COUNTERFEITERS ARE CAPTURED

CHIEF WILKIE HAS THE LAST OF LANCASTER GANG.

Numerous Plates and Impressions for Which Detectives Have Long Been Searching Are Discovered Buried in a Suburban Highway. Eleven of the Gang Are Now in felt \$20 note he "passed." the Toils-Prisoners Are Working for Clemency.

Philadelphia, May 8.-The latest chapter in the great counterfeiting conspiracy unearthed here and in Lancaster some time ago, which was opened yesterday by the arrest of Harry Taylor, charged with passing spurour \$20 Hamilton head notes, was closed today, when the plates from which the notes were made were found | detected. buried in a suburban highway. Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell, engravers of all the cigar stamp plates, and the \$100, \$50, \$20 and \$10 notes, who are now awaiting sentences, gave the clue to the whereabouts of the plates, but not until the secret service operatives had them inextricably cornered. The government ofticers did not know the existence of the \$20 Hamilton head notes until they were put in existence in this city about ten days ago, and which resulted brother of Arthur Taylor.

Arthur Taylor and Bredell admitted vesterday that they have made the plates, but told Chief Wilkie and Operative Burns, of the secret serv ce, that they had thrown them into the Delaware river before their arrest in April. This the secret service men did not believe, and from clues accidentally obtained from the mother of the Taylor brothers, who, by the way, did not know of the existence of the plates, the detectives got valuable informat on from Harry to the effect that tin foil impressions of the plates, made for the purpose of making electrotypes of the plates were buried in Centennial grounds, Fairmount park. Taylor, Wilkie and Burns went to the park yesterday and found the impressions where Harry had buried them. With this ev dence Chief Wilkie and Burns confronted Arthur Taylor and Bredell in Moyamensing prison today, and after a six hours' conference the men revealed the secret of the hiding place of the plates. The spot is on a highway in the suburbs, ten and one-half miles from the city. and there the coveted engraving was found by W lkie and Burns this evening. With the plates were found additional impressions on tin foil. The plates were buried during September,

Expect Leniency.

Chief Wilkie stated tonight that the men were using the information they had for the purpose of securing leniency from the court when they should be sentenced. Chief Wilkle says the

TRUE MERIT ALONE

male outlitting store of this city.

We watch the market closely.

Our buyers are always on the

alert for something new. You

can always depend on getting

here the very latest and best.

This store, with its five double

floors, elevators, etc., can be

compared only with New York's

largest stores. It makes no dif-

ference whether you want to

buy or not, take a walk through

and for the people of this city.

Has made this the leading

150 notes struck off were made in May and June, 1898, and up to March, 1899 hey were secreted in the rafters of the shop in which Arthur Taylor and Bredell carried on their work. Prior to their arrest in April, 1899, Arthur Taylor and Bredell put the notes in a package and had a friend place them n a safe. This friend, whose name Chief Wilkie would not divulge, knew

nothing of the contents of the package. About a month ago Harry Tayfor was drawn into the scheme on the representation that he could do his prother's case some good. He was to have received \$5 for every counterfeit \$20 note he "passed." This he consented to do, but wanted to circulate the notes either in Baltimore or New York, but his brother and Brefell instructed him to float them here. After Harry had consented, Arthur gave him an order on the friend for the package. There were 150 notes in the package, 48 or 49 were circulated and 40 of them have been found by the secret service officers. The notes Harry did not float were burned by him, he said, after he discovered that the counterfeits in circulation had been

Harry Taylor's arrest yesterday makes eleven persons in custody for connection with the conspiracy. Two of the eleven are Ellery P. Ingham, and Harvey K. Newitt, his assistant, former United States district attorney. who were convicted of attempted bribery in connection with the case and are now undergoing sentence in the Eastern penitentiary, while the others

are awaiting sentence. Chief Wilkie now has in his possesin the arrest of Harry Taylor, a of rollers; obverse and reverse plates sion three \$10 stamp plates; three sets of the Monroe head \$100, Lincoln head \$100, Everett head \$50, Hamilton head \$20, Manning, head, \$20, Sheridan head \$10, three numbering machines and two plates for seals.

