TWO CENTS

HOT SESSION IN HOUSE.

The Friends of Cuba Provoke a Lively Debate.

D'ARMOND LEADS THE FIGHT

He Attempts to Override the Rules of the House.

Republican Congressmen Have Difficulty in Preventing a Stampede in Favor of the Recognition of Cuban Belligerency -- Mr. Bailey Supports Mr. De Armond and Issues a Challenge to Mr. Hitt Which the Latter

Washington, Jan. 18 .- Cuba had a nearing in the house today and for a time it looked as if parliamentary precedents would be set aside and the senate resolution recognizing the insurgents as belligerents would be attached as a rider to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill. Mr. DeArmond, a Missouri Democrat, precipitated the issue by offering the resolution as an amendment, but a point of order against it was sustained. Mr. DeArmond appealed. He urged the Republicans who had professed friendship for the struggling Cubans to override the decision of the chair as the only chance of securing action on the

Mr. Balley, the leader of the minority, and other Democrats joined in the appeal. The excitement became intense, but the appeals of Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, as well as other Republican leaders to their associates, not to join in the programme, succeeded. Mr. Colson (Rep., Ky.), warned his side that unlers he was soon given an opportunity to vote his sentiments on the Cuban question, he would co-operate in any revolutionary methods to secure action. The Republican tactics kept to the front the point that the minority were seeking to override the rules of the house, and they got every Republican vete sustaining the chair by a vote of 152 to One Democrat, Mr. Fleming, of Georgia, voted with them on the ground that he could not violate his cath by voting against upholding the rules. the debate Mr. Bailey challenged Mr. Hitt to give the house any assurances that an opportunity would be offerel to vote on the resolution passed by the senate at the last session, but he received no reply. Before the diplomatic bill came up the army

bill was passed. Dr. DeArmond, speaking to the point of order, said he fully understood the rules of the house, which were designed to suppress, when desired, the will of the house. The chairman of the foreign affairs committee might, he said, feel constrained to raise this point of order, but he reminied the house that there still resided in his judgment the power at any time, at any place, in any bill, to place what the house believed should be there.

WILL OF THE PEOPLE DISRE-GARDED.

For months, he declared, those in control of the house had declined to allow the house to consider what the people of the country, without regard to party, desired, namely, that congress consider and act upon this question of recognizing the belligerency of the struggling patriots in Cuba. When the people of the country felt as they was the duty of members to override these petty little rules which had been used to suppress action. The newspapers were filled daily with harrowing tales of starvation and cruelty in Cuba. Should we emulate the example of Nero, who fiddled while Rome ently by when men almost within sight for principles as holy as patriots ever espoused or heroes ever defended? He taunted the Republicans with being subservient to those who desired to prevent action on this question, Further inaction, he insisted, was a disgrace to American manhood

The autonomy offered by Spain, he not go back to their constituents and the administration for following the example of its predecessors in sending looking to reparation. out the United States navy to hunt down the sympathizers of the struggling Cubans.

reinforced the views of Mr. DeArmond proposition to recognize a state of war in Cuba was certainly germaine to this objection, was agreed to. bill. It had been his purpose, he said, to have offered the senate Cuban belligerency resolution as an amendment. The climax of his speech came when he dramatically offered to withdraw the amendment if Mr. Hitt, the chairman of the foreign affairs committee. would give assurances that the senate resolution would receive consideration within a reasonable time.

HITT FAILS TO ANSWER. The Democrats applauded this chalenge to the echo. He paused to await Mr. Hitt's answer, but Mr. Hitt did

"The gentleman." added Mr. Bailey. "is as silent as the Republican party on this question." Again the Democrats cheered and the galleries also ap-

plauded. Mr. Hitt arose, but instead in reply Mr. Bailey's challenge, he called the attention of the chair to the fact that Mr. Bailey was not discussing the point of order.

"It is an attempt to have two general debates," said he. The Democrats jeered this statement.

Mr. Hepburn, in the chair, then sus tained the point of order, whereupon Mr. DeArmond, in order to get the question before the house in a better form, offered the senate Cuban resolu-tion as an amendment, and when it was overruled made his appeal from the decision of the chair.

