overburdened gold reserve, without in the smallest measure adding to its safeguards.

Remedy for All Evil.

After alluding to the injury being done by the advocacy of impracticable financial schemes, Controller Eckels said: The legal tender issues of the government ought and must be redeemed and retired, if the American people are to be rid of the recurring danger and loss arising from their being a part of our currency issues.

They doubled the cost of the civil war, and prematurely drove us from a specie basis to one, for many years, of irredeemable paper.

Had it not been for the circumstances surrounding the government at that time not a dozen votes could have been obtained in either the senate or the house for a legal tender principle. It is asserted that when the revenues of the government exceed the necessary expenditurs, bond issues will cease and no further trouble follow. The difficulty, however, goes beyond the question of revenue and touches the vital point intrenching upon the confidence of thos dealing with us in our ability to always pay these obligations in gold.

Complete confidence cannot be restored by simply increasing the government income; but even if it could, there would be no guarantee against future impairment of it through the same cause. There is but one road to absolute safety, and that lies through their payment and cancellation."

APPEAL TO THE BANKS.

The Various Institutions Asked to Sell the New Bonds.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Mr. James H. Eckels, comptroller of the currency today issued a circular to 3,300 national banks of the United States, which was in part as follows:

"Some days since, at the request of the secretary of the treasury I caused to be forwarded to you circulars inviting proposals for the four per cent. bonds soon to be issued by the government. It is the desire of the government that these bonds be distributed as widely as possible, and as they are of a character which affords to national banks especially desiring to obtain circulation thereon a long time investment, your attention is called to them, both as to this particular feature and that of the general character of the investment.

"It is suggested that the national banks can materially aid the government in popularizing this loan by calling the attention of their patrons to the desirability of it as an investment, and in stimulating subscriptions thereto."

BARELY ESCAPED THE MOB.

A Tennessee Doctor Confesses to a Crime to Escape Lynching.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 16.—To preserve the law and avoid the likelihood of mob violence, Dr. Eugene Logan, who a few days ago outraged a little 12-year-old girl in his office at McMinnville, was taken from jail at midnight and given a speedy trial. The prisoner admitted his guilt and threw himself on the mercy of the court. He was sentenced to serve twenty years in state prison.

His victim, Florence Gardner, is the daughter of prominent parents and was in the dentist's chair when the doctor took advantage of her. Logan has a wife and two children and was highly respected previous to this deed.

Engineer Fatally Scalded.

Camden, N. J., Jan. 16.—While engine 611 of the Pennsylvania railroad and drawing the Jersey City freight was standing at Haddon avenue, above Bridge avenue, tonight the crown sheet of the boiler blew out. Engineer John D. Clark, of Manatua, was enveloped in steam and fatally scalded.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKS.

Bill Doolin, the Oklahoma outlaw, has been captured at Eureka Springs, Ark.

A special session of the Wisconsin legislature has been called to make a legislative reapportionment.

William Wittland, receiving teller of the Grangers' bank, in San Francisco, Cal., has disappeared with $12,000 of the institution's funds.

Wesley C. Rippey, the eccentric old man who shot Millionaire John W. Mackay, at San Francisco, Cal., several years ago, died yesterday.

Captain Heistand, of the regular army, has secured a furlough and engaged himself to ex-Governor McKinley as private secretary for a period of four months.

CHICAGO GETS THE PRIZE

National Democratic Convention Will Be Held in That City.

TWENTY-NINE BALLOTS TAKEN

New York Is Downed by the Free Silver Forces—St. Louis the Rallying Point for White Metal Enthusiasts.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The Democratic national convention will be held at Chicago on July 7. Such was the decision reached on the twenty-ninth ballot by the national committee this evening, after a spirited contest in which Chicago won by a bare majority with St. Louis only two votes behind.

It was practically a fight between the free silver forces on the one hand and the sound money men on the other. This statement cannot be taken as literally correct for several silver men finally voted for Chicago, while several other votes were cast for St. Louis by sound money men. As a matter of fact, the vote which Chicago received was, as Mr. Smalley, of Vermont, expresesd it, "a natural one" inasmuch as it was cast by the states lying within the group known as the middle west and the east. St. Louis' vote might be called equally natural since it came mainly from the south and the west. The free silver men who were bitterly hostile to New York made St. Louis the rallying point and throughout the entire twenty-nine ballots they were loyal to the city of their choice. The splendid showing made by St. Louis surprised the best posted politicians at the Arlington hotel, as it was believed last night and this morning that she could not exceed 15 or 18 votes; that she would then drop out of the race and that the fight would narrow down to Chicago and Cincinnati. That she did stay in the race and in the concluding ballots steadily increased her strength shows how admirably her forces were disciplined.

