TWO CENTS.

SCRANTON, PA., WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1898.

TWO CENTS

# SURPRISE AT HAVANA

# Arrival of the Battleship stated that he had no advices from his Maine Arouses Much Curiosity.

#### They Are Extended by Vice Admiral Pastor.

The Mission of the Battleship Maine Is Regarded as Important and Calcuinted to Encourage the Inggrgents -- The Spanish Government Will Instruct Warships to Visit a Few American Ports -- News from the Battlefields.

Havana, Jan. 25.-The United States battleship Maine, commanded by Charles D. Sigsbee, arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning and was saluted by the forts and war vessels.

Consul General Lee said today that nothing unpleasant happened at the interview which took place yesterday between himself and Dr. Congosto, secretary general of the government, when rumor had it that a misunderstanding took place.

Shortly after the arrival of the Maine, Lieutenant Albert Medrano, representing the captain of the port, and Vice-Admiral Jose Pastor visited the Unite! States battleship and extended the customary courtesies.

The arrival of the warship caused much surprise and excited considerable curiosity.

#### FRIENDLY VISITS.

Havana, Jan. 25 .- A naval lieutenant of the Spanish cruiser Alfonso XII., the Spanish flagship, visited the Maine early in the afternoon, as did also an officer of the German cruiser Gneisena., the schoolship. Both visits were returned by Captain Sigsbee, who at 6 called upon Rear Admiral Vicente Manterola, at the admiralty office, and upon Vice Admiral Pastor, after which he had a prolonged con ference with Consul General Lee. The consul general will return Captain Sigsbee's visit tomorrow afternoon. He is arranging for a visit by Captain Sigsbee to Acting Captain General Par-

The officers and sailors of the Maine will not go ashore at present, in order to avoid possible friction, and the United States squadron will remain at the Dry Tortugas, or in the vicinity. The Maine came to Havana to re ceive orders from Consul General Lec. and will probably remain here for some

Captain Sigsbee has expressed himself as much gratified by the reception tendered him and the courtesy and cordiality shown. The Maine bears a peaceful mission. The American news paper correspondents will give a banquet to Captain Sigsbee, Consul General Lee and a number of Spanish offi-

It is reported at the palace that General Maximo Gomez has fallen back across the Moron Jucaro trocha, into

### FEELING AT MADRID.

Madrid, Jan. 25.-The Imparcial expresses fear that the dispatch of the United States battleship Maine to Havana will provoke a conflict, and adds: "Europe cannot doubt America's at titude towards Spain, but the Spanish people if necessary will do their duty with honor."

The newspapers generally comment upon Secretary Long's explanation of the visit of the United States battleship to Havana, and agree in expressing the opinion that her visit is "inopportune and calculated to encourage the insurgents."

is announced that, "following Washington's example," the Spanish government will "instruct Spanish warships to visit a few American norts.

The Epoca asks if the dispatch of the Maine to Havana is "intended as a sop to the jingos," and adds: cannot suppose the American government so naive or badly informed as to imagine that the presence of American war vessels at Havana will be a cause of satisfaction to Spain or an indication of friendship."

Havana, Jan. 25.-The Spanish forces, is announced, have destroyed the camp of the insurgent leader, Juan Delgado, near Managua, province of Havana. It is said to have consisted of over 200 huts. The camp of the in surgent leader, Romero, is also reported to have been destroyed. In Spanish circles it is said that a governmen force in reconnoitering near Aguacate and Tapaste, this province, has been ergaged with the insurgent general Aranguro, who was in command of 130 cavalrymen. The Spaniards are said to have killed many of the insurgents and to have captured the correspond-

ence of Aranguren. The chamber of commerce met again last night to consider the proposed commercial treaty with the United

### RECEIVED WITH COURTESY.

Washington, Jan. 25.-A telegram from Consul General Lee, received at the state department today, said tha the Maine had been received with every courtesy. The commanders of the German and Spanish ships of war in the harbor had called upon the commander of the Maine, who had returned their calls, the Spanish forts had fired salutes and all the ceremonies called for by naval etiquette had been observed. In addition, the consul general stated that everything was tranquil in Ha- ity.