By this time the greatest excitement existed in the house. The galleries had filled to overflowing; messengers had been sent hurrying to all quarters of who were absent from the hall. It was evident there was fear on the part of the house managers that the house reight be carried off its feet on this first occasion of a test of the senti-

ment toward Cuba. The house managers made their fight for regularity of proceeding. The peaker, who was in the lobby, came into the hall and helped nearly all his followers. Mr. Dingley, the floor leader of the majority, took the floor. characterized Mr. DeArmond's appeal from the decision of the chair as a must extraordinary proposition 't was a proposition to override the rules, he said, and to establish a new mode of procedure and to destroy the orders

transaction of business. Mr. Dingley appealed to his side of the house to pass any rules of the house. Partisan spirit was running at fever heat, and the Republicans indicated their support by warm manifes-

tations of approval. Mr. DeArmond got the floor again, and in reply urged members on both sides of the house to vote "to free this house for one hour from a dominion so absolute that it was impossible to get consideration for any matter, no matter how important or urgent, with out the consent of those in authority in the house.

"It seems," he added, ironically, "to our loftlest duty to observe the petty shifting rules of the house, no matter where they lead or what the exigencies of the time demand."

BREAK IN THE RANKS.

A break in the Republican ranks occurred when Mr. Colson (Rep., Ky.) denounced the inaction of the house on the Cuban resolution, and the applause was transferred to the Democratic side. This was short lived though, as Mr. Colson concluded his remarks by declaring that he should vote to uphold the decision of the chair.

"But I warn my Republican friends," he added, "that we have delayed too long the recognition of the insurgents. If we do not act, we will be swept out of power. And if we are not given the opportunity to act, I, for one, will join any revolutionary tactics in order to cast my vote for Cuban independence." (General applause.)

After some remarks by Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) there were cries of "vote" from the Republican side, but the debate proceeded for some time.

The question then recurred on the appeal from the decision of the chair, solitary Democrat, Fleming, of Georgia, voted with the Republicans to sustain the chair. No Republicans voted with the minority. The chair was sustained, 152 to 114.

No applause marked the announce-

ment. Mr. DeArmond urged the members to assert themselves and override the rules. If the Republicans did not, he said, they must accept the responsibil-Professedly for Cuba, now was ity. the time to vote. "In the presence of your master, rules and leader," he shouted, "in whose presence you scarcely dare to think, I ask you to give freedom and liberty to Cuba or meet your outraged constituency. Let us which course you will follow." (Uproarious Democratic applause.)

The chair then sustained the point of order, and on motion of Mr. Hitt, the committee rose, and at 5.40 p. m. the house adjourned.

BUSINESS IN THE SENATE.

The Opening Session Is Briet -- Little Accomplished But Routine Work.

Washington, Jan. 18.-Today's open session of the senate was brief. Practically the only business accomplished aside from the routine proceedings was the passage of the urgent deficiency bill. The measure as finally passed by the senate carries \$1.913.810. The Teller resolution providing that bonds of the United States may be paid in standard silver dollars was favorably reported by a majority of the finance committee, and notice was given that burned, and sit supinely and indiffer- it would be called up at an early date. An effort was made to fix a time for of our shores were fighting valorously pending vote on the pending census bill but was abandoned until tomor-

> Mr. Platt (Conn.) and Mr. Morrell (Vt.) desired it to be understood that the report of the committee on finance relative to the Teller resolution was not unanimous.

Mr. Daniel (Vt.) secured the adopdeclared, was a revolting mockery, a tion of a resolution directing the secsham and a delusion. He warned the retary of state to supply the senate any other side that the question could not information the department of state be evaded or dodged; that with this has respecting the killing of Frank opportunity before them they could Epps, a sailor of the United States steamship Olymphia by Japanese solplead the rules as an excuse for non- diers in the harbor of Nagasaki, Japan, He proceeded to denounce in December, 1897, and to inform the senate if any steps have been taken

The resolution presented to the senate yesterday calling upon the secre-Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, why the item of \$11,000,000 interest due to the United States from the Pacin a forcible speech, arguing that a life railroads had been dropped from his statement, which went over under

Senator Morgan occupied the attention of the senate during the entire time of the executive session today, in the presentation of his views on subject of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands. This was the second instalment of the senator's speech, and when he concluded a few minutes after 5 o'clock, he had not then reached the end. He spoke for about three hours today, and his speech was a general presentation of the importance of the

islands to the United States, Where the First Blood Was Shed.

