

SENATORIAL SITUATION UNCHANGED

Irresponsible Rumors of a Break in Quay Ranks.

CHRIS MAGEE IS LOYAL

Will Not Countenance a Scheme to Defeat Mr. Quay—None of the Independents Receiving Scattering Votes Are in the Fight—The Much-Discussed McCarroll Bill in Senate Today—Senator Vaughan's Election Bill.

Special to The Scranton Tribune.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 31.—An apparently irresponsible rumor went the rounds tonight that the senatorial situation would undergo a material change in the morning, when five of the Quay supporters would break away and cast their ballots for Senator C. L. Magee. While such a move is improbable, it can be stated definitely that Senator Magee would not countenance any such sort of a scheme. Indeed, it is well understood that his loyalty to Senator Quay in this contest hasn't the slightest color of undervalued work, and if a contingency should arise, removing Quay from the race, the selection of Mr. Magee as his successor, in the judgment of some of Quay's closest friends is sure to follow. In other words, not one of the independents who are receiving scattering votes is really in the fight. The opinion is almost universal that no election will take place for some time. The ballots are becoming decidedly uninteresting, and most of the members withdraw from the hall of the house immediately after they have voted.

Tomorrow the much discussed McCarroll bill comes up in the senate on final passage. It will pass that branch of the legislature without any trouble, and, if the Democrats have any regard for consistency, its course through the house should be easy. A strong effort is being made by the anti-Quay element to array the minority against the measure by the introduction of the Quay bugaboos, but inasmuch as the Democrats have been endeavoring to enact similar legislation for many years, it is not likely they will overlook the opportunity to gain their point at this time. One of the minority representatives, James Keegan, Jr., of Fayette, is outspoken tonight in his advocacy of the bill. He says it will benefit every laboring man in the state, and argues that "if it is a good law after the case against Quay, pending in our courts, has been disposed of, it is a good law before."

FRUITLESS BALLOT.

Anti-Quay Republicans Again Divide Their Ballots.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31.—Another fruitless ballot was taken today for United States senator by the joint assembly of the senate and house. Senator Quay was again thirteen votes short of the number necessary to elect. The Democrats voted solidly for George A. Jenks and the anti-Quay Republicans divided their votes between a few "favorite sons."

DEATH FROM FREEZING.

Four Persons Expire from Cold at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—Four deaths from freezing occurred in this city today and another in East St. Louis. The fatalities are as follows: GEORGE A. CLARK, aged 45 years, a candy maker. CHARLES FARLER, aged 36 years, laborer. MARY RYAN, aged 25, colored, laborer. AUGUST BENSON, aged 35, colored, laborer. MRS. M. JENKINS, East St. Louis, colored.

COLLIERY FIRE.

Johnson's No. 2 Colliery Engine House Burned.

The engine house of the air-shaft connected with Johnson's No. 2 colliery, at Priceburg, was totally destroyed by a fire which broke out at 2 o'clock this morning.

MR. VAUGHAN'S BILL.

A Measure to Relieve Voters from the Burden of Contests.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31.—Senator Vaughan introduced a bill today amending the ninth section of the act designating the several classes of contested election and providing for the trial thereof. The amendment is as follows:

STEAMSHIP ARRIVALS.

New York, Jan. 31.—Cleared: St. Paul, Southampton; Southwork, Antwerp; Britannic, Liverpool; Sealed, Sails, Southampton and Bremen. Liverpool—Sailed: Nonsuch, New York.

COMMISSIONER GRAY TALKS ON TREATY

PRESENTS HIS VIEW OF PHILIPPINES SITUATION.

Was Opposed to the Acquisition of the Islands at First, but Submits to the Will of the Majority—Complications That Beset the Commissioners in Their Work—Senators Mason and Money Join the Debate.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Senator Gray and Money occupied the entire executive session of the senate today in presenting his view of the Philippine situation. Senator Gray favored ratification and Senator Money opposing it.

