LIVELY DAY IN CONGRESS

Sessions in Senate and House Marked by Crisp Debate.

TELLER RESOLUTION TALK

The Senate Preparing for Final Vote.

Mr. Cockrell's Object Lesson -- The Old Arguments Rehearsed in the Currency Debate -- Indian Appropriation Bill Passed in the House. Mr. Hartman's Speech Brings Down the House, Including Representative Towne -- Mr. Dolliver Turns the Batteries on Mr. De Armond.

Washington, Jan. 27 .- Tomorrow at 6 p. m. the senate will vote upon the Teller resolution and the pending amendments thereto. When the senate today took up the resolution, the agreement made last week that the final vote upon it should be taken before adjournment today, was changed in order that all senators might have an opportunity to speak. Tomorrow's session will begin at 10 a. m. and after 2 p. m. the speeches will be confined to fifteen minutes each. Today's session continued for more than six hours, the resolution being under discussion throughout, practically the entire session. The speeches in support of the resolution were delivered by Mr. Daniel, Virginia; Mr. Lindsay, Kentucky; Mr. Smith New Jersey, and Mr. Cockrell. Missouri, Mr. Daniel concluding the speech he began last evening. Mr. Lodge (Mass.) and Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.) opposed the resolution. While the speeches for the most part were studied efforts, the session was replete with lively incidents and spicy colloquies. After reviewing and analyzing at length the financial legislation of the past quarter of a century, Mr. Daniel said that congress ought to keep the pledges of both the Republican and Democratic parties to discharge government obligations in the legal tender of the country. Thus, alone he thought could the United States build up an independent system of finance and escape from the clutches of Wall street and Downing street.

Senator Lodge, who followed, said that it has come now to a contest between the two standards, and any change in the monetary standard would fall with dire results upon the masses of the people, speculators and moneyed men could soar above the storm, while the plain people would receive the brunt of its fury. He held that it impaired the credit of the country to pay our obligations in the cheapest money. When the government gave a choice as to the kind of money its obligations should be paid in by using the term 'coin" it was proper that to the creditor the choice ought to be left.

The adoption of the resolution and the enforcement of its provisions would be a policy fraught with great danger to the country and to the people.

MR. ALDRICH EXPLAINS.

In reply to Mr. Lindsay's statement that the opponents of the resolution had forced the fight Mr. Aldrich said: "The senator from Kentucky is under a misapprehension. We did not bring this resolution before the senate. It was brought here by Mr. Vest, one of your distinguished friends after it had been introduced by the senator from Colorado (Teller). Three years ago it was introduced in the house by the Hon. William J. Bryan, the great leader of the Democratic party and the discipline of your party is so strong and excellent that even the senator from Kentucky is now found fighting under Bryan's leadership.

Mr. Caffrey (La.) delivered an extended speech in opposition to the resolution. If this resolution means what it has been attributed to, he said, it is clearly a violation of public morality, if I have any proper conception of what public moralty is.

Mr. Cockrell, in the course of his remarks, produced a \$20 gold piece and inquired whether any Republican desired to give him for it forty standard silver dollars. This proposition brought on an interesting colloguy between Mr. Cockrell on the one side and Messrs. Aldrich, Foraker and Fairbanks on the other concerning the value of silver

IN THE HOUSE.

The house today finally succeeded in passing the Indian appropriation bill and the political debate which has been raging since Monday was transferred to the District of Columbia bill which followed it. The only two important changes made in the Indian bill, as passed, were the elimination of the provisions for the leasing of the gilsonite mineral lands of the Uncompaghre reservation in Utah and the coal lands of the Kiowa, Commanche Apache and Wichita reservations, both of which went out on points of order. The features of the debate today were the speeches of Mr. Hartman (Silver Rep., Mont.) in denunciation of the financial policy of the administration and of Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.) in reply to the general attacks of the opposi

Hartman ridiculed Secretary Gage's definition of bimetallism in the latter's speech at Philadelphia on Tuesday. The Republican party, he said, foreclosed its right to use the term bimetallism when the St. Louis platform was adopted. The whole drift of the purpose and intent of the admin-istration had been avowed and proclaimed by Secretary Gage before the banking committee; it was to irrevocably recommit the government to the gold standard. This position, he declared, could not be reconciled with Mr. McKinley's letter of acceptance. Mr. Hartman said he knew that many lentirely accidental.