New York, Jan. 18.—The tablet placed in the postoffice here by the Mary Wash-ngton Colonial choter of the Society of Are Daughters of the American Revolu-tion, was unveiled today with appropriate ceremonies. The tablet is intended to mark the spot where the first blood of the American revolution was shed on January 18, 1770. Addresses were made by General James Grant Wilson, Chap-lain Treat and District lain Treat and District Attorney Gardi-

GOV. HASTINGS TALKS ON FORESTS

An Eloquent Plea for the Pennsylvania Woodlands.

SPEECH MADE AT PHILA DELPHA

The Evils of Tree Cutting Pointed Out in a Startling Manner -- Necessity of Forests as a Means of Protecting Our Water Supply -- Result of Tree Cutting in Foreign Coun-

Philadelphia, Jan. 18.-The Pennsylvania Forestry association held a pubic meeting at Horticultural hall tonight to awaken public Interest in its purposes. John Birkenblne presided and made a brief address. He was followed by State Forestry Commissioner Rothrock. Governor Hastings vas the chief speaker. He said:

The laws passed by the general assem-1897 have placed our state in the ad of all others in forestry legislation. National Forestry Commissioner Ferno, hairman of the executive committee of the American Forestry association, re-ported to the last annual meeting of that organization that the most advances in forestry during the past year have been made in Pennsylvania—that in spire of the forest reservations already owned by New York, the recently enacted laws in this state places us at the head of the forestry movement in the United States, Those who had charge of the prepara-ion of the recent legislation recognized

that fire is the forests' most relentiess enemy and that previous legislation for prevention and extinction of forest fires was a dead letter.

The act of 30th March, 1897, the first one of the series of five laws passed last year, makes the constables of the state "fire wardens," requiring them, when fires are discovered in a forest within their respective townships, to take such measures as may become necessary for their extinction and for that purpose to have authority to call upon any citizen of the township for assistance. Any per-son being thus called upon and refusing without reasonable cause to act renders himself subject to fine or imprisonment or both. The fire wardens are required to report to each court of quarter ses-sions of their respective counties, under oath, all violations of the forestry laws now enacted or hereafter to be enacted. It is the duty of the judges to see that these returns are truthfully made and if the fire warden neglects to comply with any of the provisions of the law, he renders himself subject to fine and imprison-ment. The expenses for extinguishing forest fires is paid one-half by the repective countles and the other half by

The second act of the series is aimed t the punishment of those who are other wilfully or negligently the cause of forest fires. This law permits the fire warden to go a step further than per-haps was ever permitted by legislation in this state. He is required to arrest trespassers without warrant upon any forest land under such circumstances as indiland under such circumstances as indicate reasonable suspicion that they are committing or about to commit the offense of setting fire to the forests. It seems reasonably certain that these two upon the sources of our three great rivers. I venture the assertion that the laws, backed by the present strong public ers. I venture the assertion that the sentiment, will greatly tend to reduce the reservations proposed now compare fanumber and exter of accidental and maclous forest fires

The next step had reference to the vast areas of woodland from which the mer-chantable timber had been removed and which had become practically valueless to the lumberman. These tracts are as-sessed and taxed for various local puroses, and where the taxes for two years are not paid, the county treasurer of the espective countles exposes them for sale at public auction. If no bidder appears they are generally struck down to the county commissioners. The county commissioners are empowered at stated periods to again offer them for sale in like manner as the county treasurer. The act, approved 30th of March last, provides when such unseated lands become liable, under existing laws, to sale by the respective county treasurers or county commissioners for non-payment of taxes, that it shall be the duty of those officers respectively to furnish the sec-retary of agriculture and the forestry ommissioner with copies of the printed dvertisements of sale. The forestry advertisements of sale. amissioner is required to examine the location of the lands advertised, and, if so located, and of such character as to make them desirable for the purpose of a forestry reservation, the commissioner is authorized,, at his discretion to pur-chase for and on behalf of the commonwealth under certain wise restrictions as to price and redemption by the original owner. In no instance shall the price exceed the amount of taxes for the nor payment of which the lands are sold. The price is to be paid out of the state fund, and the title is to become vested in the commonwealth. The lands then in the commonwealth. The lands then become under the direct control and management of the department of agricultus and assigned to the care of the forestry commissioner, thenceforth becoming part of the state forestry reservation system, "having," as the law states, 'in view the preservation of a water supply at the sources of the rivers of the state and for the protection of the people of

