SCRANTON, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 4. 1898.

NEGOTIATIO SINIAVI ON BOOK NOT "TO STOP

Break with Spain Is Not Expected at Paris. Territory to shelter them is felt to be

NO ALARM AT WASHINGTON

The Spaniards Today Will Probably Come Back at Us with a Counter Proposition Regarding Compensation for the Philippines and There Will Be a Season of Negotiation, Sagasta's Intentions Are to Beg for Terms and Falling That, to Resign and Let His Successor Do the Worrying-Why the American Commissioners Feel Constrained to Demand All the Philippines.

Washington, Nov. 3.-By way of preparation for what may happen at the meeting of the peace commissioners in Paris tomorrow, it may be said that the officials here have no idea that the Spanish reply will be an unconditional acceptance of our last proposition relating to the acquisition of the Phillipines. On the other hand they do not expect an unequivocal rejection. What is likely to occur is that the Spanish commissioners will come in with a counter proposition, the basis of which will be probably a considerable increase in the sum of money to be paid to the Spanish government

for the Philippines. This will open a way to negotiations on that subject and, inasmuch as the commissioners spent about six weeks considering the sections of the protocol dealing with Cuba and Porto Rico it is reasonable to believe that at least few days may be properly allowed for the discussion of the Philippines. In short it may be said that the officials here do not expect a final breach of relations between the commissioners to occur tomorrow, notwithstanding the comments of unfriendly European newspapers in that line.

New York, Nov. 3.-A dispatch to the Evening Post from Paris says: The reported rupture of the peace negotiations between Spain and the United States is not credited in the French foreign office. France willingly will serve again as intermediary, in the hope of putting Spain under permanent sition in the European balance of Dower.

Paris and Brussels bankers are taking an active interest in the question of Spanish debts.

The Spanish members of the commission are offended by the curtness of the memorandum of the American

The American members probably will welcome a change in the Spanish side, as they are not a match in legal subtleties for Senor Montero Rios, Whether there is a rupture tomorrow or not. Senor Sagasta is likely to continue to dictate the negotiations.

I have high authority for prognosticating the course of the first dispute the American interpretation of the third article of the protocol and the claims upon the Philippines for war indemnity as inconsistent with the previous articles, and also with the original diplomatic correspondence through Messrs. Cambon and Pateno-

SAGASTA'S PLAN.

Senor Sagasta will say that he considers that Porto Rico is a sufficient indemnity. In the second place, if nonsuited, he will proceed to put a value upon the Philippines far in excess of any possible war indemnity, on the ground that Germany and England, or even France would offer terms higher than the Americans take as the basis of negotiations.

He will plead that no Spanish minletry could live if they accepted the American terms. As a third step he would resign office

again under a conservative ministry. Thus a speedy termination of the negotiations is not expected. The commissioners are renting apartments outmide the hotel.

leaving the negotiations to begin over

SPANIARDS EXCITED.

Madrid, Nov. 3.-The announcement of the intention of the United States regarding the Philippines has greatly excited the public here. It is generally recognized, however, that it would be absolutely futile to appeal to Europe,

which has abandoned Spain to her fate. The newspapers protest vigorously against the "incredible cynicism and abuse of strength of the Americans." The El Globo exclaims: "Europe and America seem determined to sanction by cowardice and selfishness a crime that will be a blot upon the history of

the century.' THE SITUATION AT PARIS.

Paris, Nov. 3 .- At Monday's joint session the American commissioners laid down a proposition in two parts: First, that the United States should take over the Philippines entire: Second, in so doing they should reimburse to Spain the sum of her permanent and pacific expenditures in the Philippines. The American commissioners came to Paris with no greed for Philippine territory. But the fact is, the commissioners have fell that the conditions precedent render the letting go of the Philippines as difficult as their retention

There is, for instance, the question of the future of Aguinaldo, his chiefs and followers. The Fhilippine leader and his immediate associates in the insurrection accepted exile and over a million dollars at the hands of Spain as an inducement to cease their rebel-They went to China, but they were brought back to the Philippines

on board a United States warship. Aguinaldo received from Admiral Dewey several thousand stands of arms and was put ashore as an ally of the United States in the war against Spain. The insurgent leader and his chiefs have forfeited their lives. Should the United States return the Philippines to Spain, Aguinaldo and his fighting followers must be surrendered to death or taken away by the United States and the American commissioners feel that transplanting them will be as severe toward them as it would be impracticable from the point of view of the United States.

necessary in the Philippines. ALTERNATIVES.