Senator Gray was the third of the Paris commissioners to speak, and while he gave some attention to the published matter bearing on the treaty, he did not go into this in such detail as did Senators Frye and Davis. He admitted that in the beginning of the negotiations he had been opposed to the acquisition of the Philippine archipelago, and said that he had freely and frankly advised the president and his fellow-commissioners of his belief that it would be unwise to attempt to shape its destiny. He had used his best endeavors to bring them to accept his views, but had failed. He had at last reached the conclusion that he would either have to join with the majority or see the treaty fail and the war continue. In the meantime, he had been largely won over by the arguments of his colleagues and by the logic of the situation, and he had at last concluded to sign the convention.

Having taken his position, he was here now to defend the treaty as a wise conclusion of a most delicate diplomatic undertaking. Many complications had beset the commissioners in their work, and while he would not retract what he had heretofore said as to the undesirability of acquiring distant territory, as a matter of principle, still there were times when a nation as an individual might seek to rid itself of evils. There was danger of many complications of an international character in case the United States should have elected to pursue a different policy. He reiterated that the ultimate conclusion to take the entire Philippine group was that of the commissioners rather than of the president, and also went into the difficulties of getting the Spanish commissioners to come to a conclusion.

NOT PERMANENT OCCUPANCY.

Senator Gray did not advocate permanent occupancy of the eastern islands but said that the duration of our exercise of sovereignty should be settled in the future and not at present. In reply to a question by Senator Mason he said that he would not attempt to fix a time—that this only could be done after we had had an opportunity to study the situation, to know the people and learn their needs. He had every confidence in the American people and he believed that they would not only give natives their freedom when they had shown a capacity for taking care of themselves as a nation of the world but that they would manage the affairs of the island wisely and well while they controlled them. They would give the islanders a fair start in civilization, before turning them loose to shift for themselves.

WANAMAKER'S HOPES.

He Looks for Things That Money or Favors Cannot Buy.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31.—Ex-Postmaster General John Wanamaker returned to Harrisburg this afternoon and will remain during the week. Asked if he had anything to say regarding the senatorial contest at present, he said:

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THE MAYER SUICIDE.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury Sitting on the Case.

Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 31.—The verdict found by the coroner's jury sitting this evening in the case of Mrs. William L. Mayer, of Pittsburg, who ended her life by jumping from the end of the ocean pier yesterday, was as follows:

Sale of the Alton.

New York, Jan. 31.—A Wall Street news bureau today made this statement regarding the Chicago and Alton railroads: "We are able to state that the Alton sale has been practically completed. The property will be taken by a syndicate for the benefit of the Illinois and Missouri, Kansas and Texas."

Princess Ferdinand Dead.

Sofia, Bulgaria, Jan. 31.—Princess Ferdinand, Emperor and Empress of Bulgaria, died today of pneumonia. She gave birth to a daughter last evening.

Died at Manila.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Among the deaths reported by General Otis at Manila is that of Frank Heals, private Company C, Tenth Pennsylvania, on January 15, of small-pox.

Special Election.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31.—Speaker Page issued a call today for a special election in Cumberland county, to be held February 21, to fill the vacancy in the house of representatives created by the death of Representative Harry Manning, of Newville.

Officers Are Fined.

Spoke Their Minds Regarding the Seventy-first Leaders. Albany, N. Y., Jan. 31.—As a result of the court martial in the cases of Captain A. J. Beecher, of the 71st New York regiment, charged with a violation of the regulations in discussing publicly the action of other officers and of conduct prejudicial to military discipline, and of Captain W. F. Meeks, of the same regiment, on the same charges, the men were found guilty and sentenced to be confined in the military prison for a period of 300 days.

Adli Could Not Throw Him.

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 31.—Denny McLeod, champion boxer as each catcher of America, was his match with Adli. The fight was a close one, but Adli won by a knockout in the eighth round. Adli was awarded a prize of \$100.

Pennsylvania Postmasters.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The following fourth class postmasters were appointed today for Pennsylvania: Fairmount, Harry J. Brennan; Gilbert, E. A. Miller; Meadville, William Patagon.

Weather Forecast.

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THE GOVERNOR'S STAFF.

Appointments Announced Yesterday by Adjutant General Stewart.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31.—Adjutant General Stewart announced yesterday the following appointments on the staff of Governor Stone:

Colonel Ezra H. Ripple, of Scranton, assistant adjutant general.