the commonwealth and their property from destructive floods."
This law having provided machinery by which the state may repossess itself of the title to the great areas of woodland upon the mountain sides and summits, without doing injustice to the present owners, and leaving them to first decide whether they will part with the title or contrible to pay taxes thereon, the gen-eral assembly next considered the areas of forest land containing timber of pres-ent marketable value together with smai-ter growth. These areas are now just as ter growth. These areas are now just as valuable for forestry purposes as any in the state. Even if the marketable tim-ber were to be removed, the character of the remaining forest, as described by the act, would still be of great value. The next law was passed for the purpose of encouraging such owners to the forests remaining after the market-able timber is removed, and provides that an owner, having on his land not less than forest or timber trees to the acre, each tree measuring at least eight inches in diameter six feet above the ground, and where no portion of the land is entirely cleared of trees, shall be entitled to receive annually from the com-missioners of the respective counties during the time the trees are maintained in sound condition, a sum equal to 80 per centum of the annual taxes assessed on the land, or so much of said 80 per centum as shall not exceed the sum of 45 cents per acre. In other words, the county pays a premium for the preservation of

such forest areas by presenting the own er with 80 per centum of his taxes. THE WATER SUPPLY. The question of pure water supply for the large centers of population is of absorbing importance. Pure water is of the guarantees of public health. water from our mountain streams is almost pure. It contains neither filth nor the germs of disease. Whatever good may come from filter plants for the wa-

water that is uncontaminated. The prewater that is uncontaminated. The pre-servation of the forests at the sources of the great rivers and the prevention of damage and loss by flood flext engaged the attention of the general assembly, and that body met the question in one and that body met the question in one of the wisest enactments of the year by the passage of the act approved the 25th of May last. This law provides for a forestry commission to be composed of the state forestry commissioner, the chairman of the state board of bealth, deputy secretary of internal affairs and a law yer or conveyancer, and a surveyor, al of whom are to serve without compensa-tion, excepting necessary expenses. It is their duty to examine, locate and re-port to the legislature or the executive three great forestry reservations. The first, of not less than 40,000 acres, upon the waters which drain mainly into the Delaware river; the second of not less than 40,000 acres upon waters which drain mainly into the Susquehanna; and the third of equal acreage upon waters which drain mainly into the Ohlo river. Each of these reservations shall be of one contniuous area as far as practicable. The law designates that the land selected shall be of a character better suited to the growth of trees than to mining or agriculture, and that at least 50 per-centum of the area of each reservation shall have an average altitude of not less than 600 feet above the sea. The com-

orovided in taking land for opening pub-lic roads in the respective counties, While the national forestry commissioner may give Pennsylvania the credit of making the greatest advancement in forestry during the year just ended, we must not lose sight of the fact that our commencement was far behind that of several other states. Previous to last year there was no legislation of any real substantial value. The act of 1887, it is true, remitted from 30 to 30 percentum of taxes for thirty years upon lands which stood 1,200 young trees to the acre. The conditions imposed were almost impossible and the law in practice a nullity. The act of 1870, which required the county commissioners to appoint persons to ferret out and bring to punishment the unlawful originators of forest fires, was

missioners are clothed with the right of eminent domain and have the power to

condemn the lands selected and have the

damages assessed and the owners re-warded in the same manner as is now

a failure for lack of machinery to enforce it. The present forestry code, though yet untried, has generally met the approbation of friends of forest preservation throughout the country. Up to the be-ginning of the year 1897 New York state had purchased about \$75,990 acres in the Adirondack region for rorestry pur-pose. The \$1,000,000 appropriation of last year was expended in the purchase of about 250,000 additional acres and there is now owned by individuals and private associations interested in forestry pre-servation about 1,200,000, making a total reservation of about 2,325,000 acres. The present New York legislature is urged to appropriate another million for similar purposes in that region, in order to complete a compact reservation, which must eventually number nearly \$,000,000 acres. It is at present the largest state reservation east of the mountains. The average cost of the pur-

chase made last year was about \$2.75
per acre.
From a somewhat intimate knowledge
of the sale of unused forest lands from
which the marketable timber had been
removed it is safe to say that during the past ien years that the price in the mountainous regions in this state per

vorably with the New York reservation in point of scenery, and, with proper protection, fish and game will eventually

