

FIRE AND WIND

They Created Terrible Havoc on Lackawanna Avenue.

SEVEN BUILDINGS DESTROYED

Total Loss Will Not Be Much Less than Half a Million of Dollars—Building in Which the Fire Started Was the Henwood Stone and Brick Structure in the Middle of the Three Hundred Block—Electric Wire Believed to Have Started the Fire—Thrilling Experience of Harry Walsh—Several Firemen Injured—Chief Zizelmann Says Spread of Fire Was Due to Inadequate Force of Water in the Mains.

One of the most destructive fires in the history of this city occurred yesterday afternoon when flames practically destroyed seven of the largest business places on the 300 block of Lackawanna avenue, and consumed property approximating almost half a million of dollars. The buildings completely destroyed were:

Table with 2 columns: Name of building, Value. Includes Henwood building, Matthews building, Norton building, etc.

The other buildings which, while partially wrecked, though not as completely as the ones named above are:

Table with 2 columns: Name of building, Value. Includes Golden & Walsh, E. J. Moran, etc.

These estimates are conservative ones, and were compiled from approximate statements made by the building owners. Of all the buildings, that owned by Golden & Walsh, of Parsons, in which were located Richards & Wirth, suffered the least damage.

LOSS TO STOCK. The loss to the stock is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name of stock, Value. Includes Henwood building, M. J. Moran, etc.

The total valuation represents almost a complete loss and to the high westerly wind which blew all afternoon and swept the flames fiercely along the terrible damage can be largely attributed. Not only did it add increased strength to the fury of the blaze but it made the firemen's work doubly hard and interfered most noticeably with the work of subduing the flames. A large double wall prevented the blaze from extending to the Shopland building and thence down the entire block. It is the fourth time in eighteen years that this block has been visited by disastrous fires.

A LIVE WIRE. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock in the Henwood building. A live wire in the motor room of the passenger elevator set fire to the latter's wood work and at the same time fired the basement of the structure which was used as a store room by J. D. Williams & Bro. The flames shot up the shaft and on the way up firing the staircase cut all escape from the inmates of the building except by a rear fire escape.

The fire raged all afternoon and continued smoldering until about midnight. The atmospheric conditions of the day all combined to make the firemen's task a most arduous one and many were the afternoon's accidents. Of the property owners a number were either sick or out of town and their presence at the fire thus prevented. R. J. Matthews, senior member of the firm of Matthews Bros., wholesale and retail druggists, owners and occupants of the Matthews building, is seriously ill at his home on Wyoming

the upper corner of the Henwood building, near the head of the elevator shaft. To an ordinary observer it wouldn't seem as if there was going to be much of a fire, but the firemen who were stationed in at a glance. They realized that the fire was in the fourth floor of the building, and that there was a stiff breeze blowing from the west. "We've got a big fight ahead of us, boys," said "Jim" George, the veteran, and everybody agreed with him.

Before the three companies above mentioned had their hose fairly out of the wagons, and while they were making connections with the hydrants at the corner of Penn and Wyoming avenues, the Hook and Ladder company arrived on the scene and the big aerial ladder was run up the front of the building.

Some of the Phoenix men went up the ladder with the small chemical hose, hoping against hope that the fire could be easily conquered, but they were only halfway up when the flames burst through the fourth floor windows with great fury, showing that a blaze of great proportions was raging within. They came down the ladder in a hurry, and the little chemical hose was pulled down and thrown into the wagon.

Then comes the peculiar part. Chief Zizelmann was sick in bed with the grip and accordingly was unable to respond to the fire alarm. Several of his assistant chiefs did, however, and also several ex-assistant chiefs. These included Charles Simrell, Daniel J. Stone, Frank Schroeder, Harry Greenwood and M. McManus. All these gentlemen are good firemen, but some one should have been given a certificate of orders, the fire raged fiercer and fiercer as the minutes flew on.

At 2:30 o'clock two weak streams were directed on the front of the blaze, but they were about as much use in extinguishing the fire as a water hose would be in extinguishing Mr. Vesuvius. The flames by this time had eaten their way down into the third and second floors and the whole building, it could plainly be seen, was doomed. The Hook and Ladder truck was standing in front of the building, with its ladder extended toward the building. The ladder began to burn, and the truck was removed from its dangerous place not a moment too soon to save it from destruction.