Plucky New Yorkers.

New York's poor showing did not surprise any one who was familiar with the situation. It was not that New York's campaign was not cleverly managed, for her delegation neglected no argument that could secure her the support of the committee. It was obvious yesterday afternoon that she could not win, but her representatives pluckily continued the fight in the face of certain defeat. It was thought that Cincinnati might be the second choice of a sufficient number of members to secure the prize, but this hope was not realized. At no time during the day was Cincinnati a serious competitor and at no time did she secure more than 12 votes. Chicago began with 6 votes and it was not until the fourteenth ballot that she increased them to 10. She remained practically at that figure until the twentieth ballot, when her strength was increased to 13.. Again she stood practically still until the twenty-seventh ballot when her vote of 16 in the preceding ballot was increased to 20. At that time St. Louis which had begun with 19, had 21 votes. New York had fallen to 3 and Cincinnati to 6. It was then manifested that not only had the fight narrowed down to Chicago and St. Louis, but that Chicago's steadily increasing gains indicated her ultimate victory. This came on the twenty-ninth ballot when her vote of 21 in the twenty-eighth ballot was increased by five, thus giving her a bare majority, and leaving St. Louis a dangerous second with 24, while Cincinnati was reduced to one. New York's four votes on this ballot went to Chicago, as did also one of Cincinnati's.

First Ballots Taken.

After the different cities had been put in nomination this afternoon, five ballots were taken with closed doors. It was then apparent, as the changes were immaterial, that the contest would be long drawn out, and a recess until 8.30 o'clock was agreed upon. The intervening time was utilized by the different cities in an endeavor to effect combinations favorable to themselves. A number of informal conferences were speedily called, but they were in most cases barren of results. Senators Brice and Gorman, for example, had a consultation in Cincinnati's headquarters. Gorman favored New York and Brice, of course, was using his influence for Cincinnati. Each tried to win the other to the city of his choice without avail, and this conference, like many others, came to naught. It was found that the St. Louis contingent were as solid as a rock, and that no break could be made in their ranks. Some of the Cincinnati men showed a disposition to go to Chicago when it was demonstrated that Cincinnati could not win and similar sentiments were expressed by some of the eastern men who were supporting New York. On the other hand, New York could not secure an additional promise nor could Cincinnati. It was then realized that the forces of the two cities last named would gradually disintegrate and that St. Louis and Chicago would become the beneficiaries. A hasty caluculation showed that St. Louis and Chicago would divide about evenly on the vote, a circumstance which lent additional interest to the contest.

Personal Considerations.

That Chicago finally secured a majority was due in part to personal considerations. Certain members of the committee were indifferent as to the location of the convention. What they wanted in particular was a city where they could be made most comfortable. The question they asked themselves was whether these conditions could be found more generally in St. Louis or in Chicago. They decided that Chicago possessed superior advantages in the matter of hotels and this undoubtedly influenced a sufficient number to give the Lake City the majority. It is also asserted that the strong support which the silver men gave to St. Louis created a prejudice against that place among certain of the sound money men who voted for Chicago, not because they cared especially for the Illinois metropolis, but because they were determined not to join forces with their free silver opponents.

It was not until near 11 o'clock that the final and decisive ballot was taken. Some of the New York men at once packed their grips and returned home on the midnight train. A majority of the convention visitors will leave tomorrow and all of the number will doubtless take their departure Saturday.

GREEN GOODS OUTFIT.

New York Police Discover a Large Quantity of Jay Bait.

New York, Jan. 16.—The most complete green goods outfit ever discovered was captured last night by purchase at public auction.

The outfit, which comprises 200,000 circulars, 50,000 addressed envelopes, 84,000 names of possible victims, 70 State and 70 Bradstreet directories, together with 15 books furnishing the key to the system of operations, was formerly the property of the McNally gang, which, until about a year ago, operated in Jersey City.