The entire group might not be necessary for this purpose. To do this would be to take the most valuable portion of the archipelago, an act which might furnish a basis for the dual charge of greed in taking the best and of cowardice in evading the responsibility for the remainder. American commissioners have been unwilling to place the United States in such a position.

Again there arose the pregnant question of undesirable neighbors, should only Luzon be taken. An agressively disposed power might acquire Mindoro, which is almost within cannon shot of Luzon, and thus create a most difficult situation. Could a wiser division of the islands be made? Pursuing this inquiry, the most feasible division seemed to be Luzon, Mindoro and Palawan, forming a free chain of neigh- Marsh and on these warrants he would bors on the western boundary, but so closely tangled on the eastern side as United States marshal and a hearing to make impossible a line of geographical division, at once equitable and sufe.

not been unmindful of the fact that and was asked no questions. circumstances, partially of their shaping, had imposed upon the United States a constructive responsibility for the Philippines and that either this stone National bank on March 20, 1891, must be forsaken or a larger one, assumed. They have believed, too, that had been made on the bank a few before the nations of the world, the months prior to that date, but the crisis United States have assumed the higher was tided over and the public was responsibility of the stable control of the entire group, and with a sense of came known. Subsequent investigation specific and general obligation, they showed that the bank had been pracfelt compelled to propose to take all.

THE DEBT QUESTION. On the question of the Spanish debt, by whatever name known, the Americommissioners seem to take broader ground than the mere question of dollars. It is evident they don't favor coupling any power with debt responsibilities. They seem inclined to direct adjustments, on the plain basis of facts and equities. Whether the war ledgers of Spain and the United States are to be balanced in the present negotiations does not appear, but the Americans face the situation open-eyed and with minds free to any argument based upon justice to Spain and fair treatment of their own national inter-

The correspondent of the Associated Press ascertains from Spanish sources, eyond question authentic, that the Spanish commissioners will declare Spain has borrowed on the collateral of her colonial revenue. It will then and moral, as well as financial obliga-tions, thus strengthening her own po-pawned the revenues of the Philipines and of Cuba; that she did so in good faith to her creditors, and this being true, that she has no moral right to give away or re-hypothecate territory

already pledged. TOO LATE TO ARGUE.

Washington, Nov. 3 .- "So far as the cerned, the time for argument is past." said a member of the cabinet today. "Our position has been taken. It is too late now to change it. The president has given the question the most serious consideration. He has gauged public opinion by every known test; has considered the question both with relation to our own national development, and to the obligations imposed on us as one of the family of civilized nations; and he has taken his stand. He is sure that he is right. He believes that as time goes on, those persons who are expressing doubts as to the wisdom of retaining the Philippines or who are declaring themselves in opposition to the administration's policy, will begin to realize that they are not sure of their ground. is certain that no other course could have been pursued than that which he has followed; and he is sure that what he has done will be justified by time. At any rate, it is done now, and it is too late to go back. The United States has formulated its demands, has taken its position and that is all that is to be said."

SENATOR PROCTOR'S VIEWS.

Sees No Release from Accepting All the Philippines.