Republicans were opposed to the retirement of the greenbacks, "But," he said, "what will they do about it when the banking and currency committee report the bill to retire the greenbacks? If we may judge the future by the past there is little doubt of the result. This is no longer a house of representatives," he cried in stentorian tones. "It is a house to register the will of

er will permit us so to do." edoubled when Representative Towne, of Minnesota of Minnesota, one of the silver Republicans, who bolted the St. Louis convention, fell out of his chair

Mr. DeArmond (Dem., Mo.) criticised the Cuban policy of the administration and with fine sarcasm ridiculed the official explanation of the visit of the battleship Maine to Havana harbor, This drew from Mr. Dolliver (Rep., Ia.) an eloquent reply. Said Mr. Dolliver: DOLLIVER TO DE ARMOND.

ity, seven years of anxieties of worry, in a message sent to this house, he vin-dicated this policy of the administration and warned the country that any inter-vention in the affairs of Cuba would be not only unwise but injurious. For my part I do not aspire to a larger patriotism than that which governed the offi-cial career of Ulysses S. Grant. For my part if I were looking for a wiser patriotism I would not resort to the rural districts of Missouri. (Laughter). My friend complains that the Republicans on this side of the house are under the tyranny and the mastery of one man. I deny it. There is no authority that con-strains the Republican majority here except the policy of the Republican party and the administration of a Republican president. My friend says that we are slaves. It is a little peculiar that we have got to go to Missouri for information in respect to the condition of servitude under which we labor and under which we have suffered so many months. It is true we have a leadership in this house and I for one have very often felt a certain sense of satisfaction, that I have not pos-sibly expressed, that we have a leadership of brains and character that men may follow and follow without any joss of self respect. (Great applause). I understand perfectly well the full-ure and difficulty of my friend from Miss-ouri and I appreciate it. The only lead-

ership the Democratic party in this house has had is the leadership of its own party. It was put into the hands of a distinguished young friend of mine from Texas (Bailey), and he had to fight for it every day at the extra session. (Laughter). One day the gentleman from Kan-sus (Simpson) got it away from him and the next day the sceptre of authority and influence of party was seized by that pic-turesque character that has appeared among us from the far distant coast of Washington (Mr. Lewis). (Laughter). The next day the gentleman from Ten-nessee was fighting to see who should have the leadership of the Democratic party; while in the background an always melodious and ready with his advice and ready to seize the falling sceptre of his friend, was the gentleman from Missouri (DeArmond), who has just taken his seat and who in that congress and in this has delivered more speeches with more case and less effect than any man that has appeared in the deliberations of congress for the ten years that I have had the honor to serve on this floor. publican side).

said, affected 200,000 miners.

The Situation at New Bedford I Unchanged.

in New Eedford was unchanged today. the report that New Bedford mills would import yarn from England to enable them to manufacture their cloth supposed to be strong enough to resist the reduction for months. The managers say that the duty on yarns is practically prohibitive and that the New Redford mills now have a surplus of yarn on hand. The Eagle cotton mills in Taunton have shut down for an indefinite period owing to the sharp competition of other mills. Two hundred

interest in this city now centers in the situation at the King Philip mills, the difficulties in the other mlls having been practically settled. The surrender of the frame spinners at the Fall River Iron Works company's mills ended the only other strike of large proportions and at the Sagamore the places of the discontented employes have so far been filled as to practical-

ly end the difficulty there.

testified at both hearings. Then the de-William Charles, Mr. Luetgert and near the jury for a week yet.

Bishop Tatbot's Enthronization. of the Rt. Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, D. D. LL. D., bishop of Pennsylvania, will take place at the Church of the Nativity on next Wednesday morning. Dr. Talbo succeeds the late Bishop Rullson, of the Central diocese of Pennsylvania. Pol-lowing the bishopric ceremonies there

The Shooter Exonerated.

those who control it"
"In this house," he continued, "we should change the oath. Instead of taking an oath to support, protect and detend the constitution of the United States and perform our duties to the best of our abilities we should at the opening of each ression swear to support, protect and defend the constitution providing we can obtain the congent of the leading nations of the earth and to perform our duties if the speak laughter greeted this sally, which was

The question of Cuba is not a new ques The question of Cuba is not a new ques-tion. The administration of Grant was called upon to deal with an insurrection in nearly every respect on all fours with the insurrection of today, and at the end of that time, seven years of responsibil-

The general debate drifted quickly into the question as to whether prosperity had come with the Dingley law. Mr. Grosvenor (Rep., O.) as the latest evidence of prosperity called attention to the 10 cent per ton advance in the wages of coal miners agreed upon at Chicago yesterday. That increase,

STRIKE AT COTTON MILLS.