Spanish Minister Dupuy de Lome the balloting for senator.

home government that any Spanish war vessels were to visit this country.

#### HEAD ON COLUSION.

Three Men Are Killed Near Elizabethtown, Ky. Elizabethtown, Ky., Jan. 25.-By a

head-on collision of two freight trains CUSTOMARY COURTESIES on the Louisville and Nashville road near Upton this morning, three men were killed and four badly injured. The killed are:

WILLIAM MILLER, engineer. LEE ELLISON, brakeman.

UNKNOWN TRAMP. The injured are: Smith King, brakeman, Clarence Ryan, brakeman; J. M. Burnett, engineer; Frank Bell, Western Union lineman.

#### BIG POWDER ORDER.

Government Contracts for Ten Mil-

tion Pounds. Wilmington, Del., Jan. 25.-The E. I. Dupont de Nemours company, it is uary 12, 1897, to consider the currency said, has just received a contract to question in a non-partisan way. furnish the government with ten million pounds of hexagonal powder, such

is is used in large guns. The members of the company say they know nothing about such a contract. Alfred I. Dupont, when asked, said there was nothing unusual going on at the works. The big powder mills are running full time and extra night shifts, it is said, have been put to work,

#### JUDGE M'COMAS . WINS THE PRIZE.

#### Elected United States Senator to Succeed Arthur P. Gorman. Shaw's Men go Down With Flying

Annapolis, Md., Jan. 25.-The fight for the seat of Arthur P. Gorman in the United States senate is over and Judge Louis E. McComas, of Washington county, has won the prize. The ballot upon which he was elected, the first of today and the eighth since the contest began, resulted in his getting 63 votes to 4 fer Alexander Shaw, of Baltimore, the only other Republican who remained in the race until the

Senator Gorman got 47 votes, the full Democratic strength in both houses, the two absentees, Messrs. Malcolm and Taylor, who are both quite ill, being Democrats. The final ballot was the scene of the most tremendous enthusiasm, and was interspersed with some of which were tinged with the most intense bitterness. This was especially true of that lelivered by Senator John Wirt Randall, president of the senate, who in an address lasting about twenty minutes, made the most scathing arraignment of Senator Gorman, and those of Senator Bouic and Delegates Wirt, of Cecil, and Wilkin-

son, of Worcester, in reply to it. The break to McComas came as the result of last night's caucus at which 53 members were in attendance, and at which Judge McComas was practically unanimously nominated. Ten Republican delegates from Baltimore, and Senator Westcott, of Kent county, however, refused to take any part in the caucus or to consider themselves bound by it, and up to noon today when the balloting was resumed no one not in their counsels knew how they meant

was reached and he after a brief speech changed his vote from Shaw to Mc-Comas, every one knew the end was near and the cheering was tremendous. Speaker Shaefer was the next of the recalcitrants to come in line. Then one by one five of his associates in the famous "bolt" followed his example, and the vote stood 63 for McComas to 4 for Shaw. Messrs. Quast, Baldwin, Short and Delacour, all of Baltimore, stuck to the Baltimore city can-

When the name of Senator Westcott

#### flying colors. TORNADO AT ST. LOUIS.

didate to the last and went down with

Two Men Lose Their Lives in

Gaic. Louis, Jan. 25 .- A gale that reached the highest velocity of any experienced here since the tornado of May 27, 1896, when the destruction of life and property was so great, prevailed today. Its velocity was sixtysix miles an hour. Two deaths, one fatal injury and several minor casualties were reported, as well as considerable destruction of property.

The dead are: AUGUST WEYMEYER, aged 37, a carpenter, who was blown from the roof of the Shelds school.

THOMAS JOSEPH PETERSON, years, who was blown from the roof of a porch on Franklin avenue.

# SON, MISSING 37 YEARS, RETURNS.

His Coming Back May Be Fatal to

His Joylul Mother. Waterford, Conn., Jan. 25 -- Thirtyseven years ago Philip Powers, of Waterford, left here to seek his for-Yesterday a man of about 55 walked into the house of the Widow Powers and announced himself as her

When at length she realized that it was her long-absent son she was overcome by joy, and it is feared that the emotion may prove fatal. In Mr. Pow-ers' absence his father, four sisters and a brother have died.

