LIKE A THUNDERBOLT FROM A CLEAR SKY

We appear on the scene with a vast array of genuine bargains that easily surpass in value anything of the kind within the recollection of the oldest buyer. Yesterday we closed the store and devoted the entire day to remarking the stock for the final chapter in our history. **We Re-Open This Morning,** and the remaining weeks of this gigantic sale will witness the greatest slaughter of high-grade goods (free from all damages and imperfections) ever offered. We have no further use for the goods for we shall not continue in business. We, therefore, offer every inducement to enable us to dispose of this stock. We have a perfect assortment of clean, up-to-date, well made

Spring Suits and Overcoats

For men, boys and children, which we have placed on our tables at astonishingly low prices. Why not lay in your Spring and Summer supplies now, when you can actually save 50 per cent. on every purchase?

We enumerate a few of the offerings which means dollars saved to every buyer:

Men's Bicycle Suits, the $5.00 kind, now **$2.95**
Men's Dress Worsted Coat and Vest, were $10.00, now **$1.95**
Men's Unlaundered Shirts, reinforced front and back, **33c**
Men's Suspenders, regular 25c grade, **9c**
Men's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, were 15c, now **6 for 25c**
Men's Fine Cashmere Hose, were 40c, now **19c**

Best Sweet Orr and Newburg Overalls, now **59c**
Men's $3.00 Shoes reduced to **$1.29**
Men's and Boys' Plush and Woolen Caps, were 40c and 25c, at **9c**
Children's Suits, were $3.00, now **83c**
Children's French Kid Shoes, sold for $1.25 and $1.50, now **73c**
Linen Collars, the 15c kind, now **5c**

All Other Goods Correspondingly Reduced. Follow the Crowd of Intelligent Buyers---You'll Find the Place.

GREAT RECEIVER'S SALE

OF THE GALLEN STOCK.

225 and 227 Lackawanna Avenue, Scranton, Pa.

THE HOUSE IN AN UPROAR

(Concluded from Page 1.)

fail what was transpiring, but from what could be observed from a position on top of a desk in the press gallery and from inquiry among the principals at the close of the session, it appears Representative Hitchcock, a giant insurgent, attacked Messenger Marshall and one of Marshall's subordinates, George H. Grouel, an ex-prize fighter from Pittsburg, pitched into Representative Hitchcock with a view of preventing Marshall from being hurt.

When They Disentangled.

In the pushing and tugging the belligerents worked their way out of the aisle and into the open space at the front of the first row of desks and then commenced to gradually disentangle. Sergeant-at-Arms Rawlings pulled Marshall from out of the crowd and with the assistance of some others hurried him to the spectators' platform. When the side of the room was reached Marshall and Representative Burke, of Luzerne, became embroiled and a repetition of the first tumult was only averted by the plucky little sergeant-at-arms getting into the middle of the "push" and gradually quieting the rising trouble by throwing himself in between each two that had threatened to exchange blows.

Speaker Marshall's gavel never ceased beating during the whole progress of the trouble, and finally when there came a lull and it was heard and it was heeded, the call of the roll was resumed without any reference to the fracas.

There is talk this morning of arrests for assault and battery, but it is premature.

One of the biggest crowds that ever thronged here was present when the evening session opened at 8:15, and not a little difficulty was experienced in clearing the floor. Several hundred representative Pittsburgers, wearing ribbons bearing the words, "We are for the ripper," were among the spectators.

The "ripper" was the first bill on the calendar, and after being read at length it was taken up seriatim.

Postponement Defeated.