Montpelier, Vt., Nov. 3.-United States Senator Redfield Proctor, who arrived here yesterday from abroad, today addressed the joint assembly of the house and worked for a living at anything he and senate which last month elected him. Senator Proctor's address was brief, and was confined to an outline of the foreign situation, which now confronts the government of the United States. The senator said:

The future policy of this country is the question before our people. Hawaii and Porto Rico have been added to the nation's dominion, and we have be-come sponsors for the good government of Cubs. We must assume some responsibility in the far east, whether it be greater or less. In my opinion the reponsibilities in the far east are bound to be greater. Many wise and patriotic men in the country believe we should retain no territory or centrol any part of the Philippines beyond a coaling station or possibly a single island. I recognize cogency of their argument, but have failed to see clearly any practical way of carrying out their views. If any juris diction is assumed in the east there is no logical stopping place short of the whole of the Philippines. To establish a divided sovereignty would invite trouble. Since that May morning when the Spanish fleet was destroyed it has seemed to be revised to the Spanish fleet was destroyed it has seemed to ne practically settled that Spain must me practically settled that spain inter-surrender her cultre interest in the Phil-ippines, You will pardon me if I have spoken too plainly, but it seemed to me that a frank statement of what I believe would be the inevitable outcome was not

Senator Proctor closed his brief address with a patriotic reference to Dewey and Clark, sons of Vermont.

mproper at this time.

General Lee's Mother Dead

Richmond, Va., Nov. L-The mother of General Fitzhugh Lee died today. She fell recently and sustained internal in-

FUGITIVE RETURNS FOR PUNISHMENT

BANKER MARSH OFFERS HIM-SELF UP TO JUSTICE AT LAST.

After Seven Years of Restless Wanthe Defaulting President of the Once More in His Native City. Political Importance - Hearing Fixed for Today.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.-Gideon W. Marsh, the fugitive president of the now defunct Keystone National bank, returned to the city today after an absence of seven years and a haif and surrendered himself to his bondsman, William H. Wanamaker. Late this afternoon Mr. Wanamaker accompanied Marsh to the office of United States District Attorney Beck and the latter at once turned the fugitive bank president over to the custody of the United States marshal to await a hearing tomorrow morning. The proceedings be-fore the district attorney were brief. That official merely stated that several bench warrants had been issued for commit him to the custody of the would be given the prisoner tomorrow, Marsh admitted his identity, but made The American commissioners have no statement to the district attorney

MARSH'S FLIGHT.

The closing of the doors of the Keycaused a profound sensation, A run taken by surprise when the failure betically looted and that there was little left for depositors and other creditors City Treasurer John Bardsley had loaned to the bank several hundred thousand dollars of the city funds, and on these loans he had been drawing interest for his individual profit. Hardsley was arrested and his trial resulted in a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary, several years of which he served. He was finally granted a pardon by the state board of pardons.

President Marsh and Cashier Lawrence were placed under arrest on May 4, 1891, charged with conspiracy to make false entries in the books of the bank and the wilful misapplication of its funds. When arraigned before United States Commissioner Bell they were held for a hearing on May 15. Both secured bondsmen and were released. Marsh induced William H. Wanamaker, brother of ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker, to enter ball for him, which he did in the amount of \$20,000. On May 21, the day fixed for a final hearing, Lawrence appeared, but Marsh by William H. Wanamaker. Since that date, it is said, Mr. Wanamaker has spent \$29,000 more to apprehend March retention of the Philippines is con- and bring him to trial. Lawrence was convicted and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, which he served less the

commutation for good behavior. ELUDED PURSUIT.

Marsh managed to elude the officers of the law, who searched the entire ountry for him, and the detectives who were even sent to points in South America, whence there had come reports that the fugitive president had been seen. Even after the United States authorities had abandoned their search, it was kept up by Marsh's bondsman, but without success. Not until vesterday did his bondsman get an inkling of his whereabouts. Then a telegram to William H. Wanamaker's office stated that Marsh was at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, New York city, and would surrender to him in Philadelphia today, Mr. Wanamaker, who was in Boston, was immediately advised and he left that city for New York at once. It is understood that the fugitive and his bondsman met in New York last night and the agreement was there reached for Marsh to come to Philadelphia today and surrender to the authorities, MARSH'S STORY.