Colonel Frank G. Sweney, of Chester, inspector general.

First Lieutenant Samuel Moody, of Beaver, quartermaster seventeenth regiment, assistant quartermaster general.

George M. Hainstock, of Scranton, assistant commissary general.

Major Frank J. Patterson, of Pittsburg, brigade ordnance officer.

Second lieutenant, general inspector of rifle practice.

Colonel Sheldon Porter, of Philadelphia, chief of artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry Hall, of Pittsburg, aide-de-camp.

James Elverson, Jr., of Philadelphia, aide-de-camp.

Lieutenant Colonel Thomas J. Keenan, of Pittsburg, seventeenth regiment infantry, aide-de-camp.

Lieutenant Colonel James M. Reid, of Conowingo, aide-de-camp.

William L. Etkins, of Philadelphia, aide-de-camp.

Lieutenant Colonel Harry C. Trexler, of Allentown, aide-de-camp.

George A. Hahn, of Philadelphia, aide-de-camp.

A. Frank Seltzer, of Lebanon, aide-de-camp.

Ned Arden Flood, of Meadville, aide-de-camp.

Charles C. Pratt, of New Milford, aide-de-camp.

William Taylor, of Philadelphia, aide-de-camp.

Lieutenant Colonel Millard Hunsicker, of Pittsburg, aide-de-camp.

Second lieutenant, Sergeant Jacob Greene, of Philadelphia, color sergeant, regimented.

Sergeant Edgar M. Major, chief musician, of Harrisburg, regimented.

MR. STONE REPORTS THE HILL BILL

An Affirmative Declaration in Favor of a Gold Standard.

Washington, Jan. 31.—Representative Charles W. Stone, of Pennsylvania, today announced to the house his report to accompany the Hill bill, recently reported from the committee on coinage, weights and measures, of which Mr. Stone is chairman. The Hill bill, the report says, contemplates a separation of the note issue from the fiscal branch of the treasury department, the retirement of the greenbacks and the establishment of branch national banks.

Mr. Stone's report says that the Hill bill is conservative in purpose and provision. "It seeks," he says, "to strengthen, solidify and fortify our present system rather than to build anew. It especially seeks to ally all home and abroad all doubt as to the present and permanent quality of our money and to make and keep the credit of the nation above the reach of successful attack or well grounded apprehension."

The manner in which this is accomplished is explained in detail in a review of the bill sections. "If this bill becomes a law," says the report, "it will be of no possible consequence in the United States, as the debt is payable, as any one will be as good as any other and every one exchangeable for any other and the kind of money to be paid and received will be merely a matter of convenience."

A considerable part of the report is devoted to the subject of branch banks, the establishment of which is permitted by the bill. It says that one of the benefits arising from the branch bank system would be the transfer in an amount of loanable capital from points where it is abundant to points where it is scarce. "It is an efficient agent," the report continues, "in the important work of the distribution of capital and currency. We suffer not from the lack of an adequate and adequate supply of our circulating medium as such as we do from a tendency to an accumulation and congestion thereof in money centers. A system of branch banks will materially aid in reaching remote parts of the country and in distributing independent banks could not be sustained and thus carry to them the life-blood of business activity."

"The minority report, which was also submitted today, says the bill will maintain the present kind of our whole currency system and work a serious, and, it is believed, disastrous contraction of our money volume and destroy the whole of the silver coinage. The bill, says the report, fixes absolutely and unchangeably the single gold standard upon the country. All of the standard silver dollars are swept from the present position as standard money and into the category of credit money and made a charge upon the government for the redemption in gold. The provision regarding the law which prohibits national banking associations from withdrawing from circulation more than three million dollars in any one month, gives the banks a power that will inevitably lead to a sudden contraction of the currency and business prostration. This will give the power to contract the currency at their will and to force legislation under the threat of panic and business depression to be brought about by such contraction. The whole scheme of the bill, continues the minority, contemplates the destruction of silver as money; the destruction of greenbacks and treasury notes as money, and denies to congress the right to issue paper money except by farming out to corporations this great sovereign power. Notice is given that a substitute will be offered, providing that both the gold and silver dollars shall be standard of value and providing for free coinage of silver."

AGONILLO'S REGRETS.