DR. SWALLOW ENDORSED.

Nominated as President by Lancaster Prohibitionists.

Lancaster. Pa., May 8 .- At the Prohibition county convention held here this afternoon resolutions were adopted endorsing the state and national platforms of the party; favoring a reform ballot after the lines of the Keator bill, which passed the house in 1899; changes in the state constitution to secure a secret ballot and better registration laws; the election of United States senators by the people; suffrage without regard to sex. Congress is commended for passing the anticanteen bill, and Attorney General Griggs denounced for his annulment of that law. President McKinley's 'pliant subserviency to the liquor interests" is deplored, and his administration is scored for "planting the saloon system in Manila."

Dr. S. C. Swallow was endorsed for the presidential nomination. H. D. Patton, Lancaster, and Miss Marianna Gibbons, of Bird In Hand, were elected delegates to the national convention at Chicago on June 27. A full county ticket was nominated. Tonight a Prohibition mass meeting was addressed by Dr. C. H. Mead, of New York, and State Chairman Jones, of Philadelphia.

our new store and see what has been done by the people and

Topics of the Times Culled at Washington

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, May 8 .- C. F. Saylor, of the de partment of agriculture, has recently been on an official trip to Porto Rico. He shows clearly that those who would benefit by absolute froe trade are the Spanish, English and other Euro-pean owners of the plantations, and not the native islanders. He says. 'Let us look into the factories themselves, and I do not fear challenge in this respect, because I have been in every factory in Porto Rico. Whatever capital is invested in those factories emanating at all from island sources is purely Spanish. It does not be-long to Porto Rico. The peculiar system main-tained by Spain through all of the business concerns, and so far as their own capital was employed, threw everything into the hands of the Spaniards, who were simply in Porto Rico do-ing business. They do not belong to that ele-ment of Porto Ricans that we feel so tender about, and would not become citizens of Porto Rico or this country, whatever becomes of the constitutional question. Other factories are owned and controlled by English capital; others by German, and the entire factory system by spanish, English and German.

"These factories, mainly through their cheap labor, can, under absolute free trade, put sugar on the market of New York, at cost to themselves, for 2 cents a pound. This would be \$40 for a short ton of sugar. Sugar has been selling this year for \$70 per ton. With free trade this would be a profit of \$30 on an outlay of \$40, which I figure is 75 per cent. Who gets this profit? There is only one way for handling imported sugar in this country, and that is through the two or three sugar combinations, mainly through the sugar trust. They agree with the planters or manufacturers to take this sugar, refine it, and place it on the market, dividing the profit on a certain basis, as is now being done, and as has been done between the Ha-waiian planters and the segar trust for years. posits: How will they divide the profits? Even? getting 37% per cent.? We do not know. Only the parties interested know. This point is clear. nowever, and that is that the Porto Ricans are not benefited. Simply the sugar combinations of this country and the foreign planters or manufacturers of Porto Rico.

"Porto Rico has been able, at her maximum e export about 60,000 tons of sugar. She would be able if all her resources were brought into play, to send us about 2 per cent. of our consumption. But when the Philippines and Cuba ask for the same privilege, then it will be an entirely differ-ent question. And yet the same principles are involved that I have discussed in Porto Rico. Isn't it enough that we have expended so much blood and treasure in wresting these islands from the condition they were in at the same time offering every help in the 'arms that is consistent with fair and homest dealing with our consistent with fair and homest dealing with our consistency and people! I am a thorough believer in expansion. I believe that expansion is fraught with incalculable benefit to the inhabitants of the island and to the people of this country when congress shall have framed such fair, hon-est, just and equitable regulations as are consistent with the right of our own labor and in . . .