No state in the Union was supplied by nature with more varied and generou forest areas than our own. For more than two hundred years It has been vielding to the woodman's axe and to the de-mands of agriculture and commerce, until but a small fraction remains. We are developing a tree destroying instinct whilst France, Germany, Spain and Switzerland were realizing that there were in each country certain exposed areas which, if the forests were removed would cease to be productive, and consequent famine would compet the population to seek homes elsewhere. Their experience verified the maxim. "Forest destruction produces arid soil; arid soil is the father of desolation; desolation is the forerun-

ner of depopulation. When France declared that trees were more necessary to the state than to the individual, and, therefore, the latter should not be allowed to destroy them should not be allowed to destroy them at will, she formulated into a law the result of her experience. Persia, Egypt and Mesopotamia perished, in a national sense, with the destruction of their forests, and the ruins of their former glory were a warning to after generations.

All civilized nations of Europe have long since enacted laws for the preser vation of trees, and for the re-establish ment in part of the original forests. In England as early as the Seventh century, a law was enacted making it a penal of fense to destroy oak trees, and those who did so clandestinely were fined thirty shillings. The sound of the axe was sufficient evidence for conviction, and the man who felled a tree under whose shade thirty pigs could stand incurred a double penalty

Pennsylvania's native timber during many years floated down our rivers on the spring freshets in the form of logs. rafts, arks and other floating combina-tions of native wood on their way to market, piloted by a romantic class of young men known as Pennsylvania lum-bermen. The spring floods brought forth these hardy men from their winter's obscurity in the forests, where they pre-pared the timber for market and conveyed it to the banks of streams tribu-tary to the large rivers. The North and West branches of the Susquenanna, the Allegheny, the Mononganhela, the Dela-ware, and many smaller tributary streams, have presented stirring pictures of Pennsylvania's forests from headwat-

A tree is a great boon to man. It is an educator. Its beauty of form, limb, bug, leaf, fruit, its never ceasing grace in motion, its grateful shade, its silent companionship and its struggle from the tender plant to the mature and sturdy monarch of the forest-these have an educating, a refining influence upon all come within their shadow. Trees are conservators of the public

They are the great laboratories of nature. Their leaves absorb the carbonic acid and give out the compensat-ing oxygen. They are the best and most effective sanitary agents. No man can live among them without absorbing their health-giving and inspiring influence. The best place for men today to find rest, recreation and inspiration is in the health-giving atmosphere of the forest, where the music of the song birds, or the eloquent silence of its lights and shadows

German Missionary Robbed.

ture and nature's Creator.

communion with na-

Bertin, Jan. 18 .- A telegram received ere from Canton says that a German dissionary named Momeyer, belonging to the Namiung station, has been robbeand wounded near a place called Lang-then. The dispatch adds that the Chinese governor, on the intervention of the German consul at Canton, telegraphed orders to take the measures necessary to ter of our cities it is much wiser and orders to take the met better to provide in the first instance deal with the matter,

GOV. PINGREE'S LURID ORATORY

Turns His Batteries of Eloquence Against the Republican Party.

CLAIMS THAT MONEY POWER RULES

Mr. Cleveland, He Says, Disrupted His Party by Doing the Bidding of the Money Syndicate -- Today All Trusts, Monopolies and Agencies for Bleeding the Country Have Taken Retuge Under the Republican Ring.

Buffalo, June 18 .- Before the Independent club of Buffalo Governor Pingree tonight delivered a sensational address of which the following is a

In his memorable address upon the eld of Gettysburg, Abraham Lincoln spoke the following words: "That we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation under God have a new birth of freedom and that government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth." Such were his hopes for the future and such was the piatform which this great Republican there laid down for his party and for those who should come after him. No man or set of men have snice that time been authorized to modify these words or to lead that party away from the spirit of their meaning. It is, as it were, a new commandment which he has given us, to stand firm in defense of the common people, that those who died for ib-erty may not not have died in vain, that we may live as a republic.

These words of Mr. Lincoln lie deeply engraven upon the hearts of the masses, without regard to party. The heart of this great patriot beat with sympathy for the tollers, and with a love for mankind. He annunciated as good Republican doctrine that the people need not be feared, for the people are fair and honest and only demand there shall be equal rights and opportunities for all, but spe-cial privileges for none. Throughout his entire career he planed his faith to the common people. It is the bounden duty of such of us as believe in the principles taid down by this great Republican leader to follow as he pointed the way. If the party has been led away from these principles, it is the duty of those whose words may influence and who love the party of Lincoln, to make themselves heard and to lead it back to the Magna Charta of self government.