### Tennessee Senatorial Fight.

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 25.-A vote was aken in each branch of the leguslature today for United States senator. Hon. E. J. Sanford, Republican, Knoxville, re-ceived the votes of all the Republican members of the senate and house. Each of the Democratic candidates, Messrs-McMillan, Turiey and Taylor, received one Democratic vote in each house and three Populist members also\_voted for Turley. The other votes were scattered. The Democrats are largely in the major-ity. There was no election. The Democratic caucus met tonight and resumed

### GOVERNOR SHAW ON THE CURRENCY

Speech Made at the Monetary Conference at Indianapolis.

FOUR HUNDRED DELEGATES PRESENT

History of the Attempt at Repudiation Dating From 1873 -- Wisdom of the American People in Voting Down Dishonest Schemes -- A Paper Banking Currency Advocated.

Indianapolis, Jan. 25 .- The monetary conference, which opened in this city today, is the result of a movement started by the Indianapolis board of trade a little more than a year ago. This commercial body took upon itself the inauguration of a movement whose primary purpose was monetary reform.

A conference of boards of trade was called and it was determined to call should be levied upon the circulation to a general convention of the trade protect against dangerous inflation beand commercial organizations of the country to meet in Indianapolis Jan-

In response to this call there assembled in Indianapolis on the date named 200 delegates, representing the business interests of 108 citles in 27 states.

Following the instructions of this convention, a committee of eleven was selected to formulate a currency reform plan. After months of evidence and discussion in Washington this commitcompleted its report which was

made public January 3.
Today's convention, which is much larger than the first, was called for the purpose of submitting the plan and securing its adoption. The convention was called to order

by Executive Chairman Hugh H. Hanna and the delegates were welcomed to the state by Governor James A. Mount. A number of delegates arrived who were not previously announced and the whole number probably will reach 400, which is a third more than a year ago, Some of the eastern boards of trade at first declined to send delegates because they did not think it was necessary, but the taking up in the senate of the Teller resolution delegates say for the payment of bonds in silver led them to cancel their declinations and sent strong delegations.

Leslie M. Shaw, of Iowa, presided. On taking the chair Governor Shaw spoke as follows:

GOVERNOR SHAW'S ADDRESS. I believe, gentlemen, you represent totay the non-partisan purpose as well as the financial sentiment of a very large majority of the American people. Every time the question has been voted upon they have declared for sound money and Great Britain. national honor. Back in the seventies the London, Jan debts was proposed and openly advocated. Those who espoused the cause insisted that the most sacred obligations could be honestly discharged by the un-limited issue of irredeemable paper curency (as Zach Chandler expressed in last speech of his life), a currency payable to no one, at no place and never, The issue was taken to the polls, and by in overwhelming majority repudiation was repudiated.

It is worthy of note that the greenback movement was pressed with greatest vigor between 1873 and 1879, while the silver dollar was omitted from our coin-age laws, but its adherents were never victorious in a sirgle state or congressonal district, except as the result of fusion with one or the other of the leading parties. The people favored resump-tion of specie payment, even pending the enactment therefor of 1875 and after the demonetization of silver. A people that endorsed the prospective return to a specie basis when such return meant the adopton of the gold standard, and while sible dangers therefrom were be ing urged and exaggerated, and when none of the good effects thereof, were being realized, and in the face of a pian for the liquidation of national obligations by the free use of irredcemable paper currency, must be presumed to have been, at that time at least, well centered 'n sound financial principles. since been unwisely educated? It doth not so appear.

Twenty years later, in a yet more subtle form, and at a time when self-preserva-tion appealed to many to join the hosts arrayed for the purpose, partial repudia-tion was proposed. I do not wish to be understood as charging those who advocated the free coinage of silver at the ratio with gold of 16 to 1, with dishonesty; prefer to regard them as entitled to forgiveness, for certainly they know not what they did. Nevertheless, in no unmistakable terms, it was their avowed intention to provide for the discharge of all existing liabilities, public and private, with a sliver dollar or its equivalent, in-trinsically worth but 50 cents of the dollar of the money current at the time the obligations were incurred. It was the boast of the advocates of the measure that this inferior coin should be in no manner or form redeemable, exchange-able, or convertible at par into any other coin or form of money intrinsically worth more. A cheap dollar was the battle cry of the allied forces.