Boston, Jan. 27.-The strike situation Several mill managers there ridicule without the aid of spinners, who are hands were employed in the Eagle

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 27.-The strike

Luetgert Trial.

Chicago, Jan. 27.—In the Luetgert mur-der trial today the defense consumed considerable time attempting to prove by Stenographer Squibb, who reported the first trial, variances in the testimany of dical experts and other witnesses who fense turned the case over to the prose-cution. The state's attorney at once started in to impeach the veracity of fense. The case is not expected to reach

Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 27.—It was an-ounced tonight that the enthronigation

New York, Jan. 27 .- William H. Watson, the student of the New York trade school, who shot and killed Joseph Mil-ler, a fellow student on Sunday last, was exonerated today by a coroner's jury. The jury decided that the shooting was

PRESIDENT M'KINLEY

ON THE SITUATION

Speech at the Manufacturers Banquet at New York.

ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION

The Peoples Purpose Must Give Vitality to Public Law .- The Difficulties of Reform -- Trying Conditions from Which Our Country Is

New York, Jan. 27.-The third annual banquet of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States, which took place tonight at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, was one of the largest and most elaborate affairs of the kind ever given in this city. One thousand guests were seated at the tables. The fact that President Mc-Kinley would be present caused a rush

President McKinley was driven from

the Windsor hotel and was received at the Walderf-Asteria at 6.30 o'clock by the committee of merchants and at once taken to the royal chambers, Half an hour later he appeared in the reception room, where he held a levee for nore than an hour. The banquet hall was magnificently decorated, the tiers of boxes being draped with silken ban-The president's flag was suspended over the head of the table from the president's box. Seven long tables extended the length of the room and sixteen small tables were placed on either side of the rows of long tables. In the Astor gallery annex were thirtythree other tables. The tables were elaborately decorated with flowers and potted plants. The dais where the president and the others sat were also adorned with many flowers. From the reception room up through the stairway to the banquet room were lines of palms and great ferns. Owing to the double banquet rooms there was much confusion in making the assignment of

the guests to their seats at the tables. The march to the banquet hall began at 7.15 and lasted until almost 7.30, being a straggling line. President Mc-Kinley, with the committee of thirtysix, marched into the hall, the band playing "Hall to the Chief." It was after 9 o'clock when Warner

Miller rapped for order. He then announced that Rev. R. S. MacArthur would invoke a blessing. Dr. Mac-Arthur in his prayer called for special protection for the president and the members of the Manufacturers' asso-

THE SEATS OF HONOR.

Among those who occupied seats of onor on the raised dais were President McKinley, M. E. Ingalls, Darwin R. James, Rev. R. S. Mac-Arthur, Thomas W. C. Ridler, Ran-dolph Guggenheimer, Elihu Root, John Addison Porter, Attorney General John W. Griggs, Lieutenant Governor Timothy L. Woodruff, Senator William P. Fry, Charles Emory Smith, Warner Miller, President Theodore C. Search, Henry E. Howland, ex-Mayor William L. Strong, Clement A. Griscom, St.

Clair McKelway and Abner McKinley. Among the other guests were: Albert Pope, Henry W. Gaoon, General Sam Thomas, Lewis Nixon, E. A. Mc-Alpin, William C. Whitney, Collis P. Huntington and George Gunton.