The first section, embracing three of the forty-five pages, was read and then Mr. Hosack, insurgent, of Allegheny, moved to indefinitely postpone. The motion was defeated by a vote of 102 to 92, as follows:

Yeas—Abrahams, Alexander, Allison, Anderson, Arnold, Baker, Bedford, Bierman, Boyle, Brennan, Brown, L. D.; Burke, Burnett, Cassel, Cashner, Clarency, Clark, Corey, Cotter, Davies, Dixon, Doutt, Drase, Dunn, Edwards, Emery, Fake, Fisher, Ford, Foster, Fuerth, Garner, Gedenkaller, Geo, Gnaetter, Haas, Hall, Hamilton, Jas.; Harman, Hays, Heil, Heselbath, Hill, Hitchcock, Hoch, Hosack, Hoskins, Ikler, Johnson, Albert W.; Kirk, Kleker, Linton, Lomas, McCandless, McLean, McPherson, McWhinney, Mahon, Mayne, Miller, B. Frank; Moore, Moyer, Myers, Nattainger, Neff, Osler, Palm, Paul, Phillips, Ray, Reed, Rodgers, Rolle, Sanderson, Savage, Scott, Shaw, Schoff, Smith, Albert M.; Snubb, Sweeney, Taylor, F. S.; Thomas, Tiffany, Troxell, Turner, Wadsworth, Weiss, Willmoth, Wilson, Winner, Young.—92.

Nays—Aronsburg, Barker, Beacom, Beaver, Biles, Boulton, Bricker, Brosius, Calder, Call, Champaign, Chew, Cobille, Connell, Cook, Cooper, Cone, Cornell, Curry, Daugherty, Davis, Richard; Davis, Thomas; De Aven, Fabry, Fetrieze, Fox, Fulmer, Galvin, Gamble, Garvin, Gibson, Graybill, Haldeman, Hamilton, John; Hamilton, S. S.; Harris, Harrison, Haworth, Henderson, Henry, Hess, Honeker, Hoy, Hutt, Jones, Kain, Kayser, Kendall, Kopp, Lack, Leard, Leib, McArdle, McClain, McConnell, McCune, McIlhaney, McFighe, MacIver, Maloney, Manning, Mates, Merlane, Miller, Wm. C.; Montgomery, Morrison, Mulkie, Murphy, Newland, Nisbet, Ort, Patterson, Pomeroy, Raymond, Reynolds, Riebel, Ripp, Rothrock, Rutherford, Scheuer, Seal, Selby, Shoemaker, Slater, Smith, John H.; Smith, David J.; Snyder, Stevens, Stone, Stoth, Stulb, Taylor, John C.; Thompson, Horace K.; Thompson, Nelson H.; Ulrich, Vandyke, Voorhees, Weaver, Willard, Yates, Marshall (speaker).—102.

When the verification of the vote was on Mr. Hosack refused to be in order at the command of the chair and had to be led to his seat by the sergeant-at-arms. He was insisting upon being heard on a question of personal privilege and the chair insisted that he was not in order. He refused to cease his calls for "Mr. Speaker" until the sergeant-at-arms approached him. This was exciting at the time, but it was only a marker to the incident in which the same young man figured later. There were "Noes" from the insurgents on every section, but no call for the ayes and nays until the schedule was reached. Mr. Ikler, Democrat, of Columbia; Mr. Dixon, Democrat, of Clk; Mr. Hosack, insurgent, of Allegheny; Mr. Mayne, Democrat, of Lehigh, and Mr. Cotter, Fusion-Democrat, of McKean, made lengthy speeches against the "ripper" along the lines that have been made so familiar by the newspapers. Mr. Cooper, stalwart, of Delaware; Mr. McTighe, ex-insurgent of Pittsburg, and Mr. Nisbet, ex-insurgent of Pittsburg, spoke in favor of the bill. The "scrap" followed and then came the vote on the "ripper" clause. It was 104 to 90. A motion to adjourn made by Mr. Hosack was lost by 107 to 82, after Mr. Castner, insurgent, of Lycoming, had failed to amend by limiting the term of the appointed recorder to 1902.

Insurgents Fight for Delay.

The hour of midnight had arrived and two more sections of the bill remained to be passed. The insurgents tried all the old filibustering tricks to effect delay, in the hope of tiring out the stalwarts, and get enough of them out of the house to make it possible to carry a motion to adjourn; but the stalwarts had trained runners at the exits, and if a man got away he would not have all his clothes with him. A motion to adjourn at midnight showed 107 votes on the insurgent side. Mr. Hosack called for the order of Thursday, when the clock showed a new day had dawned, but he was laughed down. The legislative day continues as long as the body remains in session.