The outfit figured in a raid by the Jersey City police a year or more ago, but the forty members of the gang escaped with three exceptions, and five tons of the outfit were shipped to Bridgeport, Conn. This was chiefly in circulars. The rest of the stuff was stored in a Broadway warehouse in several large cases. As storage was not paid promptly, it was sold at auction and bought by a man named Hoodenbeek, who did not know what the boxes contained. Some of the gang heard of the sale of the goods and opened negotiations for their purchase, which led to the seizure of the lot.

TRANSVAAL DISTURBERS.

Secretary Chamberlain Anxious That the Filibusterers Have a Fair Trial—Protection for American Citizen.

London, Jan. 16.—On Jan. 14 Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, sent a cablegram to Sir Hercules Robinson, governor of the Cape Colony, asking for certain specific information in regard to the members of the reform committee and other persons recently arrested at Johannesburg by the Boer authorities and taken to Pretoria for confinement pending their trial. In this message Mr. Chamberlain expressed fears that wholesale arrests would disorganize the industries which are carried on in the Rand territory, and asked Governor Robinson to ascertain and report what the persons arrested were accused of, when they would be tried for the offenses of which they were charged, whether bail would be allowed in their cases pending trial, what were the penalties prescribed by the laws of the Transvaal government for acts of which the prisoners were accused, etc.

To this dispatch Governor Robinson replied by wire today that the arrested men were accused of treason and also of seeking to subvert the government of the Transvaal, and that they would be tried by the high court of the South African republic, but that the date of their trial had not yet been fixed. Governor Robinson said that the government of the Transvaal republic seemed to be acting within their legal rights, and added that upon leaving Pretoria to return to Cape Town he urged President Kruger to observe moderation toward the accused men in order that he and his government might not alienate the sympathy which they now enjoy.

Protection for Americans.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Nothing further bearing on the arrest of John Hays Hammond and other Americans in the South African republic has been received by Secretary Olney, except a cable dispatch from Mr. Manyon, United States consular agent at Johannesburg, saying that Mr. Olney's instructions relative to securing protection for American citizens had been received and would be attended to.

British consular officers in the Transvaal are presumably caring for the interests of citizens of this country, in accordance with the request of Secretary Olney and the instructions of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain, with diligence equal to that pursued in the cases of British subjects.

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND.

George Kennan, the Traveler, Expresses the Opinion That the Red Cross Work Will Not Be Carried On.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 16.—Mr. George Kennan, the celebrated traveler, in talking about Armenia today, said:

"It is absolutely improbable that the Red Cross will seek to enter Armenia to relieve the enormous distress there, for two reasons:

"The Sultan has forbidden it, and, quite justly, our government will offer Clara Barton and her band no assistance.

"Supposing the Red Cross should carry their good samaritan work into the districts where these massacres are reported, the results would be that their reports would give full detail of the atrocities committed by the Turks on the defenseless Armenians.

"It is these reports that the Sultan fears, and it is to evade broadcasting them that he denies admission to the Red Cross.

"The country," he says, "is now in the midst of a rigorous winter; it is very mountainous, and the roads, at best, are hardly more than bridle paths. This would make it impracticable at this season for the members of the society to carry on their work in Armenia. The sultan would never permit the necessary military escort to guard the supplies from the attacks of the Kurds which infest the mountain highways, and the sufferings of the Red Cross people from these causes can only be imagined."

LAUGHED AT HIS OFFER.

Cold Treatment for a Young Man Who Desired to Win a Wife.

Youngstown, Ohio, Jan. 16.—Frank Bradley, a farmer, came here from Mecca, Ohio, and calling at a number of stores proposed to several young women, each of whom rejected him. Bradley after advertising for a wife, started for home, and today three letters were received in a feminine hand and sent to him.

Bradley said he had secured a license once and when he went to marry the girl she threw the license in the grate and laughed at him.

RIDER'S REASON UNSEATED.

Henry Ennis, the Iowa Bicyclist, Unconscious Since Friday Night.

Ottumwa, Iowa, Jan. 16.—Henry Ennis, aged 19, who has become famous as a bicycle trick rider, fell on the floor of his father's store here Friday night in a swoon and has been unconscious ever since.

