

CHAIRMAN WILSON SPEAKS

HE IS SURELY A TRUE DISCIPLE OF CLEVELAND

HAWAII DISCUSSED IN THE SENATE

The Whole of This Week May Be Given to Tariff Debate

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In his speech on the tariff bill in the house, Wilson said the ways and means committee tried to do their duty by releasing from taxation the great interests upon which the industrial property and well being of Americans were most dependent. So they had put on the free list wool, iron ore, coal and lumber. He believed if every other feature of the bill were abandoned except putting wool on the free list and reducing the tax on such goods a great benefit step would have been taken in the work of tariff reform. Regarding iron and steel industries, he said if there is any trade to which we could throw down to day the tariff law, duty the world and march forth to acquire new fields, it is in the great iron and steel industries of the country. Five years ago Andrew Carnegie, speaking of his iron works at California said: "In such a state as California a man may have a question of climate a mile before true American iron-making is its appearance. Then what shall we have to import? Silks and Hones are good, and I think I may venture to say good by to foreign iron and steel."

In the coal industry the tariff tax of 75 cents per ton was put upon coal by the McKinley bill when it is not contended that anywhere in the United States does the cost of mining go beyond 75 cents. Before the ways and means committee it was proved that the cost of mining a ton of coal in the Pocahontas region was from 25 to 35 cents, yet here is a tax of 75 cents per ton. As to lumber, he said he believed it could be exported to Europe, South America, West Indies and other markets and compete there without the shelter of a tariff.

It could certainly compete here without tariff. Workingmen's wages depend on the products of his labor, what he gets for the labor he does on the material he uses in so much diminution of his wages. With untaxed iron and steel in order to allow the workman to put his finished fabric on the market at a rate that will ever increase the number of consumers and secure to him abundant work and increased wages.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—In the house today there was more difficulty encountered as in a voting machine and when after a controversy between Bottelle and the speaker on the vote on ordering the previous question on the report of the committee on the tariff bill, it was carried by 189 yeas to no yeas—all Democrats (two more than a quorum) voting in the affirmative and the Republicans not voting at all. Then the order was modified so as to leave the whole of this week to general debate on the tariff bill and to let the five minutes debate run on until Wednesday, January 23. The debate was opened at 8:15 by William C. Clegg, chairman of the committee on ways and means, but he had not concluded his remarks when the hour for recess came. He will finish his speech to-morrow.

In the Senate, Washington, Jan. 8.—The senate devoted nearly two hours today to a discussion of the resolution offered last week by Hoar, (Mass.) calling on the treasury department for a statement of payments made to Blount as commissioner to the Hawaiian islands and of the law or authority under which such payments were made. The resolution was finally referred to the committee on foreign relations as the inquiry which that committee is carrying uncovers the points raised by Hoar. Frye's resolution made in favor of strict non-interference between the Queen and provisional government, was laid over till Wednesday next, to give Davis, (Rep., Min.) an opportunity to speak upon it. Another resolution on the same subject, which was also laid over for present, was offered by Chandler, (Rep., N. H.) the object being to get a report from the judiciary committee as to the constitutional right of the president to appoint agents or commissioners to foreign governments without the senate's advice and consent. The fourth resolution in relation to Hawaii was offered by Turpie, (Dem., Ind.) declaring it unwise and inexpedient to consider further at this time either the treaty or project of annexation; that the provisional government having been recognized, should be allowed its own line of policy and that foreign intervention would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States government. This was laid on the table and will be called up to-morrow or next day as a basis on which Turpie will address the senate.

click out in the week. Brooklyn, Jan. 8.—Edward C. Chick the newspaper man who wanted George Gould to give him \$100,000 with which he proposed to start a magazine with Mrs. George Gould as editor, was today committed to the insane asylum.

Least From Hawaii. Copyright United Press. Victoria, B. C., Jan. 8.—All is quiet at Honolulu. The provisional government have a force under arms and the palace strongly fortified. Misses Willis on receipt of dispatches entered upon renewed intercourse with Lillokalanii.