BIRDS OF ILL OMEN.

It is the misfortune of great parties when long in power, that to it flock for mercenary and selfish motives all those who desire to enrich themselves by legisation which this party can give them. So to the Republican party there have flocked during the past few years many birds of ill omen, undesirable tenants, who are making the house so foul that they are driving out the rightful owners. These undesirable acquisitions, the masses of the party, who are today just as honest, just as patriotic, just as sin-cere as they ever were, would be only too glad to get rid of for the party's

good. In late years in our own country the influence of wealth in dictating legislative measures and government policies is coming more and more apparent. Mr. Cleveland disrupted his party in the biddings of a money syndicate which made enormous profits out of a scandalous bond deal. Today all the trusts, all the monopolies, every agency which is bleeding the country, has taken refuge nder the wing of the Republican party ecause they fear the Democratic party which has kicked them out. To them party is a means to an end, and that end is to get rich at everybody's expense, right or wrong.

RASCALS AS PARTISANS.

It is noticeable that every rascal is always an extreme partisan and hollers patriotism and party loyalty so that you cannot hit him without breaking plate glass. The monopolist, the fran-chise grabber, the lobbyist, the positical apostles of boodle, are all extreme paytisans, and when any one exposes their schemes or obstructs their ambitions they wrap themselves in the flag and cry ou are attacking the party. When they elect themselves to office by main force of money, they ascribe it to divine in-tervention of Providence in behalf of the nation and its honor. A party which does not rid itself of men who make them-selves prominent in it with the sole purpose of exploiting the people and perpetuating the reign of the dollar, will lose its influence with the masses, and like a church which accepts robber's tithe from wealthy and influential pew-holders wish to ease their conscience, it will soon be all such and none others.

Principles are greater than men, and speak as a life-long Republican when I say that unless the Republican party is led back into the spirit of the principles which Mr. Lincoln so clearly stated in the words which I have quoted, it long live as a great party.

Those of us who believe in government for the people according to the platform of Abraham Lincoln, should not hesitate to denounce men of our party who would make ours only a government for the benefit of the almighty dollar and the possessors thereof.

Miss Cisneros' Father Arrives.

New York, Jan. 18,-Captain Cosslo the father of Evangelina y Cisneros, the Cuban girl rescued from a Havana jail, reached New York this morning, having been released from the Isle of Pines, south of Cuba, by General Blanco's order. His daughter will come here at on to greet him, General Weyler wanted Cossio killed and Miss Cisneros sentenced to twenty years, but was removed before his orders could be carried out.

Shot Through the Heart. New York, Jan. 18.-Luigi Binga wa

shot through the heart and instantly killed today by Pasquale Capillo, in room on East One Hundred and Thir-teenth street, in "Little Italy." The nurder was due to a quarrel over handsome Paolina Sicilia, formerly the mistress of Binga, who left him for Capillo a year ago, and who recently returned to her first love.

Riots at Lyons.

Lyons, Jan. 18.—Today the students made a riotous demonstration in front of synagogues and the Jewish shops, break ing shop windows and raising menacing shouts. The police had great difficulty in dispersing them. Hand to hand enc ters were frequent and there were many

Mills "but Down.

Lewiston, Me., Jan. 18.-The Androsoggin cotton mills have shut down in all partments for an indefinite period owng to the strike of a portion of the oper-

Steamship Arrivals. New York, Jan. 18.-Cleared: Paris Southampton; Britannic, Liverpo

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:

Fair; East to Northeast Winds.

General-Friends of Cuba Almost Stampede Congress. Governor Pingree's Compliments to the Republican Party. Governor Hastings' Pica for Forests, The Ohio Investigation.

- Opening of the Olyphant Kindergarten. 3 Local-Gathered About Town.
- 4 Editorial.
- The Need of a New Judicial District. 5 Local-Criminal Trial List,
- Local-Superior Court Opinions. Division in the Democratic Ranks.
- 7 Local-The Episcopal Archdeaconry. The City Finances
- 8 Local-West Side and Suburban,
- 9 Lackewanna County News. Whitney's Weekly News Budget,

The Markets.

CHINESE SETTLE WITH GERMANY.