The physicians say his brain is the seat of the trouble and that it was caused in some manner by the feats he performed on his wheel.

The Gold Reserve.

Washington, Jan. 16.—The treasury lost $114,000 in gold today, leaving the treasury gold reserve at $54,745,000.

STATE NUGGETS.

Burglars cracked the safe in Einstein Bros.' store, at Harrisburg, and stole $300.

Northumberland county bankers report that 1895 was the best business year since 1890.

The Allegheny county jury acquitted Terrence Shields, charged with the murder of Policeman Doyle.

Burglars rifled the New Jersey Central railroad station at Weissport, but did not secure much money.

By a premature explosion of powder in a Tyrone quarry, Frank Freisel and Anton Louter were critically injured.

The Schuylkill county auditors yesterday filed an answer to the writ of quo warranto issued by the attorney general.

Palo Alto citizens will vote at the coming election upon the increase of the debt $15,000 to furnish electric street lights and new sewers.

Dr. Pearson, state veterinarian, has sent out circulars to the prothonotaries over the state asking for a list of all veterinary surgeons registered.

About 300 men and boys at Stockton were made idle yesterday by the closing of the Linderman & Skeer colliery, which will be idle for an indefinite period.

THE SITUATION IN CUBA

Reports from the Scene of Action Somewhat Conflicting.

REBELS HAVE THE ADVANTAGE

The Spanish Troops Defeated by the Insurgents at Cobre—Rebels Have Cut Off Means of Communication with the Interior.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 16, via Key West, Fla., Jan. 16.—The people of the town of Cobre have been greatly alarmed and many families came to this city for fear that Cobre should be entered by a large party of rebels under Higinis Vazquez, who for some days have been around the said town. On Jan. 4 Vazquez sent a message to the commander of the garrison of Cobre, composed of 500 infantrymen and 50 guerrillas, telling him to come out as far as San Lorge, where he would wait for him. The Spanish chief accepted the invitation, and with the guerrillas and 250 men went to San Lorge. But the rebels, who numbered about 800, received them with such a terrible shower of bullets that, although the Spanish column fought bravely for nearly an hour, they were defeated and were almost disbanded, and had to retreat in haste.

The Spanish had thirty-four killed, among them being a captain. Eighty-six soldiers were wounded in the engagement. The insurgents had seven killed and sixteen wounded. The guerrillas of Colonel Tejeda and a section of Colonel Sandoval's column had an encounter on Jan. 4 in Sabana de Miranda with a rebel party of 200 men under Pancho Sanchez. Both leaders are brave men and fought well, but the enthusiasm of the Cubans in their cause for independence doubled their courage. They fought with machetes and kept their ground, killing six soldiers and wounding thirty-four. Spanish Chief Tejeda received a slight wound on one leg. The people here are always in a state of excitement, as rebels appear every night in the suburbs of the city and some small groups have entered into some of the streets near the entrance of the city. Last night they visited a store in San Antonio street and carried away with them five guns, cartridges and some provisions. Of course, when the alarm was given and a company of troops went down to the place, the rebels had disappeared.

Madrid, Jan. 16.—A dispatch from Havana says that the rebels have cut off all means of communication with the interior except by the short railroad from Havana to Marianas. The telegraph wires are all cut and the railway tracks torn up and the only means of official communication with the outlying provinces is by steamship.

The principal insurgent leaders are said to be going westward accompanying convoys of arms and ammunition.

De Lome's Cheering News.

Washington, Jan. 16.—Senor Dupuy De Lome, the Spanish minister, late this afternoon received the following despatch dated January 16, from the duke of Tetuan, minister of foreign affairs at Madrid: "General Surez Valdez met and defeated Gomez, killing and wounding some of his men who were left on the field. Col. Molina defeated a band in the jurisdiction of Colon. The column of Jorro also defeated the enemy in the Clariera plantation. Col. Marti also met and defeated another band in Santi Spiritus. There have been other small encounters also to the advantage of the Spanish army, but without great result because of the policy of scattering adopted by the insurgents. I telegraph to you the news with perfect accuracy."

The Spanish minister declares that the alarming news published today is without foundation. Gomez is trying without result, to return to the eastern part of the island and has had several engagements in Ceiba, Quibican, Guanajay and Bejucal, trying to break the Spanish line and pass to the province of Matanzas. There is no more reason for alarm now, he says, than two weeks ago, when the insurgents approached Havana and the Chicago Associated Press recorded the capture of the city.