REDEMPTIONS IN OHIO

Indicates for the Winter Months More Employment for Labor

YOUNGSTOWN, O., January 8.—With the opening of the new year iron manufacturers report increased inquiries from parties engaged in the production of specialties who are preparing to resume operations. There is a feeling among iron operators that within the next 30 days the iron market will improve on the assumption of other lines of business. Shows were never so low in the history of the iron business, the warehouses being practically empty. The mill owners are trying to divide up the work among employees so that each will be able to earn something until there is a general revival in trade.

The Brown-Bonell Iron company during the past week worked the Falcon furnace, blowing up the salamander in it with dynamite. The Falcon was the old furnace in the valley, having been erected over forty years ago, and for a long time was a money maker. As soon as the debris can be removed the company will erect a mammoth model furnace on the site.

The Youngstown Bridge works to-day resumed business in old departments with indications that the employees will busy slowly work for several months, the agency having secured a number of large contracts for bridges in different parts of the country.

Andrew Bros. & Co. lighted nearly all departments in their mills to-day and expect by the middle of the week to have everything in operation. Efforts are being made by the management to secure enough orders to keep the larger portion of the plant in operation.

The miners have unanimously decided against accepting the reduction of 10 cents per ton demanded by the operators, and it is expected that within two weeks there will be a general shut down of all the mines in the Mahoning Valley. The miners assert that the operators have not regained the selling price of coal, and therefore there is no justice in cutting down wages.

It was expected that the Hubbard mill, which is to be run on the cooperative plan, would be lighted to-morrow morning, the men having completed the arrangements, but there is a hitch in the lease which may delay matters a few days. The men desire a lease of a year with the option of renewal, while the owners want the lease to run until next July.

At the plant of the Mahoning Valley Iron company all the departments will be in operation Tuesday morning, and the company hopes to secure enough orders to keep running steadily. The mill factory was on last week and will be run this week.

MOORE'S MANSION HOUSE SOLD

The New Owner Contemplates Building on the Old Corner

CLEVELAND, Pa., Jan. 8.—A deal has been closed for the Mansion house property, corner of Market and Second streets, opposite the court house, owned by J. H. Moore. The purchaser is G. A. Wither, of Philadelphia, who recently owned the Lloyd house, Philadelphia. The price to be paid is close to \$250,000. The Mansion house corner is one of the oldest hotel stands in the country and one of the best. It was the site of a "harren" as early as 1849 and a public house has been there ever since. The building covering the corner was burned two or three times and in 1868 the present house was built. In its day it was the finest house in all this part of the country, but it is now inferior to the needs of such a prominent stand. The new proprietor contemplates the removal of the old house to make room for a new brick 4-story building, and will perhaps begin the work in the spring.

Mr. Moore, the retiring proprietor, will go to Tamona, Pa.

TAKEN TO KITTANNING JAIL

A Pastor Denied Formerly Located in Dubois—John C. KITTANNING, Pa., Jan. 8.—An officer from Parker brought to jail here W. C. Sackett, a dentist of that place, formerly of Dubois. Sackett is held on a section charge preferred by his wife's sister. He was arrested last Saturday.

Important Railroad Line

The Goodyears, the lumber kings of Northern Pennsylvania, have located the line of their new railway from Gaines, Pa., to Ansonia, Pa., and settled upon the terminal station and arranged for side tracks and connections with the Fall Brook railway at Ansonia. The Goodyears road is to be known as the Buffalo and Saragamo railway and its line will be from Keating Summit, in Potter county, to Ansonia, in Tioga county. Work is to be commenced on the rock cuts along the line between Gaines and Ansonia about the middle of January and it is expected that the road will be in complete running order about the first of next September. The proposed railroad will traverse Potter county from west to east and open up a convenience of travel. It will greatly aid of the northern tier of counties and be of almost incalculable advantage to McKean and Tioga counties. Its route is shown on the new map just issued by the Department of Internal Affairs.

The Peristyle Burned

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—The Casino, Music Hall and Peristyle in the World's Fair grounds were burned to-night and the roof of the manufacturer's building was on fire at 9:30. The fire department was working inside the manufacturer's building. There is a large number of exhibits in the building.

An Unpleasant Strike

WELLINGTON, N. Z., Jan. 8.—After being on a strike ten days and losing \$55,000 in wages the coal miners at Arco, Fall Brook and Morris Bay, in the West Coast region, went to work this morning accepting a 10 per cent. reduction.