The menu cards were very elaborate. They were volumes of vellum bound in undressed calf, with a monogram burned into the cover, surrounded by a scroll. There were etchings of "Lib-erty." "The Brooklyn Bridge," "Industry," a scene on Wall street, "Commerce and Transportation," and some of the large buildings in New York. The president's menu card was the

same as that of the other guests except that the edges were in gold and the words "The President" in embossed gold on the cover. At 10.30 o'clock Warner Miller wrapped for order. He referred to the youth of the association and said that the meeting would be productive of more good than anytry for some time. He said there was nothing political in the organization. The chief end of the organization, he declared, was to extend the commerce

of the United States abroad. "This association," he said, "would advocate another department in the cabinet, namely, a secretary of com-

merce. Mr. Miller introduced Theodore C. Search, the president of the organiza-tion. The wildest excitement prevailed when President McKinley was introduced. Men stood on their seats, women in boxes waved their handkerchiefs and the uproar drowned the speaker's voice. The cheering and clapping of hands were redoubled when toast was drunk to the president.

MR. M'KINLEY'S SPEECH.

President McKinley spoke slowly and was plainly heard in every portion of the hall. His reference to the cold day in Cincinnati, January 22, 1895, was received with laughter, which broadened into a perfect roar when he spoke of the extension of business instead of votes. President McKinley said:

Much profitable trade is still unenjoyed by our people because of their present insufficient facilities for reaching desirable markets. Much of it is lost because of a markets. Much of it is lost because of information and ignorance the conditions and needs of others. We must know just what other people want, before we can supply their wants. must know exactly how to reach them with least expense if we would enter into the most advantageous business rela-tions with them. The ship requires the shipper; but the shipper must have the assured promise that his goods will have sale when they reach their destination. t is a good rule if buyers will not come to us, for us to go to them. It is our duty to make American enterprise and indus-irial ambition, as well as achievement. terms of respect and praise, not only but among the family of nations

FINANCIAL QUESTION Then he entered upon the financial

he world over.

There is another duty resting upon the national government—to coin money and regulate the value thereof. This duty requires that our government shall regu-late the value of its money by the high-est standards of commercial honesty and national honor. The money of the United States is and must forever be unques-tioned and unassaliable. If doubts remain, they must be removed. If weak places are d'scovered, they must be strengthened. Nothing should ever tempt us-nothing ever will tempt us-to scale 1879-7; Ruckel, 776-5; Walters, 867-8,

down the sacred debt of the nation through a legal technicality. Whatever may be the language of the contract, the United States will discharge all of its obligations in the currency recognized as the best throughout the civilized world at the time of payment. Nor will we ever consent that the wages of labor or its frugal savings shall be scaled down, ry permitting payment in dollars of less value than the dollars accepted as the

best in every enlightened nation of the

earth.
Under existing conditions our citizens cannot be excused if they do not redouble their efforts to secure such financial legislation as will place their honorable inentions beyond dispute. All those who represent, as you do, the great conser-vative but progressive business interests of the country, owe it not only to them-selves, but to the people, to insist upon the settlement of this great question now, or else to face the alternative that it must be again submitted for arbitratio at the polis. This is our plain duty t more than seven million voters who fifteen months ago won a great political battle on the issue, among others, that the United States government would not permit a doubt to exist anywhere con-cerning the stability and integrity of its currency or the inviolability of its obligations of every kind. That is my interpretation of that victory. Whatever effort, therefore, is required to make the settlement of this vital question clear and conclusive for all time, we are bound in good conscience to undertake and if possible realize. That is our commissionour present charter from the people. It will not suffice for citizens nowadays

ound money. That is not enough. people's purpose must be given the vital-ty of public law. Better an honest effort with fallure, than the avoiding of o plain and commanding a duty.

DIFFICULTIES OF REFORM. The difficulties in the path of a satisfactory reform are, it must be admitted, neither few in number nor slight in degree; but progress cannot fail to be made with a fair and thorough trial. An hon-est attempt will be the best proof of sincerity of purpose. Discussion cannot hurt, it will only help the cause. Let us have full and free discussion. We are the last to avoid or evade it. Intelligent discussion will strengthen the indiffer-ent and encourage the friends of a stable system of finance.

Half heartedness never won a battle. Nations and parties without abiding principles and stern resolution to enforce them, even if it costs a country's string-gle to do so, and temporary sacrifice, are never in the highest degree successful leaders in the progress of mankind. For us to attempt nothing in the face of the provalent fallacies and the constant ef-fort to spread them is to lose valuable ground already won and practically to weaken the forces of sound money for their battles of the future.

