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# FINANCIAL MEASURE OF REPUBLICANS

To Fix the Standard of Value of Money.

FEATURES OF THE BILL

Financial Bill Prepared by the Republican Caucus Committee Which Met at Atlantic City Last Spring. Standard Unit of Value Shall Be Unchanged-Gold Reserve to Be Maintaine -- Secretary of the Treasury Authorized to Use the Seignorage.

Washington, Nov. 28.-The financial bill prepared by the republican caucus committee, which mot at Atlantic City last spring, was today made public by the committee. The title of the bill is, "To define and fix the standard, to maintain the parity of all forms money issued or coined by the United States, and for other purposes."

The chief features of the bill are embodied in its earlier sections, as fol-

Section 1-That the standard unit of Value shall, as now, be the dellar, and shall consist of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of rold, time-tenths fine, or twenty-three and twenty-two onehundredths grains of pure gold, and from the one-tenth part of the eagle.

Sec. 2.- That all interest bearing obligations of the United States for the payment of money, new existing or hereafter to be entered into and all United States notes and treasury notes issued under the law of July 14, 1800, shall be deemed to better terms than ever before. and held to be payable in the gold coin of the United States as defined in section one of this act; and all other obliga-tions, public and private for the pay-ment of money shall be performed in conformity with the standard established in said section. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or held to affect the

There shall be transferred from the general fund in the treasury of the United States and taken up on the books of said division as a redemption fund the amount of gold coin and builden held against outstanding gold certificates, the amount of United States notes held against outstending currency certificates the amount of silver dollars held against outstanding silver certificates, the amount in silver dollars and silver bullion held against outstanding treasury notes isied under the act of July 14, 1890; and an amount of gold coin and bullion to constitute a reserve fund equal to 25 per cent. of the amount of both United States notes and treasury notes issued inder the act of July 14, 1890, outstanding, old and sliver coins and bullion transferred from the general fund the treasury as herein provided shall be increased or diminished as the case may be in accordance with the provisions of

#### this act and in no other way. Maintain the Gold Reserve.

Sec. 4-That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury to mainain the gold reserve fund taken up on he books of the division of base and relemption as herein provided and for this fer to such fund any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, or may exchange any of the funds in the division of issue and redemption for ether funds which may be in the general fund of the treasury, and in addition thereto he is hereby nuthorized to issue and sell to the maintenance of said reserve fund, nels of the United States bearing in terest at a rate not exceeding 3 per cent, per annum, payable in gold cain at the States after one year. But no transfer shall at any time be made from the general fund of the treasury to the division of Issue and redemption which will re duce the general fund below \$3,900,000 of dollars. That all United States notes and treasury notes based under the act of July 14, 1890, presented for redemption shall be redeemed in gold coins at the will of the holder and all silver cer-tificates presented for redemption shall be redeemed in accordance with exist-ing law. The secretary of the treasury is nutherized and received to use said reserve fund in maintaining at all times inr issued or coined, by the government and if at any time the secretary of the treasury deems it necessary in order to maintain the parity of all money of the United States he may at his discretion, exchange gold coin for any other money issued or coined by the United States The notes and certificates so redeemed or exchanged shall be held in and constitute a part of said fund and shall not be withdrawn therefrom nor disbursed ex-cept in exchange for an equivalent amount of the coin in which said notes or certificates were redeemed or ex-changed, except as hereinbefore in section provided. Nothing in this act shall be construed as repealing that provision of the net approved July 14, 188 which provides that "no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstand-Ing at any time than the cost of the st illion and the standard sliver dollar coined therefrom then held in the treas-

ury purchased by such notes." Use of Silver Bullion.