MR. DUBOIS' BRIDGE CASE

MR. ECCLES CHARGES FRAUD IN THE SETTLEMENT

THE CASE TERMINATED ILLEGALLY

Mr. Dubois Failed to Recover, It Is Alleged, Because of a "Job" Done by the Receiver.

New York, Jan. 8.—The board of trustees of the New York and Brooklyn bridge has given John G. Johnson, of Philadelphia, three notices of suit against John E. DuBois, executor of the late John DuBois to recover \$9,000 paid to the three referees in the matter of the DuBois claim against the city of New York and Brooklyn during the tenure of William G. Eccles, of Philadelphia, who was associated with ex-Senator Benson, of New York, in the presentation of the DuBois claim, makes a serious charge against the bridge trustees. He alleges that under the stipulation giving him a specified sum for every hearing a referee is not entitled to fee for appointments which no hearing was held. The referees in the case were N. V. White, the former Wall street operator; Judge Gilbert, of Brooklyn; and C. M. Chase, now sheriff of New York. Mr. Eccles claims that, including a specific fee for the submission of books and tabular statements, Mr. White being present at five, Mr. Gilbert at nine and Mr. Chase at nine. He thus figures that Mr. White was entitled to \$125, Judge Gilbert to \$225 and Chase to \$225—a total of \$575. Yet the bridge trustees promptly paid them \$300 apiece, an overpayment in violation of law of \$275.

Mr. Eccles says he is satisfied that the suit against the DuBois estate is valueless, that \$2,000 should be paid in order that he may expose what he does not believe to be a business as a result of a business somewhere between the trustees and referees, and he even goes so far as to intimate that an understanding that the trustees would vote the referees a large sum of money in payment for their services influenced their judgment in making a decision. In view of the high standards and reputation of the three referees, Mr. Eccles' allegations are extraordinary. He contended that he is entitled to the trial of the suit to recover the \$9,000 from Mr. DuBois' estate not, however, harmonious with a statement emanating from the bridge people that the DuBois party has made a proposition for a compromise. The report of the referees was unanimously against the DuBois claim, which was for over \$9,000. Mr. Eccles' suit was for over \$9,000. Mr. Eccles' suit was for over \$9,000. Mr. Eccles' suit was for over \$9,000.

The DuBois claim dates back to 1884, when John DuBois began an action in the United States circuit court to recover from the city of New York and Brooklyn the amount saved by the latter by the alleged unlawful use of the patent in the construction of the bridge. Mr. DuBois obtained his patent in 1862. It covered an improvement in the art of building piers in deep water. Mr. DuBois claimed that every element of his patent was used in the construction of the foundation of the New York pier of the Brooklyn bridge in 1871 and 1872. The litigation was finally by consent of all concerned, referred to referees, with the result stated. The stipulation is the case provided that, in the event of a decision adverse to Mr. DuBois, the claimant, the action in the United States court should be immediately discontinued. It will probably be news to the bridge trustees and the authorities of the two cities that Mr. Eccles claims that "his report of the referees cannot be regarded as a compliance with the act of the legislature or with the terms of the stipulation, and there is some foundation for the suspicion that the referees were guilty of misconduct. The report is a legal nullity. For these reasons the claimant is authorized to assume that the claimant is either legally or morally bound by it, or under any obligation whatever to discontinue his case in the United States circuit court."

Major Crick, who keeps a restaurant and drinking emporium corner South Second and Front streets, was arrested this week on the complaint of a gentleman of color, who claimed that the Major had robbed him. The evidence in the case developed that the Major was playing craps, or some other equally harmless game, when the aforementioned gentleman came along and grabbed up a handful of the Major's money, and was promptly knocked down for his familiarity. The jury acquitted the Major after securing him for not breaking the darkey's neck.—Velasco, Tex., Times.

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INFERNAL MACHINES.

DR. FELIX OSWALD ON THE SERVICE OF SCIENCE TO CRIME.

Ingenious Inventions of Men of Disposed Ideas—The Deadly Slaughter Made Easy—Newly Invented—Partners of Misapplied Skill—A Partial Consolation.