The charges contained in the preamble of the esolution offered by Representative Lentz, allegng misconduct and abuse of authority on the iam, who were enforcing martial law in the Cocur d'Alone district, were completely refuted by the testimony of General Merriam, Captain John B. Bennett, one of his aides, and by the official report of Captain B. W. Leavell, before the Military Affairs committee. These witnesses showed completely and circumstantially in pre-serving order, and that not in a single instance were the prisoners subjected to brutal or inhu-man treatment. General Merriam denied embetween himself and the mine owners or operators. He also denied the statement of wit-

ness Cornell, who testified before the commitee, that on two occasions he complained to Con-eral Merriam as to the treatment of the prison ers. He said that Mr. Cornell did not have an interview with him at any time upon any sub-ject; nor did Mr. Cornell present any complaints for himself or the miners. The witness added that he was particularly solicitous for the healt and comfort of the imprisoned miners, and if any complaints of brutal or inhuman treatment, insufficiency of food, poor sanitary conditions, or lack of attention toward the sick was made. ertainly would have known of them.

Frank H. Hitchcock, chief of the section e foreign markets in the department of agriculture says that the American farmer as well as the American manufacturer is reaping the benefits of expansion. He adds: "We are searching the world over to find new markets in order that the American farmer may have a readier and more profitable sale for his products. Our control o the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico will mean money in the pockets of our farmers. Under nor mat conditions these two islands purchase an nually \$30,000,000 worth of agricultural product chiefly breadstuffs and provisions, and practically all of this trade should come from the United

The Democratic newspapers of the country at beginning to assert with suspicious unanimity, but with unfortunately too much appearance of truth, that the American ship protection bill has been defeated, in that it will not be preenactment at the present session, and that its adoption at the short session is an impossibility, at least in the senate end of the capitol. This means that the \$200,000,000 a year the American people are paying to foreign shipowners will be continued indefinitely, while workingmen are deprived of the employment that would be afforded if that money were kept at home by the employment of American ships with which to de our foreign carrying.

Pacific states have every reason to be satisfied with their improved conditions under the Republican administration of President McKinley, jud-

posits:	July 13,	June 3
Banks.	1504	1600.
National		\$32,035,0
State and private	29,400,101	49,872,81
Loan and trust		7,420,50
Savings	101,645,039	125,089,9
Total	\$161,451,170	8235,402,15

An increase of \$74,000,000 in the amount of th Pacific state deposits, within five years, is a re markable showing. The figures are from the reclude Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho Utah and Nevada, with their population o 2,830,000 people. The deposits last year average nearly \$100 per capita.

Postal	201,521
Internal Revenue	500,806
Miscellaneous	353,783
Total from all sources	

Total receipts of the Island of Cuba from Jan

While the United States besitates over approprinting money to revive its merchant marie in the foreign trade, foreign nations are appropriating over \$25,000,700 for the current year support of their merchant ships, and the former carry less than 9 per cent,

In the last thirty years the number of America seels engaged in tereign trade has decreased by II per cent. During the same period th number of American vessels engaged in domestic and coast trade has increased by 47 per cent practically that any conference had taken place. The latter are protected from competition of for eign vessels, while the former are not.

> In 1806 fourteen Republican state platforms, an he Republican national platform, all declared or the revival of American shipping, and this s about the only thing promised by Republicar that congress has yet failed to enact. There

With 100 per cent, of increase in the boundation of the United States during the last thirty years, ere has been an increase of only 60 per how the American workman under protect

Secretary Gapo's statement in regard to a cipts under the war revenue acts shows that bankers contributed \$6,719,000 up to March 51st brokers, \$50,000; legacies, \$2,806,000; and edule A, covering stamps used for documents, ontributed 806,781,776,

Porto Rican receipts, diging the first half of he current fiscal year, amounted to \$851,405, or chick \$667,950 was from customs. During the oming fixed year along \$5,000,000 will be rered to maintain the new American form of government.

Senator Scott, Republican, of West Virginia, as introduced a bill specifying how olcomar-arine shall be marked, and requiring wholesale enters to keep books, containing a record of ansactions, that shall be open to the inspection internal revenue collectors,

Imports of manufactures of iron and steel has decreased by 63 per cent, during the last thirty years, while our exports of American magutae-Doesn't look as though protection in ore the expert trade!