Sec. 5-That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to use at hi discretion, any silver bullion in the treas ury of the United States, nurchased up into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as may be necessary to meet the public requirements for such coin; and any gain or seignorage arising from this coincide shall be accounted for and paid into the treatury. Whenever any silver buillion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, shall be used in the coin-

age of subslidary coin, an amount of treasury notes issued under said act equal to the cost of the bullion contained in such coin shall be cancelled and not

Another section of the bill provides for the deposit by national banks of United States bonds as security for their circulating notes, which circulation shall not exceed in any case the

far value of the bonds deposited. Another section provides for a tax of one-tenth of one per centum upon the value of the franchise of national banks, as measured by the aggregate amount of its capital, surplus and undivided profits. This is a reduction of

the existing tax of this nature. Another section authorizes the orgenization of national banks with a capital of not less than \$25,000 in any place where the population does not The present minimum capital is \$50,000.

#### Report Prepared.

report on the bill has been prepared by Representative Overstreet, of Indianapolis. A copy of the bill has been distributed to each Republican member of the house. Mr. Overstreet frankly admits that the committee did not consider the general subject of banking, nor did it seek to arrange a complete scheme of finance but confined its recommendations to the cubjects of most pressing demand as evidenced by the pledges of the Republican party and the general policy of the administration." It was felt the report declares that "the strengthening of the public credit by the removal of all doubt concerning the polrelative to the unit of value is of paramount Importance."

It is pointed out that there can be but one standard at one time, but the convenience of commerce is promoted by the use of different media of exchange, convertible into the standard. The report continues:

When the standard shall be permanentestablished and all doubt of its stability removed, the parity of all our money will be fully recognized, and the kind of money in which payments shall be made will rarely, if ever, be the subject of dis pute. When certainty shall take the place of doubt and the integrity of our

The rapid development of American trade and its vast expansion bringing our peo-ple into close relations with the leading nations of the world, makes it imperative that the standard of value in which set-tlements are made shall be the best known to the highest civilization, and shall safely appeal to intelligent and suc present legal tender our lity of the silver dollar of of the gubgloury or minor colns, or of the paper currency of the Linted States, or the laws making until the courage outsy discharged, thous bank notes receivable and payable United States, or the laws making interest of the laws making interest open new fields for American statesmanfor certain rubile deat and duties and obligations between national banks.

See, 3—That there be established in the treasury department as a part of the of-fice of the treasurer of the United States a division to be designated and known as the division of issue and redemption to out the vicissitudes of competitive trade, which shall be assigned under such regulations as the secretary of the treasury above suspicion. Its security should be may approve the records and accounts absolute. Some question of expedience change, as hereinafter provided, of the new or were assuming a position at vari-several kinds of United States money, ance with other nations. But the gold ance with other nations. But the gold standard is recognized by all leading nations, and the statute proposed merely reaffirms the policy followed by us for over sixty years, so reinforced and plain ly expressed that the question will be placed forever beyond dispute.

### Net Gold Reserve.

The fact is pointed out that the treasury at the beginning of October had a net gold reserve of more than \$250,000,000 and that there is more gold in the United States now than ever before, and the report says: "The present conditions are most favorable, and the time most opportune for the clear and unequivocal adoption of the gold standard.

The scope and purpose of the provisions for maintaining the standard by the sale of bonds and the exchange of money are thus set forth by Mr. Overstreet:

ection to the gold reserve, it is always subject to encreachment in expenditures to meet the general expenses of the government. Whenever such encroachment appears probable a fear has arisen that the government may not be able to meet its demand obligations, and a run upor the reserve for the redepmtion of the de mands notes has followed. This situation responsible for the so-called "endie By separating the reserve fund from the general fund, and prohibitis use except for redemption of United States notes and treasury notes the dan gers to which it has been so greatly subjected will be removed. These demand notes are being redeemed in gold now and always have been, and no additiona burden is imposed upon the government It is sought to simplify and legalize the reasury where the whole business of is sutor and redeeming notes may be trans ace in the redemption of our demand

### CALVIN DEWOLF DEAD.

He Was One of the Earliest Western

Abolitionists. Chicago, Nov. 28.-Calvin DeWolf. one of the earliest of western abolitionists, was found dead in bed at his home here today, aged 84 years.