TREMENDOUS CROWD. A tremendous crowd was gathering from every part of the city, and as the work of the firemen was being greatly impeded, fire hoses reaching nearly to Penn and Wyoming avenues were established and kept by the dozen and a half policemen who were on the scene in charge of Captain Edwards.

At about 2:40 o'clock the flames burst through the roof of the Henwood building on the east side of the block, and into the air for over twenty-five feet. The wind, which was blowing with great force from the west blew them in great masses away from the newly erected Shopland building, occupied by the eastern part of the block, and into the air for over twenty-five feet. The wind, which was blowing with great force from the west blew them in great masses away from the newly erected Shopland building, occupied by the eastern part of the block, and into the air for over twenty-five feet.

It looked as if the whole block up as far as the First National bank was doomed and then all at once it seemed as if the fire had turned in a general alarm. The man who did it turned it in was ex-Assistant Chief McManus. No one told him to turn it in, he simply acted on his own responsibility and his action undoubtedly resulted in the saving of much valuable property.

The companies began to arrive from all parts of the city within the next ten minutes until the whole department with the exception of the Cumberland lands from North Scranton was on the scene at 2:45 o'clock. The Franklin and Century steamers were stationed at the Coyne House with the Neptune and Nay Aug steamers in front of Jonas Long's store and the General Phinney engine up at the corner of Washington and Wyoming.

Chief Zizelmann, when asked by a Tribune man as to how he accounted for the remarkably quick spread of the flames, said: "It was almost entirely due to a lack of water pressure. The force of water turned into the engines from many of the hydrants was altogether inadequate. The Nay Aug steamer had 120 pounds of steam on and a water pressure from the hydrant of only sixty pounds. The pressure from the hydrant should have been 150 pounds, and we could have stood it up to 240 pounds. Some of the streams coming from the steamers were more like streams from a garden than from a fire hose, and all because of the wretchedly poor supply of water. If we had had a good supply of water at the start, I believe we could have checked the flames a long time before we did."

CHIEF'S STATEMENT. Chief Zizelmann, when asked by a Tribune man as to how he accounted for the remarkably quick spread of the flames, said: "It was almost entirely due to a lack of water pressure. The force of water turned into the engines from many of the hydrants was altogether inadequate. The Nay Aug steamer had 120 pounds of steam on and a water pressure from the hydrant of only sixty pounds. The pressure from the hydrant should have been 150 pounds, and we could have stood it up to 240 pounds. Some of the streams coming from the steamers were more like streams from a garden than from a fire hose, and all because of the wretchedly poor supply of water. If we had had a good supply of water at the start, I believe we could have checked the flames a long time before we did."

SPREAD OF THE FLAMES. The alarm was turned in about 2 o'clock from box 15, at the corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues by Edward Moran, a son of M. J. Moran, proprietor of the store. About 1:55 o'clock he was told by a young lady employed in the building that there was a blaze in the basement and rushing to the hall he looked down the shaft and saw that the entire woodwork was on fire. The basement was full of smoke and running from the hall of Mr. Moran turned in the alarm. When the Phoenix, Crystal and Nay Aug companies arrived on the scene there was very little sign of fire visible from the street. A little cloud of smoke was curling out from the windows in

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

Charles Arnold Kills His Wife and Shoots Himself. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Feb. 7.—Charles Arnold, twenty-three years old, of 132 West One Hundred and Fifth street, shot his wife and then shot himself, twenty years old, today in a house in West One Hundred and Seventh street. Arnold then committed suicide.

The shooting took place in the home of Cornelius Barrett, whose wife was a schoolmate of Mrs. Arnold. Mrs. Arnold was a widow before she met Arnold. She had a child three years old. Arnold and she were married four months ago. He was unfortunate and was out of work most of the time. The husband called about 10 o'clock last night and did not leave until 2 o'clock in the morning. As he parted from his wife he kissed her affectionately.