ELEMENTARY PRINCIPLE RIDI-

CULED. The elementary principle that the standard coin of all countries is worth the material of which it is comp never more, was ridiculed by the promulgators of the new movement. They refused to consider the provisions of the statute which makes the present gold coin legal tender at its nominal value only when of full weight and within the limit of tolerance, provided by law; and which provides that the same coin shall possess legal tender qualities in propor-tion to its weight when below the limit of tolerance. They failed to note the common transactions of every day life, when the foreign gold coin is exchanged for the gold coin of this control and the gold coin of this for that of sign lands, absolutely in proportion to the material of which they are composed. They would not heed a demonstration of this same principle in the fact that the standard silver dollar of Mexico circulates, both at home and abroad, as compared

Nevertheless, by a popular majority of over a million, the country again de-clared, even amid the most depressing conditions that neither total nor partial conditions that neither total nor partial repudiation found audience in the American heart and mind. Our people are hon-est, and they are wiser than many sup-The safety of Republican government was never so clearly demonstrated as on November 3, 1896.

with gold in proportion to its builion

WHAT MUST BE DONE? This being settled, what remains to be ione? The people have a right to expect They went to the extreme

security against financial depression, commercial upheavals and industrial agitation. In view of the oft-repeated dec laration for national honor and the pay-ment and discharge of every obligation, public and private, in a currency equivalent to gold, it remains for the law-mak-ing power to spread the verdict of 1896 of record, to render judgment in accordance therewith, and to make the de-

crees perpetual. We must have a paper currency. I be-lieve the country at large, without re-gard to party, agrees to this proposition. We have a paper currency, and of suffi-cient volume for the needs of a great and prosperous people, with many and varied interests. Those who believe in the principles indorsed at the polls in 1896 together with those who accept the verdict then rendered as of binding force, agree that every dollar of paper cur-rency must be redeemable, directly or indirectly, exchangeable or convertible, at par for gold.

MUST BE ELASTIC.

This currency must be elastic. There will be no more half bushels needed in the south on thrashing day than will be needed seeding day. The same thing is true of the east and the west and the Pa-The monetary system that slope. shall stand the test of all time must be automatic in its operations. Wherever the demand exists there the currency must spring up in volume. This can be accomplished only by clothing the banks with power to issue. Then a small tax yond the needs of the country, and to in-

ure contraction when the demand ceases, The government cannot provide any such automatic safety valves to regulate own issue. Every financial-political agitation engenders a mania on the part of the people for hoarding and every manifestation of a disposition to hoard produces a political agitation along financial lines. Every such agitation in turn paralyzes commerce and tends to throw the balance of trade against us. This, in turn, depletes our stock of gold, and this again intensified all other evils. All these tendencies are likely to become pidemic and are seldom understood or attributed to the inciting cause. The most unfortunate phase of it all is that the fact that the government is power-less to relieve. It cannot replenish its treasury, as we have seen, except by a loan and an increase of the interest-bearing debt. The government is like the individual. It cannot raise money except on assets and having none on hand it is-sues bonds extending over a long period of years, and thus imposes new burdens on the people. This is given widest pub-licity, and intensifies the evils rendering

the expedient necessary. The fact that the interest at stake in this movement are financial, industrial and commercial, will justify no less care than if they were political. The coun-try has learned that capital cannot be coerced into activity. It can be invited, but is extremely shy. When it does ven-ture forth it is only when the coasts are clear and the agitator is at rest.