Special Correspondence.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 4.—The philosopher Bentham calls the history of the world a "chronicle of misdirected efforts" and suggests that the records of the human race should be devoted to important inventions rather than songs and battles. But inventors, too, have often enough abused their talents for the affliction of their fellowmen, and without mentioning cases of necrosis and patent distillers, it might be demonstrated that shipwreck would have become impossible if life-saving contrivances had been perfected with the ingenuity that has been wasted on implements of destruction. In the progress of mechanical inventions the destroyer has indeed frequently outstripped the constructor.

Scientific Crime.

The net result of ancient civilization is generally a pile of ruins; the uttering of the word of Archimedes, the improvement of defensive arms has been relinquished as a hopeless task, but the range of death has been extended from three miles to a half, at which latter distance the concrete shaped bullets of a Mauser rifle will pierce human body. The progress of modern civilization, the art of destruction, has advanced to the point where the Paris police, who were the first to use the "infernal machine" in the path of the Roman cavalry.

The Galia Almatkinder was severely wounded by an arrow discharged from a bow of the old Bath Huns, where the explosion caused the death of three of the assembled judges and grievously wounded two others. How the apparatus could be made to explode before the invention of percussion caps seems a matter unless the assassin used a lighted fuse, but the mechanics of the old Free Town were really ahead of their age, as attested by the construction of their bombs and the use of the condensed steam boiler, which came within an inch of saving his life by offering the



EFFECT OF A BOMBSHELL.

aldermen a bet that he could put a dozen wooden balls through the westwork of a gate tower from a distance of 800 yards. The first 11 balls hit the tower, but the last struck the edge of the roof and sent the fuse of the useless legend, whose achievement would have doubled the sales of the best modern rifle.

A Composition of Averages.

In the Great War of independence Newport depended upon the banks of the enemy, swamping parties that effected their work of destruction at the cost of their breasted life, and there seems no doubt that the leaders of the conspiracy against the life of the first joined deliberately issued a similar risk. The speed of the conspiracy changed in its progress through the crowded streets of Paris was a wholly unexpected factor of calculation. The crowd might come in sight at the corner of the next street, half the block at a snail's pace, and after all, delayed for minutes by a sudden obstacle, they could reach the critical point where the plotters had posted their powder magazines. In an enterprise of that sort would not do to trust to a composition of averages, and the only alternative was the plan to use a quick fuse and light it in the first fraction of the decisive second.

That plan St. Regent, the conspirator, in this century actually had adopted with entire disregard of his personal safety, and though he darted out of the way at breakneck speed, after applying the match, the explosion knocked him down, or rather hurled him against a lamp-post with a force that broke his left arm. The consul's coachman was the powerful luck of tugs men drove a ferocious rate and saved his life

PHENYLANIA RAILROADS

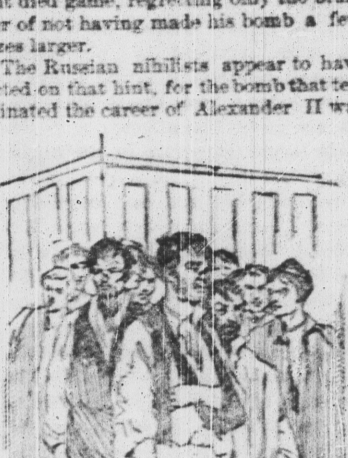
IN EFFECT NOV. 3, 1898.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division Time Table. Trains leave Pittsburgh.

EASTWARD.

8:04 A. M.—Train 8 daily except Sunday, for Scranton, Baiton, and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 10:30 a. m., New York 1:00 p. m., Washington, 3:00 p. m., Baltimore 4:30 p. m., Philadelphia 5:00 p. m.

8:30 P. M.—Train 4 daily except Sunday, for Scranton, Baiton, and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 10:30 a. m., New York 1:00 p. m., Washington, 3:00 p. m., Baltimore 4:30 p. m., Philadelphia 5:00 p. m.



TYPICAL ANARCHISTS.

big enough to excavate the hard frozen ground in front of the Danzack palace to the depth of seven feet and loosen the hinges of a dozen window shutters.

When the troops of General Havelock closed Nana Sahib's castle flung down a bomb that shook the town like an earthquake, and judging from its fragments seems to have measured four feet in diameter, the largest explosive contrivance probably ever constructed—if we except the plot of 1878, which was intended to explode the emperor of Moscow by devoting a whole city to the purpose of a loaded land shell.