The house committee on commerce has made favorable report on the Broxins bill. It provides for the analysis and inspection of food and drug products, and prevents the importation of foreign adulterated or misbranded food and drug

Kansas had only \$15,555,550 of deposits on Dec. 1806, in its banks. But on June 30, 1809, the deposits aggregated \$53,505,101. More than ubled since the days of Jerry Simpson and the Wilson tariff!

Exports of American manufactures will was the \$100,000,000 mark for the fiscal year ending with next month. In 1895 they only amounted to \$183,505,745. And yet there are a few people who are still opposing protection and commercial ex-

Plea for Shorter Hours of Labor

THE ONLY just reason for the demand for shorter hours of work is to do away with abotter hours of work is to do away with enforced idleness, the curse of civilization Enforced idleness is the genesis of the sweatshop. It breeds the strike disease. It called labor unions into being, it is the parent of that deubtful and often discordant expediency, arbitration. It nurses that two-edged sword, the boycott. It is the ghost that haunts the future of the workingman who is at the head of a family. It has thrust delicate women into of a family. It has thrust delicate women into channels of employment which God Almighty never intended them to enter. It has destroyed the parity of relations in an exchange without which there can be no equity or justice—the ex-change of capital and labor. It has crowded jails, multiplied tramps, breeded crime, swelled human misery and increased suicide. It has curtailed the consumptive capacity of the masses to the minimum. Enforced idleness is hell. Is any rational employer opposed to doing away with it? Can any good citizen object to a measure that subserves the general welfare?

What is the cause of enforced idleness? What is the remedy for it? Beyond question, the lack of steady employment is due to the machine. The machine has multiplied the productive capacity of man more than tenfold. Hail to the machine! But let it give the blessing to civili-zation and the unfalling indication of progress, leisure, and not the curse of modern times, en-forced idleness. Some wisacres claim that the machine creates as much labor as it destroys. The absurdity of this statement can easily be seen, for if it were to require as much labor in seeh, for if it were to require as much labor in building the machine as it saves after it be build, and the rest, when produced by 150 workers, no one could afford to use it. It would be so expensive as to be worthless. But conditions alone are a glaring refutation of this aband claim, if any be needed. According to the census of 1890, there were LSIS,865 workers unemployed from one to three months, LASS,818 unemployed from four to six months and 2004.12

employment. Let it be plainly understood: To reduced hours of toil would simply raise to price of labor as compared with that of other emmodities. It would not injure the employer for he would then be paying merely the marke price of wages, as he can afford to do, and as he does now. Moreover, steady employment for all would in rease the consumptive capacity of in these days of bursting warehouses and glutted markets

So long as the toilers confine themselves to ities, which is far greater, the result is appallabor and wages will take care of itself.

Salary Increase Unconstitutional.

Turkey's Naval Plans.

Double Suicide.

New York, May 8.—Martin Arnold, aged 60, and his wife, Sophie, aged 30, were found in bed science was unable to cure him.



of baby fingers. Then she wakes to the regret and heart-ache of the childless woman. Yet that dream may be made reality. In a great many instances women who do not bear children, or whose children are born so fragile that they quickly fade away, can be made happy mothers by the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. This great medicine for mothers has performed wonders for a great many

women. It acts upon the organs of maternity, giving them great vigor and elasticity, so that the baby comes into the world practically without pain to the mother. Taken during the period of gestation, "Favorite Prescription" puts the mother into a condition of physical comfort which naturally results in mental quiet and confidence. It cures nervousness and nausea. It encourages a healthy appetite, and induces refreshing slumber. The hour of maternity comes on without any dread or shripking and the abundant strength and vitality of the methan areas. shrinking, and the abundant strength and vitality of the mother ensures the birth of a healthy, happy child.

As a tonic for nursing mothers, "Favorite Prescription" cannot be excelled. It promotes the nutritive secretions, and so furnishes abundant nourishment for the thriving infant. It has a great advantage over many so-called "nourishing" fluids which are in effect only stimulants and impart no real strength to the mother. "Favorite Prescription" contains no alcohol, and is entirely free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. It is a true temperance medicine. When it is remembered that many a child has received the first impulse to alcoholism at the mother's breast, it should be a matter of especial maternal care to avoid all alcoholic beverages and so-called "tonics" which are only stimulants.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is essentially a woman's medicine It regulates the periods, stops unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription" does so for the sake of a little more profit. His profit is your loss in this case. Therefore, insist upon "Favorite Prescription," the medicine you can rely upon because it has cured so many other women.