About 10 o'clock he called again. He was evidently under the influence of liquor. "Your wife is not feeling well, and is not up yet," Barrett said to Arnold. "Oh, well, she will feel all right in a minute," Arnold replied. A moment later Mrs. Arnold shrieked. Arnold must have drawn his revolver as he entered his room, for he was seen firing almost instantly. The bullet entered her right temple. A second shot went wild. Mr. Barrett was by this time in the room. He seized his wife, which was in the arms of Mrs. Arnold, and laid her on the bed. He then fired at him, but the ball buried itself in the bed post. Arnold then seeing that his wife still moved and was groaning fired a fourth shot at her. It pierced her wrist as she held her hand to her head. The fifth and last shot Arnold used on himself. It pierced his jugular and he fell beside the bed on the floor, dying soon afterward. The wife was also dead before assistance came.

CHIEF WAS ILL. Then comes the peculiar part. Chief Zizelmann was sick in bed with the grip and accordingly was unable to respond to the fire alarm. Several of his assistant chiefs did, however, and also several ex-assistant chiefs. These included Charles Simrell, Daniel J. Stone, Frank Schroeder, Harry Greenwood and M. McManus. All these gentlemen are good firemen, but some one should have been given a certificate of orders, the fire raged fiercer and fiercer as the minutes flew on.

At 2:30 o'clock two weak streams were directed on the front of the blaze, but they were about as much use in extinguishing the fire as a water hose would be in extinguishing Mr. Vesuvius. The flames by this time had eaten their way down into the third and second floors and the whole building, it could plainly be seen, was doomed. The Hook and Ladder truck was standing in front of the building, with its ladder extended toward the building. The ladder began to burn, and the truck was removed from its dangerous place not a moment too soon to save it from destruction.

TREMENDOUS CROWD. A tremendous crowd was gathering from every part of the city, and as the work of the firemen was being greatly impeded, fire hoses reaching nearly to Penn and Wyoming avenues were established and kept by the dozen and a half policemen who were on the scene in charge of Captain Edwards.

At about 2:40 o'clock the flames burst through the roof of the Henwood building on the east side of the block, and into the air for over twenty-five feet. The wind, which was blowing with great force from the west blew them in great masses away from the newly erected Shopland building, occupied by the eastern part of the block, and into the air for over twenty-five feet.

It looked as if the whole block up as far as the First National bank was doomed and then all at once it seemed as if the fire had turned in a general alarm. The man who did it turned it in was ex-Assistant Chief McManus. No one told him to turn it in, he simply acted on his own responsibility and his action undoubtedly resulted in the saving of much valuable property.

The companies began to arrive from all parts of the city within the next ten minutes until the whole department with the exception of the Cumberland lands from North Scranton was on the scene at 2:45 o'clock. The Franklin and Century steamers were stationed at the Coyne House with the Neptune and Nay Aug steamers in front of Jonas Long's store and the General Phinney engine up at the corner of Washington and Wyoming.

Chief Zizelmann, when asked by a Tribune man as to how he accounted for the remarkably quick spread of the flames, said: "It was almost entirely due to a lack of water pressure. The force of water turned into the engines from many of the hydrants was altogether inadequate. The Nay Aug steamer had 120 pounds of steam on and a water pressure from the hydrant of only sixty pounds. The pressure from the hydrant should have been 150 pounds, and we could have stood it up to 240 pounds. Some of the streams coming from the steamers were more like streams from a garden than from a fire hose, and all because of the wretchedly poor supply of water. If we had had a good supply of water at the start, I believe we could have checked the flames a long time before we did."

CHIEF'S STATEMENT. Chief Zizelmann, when asked by a Tribune man as to how he accounted for the remarkably quick spread of the flames, said: "It was almost entirely due to a lack of water pressure. The force of water turned into the engines from many of the hydrants was altogether inadequate. The Nay Aug steamer had 120 pounds of steam on and a water pressure from the hydrant of only sixty pounds. The pressure from the hydrant should have been 150 pounds, and we could have stood it up to 240 pounds. Some of the streams coming from the steamers were more like streams from a garden than from a fire hose, and all because of the wretchedly poor supply of water. If we had had a good supply of water at the start, I believe we could have checked the flames a long time before we did."