In 1840 Mr. DeWolf became secretary of the anti-slavery society of Chicago, and later one of the founders of the Western Citizen, an anti-slavery organ,

influential in the western states It was while actively interested in this paper that he, with others, was indicted on a charge of assisting a young colored woman, a slave under the laws of Nebraska, in escaping to Canada. Mr. DeWolf gave bond, but the case was dismissed by President Lincoln's attorney general.

### Deputy Marshal Killed.

Hartshorne, I. T., Nov. 28,-At Wilburin, sixteen miles from here last night, two masked robbers knocked Postmaster fice safe of \$500 and while escaping sho instantly killed United States Deputy Marshal Henry Peckenpaugh.

### Murder and Suicide.

Murphyshoro, 111., Nov. 28.-Samuel lead, ex-township treasurer, and a prom ent citizen shot and killed his wife tolay and then committed suicide nestle troubles are thought to have been

Pennsylvania Pensions. Washington, Nov. 28.-Pensions: rease-Henry Sherman, Overton, Brad-

**MANAUENSE** IN TROUBLE

## Vessel Unseaworthy, Undermanned and Short of Provisions.

BAILED WITH BUCKETS

Four Hundred Grimy, Greasy, Hungry, Exhausted Soldiers Arrive at Manila After a Voyage Fraught with Terrors-fhe Crew Deserts at Honolulu-Engineer Under Arrest-Soldiers Obliged to Man the Ship and Dip Water from the Hold-A Typhoon Encoun-

Manila, Nov. 28 .- The transport Mannuense, which salled from San Francisco October 26, with Lieutenant Colonel Webb Hayes and three companies of the Thirty-first infantry on board, has arrived here. She narrowly es-caped foundering. The officers and soldiers bailed with pails for twelve

The vessel was unseaworthy, undermanned and short of provisions. Her engines broke down and she rolled three days in a typhoon.

When the Manauense anchored in Manila bay this morning, thirty-three days from San Francisco, there were several feet of water in her hold and 400 grimy, greasy, hungry, exhausted soldiers and sailors had been passing buckets of water since November 17, night and day, First Assistant En-gineer Dunleavy was under arrest, and according to Colonel Webb Hayes' report, the chief engineer would also have been arrested had there been any one to replace him.

The colonel's report also declares that the captain of the vessel told him that the only thing which brought them through was the fact that the men were green soldiers and did not realize their danger. The Manauense is a chartered ship, flying the British flag. She belongs to a firm of which Senator Perkins, of San Francisco, is alleged to be a junior member. The officers say the firm bought her for \$45,000, and they claim efforts were made to sell her to the government for \$150,000 She started from San Francisco accompanied by the transport Pekin, which carried the remainder of the regiment, and encountered heavy seas to Honolulu, without accident. After starting it developed that she was undermanned and solmen, coal passers and waiters, and to do other work. Before reaching Honolulu the crew concluded that the ship was not safe and the majority agreed United States Did Not Reject Angloto desert. Though they were closely watched many of the crew succeeded in getting away and the Manauense left Honolulu with less than half ber The captain of the transport on November 17 told Colonel Haves that the vessel had sprung a leak, and an investigation resulted in finding several feet of water in her hold. The steam pumps were tried, but failed to work and there were no hand pumps on board. However, forty-six buckets were found, others were improvised and the soldiers not employed in working the ship were organized into fire shifts, stripped and forming lines, they began bailing. The officers were kept busy with the men, passing the buckets, which were sont up to the deck a windlass. The tongest time a shift could stand was two hours, and often the period was not longer than

The bailing continued until the ship anchored here. The same day the leak was discovered the machinery cotlapsed and the electric lighting plant, the evaporating, distilling and refrigerating apparatus failed to work. There were no lamps and the few candies found were exhausted after a few During the last week of the passage the Manaunse was in utter darkness at night. She had been rolling in heavy seas all the way, but November 22 she encountered a typhoon and pitched and tossed alarmingly.