The financial plank of the St. Louis platform is still as commanding upon Republicans and those who served with them in the last campaign as on the day it was adopted and promulgated. Happily the tariff part of the platform has al-ready been engrafted into public statute. But that other plank, not already builded into our constitution, is of binding force upon us all. What is it?

The president quoted the financial plank and said:

This is in reality a command from the people who gave the administraton to the party now in power and who are still anxiously waiting for the execution of their free and omnipotent will by those of us who hold commissions from that

I have tonight spoken in a somewhat serious strain because I believe it is due to the conditions under which this assystematic efforts of such a body of men ent candidates of the Municipal league as this are capable of infinite good to ticket. communities in which the members live and to the nation at large. TRYING CONDITIONS.

The country is now merging from try-ing conditions. It is only just beginning to recover from the depression in certain lines of business long continued and altogether unparalleled. Progress, therefore, will naturally be slow, but let us not be impatient. Rather let us exer-cise a just patience and which in time will surely bring its own high reward. I have no fear for the future of our beits. loved country. While I discern in 'ts present condition the necessity that uiways exists for the faithful devotion its citizens, the history of its past is assurance to me that this will be as it al-ways has been through every struggle and emergency, still onward and upward. It has never suffered from any trial or been unequal to any test. Founded upon right principles, we have nothing to fear from the vicissitudes thing that has been held in this coun- may lie across our pathway. The nation founded by the fathers upon principles of virtue, education, freedom and human rights; moulded by the great discussions which established its sovereignty. tried in the crucible of civil war, tegrity confirmed by the results of reconstruction with a union stronger and better than ever before, stands today not upon shifting sands but upon immovable foundations. Let us resolve by our laws and by our administration of them to maintain the rights of the citizen, to cement the union by still closer bonds, to exalt the standards of American civilzation, encourage the promotion of thrift, industry and economy and the homely virtues which have ennobled our people. uphold the stability of our currency and credit and illustrate the purity of our national and municipal government; and then though the rain descends and floods and the winds blow, the nation will stand, for it is founded upon a rock.

DELEGATES EXPLAIN. Alvah Trowbridge and Others Feat They Have Been Misrepresented.

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.-The following statement was issued tonight by Alvah Trowbridge, James McCreery, Richard Criss, Ulysses D. Eddy and James B. Dill, delegates of the Merchants' association of New York to the Indianapolis monetary convention, from which

they are returning home: We regret erroneous reports have appeared in the newspapers regarding our action at the Indianapolis convention. It is true to the cause of sound money, in whose success we are deeply interested, to say that we unanimously voted in the convention for the resolution approving the report of the monetary commission and we earnestly hope that the necessary legislation may be secured to give effect to the principles of a single gold standard, a sound bank currency and the government's retirement from the banking business,

His Lite for a Sandwich. Cincinnati, O., Jan. 27.-John Donnelly died in the hospital today from the ef-fect of a blow administered by Hen fect of a blow administered by Hen Green last night. Donnelly and a friend had refused to pay for sandwich-dered at Green's lunch stand. knocked Donnelly down, his head striking the curbstone.

Bievele Race at Pittsburg. Pittsburg, Jan. 27.-The midnight scor in the bicycle race was: Waller, 877-3; Henshaw, 676-2; Elkes, 877-3; Dench, 812-9; Gunnon, 791-7; Schinneer, 873-8; Hall,

HARVEY K. NEWITT OUT OF THE RACE

He Retires in the Interest of Republican Harmony.

HIS ACTION CAUSES NO SURPRISE

The "Anti-Martin" Candidate for Receiver of Taxes Concludes That He Will Not Work in the Interest of Democracy as an ludependent. Anti-Martinites Without a Standard

Philadelphia, Jan. 27.—Harvey K. Newitt, the "anti-Martin" candidate for receiver of taxes, tonight announced his withdrawal. Since the recent Republican convention at which the names of William J. Roney, the recognized candidate of the Martin faction of the party, and Mr. Newitt were presented for the nomination and which resulted in Mr. Roney being declared the regular nomince, it was believed that Mr. Newitt would remain in the field as an independent candidate. Within the past week, however, it began to be rumored that he would withto say simply that they are in favor of draw. On the last day for filing nomination papers, the number of signers required by law filed with the city commissioners Mr. Newitt's name as candidate under the title of the anti-Martin party. Within the past two days reports of his contemplated withdrawal were more persistently circulated. It was no surprise therefore when Mr. Newitt tonight made public the following letter:

> To the Republican Voters of Philadelphia After careful consideration I have decided not to be a candidate for the office of receiver of taxes. I was a candidate before the Republican primaries, my friends were faithful, and I have reason to believe that the people approved my candidacy. I was unsuccessful before the convention because of facts with which the public are fully acquainted, but in view of the avowed determination of the Democratic party to take advantage of the present conditions within the raffks of our party and to attempt to "further divide and conquer." I am convinced that I ought to withdraw from the contest, firmly believing that such a course will best subserve the interests of our party in this city and state. In doing so I should be want-ing in gratitude if I did not express deep appreciation of the loyalty l earnest support of my many friends throughout the campaign

Harvey K. Newitt. This action now leaves the anti-Martin column on the ballot without a candidate, it being understood that Colonel Bonaffon, the candidate for magistrate, will also withdraw. Should he do so, it is said on the authority of one of the prominent mem-bers of the tenders league, that the necessary two-thirds of the signatures to the nomination papers of the anti-Martin party will be obtined in order to substitute names in place of Messrs. Newitt and Bonaffon. These are said to be William Rawlin, for receiver o taxes, and James S. Rogers, for magemblage has met. The conferences and istrate. Both these men are at pres-

SEMINOLES AROUSED.

They Ask the Government to Investigate the Burning of Two Indians.

Washington, Jan. 27 .- The secretary of the interior today sent to the senate | cently. the correspondence on file in his office bearing upon the recent burning of two ence reveals the fact that Chief Brown. of the Seminole action, has called the three other children. secretary's attention to the fact that the treaty with the United States guarantees protection to these Indians and indemnity from injuries resulting from aggression and that he asked for an official investigation of the murder and that the secretary has directed that Agent Wisdom proceed to the scene of the crime and report upon the amount of property destroyed. It is also shown that Secretary Bliss and Governor Barnes, of Oklahoma, took prompt steps to secure the apprehension of the members of the mob.

The letter is dated the 15th inst. Governor Barnes says he is assured by the county attorney and sheriff and by the good citizens of that county that every effort will be made to disclose the partic!pants in the mob and that they will be arrested and be brought to justice if found on Cklahoma soil.

FROZE JURY TO GET A VERDICT.

Twelve Men Tortured Over Night in a Maine Court.

Ellsworth, Me., Jan. 27.-The jury that was determining the location of a pauper settlement-whether at Bucksport or Blue Hill-in the Hancock county court, had a thrilling time, according to the jurymen. They were locked up all Saturday night without lights and without a fire, though it was freezing cold.

Sunday morning the officer in charge of the jury entered the jury room and informed the members of the jury that, unless they should agree upon a verdict before midnight they would be kept where they were until 9 o'clock Monday morning. At 9 o'clock Sunday morning, however, a sealed verdict was rendered.

RUSH OF IMMIGRANTS.

The Tartar Prince Brings in 720

Steerage Passengers. New York, Jan. 27.-In anticipation of the new immigration law going into effect the rush of immigrants to this country has started in earnest. The first steamship to bring a noticeably large crowd of immigrants arrived today. She is the Tartar Prince and had 720 persons in the steerage. The vessel comes from Italian ports. Most of the new arrivals would be excluded under the operation of the

For a Six Year Term.

proposed new law.

Washington, Jan. 27.-Representative Fitzgerald, of Massachusetts, today introduced in the house a resolution for a constitutional amendment to increase the length of the presidential term to six years and to make presidents

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather Indications Today:

Fair; Westerly Winds

General-Crisp Debate in Congress, Harmony in Philadelphia Politics. President McKinley Talks to Manufacturers. Latest Havana News.

Local - Aftermath of the Eastern League Base Bull Meeting.

Local-Commore Council Meeting. Editorial. Comment of the Press.

5 Local-Would-Be Hypnotist Is Badly Scared. A Victim of Dope.

Local-West Side and Suburban. Lackawanna County News. The Markets.