SPREAD OF THE FLAMES. The alarm was turned in about 2 o'clock from box 15, at the corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues by Edward Moran, a son of M. J. Moran, proprietor of the store. About 1:55 o'clock he was told by a young lady employed in the building that there was a blaze in the basement and rushing to the hall he looked down the shaft and saw that the entire woodwork was on fire. The basement was full of smoke and running from the hall of Mr. Moran turned in the alarm. When the Phoenix, Crystal and Nay Aug companies arrived on the scene there was very little sign of fire visible from the street. A little cloud of smoke was curling out from the windows in

MARRIAGE OF WILHELMINA

Holland's Girl Queen Wedded to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The Popular Belief that the Ceremony is the Result of a Love Match Lends Romantic Coloring to the Event—While the Ceremonies Were Simple and Democratic the Brilliant Uniforms Made a Dazzling Picture—The Populace Celebrating in the Streets of The Hague Like Happy Children.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. The Hague, Feb. 7.—Queen Wilhelmina's marriage to Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who today became Prince Heinrich of the Netherlands, was a huge family affair. All Holland that could come to The Hague to participate. Those who stayed at their homes in other cities and villages of the kingdom, celebrated with parades, decorations and banquets.

Never was seen a more beautiful and happy wedding. The popular belief is that it is a love match, like that of Victoria and Albert, and this gives a romantic coloring to the event, which in general is lacking in royal marriages. The ceremonies were the same simple and unostentatious rites of the Reformed church by which the humblest of Queen Wilhelmina's subjects are married. The whole spirit of the affair was plain and democratic, although costly gowns and jewels and the showy uniforms distinguished personages, high officials of the kingdom, the army and the navy, and representatives of the people in parliament and the municipalities, furnished a real setting. The venerable pastor administered to the bride and groom a caution that their high positions could not shield them from the common sufferings and sorrows of humanity.

Queen Wilhelmina made a very winning and human bride. She blushed and became confused over the ceremonial with the ring, as all brides are supposed to do, while her happiness and pride over the enthusiasm of her people were plainly deeper than a mere matter of form. Prince Heinrich was an awkward, but stalwart, and manly figure. Either he was forgetful or badly trained in the part for the pastor had to give him two or three hints as to how to carry himself. Those sitting near enough to hear the responses describe him as saying: "Jah, mein herr, when he should simply have replied "Jah."

Gorgeous Scene. The scene as the royal couple stood with the decorated bride and the chaplain a circle of brilliantly arrayed pages, including their relatives and family members composing the highest families of Holland the neighboring German principalities, was wonderfully gorgeous, the masses of variegated coloring, rendering more effective the blue, gold and white banded against the wall of the church. The building itself is a cathedral in size, but is as plain as a Quaker meeting house in its furnishings.

Behind the populace is like a multitude of happy children. Thousands are swarming through the principal streets, which are nearly impassable, blowing horns, singing the national hymn, following the bands and smashing hats and lanterns. Aged houseswives with their husbands from the provinces are joining hands with stylish city folk and dancing to the music of street organs. There is considerable mild hilarity, inspired by wine, but no riotous drunkenness. The police, however, are on hand to keep the peace and to see that the streets are kept clear.

At this hour (3 p. m.) there is turning from every direction toward the palace, the coronation of the bride, where a display of fireworks is in progress. On all the principal streets are illuminated portraits of the queen, Prince Heinrich, the queen dowager and Duchess Maria, as well as the national arms.

CAPE TOWN EDITOR IS ARRESTED

Albert Cartwright Accused of Circulating Criminal and Seditious Libel—South African News. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Cape Town, Feb. 7.—Albert Cartwright, editor of the South African News, was arrested today, charged with criminal and seditious libel, contained in a letter over the name of "British Officer," which said that General Kitchener had secretly instructed his troops to take no prisoners. Before the attorney general instituted the proceedings he wired Lord Kitchener the substance of the letter and asked if there was any foundation for it. Lord Kitchener replied that the statement was a base libel, entirely devoid of foundation.

Cape Town, Feb. 7.—News four days old from the Dorn river country shows that the Boers have a base at California. From that point they have sent patrols far and wide. Colonel De la Motte is moving toward them. He lost Lieutenant Clowes and one man killed in a skirmish with a Boer patrol. The country is widely mountainous. British horse buyers have secured 1,000 good horses and 3,000 mules in the colony. It was suspected that there were so many good animals available.