Mr. Scheuer and Mr. Reynolds voted with the "Ripperites" on every question. Mr. Philbin voted with the insurgents on the motion to postpone indefinitely, but did not vote at all on any of the other questions. He explained that he was paired with Mr. James who was called home at noon by an announcement that his father was dying. The agreement, Mr. Philbin states, was that he was paired only on second reading, and that the agreement was not to be effective as to final passages. The motion to indefinitely postpone being equivalent to final disposition, he felt himself at liberty to vote.

The "ripper" will come up on final passage this afternoon. That it will pass as it stands is almost certain.

Its Effect in Pittsburg.

Even with the ripper a law it is quite improbable that his alleged ulterior purpose, the crushing of the Pittsburg ring, would be accomplished.

In the first place, the senate may insist on having a say as to whom shall be recorder and the man the governor picks out may not be altogether acceptable to any twenty-six of the senators, which would bring about the disastrous dilemma of Mayor Diehl and the other officials continuing in their offices till the end of their term, which will run well into the period of campaigning for the state offices.

Secondly, the mayors of Pittsburg and Allegheny announce that they will not be ousted without a fight, and that means an attack on the constitutionality of the "ripper" clause, if not the whole bill. How this would result is, of course, highly conjectural, but there are many unbiased persons, with authority to speak, who declare that the Supreme court at least must declare unconstitutional the provision of the "ripper" clause which attempts to extend the term of the recorder beyond an intervening municipal election.

Then lastly, but not leastly, one Senator C. L. Magee, familiarly known as "Chris," who is the most popular man in Pittsburg and who, even his bitterest opponents admit, can get pretty much what he wants from the people of the "Smoky City," is recovering his health and hopes to be able, in the course of a few months, to take a hand in the game of politics. If he runs for recorder, it is claimed he will either be elected or cause such a division of the Republican vote that a Democrat will almost assuredly be elected. This would mean the ripping of the "rippers," and with their power curtailed and Flinn still at the head of the city committee, from which he can not be dislodged, a new ring would result that would be quite as efficacious as the present one.

Senator Flinn says "ripper" or no "ripper" the regular Republican organization will be maintained and that it will control the Allegheny county and Pittsburg city elections. If the governor's appointees do get into office they will stay in only as long as the governor straddles between them and the votes of the people, in a word, they claim the "ripper" may rip, but it won't crush.

T. J. Duffy.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Senate Confirms Appointments Made by the Governor.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Harrisburg, Feb. 27.—The senate today confirmed the 700 appointments of notaries public made by the governor during the interim between the sessions of the legislature. E. A. Gerwig, private secretary to the governor, says it will be a week or ten days before the commissions will be issued.

Among the appointees are: James J. Cummings, Samuel W. Edgar, Lewis B. Carter, Arthur D. Dean, James K. Gearhart, John P. Butler, Henry R. Hurlbutt, Frank F. Gibbs, of Scranton; Henry O. Watrous, Lyman M. Smith, J. F. Reynolds, J. O. Hearn, of Carbondale; Michael Basack, of Olyphant; L. F. Hiorns, of Dunmore; Charles C. West, of Sayre; Charles P. Bohan, John Jordan, of Pittston; William A. Shafer, of Stroudsburg; Joseph C. Chamberlain, of Milford; Hiram B. Jones, of Montrose; Robert Ferguson, of Great Bend; Simeon B. Chase, of Hallstead; Miss Grace M. Burrhus, of Susquehanna; C. F. Curtis, jr., of Susquehanna Depot; John Tompkins, of Equinunk.

T. J. Duffy.

Watching the Kopp Bill.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Harrisburg, Feb. 27.—William Kelly, is one of a number of brewers who are in Harrisburg to look into the Kopp bill, which is designed to break up the brewery syndicates, by limiting every brewer to one license. The brewers are alleging that this measure is so unreasonable it cannot be regarded in any light other than that of being a "pincher." The individual members of the syndicate will not be very seriously injured, they say, should a bill of this kind be adopted, as they could reenter the business under the conditions which obtained before the combine. The bond holders, however, would be practically robbed of their investments, by the nullifying syndicate. The brewers claim they will defeat the bill and that this will be accomplished without submitting themselves to any "pinching."