#### THE BRITISH IN AFRICA.

Town Claimed by France Occupied -- News of Lord Delamere. Lagos, West Coast of Africa, Jan. 25. -British troops have occupied Okuto, in Borgu territory. The possession of Borgu is disputed between France and

London, Jan. 25 .-- It is reported that repudiation of both public and private Lord Delamere's expedition has reached Fashoda, the point on the River Nile, about 400 miles south of Khartoum, the place where the French expedition under Captain Marchand, reported to have been massacred, was said to

have arrived some time ago. A letter from Uganda, dated Nov. 26 last, written by Mr. Pilkington, the missionary, who, with Lieutenant Macdonald, brother of Major Macdonald, the commander of the British forces, was reported on Jan. 10 to have been killed, says there has been renewed fighting at Fort Lubwas, in the Usoga ountry, and that 71 Wagandas were

killed and '88 were wounded. Hugh Cholmondeley, Lord Delamere, who is not yet 28 years of age, left England in November, 1896, with Dr. Atkinson and two other Europeaus, on what is supposed to have been a sporting trip, for the expedition was pronounced to be in no sense a political one, and was fitted out entirely at the expense of his lordship, whose ostensible object was, after reaching Lake Rudolph to go toward the Upper Nile. But the expedition was exceptionally large and strong. It consisted of an armed escort of 200 men, with the same number of rifles and 200 camels.

### RIOTS AT ALGIERS.

Renewed Demonstrations Are Made By the Unruly Mobs.

Algiers, Jan. 25.-About 10,000 people witnessed the funeral of those who were killed during the recent rioting. Their remains were interred in the Christian cemetery outside the town: but on returning there were renewed demonstrations, with the usual cries. The mob attacked an omnibus upon

which two Jews were riding. They recognized the latter and they were badly beaten and stoned. A few other Jews were similarly multreated. Chebat, one of the Jews who was stoned, died tonight. His skull was fractured. Today eighty of the rioters were condemned to terms of imprisonment varying from three months to a year; and one who was caught in the act of pillaging was sentenced to five years in prison.

### PROTEST AGAINST THE VENUS.

cterans Think She is Unfit for Soldiers' Monument.

Jersey City, N. J., Jan. 25.-The Vetrans' union has directed its coursel Senator Daly, to apply to the chancellor for an injunction restraining the committee in charge of the soldiers' monument to be erected in Jersey City from taking final action in the matter until the surmounting goddess Venus is supplanted by a soldier.

The veterans say that the goddess was a notorious Egyptian courtesan.

### EIGHT LIVES LOST.

Spokane, Wash., Jan. 25.-Eight lives nd probably nine were lost last night in | following: he fire in the Great Eastern block. They were: Miss Alice Wilson, aged 18, emoved as a hat trimmer; Maud Wilson a slater of Alice, aged 15; Miss Rose Smith, aged 20; Mrs. H. G. Davies, an elderly lady from Nebraska City, Neb., who fell in descending from the story and died this morning; W. B. fifth don, a mining engineer; Mrs. Cora Peters and daughters, Ethel and Alma, aged 9 and 7 years respectively.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Jan. 25 .- Sailed: Lahn, Bre men via Southampton. Cleared: Ma-jestic, Liverpool: Noordland, Antwerp; St. Louis, Southampton. Antwerp-Arlimit of their opportunity in demanding rived: Southwark, New York.

### HEATED TALK IN THE SENATE

An Acrimonious Discussion of the Financial Question.

DEBATE ON THE TELLER RESOLUTION

Bitterness Aroused -- Under Parlimentary Friction of Discussing the Indian Appropriation Bill the House Also Indulges in a Day of Talk.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Today's session of the senate was characterized by a heated, almost aerimonious discussion of the financial question. For nearly four hours the Telier resolution was under consideration, the principal speeches being made by Mr. Allison, Iowa; Mr. Berry, Arkansas, and Mr. Hoar, Massachusetts. The sharpest colloquy was at times indulged in between the advocates and the opponents of the resolution, the debate causing much bitterness. The feature of the discussion was a speech delivered by Mr. Teller, the author of the resolution, his statements calling out a sugges tion from Mr. Hoar that he (Mr. Teller) ought to have them stricken from the record. In response to an inquiry by Mr. Spooner, Mr. Vest admitted that he thought the system of coinage referred to in the resolution meant the free and unlimited coinage of silver, that admission apparently giving satis-faction to the opponents of the meas-

Mr. Quay secured the passage of a bill to indemnify the state of Pennsylvania for money expended in 1864 for militia called into military service by the government. The amount involved is \$46,000.