Marsh, in talking to friends who called on him in the United States marshal's office before he was taken to prison, said that in the more than seven years of his absence he has roamed almost over the whole world could get to do. When he left he had with him \$1.385, which he had collected from two friends who owed him that amount. He went by a circuitous route to Brazil and afterward traveled from place to place all over the world. He then returned to America and eventually located in the state of Washington, where, he said, he had earned money at any kind of labor he could get. He said he often longed to come back to Philadelphia, but was deterred through a desire to protect his children from scandal

The news of Marsh's return, when it became generally known late in the day, became almost the sole topic of conversation on the street, at the hotels and clubs and, in fact, in all circies. Not the least interesting part of the discussions was in reference to the effect the sudden appearance of the bank president would have in po-

litical circles. The name of the fugitive has frequently been mentioned in the utierances of speakers at political mass meetings in the present furiously exciting campagin, and Marsh has particularly been the subject of heated controversy between United States Senator Penrose and John Wana-

maker. POLITICAL EFFECT.

In a speech a few weeks ago Senator Penrose intimated that John Wanamaker, prior to the failure of the Keystone bank, had knowledge of an overissue of the bank's stock and knowledge of a demand made by Prosident Marsh on City Treasurer that way to suffer.

city funds. He (Penrose) said it was to the interest of Wanamaker that Marsh should not come back to Philadelphia. The senator said he had been in communication with Marsh and that the latter would probably soon come back and tell all he knew about the looting of the bank.

On Oct. 14, a few nights after the speech of Senator Penrose, accusing Wanamaker of having inside knowledge of the Keystone bank affairs, the dering in All Parts of the World latter delivered a speech at the Academy of Music. He denied the truth of Senator Penrose's statements and Defunct Keystone Bank Sets Foot called upon him to hasten the return of Marsh, if the senator in any way The Return Is Expected to Have the truth to be told about Keystone bank matters and said none could clear up the adair better than Marsh himself. He even offered to pay the expenses of Marsh's return and help him to re-establish himself in life.

PENROSE TALKS.

Pittsburg, Nov. 2 .- Senator Boles Penose is in the city tonight. When asked what he thought about the return to Philadelphia of Gideon Marsh, made the following brief statement:

As stated several weeks ago, I am not surprised that Mr. Marsh has returned. It is well known by those familiar with the matter that for the last three years he could have been produced by certain persons on short notice. Doubtless he would have been glad to have returned before now had Mr. Wanamaker's generous invitation and offer of future provis-ion for him been made earlier. I am con-fident that his trial will disclose hithercure and inexplicable details of the failure of the Keystone bank, and will redound to the benefit of the unforturate reditors of that wrecked institution and e of interest to the general community.

Beaver, Pa., Nov. 3 .- Senator Quay who is at his home here, has heard of Marsh's surrender, but in answer to a query as to the effect it would have on the campaign, replied: "I know nothing about it." The same answer was all that he would give to any and all other questions bearing on the case.

WAR PROBE NOW GETTING AT FACTS

Disclosures Made at Fort Thomas. Camp Illness Largely Due to Individual Carelessness of Some of

Cincinnati, Nov. 3.-General Dodge, Colonel Sexton and Dr. Connor, of the war investigating commission, reached Fort Thomas, Ky., today and made personal inspection of the hospitals and the camp of the Sixth regiment, which is in tents on the grounds adcining the hospitals. This regiment vas cut to pieces in the Santiago campaign and has since been recruited. General Dedge put many questions to the patients in the hospitals concorning their treatment, but found no one complaining. The afternoon session was occupied in hearing witnesses, mostly on the condition of the division hospital at Chickamauga.

Major E. F. Helburn, of the Second Kentucky, new mustered out, testified that the medical corps was not neglectful but was disheartened because appearance was forfeited, and the en- of inability to get supplies of medicine tire amount of \$29,000 was paid to the and proper nurses. The witness cited clerk of the United States district court | an instance of a thermometer given to an orderly to be used for taking the temperature of patients and when asked for it the next day he said he did not know what it was good for and had given it away.

FACTS REVEALED.