### Officials' Side of the Case.

San Francisco, Nov. 28.-Transport officials at this port are at a loss to explain the alleged unseaworthy condition of the transport Manaunese, whose arrivalat Manila was reported today. A representative of the Associated Press interviewed a number of officials today and in every instance the alleged unseaworthiness, under-manned and under-provisioned condition of the vessel was ridiculed. It was stated that the vessel was in first-class condition when she left this port on Oct. 26. Her engines had been thoroughly overhauled and her fittings were in the best

She was thoroughly provisioned in the cabin, enough supplies being taken for six months. Her hold was full of supplies for the soldiers, and the officials are at a loss to explain the alleged shortness of the food supplies. That she was undermanned is absolutely denied by the officials, else the clearance papers from this port would not have een given. As a general rule transports leaving this port are, if anything,

over-supplied with working crews. Regarding the alleged unseaworthi ness of the vessel, it can be stated that she was thoroughly inspected by the treasury department and was passed

as in first-class trim. Lloyd's local inspector, Captain Metcalf, also inspected the vessel and passed her. The local inspector of hulls and botters made a thorough examination and found her engines in excellent condition. The local inspector say that if the typhoon through which the Manauense passed was a severe one it is not at all unlikely that some accident might have had happened to her machinery, necessitating its shutting down for several days, so that repairs could be effected. This is the only explanation given regarding the reported rotten condition of her machinery, and | \$10,000.

they assert that the fact that the vessel lived through the typhoon is enough to contradict the story of her unseaworthiness.

Separated in the Storm.

Manauense in the storm, The water rose rapidly and the sailing force was doubled. But the buckets were gradually smashed, barrels and boxes being substituted for them; the men working in darkness, planks and pleces of iron shafting being violently washed among them. The firement could only feed the fires by being lifted on the shoulders of the other men through water waist deep. The tyin the midst of it the engines stopped. The officers then held a council and found that there were four bendred and twenty persons on board, with life boat accommodations for 213.

In the meantime the men below, ignorant of their extreme peril, were passing buckets and singing "What the hell do we care," while the ship rolled helpless on the ocean, with hatches closed.

The heat was Intense until the tyshoon passed, and then the Pekin, which had retraced her course about seventy miles, came alongside the Manauense, which was rolling so heavily that the soldlers in the bold could at each roll see the Pekin through the hatches overhead.

Colonel James S, Petit, commander of the Thirty-first volunteers, ordered the Manauense to proceed to Guam and await relief, but the captain de-murred, say the officers, because the government was renting the ship for

\$500 per day. Throughout the remainder of the voyages the engines of the Manauense failed frequently and the ship would roll for a few hours while the engines were repairing. Then the steamer would proceed again for a few hours. The meat and vegetables rotted because of the failure of the refrigera-

tors, and was thrown overboard. After the storm the water supplied to the ship at Honolulu had to be used for the boilers and there was little or none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whiskey, beer and hardtack. The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engineers were grossly incompetent. The officers also say that the behavior of the troops was beyond praise. For days they worked in the dark, suffocating hold with water sometimes up to their shoulders and planks washing about in a manner dangerous to life and limb.

The officers took the lead in balling and encouraged the men. The captain of the ship promised the men twenty-five cents a day for balling, but he now proposes to pay them a dollar and a half. The soldiers talk of attaching the ship.

boanga on the Pekin to garrison several ports on the island of Mindanao,

#### SAMOAN TREATY IS SATISFACTORY

German Plan-English Authorities Assert That the Statement Published Is Misleading.