IN THE HOUSE.

Under the parliamentary friction of discussing the Indian appropriation said that he was willing to accept their bill, the house devoted almost the entire day to a political debate in which the main question was whether prosperity had come to the country as a of the advent of the present administration. As the speeches were limited to five minutes each, many members participated and partisan spirit kept the interest keyed up to a high pitch. The acrimony which usually characterizes such debates was almost entirely absent but although good natured some hard knocks were given and received.

Mr. Smith, the delegate from Arizona, made an attack on the system of educating the Indians and Mr. Walker moved to strike out the appropriation of the Carlisle school. was taken on the motion today.

### CORBETT SIGNS ARTICLES.

They Are Identical With Those Governing the Fight in Carson City. Chicago, Jan. 25 .- James J. Corbett tonight signed articles calling for a

fight with Robert Fitzsimmons, which George Considine, of Detroit, is confident he can pull off next summer. The articles are identical with those governing the fight at Carson City, with the exception of the purse which in this case is \$25,900, as against \$15,-

000 at Carson City. Considine agrees to post a forfeit of \$5,000, to go to the men in case falls to pull off the fight. In return he demands a forfeit from each of \$2,500. Considine expressed great confidence in his ability to have the fight without interruption and said that besides the purse for Fitzsimmons and Corbett he would offer \$15,000 for "Kid" McCoy to go against Choynski, Jeffries, Maher or Ruhlin. Kid Lavigne, he said, had promised him that he would fight Mc-Partland at 133 pounds. For this event

good purse will be offered. Considing is to meet Fitzsimmons in Detroit on Sunday and expresses himself as confident of being able to induce the champion to write his name beside that of Corbett on the articles

### CONDITION OF MAINE BANKS.

Annual Report of Examiners -- An Increase in Deposits.

of agreement.

Augusta, Me., Jan. 25.—The annual report of the Maine bank examiners was made public this afternoon. The savings banks in the state, with a capital of \$62,826,303; sixteen trust companies, with a capital of \$7,513,413, and thirty-three loan associations, with a capital of \$2,912,963. There is a decrease of four in the total number of institutions, and notwithstanding this there is an increase of \$2,793,084 in the aggregate amount of assets. They have paid depositors and stockholders \$2,-549,767.21 in interest and dividends during the year.

The statement shows an increase of 4,764 in the number of depositors and Utah the public lands within its bor-\$2,121,452.80 in the amount of deposits during the year. This is nearly twice that for the preceding year. Out of a total of 167,879 depositors, 129,885 have \$500 or less standing to the credit of each.

# WARNED IN RED BLOOD INK.

Ramsey Found a "White Cap" tice on His Door.

Vineland, N. J., Jan. 25.-When Chas Ramsey opened his front door yesterday morning he was shocked to find tacked upon the panel a white-cap notice, with the regular skull and crossbones, and a message written in blood-red ink. As soon as Ramsey could recover from his fright he looked at the notice more closely and read the

"Charles Ramsey, if you do not go to work at once and support your fam-lly you will be taken out some dark night and flogged unmercifully. Ramsey says he will make it hot for the "white-caps" if they molest him.

### Ruined by Women and Politics.

Millville, N. J., Jan. 25.-Failing to get the appointment of postmaster of New-port of that of doorkeeper of the house of assembly, Charles Hines, of Newport, oday committed suicide by sending two stating that women, politics and money

#### THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:

Fair; Colder.

1 General - Battleship Maine Creates Surprise at Havana. Governor Hastings Speaks at the Din-

ner of the Philadelphia Merchants' Exchange. Governor Shaw's Views on the Currency. Doings of a Day in Congress.

State-Seventh Annual Meeting of the Trades League of Philadelphia. Local-Caledonians Celebrate Robert Burns' Birthday. Enthronization of Bishop Talbot.

Editorial. New Books and Magazines.

5 Story-"An Operatic Hero." Local-Rev. James Moffitt Lectures on Prohibition.

Judgment by Default in the \$10,000

Local-Mrs. James Glenn's Sad Discovery. Candidates of Two Cities.