Patients were allowed to remain filthy in their beds and were actually fly-blown. This neglect was chargeable to the nurses directly. The nurses were frequently changed and the officers in charge were also frequently changed, Some were asked to resign and others broke down. The witness saw many patients on cots on the ground. The witness read the statements of Major Smith and of Colonel Hof. The former was a scathing arraignment of the inefficiency of the supply department; medicines, medical apparatus, ice and drinking water other necessities were not furnished. He also complained bitterly of the incompetency of the nurses. Witness being asked his own opinion about the great amount of sickness at Chickamauga said he thought about two-thirds of it was due to the negligence of the men themselves. In his own command men who were temperate and reasonably careful of their health, kept healthy. Many of them drank stale beer after drills and would ay about cooling off suddenly. There was a vast amount of unwholesome food and drink sold by the hucksters until they were prohibited. The witniss cited the Eighth and Ninth New York regiments, which had canteens, said that almost the entire regiments were stricken by disease.

This witness also read the statement of Captain Charles Price, of the Second Kentucky, who told of hearing shricks from the Ninth New York ward, and upon investigation he found that Major Hubbard was trying to administer medicine to a patient. The major was brutal. Price interfered and Hubbard said that was the only way to humor a patient. The only explanation he gave was that the patient refused to take the medicine.

BRUTAL OFFICER.

The reading was at this point interrupted by the appearance of Captain Price and he was examined. He testifled on one occasion when he went to the hospital to see one of his men who was ill with measles, he was informed that the patient had been detailed to carry water. The measles wards were packed, the men being wedged in like sardines. The same was true of the typhoid and malarial wards. The witness in describing the action of Major Hubbard said that he choked the patient and forcibly pressed him down on the cot. He then caught the patient's hands and wrenched them until the poor man shricked with pain.

At this point the witness said to Hubbard: 'I do not know your name nor your rank, but this brutality must stop," Hubbard did not stop but said something about showing a patient how to refuse taking medicine. Captain Price said be made it a

point to go every day to the hospital to see about the treatment of the men of his company and he found that in that way his men were not permitted

SPELLBINDERS BUSY IN VARIOUS PLACES

COLONEL STONE DELIVERS FOUR BRIEF SPEECHES.

Receives a Cordial Welcome in Norristown After Making Three Addresses in Philadelphia-Wanamaker at Greensburg-Swallow Meetings at Easton-The Jenks Contingent at Indiana,

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.—Colonel Willlam A. Stone, the Republican candidate for governor, tonight addressed three largely attended meetings in the lower section of the city, after which he boarded a train for Norristown, where he spoke at another Republican mass meeting.

At each of the meetings in Philadelphia Mr. Stone spoke but a few min-utes and confined his remarks entirely to the effect of a Democratic victory in the gubernatorial election might have upon Republican success in the coming presidential campaign. Mr. Stone referred particularly to the prophesy made by James G. Blaine in 1890 when the distinguished statesman announced that if Pennsylvania elected a Democratic governor that year it meant a Democratic national administration to follow. The truth of this, Mr. Stone, said was shown by Cleveland's election in 1892, following Robert E. Pattison's victory in 1890. At Norristown Mr. Stone was warmly received. He stated that the issues of the campaign were between the Republican and the Democratic parties and not upon what Dr. Swallow and the Democratic party would have the voters believe-"thou shalt not

JENKS ON THE DEFENSIVE. He Denies That He Was Ever Un-

friendly to Old Soldiers. Indiana, Pa., Nov. 3.-Candidate Jenks addressed remarkable audiences at Blairsville this afternoon and here tonight. He said, in part:

Before entering fully upon the discussion of the issues of this campaign you will pardon me it I indulge in something that I have never done before, and that is to speak of myself personally. The matter that I desire briefly to refer to is this: It has been circulated in the form of pamphlets throughout the state that during the progress of the war and since. I have been us friendly to the old soldiers. I shall tell you what I did for the old soldiers, and then you will be the judge as to whether or not such statements come from reliable sources.