London, Nov. 28.-It is reported officially that the statement that the United States rejected the agreement between Great Britain and Germany regarding Samoa and submitted a new draft of an agreement is misleading. representative of the Associated Press has been informed that the status of the Samoa question is as fol-

Consequent on the signing of the Samean treaty between Germany and Great Britain, to which the United States had signified its assent, there was drawn up a new form of agreement between Great Britain and the United States. That was necessitated by the new order of things, but in noise affected the validity of the Anglo-German agreement, which included spheres of influence in Africa and other matters entirely foreign to American interests.

The statement that the agreement has been rejected, is based, according to the British officials, on the suggestions made by Washington of a change in the wording of the draft of the agreement between the United States and Great Britain. These changes are grammatical and are to be acceded to. That the United States submitted a. new trenty affecting the three powers concerned is denied emphatically. It is pointed out that the United States, although consulted, did not sign the Anglo-German treaty. It is presum that the United States and Germany have an agreement similar to that with Great Britain. But, in relation to the draft, over which differences as to the wording arose, Germany has no

The foreign office expresses entire satisfaction with the progress of the negotiations, and it is said, officially, that there is no danger apparent of any hitch.

## Bolters Join Strike.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.-One hundred lters-up and helpers at Cramps shipolters-up presented a demand to the of ficials of the company for a nine-hour day at \$1.75 a day. Their wages have heretofore been \$1.38 a day. The helpers asked \$1.25 for a day's work of nine hours They have been receiving 90 cents. nd was refused and the strike resulted

### Hardwick Bill Defeated.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 28.-The Hardwick bill introduced into the lower house of the assembly for the purpose of plasuch limitations on the negro vote in this state as to practically disfranchis the colored voter, was overwhelmingly defeated today, the result of the ballot being 137 to 2. The result was a sur-prise as it was expected the measure would receive strong support.

### Charters Granted,

Harrisburg, Nov. 28.-Charters were is used by the state department today to these cornerations. Point Gas company estown, Alleghony, capital \$1.600 Elk Wood company, Philadelphia pital \$25,000; Stegfried and Northamp ton Home Building and Loan association, Northampton, capital \$1,000,000; United Graphite company, Philadelphia, capital

## THE TRIAL OF SENATOR FLINN

Manila, Nov. 28.—8.15 p. m.—The Pekin became separated from the THE DAY.

> Attorney Watson Thinks That Nothing Has Been Shown Against Senator Flinn-Judge White Concludes to Let Case Proceed.

Pittsburg, Nov. 28 .- There was not much interest today in the suit of the city of Pittsburg in trespass against Senator William Flinn and others for \$200,000 damages. The principal witnesess were heard vesterday, and today's sessions were taken up almost entirely with the examination of bank officials and Booth & Flinn's office manager, W. C. Lynne, for the purpose of proving books and identifying papers.

The prosecution rested its case early in the day, after offering in evidence the bank books of the Tradesmen's National, the Allegheny National and the First National banks, in which Mr. Moreland kent his accounts.

The attorneys for both sides then spent a quarter of an hour in conference among themselves. At the conclusion of this conference, Mr. Watson said to the court:

"The attorneys for the various parties represented in the case have come to the conclusion that the trial of the case thus far has resulted in showing that the city has entirely failed to prove anything against any two of the defendants.

He said the action is virtually one of onspiracy, and it must be shown that there was an understanding between any of the defendants. Mr. Watson said he was perfectly willing to go on with the case for Senator Flinn, but he wished to state to the court that he thought on the face of the testimony nothing had been shown against Sena-

Attorneys for the other defendants spoke in the same strain for their ell-

Judge White said he thought it would e best for the case to go on, and then all parties would be satisfied.

There had been a great deal of notor-lety as a result of this case, Judge White said, and he thought it was right that all the testimony should be brought

The examination of witneses for the

defense then proceeded. W. C. Lynne, business manager for Booth & Flinn, was the important witness of the day. Mr. Lynne said he had traced all of the notes for which Mr. House gave Senator Flinn checks through the banks, had found that they were paid and credited to the account of W. C. Moreland in one of the four banks where he had money on deposit. He also traced the checks exchanged by Senator Flinn with Mr. House and each one of them had been paid and credited to Major Moreland's account. He said he found no attempt at concealment of the transactions anywhere, amination was long and tedious. He was required to go into detail on the payment of each note and check when, here, and how paid.