Kine Chau Bay Is to Be Leased. Two Culprits, Charged with the Murder of Missionaries, to Be Punished with Death.

Washington, Jan. 18 .- A cable disoatch has just been received at the Chinese legation from the Tsungli Yanen. Peking, to the following effect: A settlement of the difficulty with Germany has been effected. Kiao Chau pay it to be leased, a belt surrounding the bay extending 100 li (about thirty mies) to be the boundary. All the German troops outside the prescribed limits are to be withdrawn. Two of the culpries charged with the murder of the missionaries are to be punished with death, and the rest with imprisonment. Permission will be granted for the oa'lding of churches in the cities of Tsi Ning, Tsao Chow Fu and Chu Yen, and dwelling houses for the missionaries in the seven places in the districts of Tsao Hien and Shan Sien will be erected, for which purpose a sum of 225,000 taels will be allowed. This amount is to be taken also as a compensation for the killing of the missionaries. The sanction of the throne has been obtained to the above mode of settlement.

MAIL CAR ON FIRE.

Engineer in Charge of Train Made a

Record Breaking Run. Cortland, N. Y., Jan. 18.-This place was treated to a novel excitement yeserday afternoon as the vestibule train from New York, which passes here at 4.49, was nearing Blodgett's Mills, the mail car was discovered on fire. In the car was mail route agent W. H. Plant, who endeavored to extinguish the flames. Being unsuccessful the trainmen were notified and it was decided to run for Cortland and call out the fire department. The car was uncoupled and Engineer Tibbitts made a nominal run to this village, the exterior of one end of the car being all ablaze as the engine hurried through the village to Railroad street, making a grand sight.

A fire alarm had been sent in before the car reached here, so that a hose was in readiness to work as soon as the car could be stopped. On the way from Blodgett's Mills to Cortland Mr. Plant and Baggageman William Coppernail protected the mail matter by gathering it up and placing it in the end of the car farthest from the fire, the stifling smoke almost suffocating them. No mail matter was destroyed, the only damage being to the car.

The origin of the fire is not known but probably a spark entered one of the ventilators and was fanned into a

QUIET AT HAVANA.

Unofficial Dispatches Indicate That the City Is Now Peaceful.

Washington, Jan. 18.-Such informa tion as the state department has received as to the situation in Havana is confirmatory of the unofficial dispatches and shows that quiet reigns in the city, and the expression of the officials that the riotous spirit had either exhausted itself for the time being or had been completely suppressed by the strong hand of authority and jus tice. The situation was briefly alluded to in the cabinet meeting today, and was not regarded as warranting any change in the attitude of our government. Minister de Lome has written the state department denying the truth of the report that the custom officers of Havana have thrown obstacles in the way of landing the supplies sent from the United States for the Cuban sufferers.

The state department is satisfied that, regardless of any difficulty that may have been experienced, there will be no trouble from now on in promptly placing in General Lee's possession for immediate distribution any supplies that reach Havana harbor in the regular manner.

At 3 o'clock this afternoon Consul General Lee cabled from Havana that all was quiet there at that hour,

Swindler Committed.

Toronto, Ont., Jan. 18.-William Gross n, Pa., alleged jewelry committed today for ex-Allentown, Pa., tradition. He must remain in fail here fifteen days, so that if desired habeas corpus proceedings may take place.

Train Jumps the Track. Auburn, Cal., Jan. 18. - The west bou erland train jumped the track near Colfax this evening, wrecking the train The engineer, fireman and one arkeman were killed.

Appropriation for Roach Heirs. Washington, Jan. 18.—The house com-mittee on claims has made a favorable report on the bill appropriating \$28,160 for entatives of John Roach, the ate shipbuilder.

Von der Abe Invincible. St. Louis, Jan. 18.-Chris Von der Ahe has returned from Louisville, and al-though he cannot be seen, his close

friends say he is getting his bond ready in the base ball trusteeship matter, Consul at Matanzas.

Washington, Jan. 18.—The senate today confirmed H. D. Saylor, of Pennsylvania.

Westernland, New York. I to be consul at Matanzas, Cuba

INVESTIGATION AT COLUMBUS

The Charges of Bribery Made By Representative Otis.

TESTIMONY TO BE PUBLIC

Executive Sessions Are Held for Business.

Four Witnesses Are Examined -- Ditficulty in Getting Testimony Is Discouraging -- Witnesses Reinse to Answer Questions -- The Proprietor of the Neil Mouse Will Not Produce His Books.