My official life began when I had the ionor to represent this audience as well as the remainder of the twenty-fifth congressional district. I went to congress with nothing whatever in view but to perform my whole duty as best I could toward the people who had chosen me as their representative. I was appointed chairman of the committee on invalid pensions and I happened to be the young-est man on that committee. The only matter to which I shall specially call our attention is this:

me that the right of the soldier to his pension was not a legal one. It seemed to me that the same right to pay the pension existed on the part of the government as to pay any other debt. I intro-duced a resolution into congress before the 16th of February, 1876, by which that bureau should be transferred to the war department. I discussed this question before the house, and established for the first time in the history of the nation that the soldiers' pension was a contract right; that it was the same as if it had been a written contract of the govern-ment, and that the soldier, as a matter of legal right, was entitled to his sion commensurate with the injuries he

If the pensions had been left as bounties to be given at the option of the govern-ment, and there should be any change in congress and the presidency, they could have cut off these bounties if they so desired. I established the fact that the government of the United States was ound to carry out this contract just as an individual is to pay a debt that he I have never referred to this before. I

never claimed any honor for it, because I always felt that I was discharging simple duty, with nothing to boast of and nothing to regret.

The party jumps into the extreme southwest corner of the state for a meeting at Waynesburg tomorrow afternoon and holds a night rally at Washington.

SWALLOW MEETING AT EASTON The Principal Address Is Delivered by Herbert Welsh.

Easton, Pa., Nov. 3 .- Dr. Swallow's partisans addressed a large and enthusiastic gathering of citizens here this evening. Their standard-bearer was not able to be present, owing to a death in his family. Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, secretary of the Honest Government party, joined the missionaries in this city and made the principal ad-

He criticised the action of Major Merrick in declaring for Jenks and asked why, if Mr. Merrick wants to strike Quayism, he should step aside from the one man who really has struck it, to support a man who was nominated at the dictation of Garman and Guffey, "the now exposed Quay lleutenant in the Democratic camp.' Mr. Welsh declared that Major Merrick's statement that Mr. Jerks has behind him a united Democracy is contradicted by the fact that thousands of Democrats all ever the state have declared their intention to support Swallow rather than Jenks.

Volney B. Cushing and Gamaliel L. Bradford also spoke. Mr. Cushing and Mr. Bradford addressed meetings this afternoon in Hazleton and Freeland. Tomorrow evening the party will be at West Chester.

WANAMAKER AT GREENSBURG He Is Delighted to Know That

Marsh Has Returned.

Greensburg, Pa., Nov. 3 .- John Wanamaker and party spent the day in Westmoreland county and at all points they were greeted by crowds. Meetings were held at Latrobe, Ruffsdale Tarrs, Alverton, Mount Pleasant and Greensburg. The largest meeting was held at Greensburg tonight. Tomorrow Mr. Wanamaker will speak at

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

Fair.

General-Break with Spain Not Ex Banker Marsh Returns to Philadelphia, London Hopeful of Peace. Tour of the State Candidates.

- General-Troops for Cuba Move This Finance and Commercial.
- Local-Proceedings of the County Teachers' Institute, New Rules for the Fire Department,
- Editorial. Comment of the Press.
- Local-Carbondale's Monster Republi-
- Rule for Contempt on Mr. Gibbons. Local-West Scranton and Suburtan,
- News Round About Scranton, Story-"An Aimless Life General-News of the Soldiers at Camp Some Impressions of Porto Rico.

Johnstown, Gallitzin and other towns

in Cambria county. Mr. Wanamaker was interviewed at the Cope house, Greensburg, prior to going to the court house for his evening speech, upon the telegraphic rumor of the return today to Philadelphia of Cashler Marsh. He said his only information was a telegram from his sonin-law from Philadelphia about 4 o'clock this afternoon saying that Marsh had surrendered to his ball. He had twice in public addresses at the Academy of Music, Philadelphia, even as late as last Tuesday evening, urged Mr. Marsh to no longer be a fugitive from justice, but to come back from his hiding and give himself up to the law. He said he was much gratified by the news of his return, and hoped that no delay would arise in getting at all the facts in Mr. Marsh's possession; that if he could be of any use in expediting the matter he would return to Philadelphia any moment. He further said he regarded the return of Mr. Marsh to the scene of his misfortune under the circumstances a brave as

SICK SOLDIERS IN MANILA.