Mr. Lynne said his examination of the books of the bank, checks and notes developed the fact that Booth & Flina and Serator Flinn repaid to the account of Major Moreland \$517.25 more than was borrowed. Whether this was paid as interest he could not say. Argument in the case will probably be concluded tomorrow, as only a few minor witnesses remain to be heard.

### REESE CONTEMPT CASE.

Mr. Mitchell States That It Will Be

Taken Before the President. Indianapolis, Nov. 28.—President Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, today received the following telegram from Fort Scott, Fansas: "Reese got three months; \$100 fine. Hog pen for jail."

The telegram referred to John P. Reese, member of the executive committee, who was cited to appear in the United States district court for contempt. President Mitchell says he passed over forbidden ground occuded by the Southwestern Coal and Improvement company. A restraining order had been issued against Reese but President Mitchell says that Reese had not been served with papers in the President Mitchell said: case.

"I have wired for further particulars in this case. We intend to take the case to the president of the United States if there is any chance. Our order will pay the fine. The sentence is an outrage."

Fort Scott, Kansas, Nov. 28 .- In order to make his term of imprisonment more endurable, Judge Williams, of the federal court today changed the three months contempt sentence passed upon John P. Reese, member of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, last night. by ordering him confined in the Shawnee county jail at Topeka, instead of in the federal prison here. make it possible for Reese to have a corridor to himself, which would not have been possible at the federal prison.

### Steamship Arrivals.

New York, Nov. 28.-Cleared: Teutonic, for Liverpool; Kensington, for Antwerp via Southampton. Sailed: Kaiser Wilcim Der Grosse, for Bremen via Cherourg and Southampton; Cymric, Antwerp-Arrived: wark, from New Yerk via Southampton, Ligard-Passed: Statendam, from New York for Rotterdam, Haraburg-Arrived Phoenicia, New York, Nerived: Noordland, Antwerp.

### Readjustment of Wages.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.—Superintendent V. B. Besler, of the main line division f the Reading railway, whose office is it Reading, today announced that a redjustment of wages in his division will made to take effect December 1. It unofficially appounded that the readustment will carry with it a general adwith the main line service.

## Broad Defeats Sullivan.

New York, Nov. 28.-Kid Broad, of leveland, was awarded the decision over Dave Sullivan at the end of the twenty-

#### THE NEWS THIS MORNING

Weather Indications Today:

FAIR: SOUTHWESTERLY WINDS.

- 1 General-Republican Caucus Committe's Financial Eill.
  Unseaworthy Manila Transport's
  Perflous Veys ge.
  Defeat of the Boers at Rooilaagte.
  Trial of Senator Flinn.
- General-Northeastern Pennsylvania. Financial and Commercial.
- 3 Local-Criminal Trial List for Court Beginning December 4.
- Editorial. News and Comment.
- General-Palmistry. Lights and Shadows of the Battle-field,
- Local-Thanksgiving Day Services, Army Life on Cebu Island,
- Local-County Assessment. Court Proceedings.
- 8 Local-West Scranton and Suburban.
- 9 Round About the County. 10 Locar-Live Industrial News,

#### SILVER REPUBLICANS MEET AT CHICACO

Majority Express Intention to Adhere to the Bryan Democracy if Right Men Are Nominated.