Columbus, O., Jan. 18.-The senate committee tonight began its investigation into the charges of bribery made by Representative Otis during the recent senatorial contest. The members of the house committee, appointed to investigate the same charges, were invited to be present, but they did not participate officially and there will be two separate investigations. The committee voted four to one against allow-

ing any counsel to participate. It was decided to hold executive sessions for business and to take testimony in public,

Senator Burke presided and Judge Robertson examined the witnesses. In the executive session Judge Robertson was appointed prosecutor. All the members of the committee asked questions except Senator Garfield. There were four witnesses examined tonight, as follows:

Shepard M. Dunlap, manager of the Western Union Telegraph company. W. L. Truesdale, manager of the Postal Telegraph company. Frank P. Ross, manager of the Telephone company.

Nothing new was developed during the session of four hours. The witnesses refused to answer some quertions and to produce their books and opies of messages. Mr. Pentland refused to produce his

books to show who paid for rooms at the Neil house and for other expenses and was given until tomorrow night to

PENNSYLVANIA EDITORS.

ecting of the State Association Held at Harrisburg. Harrisburg, Jan. 18 .-- A meeting of the Pennsylvania State Editorial agsociation was held here today at which a resolution was adopted requesting the Pennsylvania senators and congressmen to oppose the objectionable features in the Loud bill relating to

he transportation of newspapers through the mail. These officers were elected: President, J. S. Saunders, Wilkes-Barre; first vice-president, R. B. McKee, Freeport; second vice-president, W. C. Kreps, Green Castle; third vice-president, A. B. Burk, Philadelphia; executive committee, R. T. Wiley, Elizabeth; A. Nevin Pomercy, Chambersburg; J. B. Seal, Millersburg; J. O. K. Roberts, Phoenixville: J. H. James, Ashland; secretary and treasurer, R. H. Thomas, Mechanicsburg; assistant secretary, R. H. Thomas, jr., Mechancsburg; corresponding secretary, Mrs.

J. A. Stofer, Elizabethtown, Delegation to the National Editorial assocition convention to be held at Denver, June, 1898: J. S. Saunders, Wilkes-Barre; William C. Kreps, Green Castle; Mrs. J. W. Stofer, Elizabethtown; C. A. Stephenson, Reynoldsville; Theodore Hart, Pittston; A. Nevin Pomeroy, Chambersburg; E. T. Acheson, Washington; H. P. Snyder, Connellsville; Addison B. Burk, Philadelphia; William Rodearmel, Harrisburg; H. C. Dern, Altoona: J. H. James, Ashland; E. L. Gristman, Washington; Walter Abbott, McKeesport; R. B. Mc. Kee, Freeport; D. L. Amade, Williamsport; H. H. Hain, Duncannon; P. Gray Meek, Bellefonte; J. H. Sheibley, New Bloomfield: J. W. Maloy, Lansford; William B. Given, Columbia; E. S. Moser, Collegeville; W. L. Dewort, Sunbury; W. H. Campbell, Dallas; R. L. Wiley, Elizabeth.

LEHIGH VALLEY CHANGES.

New Directors Elected at the Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Philadelphia, Jan. 18.-The annual neeting of the stockholders of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company was held today and resulted in the re-election of Alfred Walter as president. Of the old board of directors, nine were re-elected and the places of three others, Robert H. Sayre, James I. Blakesle and William A. Ingham, were filled by the election of Justus C. Strawbridge, Irvin A. Stearns and Abram Nesbitt. Mr. Sayre also resigned the office of second vice-president, and was appointed to the position of assistant to the president, Mr. Sayre's long connection with the road, it was stated, and his thorough knowledge of the property, make his services

The meeting was harmonious, and out of 808,812 shares, 541,239 were voted. The elections were unanimous. After the new board was elected the meeting adjourned.

of great value to the company,

The new directors immediately met and elected Albert Walter, president; Charles Hartshorne, vice-president; J. B. Garret, second vice-presidentt; Andrews Harris, jr., treasurer, and W. C. Alderson, purchasing agent.

The Herald's Weather Forecast.

New York, Jan. 19.—In the middle states and New England, today, partly cloudy to cloudy weather will prevail, with near ly stationary temperature and fresh northeasterly and easterly winds, followed by rain in the southern districts of