T. J. D.

Bills Introduced in House.

Special from a Staff Correspondent.

Harrisburg, Feb. 27.—The new legislation which the mine workers are demanding, and which was dealt with at length in yesterday's dispatches, was introduced in the house today by various members from the anthracite region and referred to the committee on mines and mining.

Chairman Scheuer, of the committee on banks and banking, has fixed next Tuesday, March 5, at 3 p. m., as the time for a hearing on the raft of building and loan association bills that have been introduced at this session.

Before leaving this morning Mr. James introduced a bill providing that all school children shall be carried to and from school for half fare on street cars. It is similar to the bill introduced by Mr. Calder yesterday.

T. J. Duffy.

MERCURIAL POISONING.

Expert Testimony Shows This to Have Been the Cause of W. M. Rice's Death.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 27.—Professor Rudolph Witthaus, the chemist, has made a verbal report, supplementary to his final report to the district attorney, in which he declares that enough mercury and other poisons were found in the stomach of William Marsh Rice to kill him.

An affidavit charging Albert T. Patrick with murder in the first degree was submitted to Justice Jerome with an application for a warrant for Patrick's re-arrest. The justice issued the warrant and it will be served should bail be accepted on the forgery charge.

The affidavit is made by Charles F. Jones, and reads that on the twenty-third day of September, 1900, he was employed by William M. Rice, of 500 Madison avenue, as a private secretary and companion; that on the twenty-third day of September, 1900, Albert T. Patrick caused the said William M. Rice to take "a large quantity of deadly poison, containing mercury, and divers other deadly poisons." The affidavit then charges that Rice's death was due to these poisons.

Another affidavit is made by Professor Witthaus, who being duly sworn, said:

"I received the viscera there as they were taken from the body of the said William M. Rice. I thereafter made a chemical analysis of the portion of the said viscera and discovered therein the presence of mercury.

"I have also read the foregoing affidavit and information of Charles F. Jones. In view of the results of my analysis in the absence of intercurrent causes of death, it is my opinion that if the said affidavit and information is true, the deceased, William M. Rice, died of mercurial poisoning."

LEHIGH VALLEY EARNINGS.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—The gross earnings of the Lehigh Valley Railroad company for January were $2,204,611, an increase of $2,094 compared with January, 1900; expenses, $1,828,508; decrease, $89,347; net earnings, $376,133; increase, $92,536.

For the two months of the present fiscal year the net earnings were $636,625, an increase of $68,801 compared with the corresponding period of the previous year.

The gross earnings of the Lehigh Valley coal company for January were $1,073,177, an increase of $212,946, compared with January, 1900; expenses, $1,068,574; decrease, $243,502; net loss, $1,397, compared with a net loss of $21,641 in January, 1900.

For the two months of the present fiscal year the net loss was $50,641, compared with a net loss of $8,491 in the corresponding period of the previous year.

Steamship Arrivals.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 27.—Arrived: Teutonic, Liverpool and Queenstown. Cleared: La Gascogne, Havre; American Finding (cleared 26th) not reported. Sailed: New York, Southampton; Friesland, Antwerp; Ortonia, Liverpool, Hamburg.—Arrived: Belgenland, New York, Queenstown.—Arrived: Majestic, New York for Southampton. Southampton—Arrived: St. Louis, New York.

Forming the Cabinet.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Madrid, Feb. 27.—The queen regent today consulted with the presidents of the senate and chamber, and both of these officials advised her majesty to entrust Senor Silvela with the work of forming a cabinet. Senors Silvela and Sagasta, alternately, were also consulted.

BUSY DAY IN HOUSE.

A Number of Measures Agreed to. Bills Sent to Conference.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The house had a busy day of routine, agreeing to the conference reports on the fortifications, District of Columbia and the military academy bills, the last-named containing the anti-hazing legislation. The naval appropriation bill was sent back to conference, after the defeat of a motion to concur in the senate's provision for three more submarine torpedo boats. The Louisiana purchase exposition bill, which has been in a precarious parliamentary state, was finally sent to conference for an adjustment of differences. Several bills for statues were disposed of by parliamentary manouvers. The revenue cutter bill also received a reverse, the house adjourning when an effort was made to take it up. Early sessions begin in the house tomorrow.