Chicago, Nov. 28.-Informal discusslon by members of the executive committee of the national Republican compattee and charman of state committees at the meeting held here today developed, as the consensus of purpose adherence to the Bryan Democracy "If the right men are non-

inated." There was no dissent from the pinion that as the presidential candidate, William J. Bryan would be "the

right man." Most of the session was devoted to hearing reports of the condition of silver Republicanism in the various states. Ex-Governor Altgeld was present by invitation and was greeted by a rising salutation from the meeting. He made a brief address in which he paid a high tribute to the "patriotism and disinterestedness" of the silver Republicans. Chairman J. G. Johnson, of the executive committee of the Democratic press bureau, were visitors. Chalrman Charles Towne made an address on which he inveighed against the "tendency of the McKinley

administration towards abolutism. Senator Teller, of Colorado, said that the drift of the Republican party was away from its original principles and that if he had not quit the party in 1896, he would have had ample cause to do so since then.

Ex-Senator Du Bols, of Idaho, said he had no doubt the silver votes drawn from the Republican party would be largely increased at the next election owing to the frank pre-gold stand taken by the leaders of that party. "Fusion with Democrats and Popu

lists," said the senator, "is in my opinion a certainty; that, is we confidently expect those parties to unite on a man whom we can support-like Bryan. see no possibility of a gold Democrat being nominated, but in such an event we would put our independent ticket in the field and would have a respectable vote in the electoral college."

The following were appointed a comulttee to report on the best time and place to hold the national convention, the manner of issuing call and details of practical organization after the convention: E. S. Corser, Minnesota; F. T. DuBols, Idaho; F. J. Van Voorhis, Indiana: Nathan Cole, jr., California; L. W. Brown, Ohio; Frank T. Ransom, Nebraska, and J. W. Spurrier,

Iowa. There were present at today's meeting besides those mentioned: J. W. Griffin, Minnesota; J. J. Harver, Ohio; Congressman Shafroth, Colorado: ex-Congressman Hartman and Colonel O. P. Chisholm, Montana: J. B. Romans. Iowa; Dr. F. B. Lawrence and R. W. Turner, Kansas: ex-Congressman J. B. Cheadle, Indiana; Dr. Frank S. Peck, Oklahoma, and B. S. Dean, New York,

## WASHED REVENUE STAMPS.

David D. Badeau Held to Bail in

Sum of \$5,000. New York, Nov. 28.-David D. Badeau, 42 years old, who has conducted a stamp store at 12 Broadway for the past sixteen months, was arrested by federal officials today, charged with buying and selling washed revenue stamps. He was held in \$5,600 bail. The large number of errand boys and junior clerks in brokers' who frequented Badeau's store direct-

ed suspicion to him. Internal revenue officials allege that he has been buying and selling washed stamps at the rate of \$6,000 to \$8,000 a day: that he has cleared about \$30,000 by his transactions, and that the government has lost twice that amount because of them. Five thousand revenue stamps, worth from \$1 to \$30 each, many of them washed, were selzed in Badeau's store.

### HOUSE ENTIRELY DESTROYED.

New Dwelling Owned by Anthony Kerrigan Burned Last Night.

Fire broke out last evening about Stone. 11.30 o'clock in a new unoccupied twostory frame house located at 1109 Erin export exposition tomorrow, which has street, North Scranton, and owned by Anthony Kerrigan. An alarm was day." turned in from box 86 and the Cumberland, Excelsior and Liberty companies

Despite the excellent work on the part of the firemen the building was completely destroyed, the flames having gained too much headway. The less is about \$200. The cause of the blaze is unknown.

## DEATHS OF A DAY.

Columbus, O., Nov. 28.-Rev. H. H. Howell, a noted Welsh divine and writer on church topics, died here today after a long iliness. Dr. Howell was editor the Friend, the official organ of Weish church at the time of his death.

Asheville, N. C., Nov. 28.—General Robert D. Vance, aged 71, a brother of the late Senator Z. B. Van.o., and for twetve years representative in congress from this district, died at his home at Alex-

# VICTORY FOR THE BRITISH

## General Methuen Moves on the Boers.

### DESPERATE BATTLE

The Englishmen Attack Paul's Troops Strongly Entrenched on a Range of Hills Near Gras Pan. The Boers Stick Tenaciously to Their Position - The Trenches Stormed by British Soldiers Under a Withering Fire.