New explosives.

The invention of new explosives, however, has enabled modern constructors to conduct their campaigns with much more safety. Nitroglycerin in some of its forms acts with the force of a fourteenfold amount of common gunpowder, and the Spanish anarchists on several occasions used a mixture of nitroglycerin and dynamite in a manner which exhibited the peculiar phenomena of preliminary smoke. The detonating fluid was made to melt its way through the plug of a small shell, both sides and the outer shell into fragments at the moment of contact.

The difficulty of getting access to the main hall of the Putsch chamber of deputies obliged the plotters of the recent attempt to resort to the old percussion shell method, but with results that prove the portentous force of the explosion. According to the obtainable evidence, the explosion of the chamber was a large spherical bomb—say 15 inches, and hardly 10 inches high. Yet the explosion of that pocket shell wounded 24 persons, and but for a slight miscalculation in the arrangement of the chamber walls would have strewn the hall with corpses.

From a description of the view the significance of these facts hardly, however, the partial occasion that if the tempo of modern machinery should continue at its present rate, destruction will have become a risky trade before the middle of the twentieth century.

F. L. OSWALD.

A Dear Old Spot Revivited.

Special Correspondence.

RAVENSWOOD, N. Y., Jan. 4.—I could not help thinking a week or two ago, as I contemplated the change in such changes, of a place to renew my youth, which has become of the once popular game of shyness. I paused near the old long pond, which was frozen and dotted with skaters, but it was not the long pond of over 30 years ago. I missed the once familiar boy three or four sizes too small for his clothing who, with trousers and sleeves rolled up in a mad attempt to make them fit, used to wildly glide along the ice on one skate, while he kicked the unskated foot to add to his speed and blow on his knuckles to warm them up a bit.

I also missed the boy with the red skates, which I think have glided into the past with the game of shyness. It made me think of the dear old days when we built a fire of logs and rails beside the pond and roasted potatoes and apples that we might not have to trouble home to dinner. And then there was always a boy who had a good natured dog that loved all the boys and the dog would run across the field and hit the ice with his feet, and turn, gruffly over and go sliding along on his spindly column while he yelped for joy. And how to run after the ball we used in playing shyness, and how we got tangled, dog and all, and went rolling on the ice in a mad heap!

But I didn't see anything of the kind the other day, and I was surprised to notice how the boys have changed since I was a boy. All the fun and hilarity seem to have gone out of skating, and the game of shyness is lost, it seems, forever. It didn't seem like the long pond of the past—the landmarks were gone, probably to join the hair that used to flourish on the top of my head, and I felt homesick and homesick as I pressed on my way, secretly longing to go back 30 several years and join my playmates for a good old game of shyness on the clear black ice.

R. K. MONTGOMERY.

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WESTWARD.

1:39 A. M.—Train 1 daily except Sunday, for Scranton, Baiton, and intermediate stations, leaving Baiton at 1:39 a. m., Philadelphia 4:00 a. m., New York 6:30 a. m., Washington 8:00 a. m., Baltimore 9:30 a. m., Scranton 11:00 a. m.

8:35 P. M.—Train 4 daily for Scranton, Baiton, and intermediate stations, leaving Philadelphia 8:35 p. m., New York 11:00 p. m., Washington 1:00 a. m., Baltimore 2:30 a. m., Scranton 4:00 a. m.

JOHNSBURGH RAILROAD

Daily except Sunday.

Train 11 leaves Baiton at 6:00 a. m., arriving at Johnstown at 8:00 a. m., and leaving at Johnstown at 11:00 a. m., and Baiton at 1:00 p. m.

TRAINS TO AND FROM PITTSBURGH

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

STATION	PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	BALTIMORE	WASHINGTON
8:04 A. M.	10:30	1:00	4:30	3:00
8:30 P. M.	10:30	1:00	4:30	3:00

TRAINS TO AND FROM PITTSBURGH

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

STATION	PHILADELPHIA	NEW YORK	BALTIMORE	WASHINGTON
1:39 A. M.	4:00	6:30	9:30	11:00
8:35 P. M.	8:35	11:00	1:00	2:30

TRAINS DEPART

8:04 A. M. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

8:30 P. M. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

1:39 A. M. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

8:35 P. M. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

11:00 P. M. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

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