Newspaper Accusations May Increase Uneasiness in Philippines.

Washington, Jan. 31.—In his letter to the secretary of state in closing a memorial against the ratification of the peace treaty, Senator Agonillo, the Philippine envoy here, expressed regret that he has not received an assurance toward the Philippine republic and that his people are left to fear the forcible destruction by America of her lately ally, the more so as additional troops have recently been sent to the Philippines while expressions in the newspapers and false accusations mentioned in them against Senator Agonillo, many say, he fears, to increase their uneasiness.

Officers Are Fined.

Spoke Their Minds Regarding the Seventy-first Leaders. Albany, N. Y., Jan. 31.—As a result of the court martial in the cases of Captain A. J. Beecher, of the 71st New York regiment, charged with a violation of the regulations in discussing publicly the action of other officers and of conduct prejudicial to military discipline, and of Captain W. F. Meeks, of the same regiment, on the same charges, the men were found guilty and sentenced to be confined in the military prison for a period of 300 days.

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THE ARMY BILL PASSES HOUSE

PROVIDES AN INCREASE TO 100,000 MEN.

The President Has Authority to Reduce Size of Infantry—Result of a Week of Hard Fighting—Important Amendments—Mr. Cummings' Suggestion Snowed Under.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The bill to reorganize and increase the standing army to about 100,000 men, but giving the president authority to reduce the size of infantry companies and cavalry troops to sixty men each, thus fixing a minimum of about 50,000 enlisted men, passed the house today by a vote of 168 to 125. This was the result of a week of hard and often picturesque fighting on the floor, during the progress of which the opposition compelled those in charge of the measure to give this discretionary authority to the president and to make other modifications, among which was a reduction of 231 in the number of staff officers. In consequence of these modifications, the Republican opposition was practically vanquished by the final vote but six Republicans voted against the bill. Messrs. Barber (Md.), Connolly (Ill.), Lord (Cal.), Johnson (Ind.), McEwen (N. J.), and Wadsworth (N. Y.). This Republican defection was, however, almost offset by six members of the political opposition, who voted in favor of the bill, Messrs. Berry (Ky.), McClellan (N. Y.), McAleer (Pa.), Taylor (Ala.), Democrats, and Skinner (Pop., N. C.). The galleries were crowded throughout the day and every member who could possibly be here was on the floor to record his vote on the final roll call. The programme today included provision for two hours of general debate, which was taken up by Messrs. Dulles, of Pennsylvania, and Hopkins, of Indiana, in caucus for the majority, and Messrs. Bailey, of Texas, and Settle, of Kentucky, for the opposition. But this programme was smashed, owing to the failure to complete the bill under the five minute rule before 3 o'clock, the hour set for the vote.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS.

Among the important amendments adopted before the vote was taken today was one to exclude the appointment of civilians to positions in the engineers corps, one to abolish canons and the sale of liquor in camps and one to strike out the provision for annual pay for commanders serving in the West Indies, Philippines and Alaska. The amendment of Mr. Cummings, of New York, to prohibit the use of troops in the several states to suppress riots etc., except upon application of the state, was defeated by a large majority. The motion to recommend, with instructions to report back, the minority substitute, only commanded two Republican votes and was lost, 117 to 170. The bill as passed provides in addition to the general officers and staff departments, for 12 regiments of cavalry of 12 troops each, 144 coast batteries, 24 field batteries, 20 regiments of infantry of 12 companies each, a corps of engineers and one regiment of engineers, an ordnance department and a signal corps, the latter with 425 enlisted men. It also gives the president discretion to recruit the organizations serving in Cuba, Porto Rico and the islands of the Pacific in whole or in part from the inhabitants thereof before the house adjourned today the city and harbor bill was formally called up in order to make it the unfinished business in the committee of the whole.

THE INSTRUCTIONS.

An Erroneous Impression Regarding Island Luzon.

Washington, Jan. 31.—It appears that an erroneous impression has gone abroad respecting the nature of the president's instructions to the American commissioners in Paris touching the limitations of the claims to be put forward so far as the Philippines were concerned to the island of Luzon. As a matter of fact, so far from making that island the maximum claim of the Americans, the president's instructions actually placed the island as the minimum claim to be set out.