General Prats Claims Victory.

Havana, Jan. 16, via Tampa, Fla., Jan. 16.—Today General Prats sent the following official telegram to Captain General Martinez Campos from Mariano:

"After a persistent pursuit of the enemy, today at half past two o'clock we sighted them between Palomino and the coast. The enemy was marching in the direction of the hills at Guanajay. I attacked them with my column, keeping up steady volleys until four o'clock when they retired in great haste to the hills. The rebel command consisted of about 2,000 men, commanded by Maceo. The cavalry continued the pursuit. I shall continue it tomorrow irrespective of their number, taking advantage of their moral and material defeat, to finish the work. The enemy left eight dead on the field, and a wounded rebel chief, Mirro. It is believed that many of the enemy were wounded. Their persistent attempts to reach the coast leads us to believe that they wished to cover the embarking of some of their number or the disembarking of supplies.

"The men in my column are in excellent spirits and full of enthusiasm."

SWAIN'S DARK PLOT.

Tried to Wreck an Illinois Central Train So as to Kill a Rival.

Dixon, Ill., Jan. 16.—In order to get even with a successful rival for the smiles of a young lady, it is alleged that William Lally tried to wreck an Illinois Central train at Eldina last night. In consequence he and James Holgson, whom he persuaded to assist him, have been held for trial in $500 bonds each.

Joseph Petit, whose life it is asserted Lally sought to take, expected to move last night to Nashville, Tenn., and the alleged train-wrecking plan was for the purpose of being revenged upon him.

STRIKE AT PITTSBURG.

Twenty-Five Per Cent. Reduction Causes Trouble at Westinghouse Works.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 16.—This morning 380 men and 250 women employes of the Westinghouse Electric company, in East Pittsburg, were notified of a 25 per cent. reduction in their wages. At noon they decided that the reduction in their wages was unjust, since for some time they have been able to make only half time, and quit work in a body.

It is rumored that wage reductions in other departments will be ordered tomorrow and that 1,000 men affected will also refuse to continue to work.

Not a Single Word for Susan.

Boston, Jan. 16.—President Eliot, of Harvard university, when asked today if he had any reply to make to Susan B. Anthony's denunciation of him, replied that as far as he was concerned there was not a single word to be said.

FINLEY'S ANNUAL LINEN SALE

Owing to the great success of our annual Linen Sale we will continue it a few days longer. We have added a few special items of interest to our patrons.

72 inch Cream Damask, 49c.

72 inch Cream Damask, 63c.

66 inch Cream Damask, 50c.

72 inch Silver Bleach Damask, $1.00.

Cream and bleached German linen damask (the genuine article), German linen towels and toweling, ⅝ damask napkins, 75c; ¾ German damask napkins, $1.45; odd lots of napkins at special prices, full line of towels and the best hem stitched huck towel ever shown at $3 per dozen.

We have secured another lot of our celebrated 98 cent. Counterpanes--Best in the market.

510 and 512 LACKAWANNA AVENUE

1896 Will Be Busy

Increase every day in the year; more good shoes make more good friends.

LEWIS, REILLY & DAVIES
114 AND 116 WYOMING AVE.

WEICHEL THE JEWELER
WISHES EVERYBODY

A Happy New Year.

Great reductions in prices before taking inventory in . . . .
Watches, Diamonds and Silverware.

408 Spruce St.
Near Dime Bank.

BLOCKED BY BEETEM.

Traction Company's Manager Interferes with Work of Peace Commission.

Philadelphia, Jan. 16.—The commission composed of representatives from the citizens' committee, the Union Traction company and the employes of the latter corporation, to arbitrate upon the grievances of the men of the company, met this afternoon, but, in a session of two hours and a half, practically nothing was done.

General Manager Beetem, of the Traction company, was present, and as he is not a member of the commission, the representatives of the employes objected to his presence, and over two hours were consumed in discussion before Mr. Beetem withdrew. The grievances of the men were formally presented; and then the commission adjourned until tomorrow.

WEATHER REPORT.

For eastern Pennsylvania, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by snow at night; winds becoming northeast.