HEIR TO THOUSANDS IN A PAUPER'S GRAVE

sad Fate of Edward Obeinstich, of Bridgeport -- He Dies in Chicago a Maniac White Lawyers Were

Searching for Him. Chicago, Jan. 27.-Edward Ohelnstich, neir to one million florins (\$400,000) in Budapest, in Hungary, and for whom the police have been searching, lies to pauper's grave in the Potters' deld. While agents and lawyers were searching the world over for one of the heirs to the millions of Budapest's greatest banker, the object of their quest occupied a maniac's cell at the ounty asylum here. Ohelnstich died

of the asylum. A letter was received yesterday by Chief of Detectives Colleran, requestng him to look for Oheinstich. The letter came from Budapest and said that a fortune awaited Oheinstich, his father having died recently. Today Attorney N. J. Waldman called at deective headquarters and told the story of Oheinstich's fate. According to Waldman, who claims

o be an old schoolmate of Obeinstich. the latter died a maniac's death, the result of his wife's alleged infidelity. Mrs. Edward Oheinstich was considered one of the most beautiful women in Austro-Hungary when she married the son of the banker. She reigned the belle of society in that city until rumors of her infidelity became current. She is now, says Waldman, living as the wife of a French nobleman, an officer in the French army. When young Oheinstich learned the state of affairs he parted from his wife and shortly after came to America, arriving in New York in October, 1896. He secured emploment with A. H. Hoerner, a New York bond broker, and came to Chicago as the latter's agent. Oheinstich's peculiar actions attracted considerable attention at the Great Northern hotel, where he was stopping and he was finally arrested and sent to the house of correction on a charge of disorderly onduct. Shortly after Oheinstich was discharged he was again arrested and this time sent to the detention hospial. On May 20, 1807, he was declared insane and committed to Dunning. He rarely could be prevailed upon to eat and on November 28 ne died. By a strange coincidence Oheinstich's father died the day his son was committed to the asylum. At the time of his commitment Oheinstich is said to have corresponded regularly with his relatives but his letters suddenly ceased and all trace of him was lost until re-

Oheinstich, sr., was the owner of the largest bank in Budapest and was Seminole Indians in Oklahoma by a worth 15,000,000 floring when he died. mob of white men. The correspond- In his will he left 1.900,000 florins to his son Edward. He left a widow and

WAIL FROM KENTUCKY.

Senator Lindsay is Asked to Support the Chicago Platform or Resign. Frankfort, Ky., Jan. 27 .- The lowe

house of the Kentucky legislature by a vote of 55 to 35 today adopted a resolution offered by Representative son, of Hardin, calling upon United States Senator William Lindsay to resign if he cannot support the Chicago

During the course of the debate such words as "party traitor." "recreant to his trust," and "gold bug," were freely bandled about. Representative Desha, g. silver Democrat from Harrison county, openly denounced Senator Lindsay es a traitor to his party and cailed upon him to return home and face outraged constituency.

BRITISH STEAMER WRECKED.

Captain and Fourteen Others Saved in Small Boats.

Montevideo, Jan. 27.-Information has been received that the British steamer Mataura, bound from Wellington, N. December 31 for London, was wrecked at Sealers' cove on January 12. Her captain, three of the passengers, the ship's doctor and ten of the crew are at Sandy Point in the straits of Magellan, where they arrived in

The other boats which left the wrecked steamer with the remaining members of the passengers and crew are

believed to be safe. HERRING SCHOONER LOST.

The Grace L. Fears Disappears ter a Terrific Gate.

Gloncester, Mass., Jan. 27 .- It is feared that the schooner Grace L. Fears, of this port, which sailed about eight weeks ago on a frozen herring voyage to Newfoundland, has been lost, as on the grounds during the terrific gale which caused much damage to the fishing fleet about five weeks ago, and the Fears has not been reported since. Captain John Atkin, a well known muster mariner of this port, was in ommand of the schooner, and she had

Imprisonment for Weyler. Madrid, Jan. 27.—The public prosecutor temands a sentence upon Lieutenant

General Weyler of two months' impris-

a crew of six men.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Jan. 27 .- Arrived: Germanic, Liverpool. Sailed: August Genoa, Alexandria, etc. Q Sailed: Teutonic, Liverpool, Sailed: Augusta Victoria,

LATEST FROM WAR II. CUBA

Captain Sigsbee of the Maine Visits General Parrado.