The conference report upon the military academy appropriation bill, which was adopted, was the same report previously agreed to, but rejected by the senate on account of the provision against hazing, which had been modified.

Mr. Hull commended the compromise which had been reached and expressed the opinion that if the report was rejected, the bill would fail.

Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, said he was willing to accept the compromise, if no stronger provision against hazing could be procured.

Mr. Dick, Ohio, chairman of the special committee which investigated the case of Oscar L. Booz, gave it as his opinion that the compromise contained in the committee's report was the only legislation which could be enacted into law during this congress.

The report was adopted without division.

MORE FILIPINOS TAKE OATH.

665 Persons in Camiling Voluntarily Swear Allegiance.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Manila, Feb. 27.—Pro-American sentiment is spreading in former insurgent strongholds. Six hundred and sixty-five persons voluntarily took the oath of allegiance at Camiling, province of Albay, at one time reported as the worst insurgent center next to Luzon, and 584 took the oath at Calamba.

Captain Chase, with a detachment of the Twenty-first regiment, in a three days' scouting expedition, dispersed 200 insurgents and destroyed their main camp, that of Pedro Ceballos.

Lieutenant James, with a detachment of the Eighth infantry, has raided a Ladrone rendezvous at Macquiling, Island of Polo, killing two men, taking 175 prisoners and destroying twenty tons of rice and other insurgent supplies.

The armored cruiser Brooklyn has returned here from Hong Kong.

Additional evidence against Carman and Carranza (the merchants accused of dealing with the insurgents) has developed. The investigation into the charges against them is being prosecuted vigorously.

MEASURE FOR MINERS.

House of Commons Passes Bill Restricting Work.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, Feb. 27.—The house of commons today, after a lengthy debate, passed the second reading of the bill restricting the work of miners to eight hours daily, by 212 to 199 votes.

The bill is a private measure. The opponents of the restriction of the hours of labor insisted that such action would enormously enhance the price of coal.

Sir Alfred Hickman, Conservative, said the country, during the past year, had had an object lesson of the effect on trade of dear coal. The British government had to buy bridges in America for Uganda, Egypt and Burmah. The railroads bought rails in America, and even coal had to be imported into this country. In the United States miners produced fifty per cent. more coal than they did in England, not because they were more skillful, but because they worked ten hours per day.

SEEKING A DIVORCE.

Fayne Moore Wants to Gain Her Freedom from Her Husband.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 27.—News has been received here from London saying that Fayne Moore, of badger fame, is about to bring action for divorce from her husband, William Moore, now serving a sentence of nineteen years at Sing Sing for assisting in the attempt to badger Martin Mahon, proprietor of the new Amsterdam hotel, in November, 1898.

The action, it is stated, will be brought on the ground of non-support.

Mrs. Moore has been living in London for more than a year. She occupies a handsome apartment and has many friends. She is now a member of "The Messenger Boy" theatrical company at the Gaiety, where she appears nightly in the role of an American barmaid.

The report that Mrs. Moore would try to secure a divorce was taken to Moore at Sing Sing yesterday. He said that no papers for divorce had been served upon him yet, but if the report was true, it simply proved that his wife was a heartless woman.

Moore had intimated to friends that if his wife should ever sue for divorce he would bring a counter-suit.

TO SET OIL ON FIRE.

Owners of Great Lucas Oil Gusher Will Burn Up 300,000 Barrels

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Austin, Tex., Feb. 27.—J. M. Guffy and J. H. Galey, the owners of the great Lucas oil gusher, near Beaumont, have decided that the 300,000 barrels of oil, which now fills an earth reservoir, covering about seventy-five acres, is of such little commercial value, owing to its being mixed with surface dirt and trash, that it will be destroyed by burning.