Bloomfontein, Feb. 3.—Jan Theron, one of the police envoys, has returned after having been tried by Commandant Grobler, acting as judge, for participating in the fighting line and bringing in undesirable documents. He was released on parole. The Boers, he says, are badly off for food and clothing.

MRS. NATION AGAIN ESCAPES

Celebrates Release by Singing Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Topeka, Feb. 7.—City Attorney Greg today dismissed the charges held against Mrs. Nation for smashing the Senate saloon on Tuesday. He threw all the responsibility for prosecuting the crusader on the state, and said: "The city has no ordinance covering the destruction of the case property, but under the laws of Kansas the state can prosecute Mrs. Nation if what she destroyed can be proved to be personal property."

Mrs. Nation, on the announcement of the dismissal of the charges, in her seat and turning so she would face the women who had crowded into the court room, began to sing "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." Her followers took up the strain and the court room was temporarily turned into a praise meeting. Judge Magraw commanded that the disturbance cease, but Chief of Police Stahl, who has openly favored Mrs. Nation's work, interrupted with "Go ahead, ladies, and sing all you want to, and they did, breaking out with even greater vigor with the words "God be with you till we meet again." Unable to continue business, the court was adjourned and Judge Magraw left the building. Mrs. Nation then went to the High school and, by invitation, addressed the pupils.

Explosion of Gas. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Canton, Feb. 7.—An explosion of natural gas at the residence of Theodore Baesebush, 243 Bay, manufacturers of celluloid novelties, last night, was a very serious one. A gas leak a few hours later, and the husband was a badly burned that he died tonight. The wife in an effort to save the six children received the burns which caused her death. The children were rescued and none were fatally burned.

Fire at Reading. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Reading, Pa., Feb. 7.—Early this morning fire destroyed the building occupied by Julius Hanger, cigar manufacturer, and Hanses, Langer & Haly, manufacturers of celluloid novelties, last night, was a very serious one. A gas leak a few hours later, and the husband was a badly burned that he died tonight. The wife in an effort to save the six children received the burns which caused her death. The children were rescued and none were fatally burned.

MR. BRYAN'S VIEWS ON THE CURRENCY

Given in Response to an Invitation from the House Committee at Washington. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 7.—Chairman Southard, of the House committee on coinage, today received from William J. Bryan, the latter's views on the pending bill before the house making the standard silver dollar redeemable in gold. After thanking the committee for the courtesy of inviting his views, Mr. Bryan says in part:

The bill has a double purpose. First, to convert standard silver dollars into subsidiary coin; and second, to make silver dollars redeemable in gold on demand, in discharging the debt, however, it is to be made, to enable the latter position, in fact, and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Weather indications today, fair, followed by snow. General—Fire and Wind Do Half a Million Dollars' Damage on Lackawanna Avenue. Indications Point to Passage of "Ripper" Bill. Marriage of Queen Wilhelmina. General—Carnegie Department. General—Fatal Wreck on the Erie at Greenville. Indications Point to Passage of "Ripper" Bill (Continued). Editorial, Note and Comment.

Local—Fire and Wind Do Half a Million Dollars' Damage on Lackawanna Avenue (Continued). Local—Select Council Opposed to the "Ripper" Bill. Court Proceedings. Local—Miss Horrell's Side of the Case. Second Night of the Fete. Local—West Scranton and Suburbs. General—Northwestern Pennsylvania. Financial and Commercial. Local—Live News of the Industrial World.

MR. BRYAN'S VIEWS ON THE CURRENCY

Given in Response to an Invitation from the House Committee at Washington. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. Washington, Feb. 7.—Chairman Southard, of the House committee on coinage, today received from William J. Bryan, the latter's views on the pending bill before the house making the standard silver dollar redeemable in gold. After thanking the committee for the courtesy of inviting his views, Mr. Bryan says in part:

The bill has a double purpose. First, to convert standard silver dollars into subsidiary coin; and second, to make silver dollars redeemable in gold on demand, in discharging the debt, however, it is to be made, to enable the latter position, in fact, and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

Mr. Bryan cites the premium on silver in New York in 1883, when the local demand for small change, by the gold owners, was so great that the gold coin and silver dollars so long as both can be used to an unlimited extent in the payment of public revenues and private debts. I should prefer, say that the policy will be entirely maintained, for local and temporary conditions may under any law put a small premium upon any kind of money.