HE IS KINDLY RECEIVED

General Blanco Arrives at Manzanillo.

The Families of the Reconcentrados in a Wretched Condition .- A Ship Load of Provisions for the Starving Is Pinced in the Hands of Consul General Lee.

Havana, Jan. 27.—Captain Sigsbee, of the United States warship Maine, eccompanied by Consul General Lee and Lieutenants Howard and Haleman, of the Maine, paid a visit today to General Parrado, the acting captain genunder his right, name but with a pau-per's number opposite it on the books and cordially. They expressed themselves as well satisfied with the interview. Tomorrow morning at 10 General Parrado, accompanied by Consul General Lee, will return the visit on board the Maine.

General Blanco has arrived at Manzanillo, where he has been formally received by the authorities and by the Autonomist committee. Large crowds urned out on his arrival. Blanco visited the hospitals, the forts and the barracks. Reports from Remedios say that many families of the reconcentrados are lying about in a most wretched condition, no one giving them any relief. The warships in the port are dying colors in honor of the birthday of Emperor William. Artillery General Fuentes today visited the German schoolship Gneisenau. The American yacht Buccaneer has arrived here from the Tortugas, and the Ward line steamer Seneca, which reached port today, brought a consignment of provisions for the destitute. which has been turned over to Consul General Lee. The destitute conservative municipality of Colon, in Matanzas province, has appointed Autonomist officials. Several correspondents British publications have arrived at Cienfuegos from Jamaica, by the Britsh schooner Governor Blake.

AT OLD MADRID.

Madrid, Jan. 27.—The newspapers here allege that when the United States minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, advised the Spanish gov ernment of the despatch of the battleship Maine to Havana, the ship was already on her way to that point. Ex-Minister Canalejas, the Imparcial, announces, has arrived at Cadiz, from Havana, (having visited the United States and Cuba to study the political situation) and has expressed a pessimistic view of the duration of the war, declaring the insurgents have the means to greatly prolong their resistence in the mountains. Admiral Bermejo, the minister of marine, has ordered the fleet to contrate at Cadiz. A trans-Atlantic steamer will be chartered to supply the ships with coal and stores. A local newspaper asserts that measures have been taken to keep United States Minister Woodford's resi-

dence "under surveillance," London, Jan. 27 .- The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says: has been decided that the whole Spanish fleet shall concentrate to Havana, though not immediately unless cir-

cumstances demand."

BRIGADIER ARANGURON KILLED. Young Insurgent Who Caused the

Death of Ruiz Is Shot. Havana, Jan. 27.-At noon today Lieutenant Colonel Benedicto, with the Spanish Reina battalion, surprised near Tapaste, this province, the camp of the insurgent brigadier Nestor Aranguron, killing Aranguron and four privates, capturing five of the insurgents and wounding others who made their

escape. The body of Brigadier Aranguron was brought by train to Havana this afternoon and delivered to the military authorities. After identification it was

sent to the mergue. Brigadier Aranguren was only about 24 years of age. The body, which shows two bullet wounds, one in the nead and one in the right leg, is dressed in cashmere pantaloons, gray woolen coal, yellow shoes and gaiters comparatively new. It is said that the gaiters and vest once belonged to Lieutenant Colonel Joaquin Ruiz, the aidede-camp of Captain General Blanco who, having gone last December to Aranguron's camp with terms of surrender, was executed by Aranguron or

with his approval. According to the Spanish authorities Brigadier Aranguron was surprised while on a visit to a young woman on the Pita farm between Campo Florida and Tapaste. He was wounded and on trying to escape was shot dead. Among the prisoners is the father of the young woman. He was the dyna-

miter of Aranguron's band. State Board of Agriculture.

Harrisburg, Jan. 27.-The state beard of agriculture ended its sessions this afternoon and adjourned to meet October 12 at Emporium. It will probably be decided to continue the organization. Seth R. Downing, of West Chester, and Pro-fessor S. B. Heiges, of York, each made an address today, and the meeting closed with an interesting talk by State Veter-inarian Pearson, on the work of state

The Herald's Weather Porecast.

live stock sanitary board.

New York, Jan. 28.-In the middle states and New England today, fair, slightly colder weather and fresh northwesterly winds will prevail, followed in this section by a slight rise in temperature,