Local-Suburban News. Lackawanna Township

Get Together. Lackawanna County News. Whitney's Weekly News Budget.

The Markets.

#### HOT WORDS FOR DANCERS. Riverhead Pastor Shocks Some of

His Congregation. Riverhead, L. I., Jan. 25.-The Rev. J. Howard Hand, pastor of the Meth-odist Episcopal church, this, village, has followed up his attack upon the Standard Athletic club, by a sermon Sunday evening that shocked some of his congregation. The young men and women who attend the weekly hops are especially indignant at his attack upor An invitation was extended dancing. to members of the athletic club to attend and they did so in a body, oc-

upying the front seats of the church. The pastor rehearsed his criticism of the invitation extended by the club to the young girls without escorts, but excuse that it was all a blunder and done in an innocent manner. He then scored the club for having dances at all, He declared that the club might be popular if its managers would abolish dancing. He said that he believed in athletics, and would have a gymnasium attached to his church if he Athletics, he said, had done could. much for him. He hoped to meet the athletes of Riverhead in the house of God some time when not under such embarrassing circumstances.

Mr. Hand said he considered the round dance a great evil. He described what he called its baneful effect on a young couple "clasped in each other's arms, eyes looking into each other's eyes, and faces flushed with wine and

"If this is not so," asked the pastor, 'why are the round dances more popuor than the square dances, and why do not women dance together? He was certain,he said, that no young

roman of Riverhead, sitting in her father's parlor and without music, would allow a young man to put his

arm around her. "Show me, if you can, a Christian that dances!" shouted the pastor, who declare 1 he had never yet seen one.

### FOOLED INNOCENT GROCERS.

But They Were Fined \$100 Each for Selling Oleo as Butter. Trenton, N. J., Jan. 25.-Nine grocers

were lined up in the city district court before Judge Relstab this morning, to answer to the charge of violating the oleomargarine law. They were arraigned on the complaint of Dairy Commissioner Maguire. Samples of the material sold by the grocers as pure butter were analyzed by Professor Shippen Wallace, of Burlington, and he

pronounced them oleo. The grocers testified that they were innocent of any intention to violate the law. They said that they purchased the butter of John S. Gratz, No. 218 South Fifth street, Camden, and it was in packages marked "Pure Butter." It was stated that Gratz told one of the rrocers that he got the butter from the West and it was what is known

as "boiled butter." One of the grocers of the name of Rose testified that Gratz told him that he had the butter delivered at his house at night, and after receiving it he transferred it to "pure butter" tubs and burned the original packages. Each report shows that there are fifty-one of the grocers were fined \$100, but an effort will be made to have the court of pardons remit the fines.

## AGAINST MORE LAND GRANTS.

Commissioner Herman Says States

Misapply Them. Washington, Jan. 25.-Commissioner Herman of the general land office has made an advance report on the bill inroduced by Representative King granting and ceding to the state of

The commissioner advances many reasons why he believes the proposed cession would be foreign to the best interests of the people. Probably 200,-000,000 acres of public lands have already been given to the states for various purposes, and the use they have made of them, he says, indicates that other cessions would be utilized for revenue only and not for the good of the individual.

### HE WANTS \$750,000.

The Diamond Match Company, Chi-

engo, Sued by a Lumberman. Marinette, Mich., Jan. 25.-The Diamond Match company has been sued for \$750,000. The suit grows out of its operation on the Ontanagon river.

The papers were filed in the federal court at Marquette, Mich., on behalf of Thomas Nestor, who was a lumberman in the northern Michigan peninsula.

### The Hern'd's Weather Forecast.

New York, Jan. 26.-In the middle states and New England, today, clearing and clear weather, high westerly to north-westerly winds and slowly falling temperature will prevail, preceded in the morning by rain or snow in and near the lake region and the coasts, and followed by snow flurries in northern districts and gales off the coasts. On Thursday, clear, colder weather and brisk to fresh northwesterly winds will prevail,

# COMMERCIAL **EXCHANGE**

First Annual Dinner of the Body at Philadelphia.

HASTINGS' SPEECH

He Dwells on the Greatness of the Quaker City.