This oil represented a value of not less than $200,000. It will be diverted into small ditches and set on fire. It will be the largest fire ever witnessed in this country and precautions are taken that no damages will be done to property in that vicinity. It is stated that the oil will burn several days.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—Rev. Robert Alexander, D. D., a widely known Presbyterian clergyman and editor of "The Presbyterian," died at his home here today. Rev. Dr. Alexander was born in Belmont county, O., in 1837. He was graduated from Washington college, this state, when 18 years of age. He studied theology at Princeton and at Edinburg, Scotland. His first charge was at Little Britain, Pa. In 1867 he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian church at St. Clairsville, O., and his pastorate there extended over a period of thirty-two years. Dr. Alexander assumed the editorship of "The Presbyterian" in 1889. A widow and five children survive him. His two sons, James R., and Henry T. Alexander, entered the Zanesville, O., signal.

Philadelphia, Feb. 27.—Charles F. Rittenhouse, a retired merchant and veteran of the civil war, is dead at his home here, aged 56. Born in Germany, he came to this country at an early age. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Ninety-eighth regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, as a private and was assigned to serve in the Sixth corps of sharpshooters. Rittenhouse remained in the army until September, 1864. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and of Post 19, Grand Army of the Republic.

Botha's Surrender Reported.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

London, Feb. 28.—The Daily Chronicle late received a report which it believes trustworthy, though it has no means of verification, that General Botha has surrendered to Lord Kitchener.

THE SENATE PASSES THE ARMY BILL

(Concluded from Page 1.)

tire Cuban amendment wise. He was not able to share in the apprehensions indulged in on the other side. It was designed to enforce the Monroe doctrine. The only condition against which objection could be raised was that regarding sanitation and he thought it was only proper that our country should be safeguarded against yellow fever and other epidemics which might originate in Cuba under unsanitary conditions.

Mr. Jones replied that the Monroe doctrine was not involved in the third condition. The right of the United States to intervene in the internal affairs of the island would be, he thought, tantamount to assuming the right to turn out the government of Cuba whenever we saw fit on one pretext or another.

Mr. Jones thereupon modified his amendment so as to strike out only that portion of the condition or section providing the United States could intervene "for the maintenance of a government adequate for the protection of life, property and individual liberty."

Mr. Morgan declared the Cuban proposition was a piece of arrant hypocrisy. The position we are to assume toward Cuba would justify England in slaying the Boer people in South Africa under the claim of suzerainty. The amendment in effect proposed an American suzerainty over Cuba.

Mr. Pettus (Ala) declared that the honor of the country was at stake. Congress and the president had pledged their word that the Cuban people "were and of right and ought to be free and independent." This proposition violated the pledge. It was to the old law "let him take who has the power and let him keep who can." It was a disgrace upon the American people.

Mr. Jones' motion to amend the amendment was lost, yeas, 21; nays, 43.

Mr. Tillman read the text of the war resolution pledging independence to Cuba and the list of Republican senators who had voted for it. He said the Republicans now had the power and assumed the responsibility for the passage of this resolution. He warned them that if this ultimatum precipitated war, his hands were clean. At this point, Mr. Foraker, a member of the foreign affairs committee, rather startled the senate by proposing an amendment to change section 3 in effect, as suggested by Mr. Jones in his amendment.

Much as he disliked to differ with his colleagues, he said, the more he thought of it, the more he was convinced that the language of the third section was unfortunate. He pointed out that it might lead to complications and urged the acceptance of his amendment, but it was defeated, yeas 31, nays 42. The vote was then taken upon the Cuban amendment, and it was agreed to, 43 to 20. Several amendments were voted down and the bill was passed, yeas 43, nays 18.

Mr. Allison, Iowa, reported the sundry civil appropriation bill. The senate then, at 1 o'clock a. m., adjourned.

Skirmish at Suling Pass.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Berlin, Feb. 27.—The war office has received the following from Count Von Waldersee, dated Pekin, Feb. 26: "A patrol of eight Germans repelled an attack by 100 Chinese imperial troops at Suling Pass, killing 20."

Vanderlip's Successor.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.

Washington, Feb. 27.—The president today nominated Milton E. Miles, of Ohio, to be assistant secretary of the treasury, vice Frank Vanderlip, resigned.