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THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today: Fair; Northerly Winds.

General—Irresponsible Rumor of Break in the Quay Ranks.

Senate Talks Expansion.

House Passes the Army Bill.

Senator Gray Upholds the Treaty.

Local—Doings of the State Legislators.

Financial and Commercial.

Local—Meeting of Ex-Prisoners of War.

Full Official Report on Van Horn's Sanity.

Editorial.

News and Comment.

Story—"The Chaparral."

Local—New Nominations for the Poor Day's Work of Criminal Court.

Local—Politicians and Butchers Smoked Out.

Burglars at Work on Webster Avenue.

Local—West Scranton and Suburban.

News Round About Scranton.

General—Practice March of the Thirtieth Regiment.

Consumption of Coal for Steam.

GENERAL MILES HAS MADE A STATEMENT

Has Overwhelming Evidence That the Embalmed Beef Was Treated with Chemicals in Order to Preserve It.

New York, Jan. 31.—General Nelson A. Miles gave out a statement tonight, after having denied several published interviews attributed to him. He prefaced his statement by saying: "I have been most freely quoted without authority from me or without any utterance on my part. It has been a source of great annoyance to me."

RESPECTS TO AGUINALDO.

Returning to the situation as now confronts the country Mr. Platt paid his respects to Aguinaldo. "The situation in the Philippines," said he, "was critical. Aguinaldo is in arms. He is using arms furnished to him by the United States. That is the situation. Who else but the United States is he in arms against? The ratification of the treaty will give this United States the right to say to Aguinaldo: 'You are in control in these islands. Attack us if you dare.' In a short time the defiance of our authority will melt away and a government will be established in those islands. Immeasurably superior to any that Aguinaldo could possibly make."

SOLDIERS INDICTED.

Six Cases Are Pending Against Unruly Warriors. Washington, Jan. 31.—There are now pending in the war department six cases of American soldiers charged with manslaughter, and in two of these the death penalty has been imposed. They have not yet, however, passed under final review, so there is a possibility of a mitigation of the sentences.

BECAME A MANIAC.

Thomas Reynold Rushes Through Streets Knife in Hand. Newark, N. J., Jan. 31.—Thomas Reynolds, of Belleville, N. J., a small town near Newark, became a raving maniac today and ran through the streets with a knife in his hand striking at every one he met. Most of the people escaped from him but two were seriously injured. They are Mary Coyle, whose skull was fractured and who will probably die, and Miss Stimping, a young girl who was badly injured.

REYNOLD SMASHED WINDOWS AND RAN INTO HOUSES AND STORES, DRIVING OUT THE OCCUPANTS. HE WAS CAPTURED BY A CROWD OF CHILDREN WHO PUT A ROPE AROUND HIS NECK AND THREATENED TO BURN HIM. HE WAS RESCUED BY SOME OF THE COOLER HENDED RESIDENTS OF THE PLACE AND LOCKED IN HALL.

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TREATY TALK IN SENATE

New Version of Philippine Question by Mr. Vest.

Mr. Platt Delivers a Brief Speech in Which He Analyzes the Situation Which Confronts This Country. Mr. Tillman Fails to Be Included in the Issues Involved.

LEE AND JACKSON IN IT

The entire morning hour today the senate had under discussion the policy of this country to be pursued in the Philippine islands. Mr. Berry (Ark.) in a speech upon the resolution offered by Mr. Vest, discussed the policy of expansion without a reference to the constitutional point involved in the Vest resolution. He spoke from notes, stating with force and emphasis his objections to the pending treaty of peace. He declared that he would never vote to place upon any people a policy against which Lee fought and against which Jackson gave up his life. An attempt by Mr. Baughman to secure a vote upon this resolution, which in brief, declared that the United States government will not make war upon a people seeking for their freedom, precipitated a lively debate which was participated in by Mr. Platt (Conn.) and Mr. Teller (Colo.). Mr. Bacon declared he would not vote for the treaty unless some such declaration were adopted by congress. To this Mr. Platt took exception and delivered a forceful speech in which he carefully analyzed the situation which confronts this country in the Philippines. No action on the resolutions was taken.

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