Orange River, Monday, Nov. 27 .- The British arms have achieved a brilliant victory. The enemy, strongly entrenched, held a range of hills commanding both sides of the railway at Rooi laagte, near Gras Pan. The Lancashires, under Lewis reconnoitered in an armored train on Friday. The Buers shelled the train, killing Lewis and a

General Methuen then advanced. His column made a detour and bivouncked for the night at Swinkspan, three miles from the Boer position. At dawn the advance began, the Guards forming the reserve. The column debouched on the plain eastward of the Boer kopies. The Boer guns opened fire. Two batteries of the British artillery, posted on each side, shelled the Hoers, practice being good on both sides.

The Boers stuck tenaclously to their positions, firing steadily and accurately. The duel, which constantly became hotter, lasted three hours. The Boer shells wounded several men of the

naval brigade. Finding it impossible to displace the Boers by artillery, General Methuen resolved upon an infantry attack. A brigade of infantry, including the Yorkshires, the Northamptons, the Northumberlands and the Lancashires, with the naval brigade on the right gallantly stormed the Boer positions in the face of a withering fire, and carried hill after hill, the brigade under Colonel Money capturing the main position against a terrific fire, but suf-

ering severely. Berlin, Nov. 28 .- The Deutsche Zeitung publishes the following dispatch, dated Pretoria, November 27, received.

through Boer diplomatic channels: "President Kruger and President Steyn have instructed General Joubers and General Cronic not to split their forces into small detachments, but to strike vigorous blows. General Joubert has three corps, one holding Ladysmith, the second commanding the Tugela, and the third east of Estcourt in order to cut off the British retreat. General Cronje's forces are divided into three contingents, one at Kimberley, another at Modder river and the third in the rear of General

#### Methuen." VISITING THE QUAKERS.

Lord Mayor Daniel Tallon Arrives

in Philadelphia. Philadelphia, Nov. 28.-The lord mayor of Dublin, Daniel Tallon, and John E. Redmond, M. P., accompanied a number of distinguished New Yorkers, arrived here at noon today, They were met by Mayor Ashbridge and a large delegation of prominent citizens. The purpose of the lord mayor's visit is to raise funds for the Charles Stewart Parnell monument

fund. On arrival the party, which, in addition to Lord Mayor Tallon and Mr. Redmond, included Thomas Kennedy, H. M. Bannon and several other New Yorkers, were escorted to the mayor's office in the city hall, where an informal reception was held, and Mayor Ashbridge bade the visitors welcome and extended to them the freedom of the city. These ceremonies concluded the visitors were driven to the Hotel

Walton, where luncheon was served, The lord mayor and Mr. Redmond attended a large public meeting tonight in the interest of the Parnell monument fund. Governor Stone presided. Speeches were made by the governor. Mayor Ashbridge, the lord mayor, Mr. Redmond and a number of others. Quite a number of subscriptions to the fund were announced among them being \$500 from John Wanamaker, \$200 from State Senator David Martin and \$100 from Governor

The lord mayor will visit the national been designated as "Irish-American

### Lehigh Valley Earnings.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28.-The statement of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company for October, 1895, as compared with the same period in 1898, shows gross earnings \$2.228,787; dccrease, \$194.558; expenses, \$1, 583,136, increase, \$216.875. Net earnings, \$629,637, decrease, \$221.434. For eleven months to October 31, compared with the same period of last year, the gross earnings were \$19,467,228, increase, \$1,728,998; expenses, \$12,490,885, increase, \$2,809,563, Net earnings, \$3,596,343, increase, \$1,080,565.

## WEATHER FORECAST.

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Washington, Nov. 28.—Forecast for Wednesday and Thursday: For eastern Pennsylvania, fair Wed-nesday and probably Thursday: fresh southwesterly winds.