Women suffering from disease in aggravated form are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter free of charge. All correspondence strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE DOCTOR HAD FAITH.

"I have been using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. Victor J. Hadin, of Leonardsville, Riley Co., the value of Dr. Pierce's medicines," writes Mrs. Ida M. Kansas, "can say it is just what you advertise it to be, and De Ford, of Latona, Hubbard Co., Minn. "Have doctored can cheerfully recommend it. I began taking it just with a great many physicians—some specialists; have twice two months before I was confined and was greatly bene-been in hospital for treatment. My case has been regarded fited by its use. The doctor who attended me said I did as a hopeless one, and they knew not what the trouble was, about as well as anyone he had seen (as I was sick only Heart was bad; stomach all out of order; tired out; severe about three hours), and also that your 'Favorite Pre-scription' was one 'patent medicine' which he did have faith in.

"We now have a darling baby boy, strong and healthy, who weighed nine pounds when born (July 28th). During this month he has gained three and one-half pounds. Have never given him one dose of medicine. I shall cheerfully recommend Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription to anyone in need of it. I thank you for the benefit I have received from your medicine."

"GOT ALONG SPLENDIDLY."

"I wish to add my testimony to hundreds of others as to pains in all parts of the body; sinking spells, and nearly every ailment a woman could have. I took many a bottle of different 'patent medicines' without effect. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, and ten months afterwards I gave birth to a ten-pound boy. All physicians had stated as a fact that I never could bear a child. Both the baby and myself were strong, and I got along splendidly—thanks to your medicine. I do my own work and feel very much encouraged. I wish all suffering women would thoroughly try your 'Favorite Prescription.'"

KNOWLEDGE FOR NOTHING I

"Knowledge is power" is true of applied knowledge only. The knowledge gathered into the 1008 pages of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser is a power to promote health and preserve life. Every woman who wants to know how to live in health and happiness should possess a copy of this great work, which is sent free on 🖁 receipt of stamps to pay expense of malling ONLY. Send 21 one-cent stamps for the "Adviser" in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the book substantially bound in cloth.



Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.

Our Ready-to-Wear Spring Suits

Our ready-to-wear suits are being worn by men who always patronize the custom tailor. They find they can dress better, have two suits instead of one, have the same cloth and style that they usually paid twice the price for. See our selection at



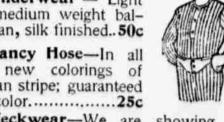
New Spring Hat Styles

The best way to judge a store is by things everybody knows the worth of. Any \$3.00 Hat sold by the exclusive hatters we will match quality for quality for \$2.00. Why? Because ours comes direct from the manufacturer. We save you the middle profit.

In Men's Furnishings

Underwear - Light and medium weight balbriggan, silk finished.. 50c

Fancy Hose-In all the new colorings of Roman stripe; guaranteed fast color......25c



Our Ready-to-Wear

The suits are perfect in every

way. They have the right

"hang" and individuality. This

comes from knowing how.

We use the right cloths and

have them made up by first-

class men tailors, who have

custom tailor experience. See

\$15 and **\$18**

Spring Suits

Neckwear-We are showing the most beautiful silk qualities. See our windows for new things.