Fifteen Per Cent. of Nebraska Troops

well as a right thing.

Ill-New Ration Recommended. San Francisco, Nov. 3.-Colonel John P. Bratt, of the First Nebraska regiment, who has returned from Manila, honorably discharged on account of illness, will leave this evening for his home in Bennett, Neb. He says that 15 per cent, of the Nebraska troops in Manila are sick. Many of them are Ill with dysentery, bevile soda pop and rating haif-rotten ban-anas that the natives sell on the streets. Captain Lee Linn, chief commissary of the army in the Philippines, who arrived here on the Peru, is on his way to Washington with official reports. He said in an interview: "It is probable that in the future the government will have kinds of rations—one for troops in temperate zone and another for soldiers in the tropics. I suppose that more vege-tables and meat with practically no fat will be provided for men on military duty in the Philippines, There is never any complaint from the regulars. They know curplus fund."

ÉSTABLISHES AN ALIBI.

Accused Councilman Said Not to Have Been Where Charged.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.-William H. Faux stood up in court today and contradicted the declarations of Councilman Walter N. Stevenson that Peter E. Smith had offered him \$5,000 to vote for the Schuyl-kill Valley water ordinance between 5 and 6 o'clock on March 8.

Faust boldly and confidently asserted that on the day and at that hour Smith could not possibly have offered Stevenson a bribe for his vote, because he (Fausa) knew of his positive personal knowledge that Smith was not in the company of own (Smith's) office in the presence of everal friends, Faust among them. This was the chief sensational develop-

ment and the dramatic moment of the second days' proceedings in the trial of Smith. The defense will depend for acquittal in no small measure on the proving of an alibi.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Double Murder Followed by Assas-

sination of Witness. Livingston, Ky., Nov. 3.—John Meadows shot and killed John and Clayton Matthews, brothers, at Pineville, this county, last night. Meadows was a school teach-Meadows surrendered and is now in

found dead today in his store room, where he slept for years. The indications are that he was murdered, and the coroner is holding an inquest.

PRICES OF ENVELOPES RAISED. A General Advance of 25 Per Cent.

in All Grades. Chicago, Nov. 3.—Evidence that the long threatened combination among the manufacturers of envelopes has become a fact reached the paper stationery trade in vance averaging 25 per cent, in all grades of envelopes. The combination is to control 50 per cent, of the production.

Yellow Journalism in Porto Rico. Washington, Nov. 3.—Some of the news-capers published in Porto Rico have been ublishing articles bitterly critical of the had conduct of the United States soldiers who have been sent to the island as a rmanent garrison. A telegram was sent to Major General Brooks, commanding all of the United States troops in Porto Rico, ailing his attention to these reports. The came this morning in the shape of

a denial from General Brooke. Race War Is Over.

Knoxville, Tenn., Nov. 3,-There was no further trouble among the colored soldier further trouble among the colors authoreak last night. Anticipating another outbreak on the part of the Sixth Virginia regiment, which mutinied on account of ap-pointment of white officers, the commandment at Camp Poland keet three regi-ments under arms all night. The Sixth Virginia, however, drilled today wester its new officers.

Convicted of Murder.

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.--Henry Bloomburg (white), who shot and killed his colored weetheart, Emma Otis, in this city or May 25, was convicted of murder in the first degree today. The jury was out all night, and were unable to agree upon a verdict until this afternoon. Sentence was deferred pending a motion for a

WAR CLOUD IS NOT SO DARK

Semi-Officially England Is Now Hopeful of Peace.