"RIPPER" BILL WILL PASS

The Antis Have About Given Up Hope of Defeating the Muehlbronner Measure. The Leader of the Opposition Points Out the Way in Which the Electric City May Remain in the Third Class Though the Father of the Ripper Bill Is Confident of Its Success and Senator Flinn Is Equally Steadfast in His Declaration That It Will Perish in the Senate.

Special from a Staff Correspondent. Harrisburg, Feb. 7.—Admission is being freely made today by anti-ripperites that they fear they will be unable to either defeat the Muehlbronner act or eliminate the "ripper" clause. George Elphinstone, who was spokesman of the anti-ripper delegation from Allegheny at yesterday's hearing before the joint municipal affairs committee, said to The Tribune correspondent: "It looks very much as if they will pass the Muehlbronner bill, ripper and all, and if you Scrantonians do not want it, your only recourse is to stay in the third class, which you can do by having the legislature raise the limit between the two classes." Senator Muehlbronner said: "The new second class charter which I introduced will positively pass at the present session. It will be amended, but the amendments will be made by the friends of the measure. I expect to report it to the senate Monday night." Senator Flinn is still steadfast in his declaration that the bill will not get through the senate. He claims there are only twenty-four senators who will permit themselves to be brought into line for the "ripper" and, as the organization does not want the bill passed unless the "ripper" clause remains, the bill will be allowed to die.

The announcement that Senator Quay is coming here within ten days to push the "ripper" bill and that he publicly asks all his friends to stand by the measure, is doing much to counteract the threatened defection in the ranks of the legislators. It is a surety that the municipal affairs committee will report the bill favorably. Only two more votes are needed to pass it in the senate and the stalwarts claim that Senator-to-be Keyser, who comes from Philadelphia at present non-committal, will supply the need.

The Amendments. Your correspondent was this afternoon permitted to see the amendments that have thus far been made to the bill. These were made by the political sponsors of the measure. Some other amendments are to be added by the author of the bill, W. D. Rogers, of Allegheny, but they will not in any way change its general policy. The principal amendment by him will be the addition of a clause graduating corporate powers. This is wanting in the present act, as its framers were not aware of the fact that Scranton loses her corporate powers with the surrender of her third class charter.

The Harrisburg amendments, as those already made may be appropriately called to distinguish them from those that are yet to be made by the author of the bill, are as follows: The office of receiver of taxes is abolished and the treasurer is to perform the duties prescribed for that office. A delinquent tax collector, to be appointed by the mayor, is allowed. The city treasurer and city solicitor are to be appointed by the mayor; the city controller and city assessors are to be elected by the people. The mayor's appointees are to be confirmed by select council.

The paragraph embraced in lines 7 to 12 inclusive, in Article 6, on Page 20, providing that the appointments made by department chiefs to fill vacancies caused by removals shall be confirmed by select council, is stricken out.

The action providing for representation in councils is amended to read thus, the amendments being indicated by capital letters: "The select council shall consist of one member for each two thousand resident taxables in the city, and shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the city at large, BUT EACH WARD SHALL HAVE AT LEAST ONE MEMBER. The common council shall

(Continued on Page 6.)

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Weekly Mortality 2,500 in Bengal. Great Loss of Life in Bombay. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. London, Feb. 8.—"Plague prevails in every part of India," says the Home Office correspondent of the Daily Express, "except the central provinces. It is particularly severe in Bengal, where there is a weekly mortality of 2,500. In Bombay the deaths reach 94 per cent. of the cases. The shortage is intensified by a lack of an adequate medical staff, by the doctors being chiefly occupied in the famine districts."

Steamship Arrivals. By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press. New York, Feb. 7.—Arrived: Trav, from Bremen and Southampton; Nomado, Liverpool; La Bretagne, Havre; Cleburne-Arfield; Paris, New York via Plymouth, Hamburg, Madeira—Arrived: Auguste Victoria, New York for Genoa, etc.; Queenston-Sailed: Majestic, Liverpool for