Samter Brothers, Scranton's Leading Outfitters.

is equivalent, approximately, to a total of hats and manufactured products of all kinds 1,189,672 workers unemployed at their principal would there be used provided there were steady coupations for the entire twelve months. riter in one of the magazines not long ago lowed clearly that 4,430,600 men were displaced from the soil by machinery from 1870 to 1890, and that but 250,000 were absorbed in new occapations during that period. In 1870 one man as required for every seventeen acres of land, 1800 one man was required for every twentyacres. There should thus have been a dis-discement of 4.182,000 men from the sell alone in these days of bursting warehouses and glutter by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, f we add to this the total displacement of men by the machine in manufacturing industries in

Now, given the evil and the cause of the evil, what is the remedy for 117 Destroy the machine —throw it out? By no means. The world moves forward, not backward. The Almighty gave the inventive spirit to man for his benefit, not for his injury. The remedy is to turn the enforced idleness into leisure. This can be secured only by a National law, very much reducng the hours of work, further restricting the labor of minors and putting up barriers against immigration until we need the immigrant. "But," some may say, "you cannot expect an employer to pay as much for six hours' work as for ten, can you?" The reply to this is: You can expect him to be able to pay whatever the rate may be in open market after the reduced hours be inaugurated. A man cannot afford to pay as much for six bushels of wheat as for ten bushels, but he can afford to pay more for six bushels when wheat is scarce than for ten bush-els when it is plenty. Demand and supply fix prices and value of labor as well as wheat, or

erains, or beans, or anything else. But, says the objector, would not the reduced hours so raise the cost of products that the worker would be left in as had a pight as he is at present? The reply is, no. With 'ur modern machinery 10s' men can produce 1,00s pairs of a certain kind of shoes per day. Sup-pose the hours were so reduced that it would require 150 men to accomplish this in one day. and that it would increase the cost of production one-third. Or, allowing the present cost to be \$130-100 workers at un average of \$1.50 per day -and the cost, when produced by 150 workers, \$225, the extra cost of production would be \$75 employed from four to six months and 336,447 upon everything he eats or wears or uses? And

against so-called "capitalistic greed" they will not advance a step toward their emancipation. Capital is no more greedy than labor and no less so. Not is arbitration any real remedy for labor troubles. Arbitration does not enable the employer to efford to pay a penny nore per day, nor labor to work for a penny ess. Most important of all, it does not in cresae the amount of work to be done to the ex-tent of a weight of a single hair. The same may be justly said of every other remedy that labor makes most talk about—government ownership, cheap money, high-priced money or the labor organization itself. None of these increase the sum total of the work to be done, and the none strikes at the root of the evil-enforces tive the workingman plenty of wor and there will be no strikes, no riots, no tramp except these who should be in jail, and far leaned for benexolence. Take care of the hours of

Trenton, May 8 .- Attorney General Grey today advised Governor Voorbees that the acts of last winter increasing the salaries of the adjutant general and quartermaster general from \$1.200 to \$2,500 and the law increasing the salary of the state road commissioner from \$1,500 to \$2,500 are meonatitutional so far as they affect the present incumbents. The constitution forbids special legislation changing the salaries of state officers during their terms of office.

Chostantinople, May 8.—An imperial trade just issued orders contracts to be signed with foreign ship builders for renovating eight antiquated

wanted for city or country homes, and the very moderate prices at which the goods are marked.

New York Announcement.

Horner's Furniture.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET

because representing the produc-

tions of the best makers only. Other

advantages are the unequalled as-

sortments in all lines, whether

The completeness of our assortments can best be understood from the fact that we carry in stock, and exhibit, more than two hundred and rifty distinctively different Bedroom Sets in every variety of material, as well as endless lines of Parlor, Drawing Room, Dining Room and Library Furniture, ranging from the mod-est and inexpensive to the most elaborately carved and inlaid.

In a word, every article required for use, omfort and adornment in the household can be had with its plainly marked moderate price at the Great Furniture Emporium of

R. J. Horner & Co., 61-65 W. 23d St., New York (Adjoining Eden Musec.) Send for Iliustrated Handbook, "Our American Homes and How to Furnish Them."

Brooklyn. Rubber tubes attached to gas burners weure found in their mouths. On a chair pear the bodies there lay the woman's shroud on another chair were the old gentleman's death habiliments.

Death from Experiment.

Winsted, Conn., May 8.-Dr. Edwin M. Heath died here today of tuberculosis. He was incen-lating a calf with tuberculosne, when the instrument slipped and the point penetrated his own leg. Symptoms of tuberculosis appeared