DIPLOMACY TO CONQUER

Major Marchand, the French Explorer, Reaches Cairo and Is Enthusiastically Received - British Naval Opinion Believes That Britain's Purpose Is to Make Such a Demonstration of Force That France and Russia Will Be Silenced.

London, Nov. 3,-An official note issued this evening says: "There is now good reason to believe that the political situation is ameliorating. It can be confidently stated that when the cause of the Irritation which unfor tunately recently existed in France and Great Britain on the upper Nile is removed, which is soon expected to be the case, the door will again be open for a resumption of those friendy regotiations which happily charactcize the normal state of the relations between the two countries."

NAVAL OPINIONS.

Kingston, Jamaica, Nov. 3.-The Britsh naval authorities at Port Royal, the naval headquarters here, express the orinion that the order for the mob-High lon of the British North American and West Indian squadron forms part of the grand, comprehensive scheme for a naval demonstration on the Facific and Atlantic, intended to indicate Great Britain's preparedness face any and all possible hostile declopments.

Creat Britain, it is added, fully realizes the menaces of the future and could as soon accept war now with Prance and Russia or both, and the present determined demonstration means that the issue rests with these powers. It is believed that neither of them will accept this obvious chal-But should they do so, Great Britain can never be more prepared than now, especially in point of the possible arrangement of an American understanding and in view of the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury's government has the support of all the political parties in Great Britain.

MARCHAND AT CAIRO,

Cairo, Nov. 3 .- Major Marchand, the commander of the French expedition at Fashoda, arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. He was met at the railroad station by the French officials and residents. The explorer looked

Directly the major appeared at the door of the train the spectators rushed 'orward, waving bats, sticks and handkerchiefs and crying "Vive Marchand." The latter, who was much pleased and ouched at the reception accorded him. drove off to the Frenh diplomatic agency amid more cheering. The French officer, who is short, slight, active and bronzed, was dressed in civilian clothes. Shetfield, England, Nov. 3.-At the annual feast of the master cutiers this evening it was expected that Right Hon, George J. Coschen, first lord of the admiralty, would be present as the principal guest. Mr. Goschen, however, was unable to attend the banquet, and the chairman read the following

letter of apology from him: "It is absolutely impossible for me to leave the admiralty. My continuous presence there is essential. Sheffield will appreciate this in the present state of affairs. I am truly disappointed, but duty comes before pleasure.

RUSSIA'S LATEST MOVE.

Chinese Minister in Washington

Says We Are Interested. Washington, Nov. 3.-The Chinese minister, Mr. Wu, says concerning the latest report that Russia had taken the treaty port of New Chwang, thus giving her control of all Manchuria and shutting out the British from trade in that great section, that it is hardly credible, as New Chwang, being a trenty port, is of almost as much interest to the outside world as

it is to China. It is at the treaty ports that the United States has established her commerce with China. For that reason Mr. Wu feels satisfied that any such important move by Russia as the taking of a treaty port would be speedify reported by the United States minister at Pekin and all other foreign representatives in China.

While Mr. Wu does not believe Russia.

has occupied New Chwang, and thus given opportunity for a clash, yet he says she may have given color for such reports by pushing forward some of her troops to New Chwang, which is in the natural line of development if Russia diverts the trans-Siberian railway so as to make a terminus at Port Arthur, and for that reason is doubtless much covered

by the foreign commercial interests, ENGINEERS IN CHINA.

Surveys for the Hankow-Canton Railroad to Begin at Once.

Washington, Nov. 2.—A private tele-gram received here yesterday announces that the carineers of the American syn-dicate which has secured extensive concessions in China have arrived at Shau-ghal. They will begin surveys on the proposed line from Hankow to Canton. connecting some of the largest cities and opening up some of the richest country in

Prominent American ratiway men are represented in the company,

Pope Leo Is Ill. London, Nov. 2-A despatch from Rome says the pope is ill and Dr. Lapponi, his

obysican, has been summoned to his bed-******************

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, Nov. 3. Porcenst for Friday: For Plant in Pennsylvania, fair: rising temperature; fresh southerly winds.