Secretary Lyman Gage One of the Guests of Honors-He Follows the Governor's Remarks with a Speech on "Our Finances" -- Also Pays a Tribute to the Greatness of Philas delphia as a Commercial City.

Philadelphia, Jan. 25.-The event at he Academy of Music delayed the arrival of Secretary Gage at the banquet of the Commercial Exchange until halfpast 9 o'clock. When he entered the panquetting room of the Hotel Walton the four hundred diners gave him tremendous ovation. The secretary was escorted to a seat between Gover-nor Hastings and President Samuel C. Woolman, of the exchange. It was about an hour after this that the

speechmaking began. President Woolman called the diners to order with a brief address, in which he reviewed the history of the Commercial Exchange and its growth and prosperity as evidenced by the eminent guests present at tonight's function, the first annual dinner of the body.

GOVERNOR HASTINGS' REMARKS Governor Hastings, who responded to the toast "Pennsylvania," said, in beginning) that whatever the commercial bodies of this city did, the state at large reaped a corresponding share of the benefit. After dwelling on the growth and achievements of Philadelphia in business and finance, the gov-

ernor said: On the other hand, the almost miraculous production of iron on the western slope of the Allegheny, together with the improving facilities of internal com-merce from the confluence of Pennsylvania's two great western rivers to gulf, aided in making Pittsburg and its and towns the greatest iron and stee manufacturing center in the world. On the anthracite coal regions like Scranton and Wilkes-Barre have grown to mar-velous proportions, and their railroad proximity has diverted a large portion of Pennsylvania's trade direct to New York city. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions, Phladelphia has steadily increased in population and wealth, until today in diversified interests she is the

greatest manufacturing city in the coun-Then he spoke of the state generally. which he said possessed fully onetenth the value of all the farm lands in all the states of the Union. called attention to the fact that Pennsylvania produced two-thirds of all the coal and three-fourths of all the steel consumed in the United States, while n one year Philadelphia itself produced nearly one fourth of the total quantity of woolen goods, one-fifth of all the textiles and almost one-half of all the carpets made in America. And it could not be denied, said the governor, that

Pennsylvania had well husbanded her patrimony. She brought the market to the farmer; the town to the coal mine; the city to the iron furnace. She brought the consumer to the producer; she adjusted populations and products to the demands of industry and progress; she has turned forests into productive fields, rivers into common highways, mountains into monu-ments of man's capabilties. She filled our cities and dotted the valleys and hills with churches, schools and colleges. She made it impossible for the unfortunate within her domain to go shelterless or hungry. She has put a premium upon education. She justly boasts of her innumerable homes of peace and contentworld an example of patriotism un-

BIRTHPLACE OF OLD GLORY. After paying high praise to the institutions of Philadelphia, the gover-

nor concluded: If yonder flag, hanging in graceful folds could find voice and expression, it might say to the world "I had my birth in Philadelphia; my stripes of red and white and field of blue and thirteen stars were first kissed by Pennsylvania sunlight; i was the first to reach the top of your tower on Independence hall; I was first to point out from whence came the music of your Liberty bell; I led the vanguard of the Continental army from Val-ley Forge to Yorktown; I festooned the capitols of every state until instead of thirteen I displayed five and forty stars; I first blushed in protest against slavery in my native Keystone state; the lilies of France once floating upon Fort Du-quesne were lowered to the lion of St. George Soating over Fort Pitt, but both gave way to me when the wind from the free Alleghenies unfurled my colors above the waters of the Ohio at the town of Pittsburg; I led your conquering armies from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico; was trailed in the dust, but rose again to feel the loyal grasp of Lincoln and Grant and to give inspiration to the millions of men and women who loved the country and the cause for which I stood and today I float in peace and in over every capitol in this broad I stand for liberty, for the noblest ambitions of humanity, for peace throughout the world, and for the dig-nity and honor and protection of all who love liberty and equality and who claim sheltering protection which I have

always given. Secretary Cage followed the governor. His subject was "Our Finances," and he expressed satisfaction and pleasure at being present and paid a tribute to the city's position in commerce, manufacture and general industries, and called attention to its traditions and history and the prominence it has always taken at the critical moments in the nation's life,