

AMENDING WILSON'S BILL

THE CHAIRMAN WANTS TO SIMPLIFY IT

THREE DEMOCRATS OVER THE TRACES.

The Tobacco Schedule Amended after an Extensive Discussion

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Hawaiian question was brought up in the House by Eustace (Rep., Me.) and resulted in a sharp three-sided debate, which was participated in by the Speaker, Boutwell and McMillan (Dem., Tenn.). When the excitement caused by this unexpected episode had subsided the tariff bill was read through in full, consuming nearly two and a half hours, after which amendments to the bill were in order under the terms of the special order adopted a week ago. The first amendment was offered by Wilson, Chairman of the committee on Ways and Means to the tobacco schedule. The purpose of this amendment was to simplify the bill and lessen the danger of evading its provisions. An amendment was offered to this by Payne (Rep., N. Y.) in the line of raising the amount of tariff on tobacco, and two substitutes were offered to these amendments, one by Payne (Dem., Ky.) and one by Marsh (Rep., Ill.), but only the original amendment of Wilson came through on vote today. On this question three Democrats voted with the Republicans, viz., Cooper (Fla.), Sperry and DeForest (Conn.). Two or three other resolutions were offered by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and were agreed to after one of the most interesting and excited discussions that the bill has yet given rise to.

In the Senate Chamber

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The open session of the senate to day was of very brief duration. After the presentation of several petitions against the Wilson tariff bill, with others favoring government control of telegraph, etc., resolutions of the Portland, Ore., Chamber of Commerce condemning the statements made in Governor Penney's open letter to President Cleveland were presented, read and referred to the committee on education and labor. On motion of Governor Hill the senate then went into executive session to consider Hornblower's nomination, Gillinger, of New Hampshire, postponing the speech he had expected to make to-day on the tariff question. The executive session lasted until about 7 o'clock this evening and the senate adjourned as soon as the doors were opened.

WORKS RESUMING AT REDUCED WAGES

But Too Late for One For Man Who Died at Station
TAMMONT, Jan. 15.—Fires in all of No. 2 works of the Pittsburg plate glass company will be lighted Tuesday. The works resume in full but at greatly reduced wages. They have been idle since last July. Eight hundred men will be employed.

The body of M. Dedock, a French glass worker was found in the room today in this city. He had evidently died of starvation. He had been out of employment since July. Dedock was the only son of a wealthy French family. By marrying against the wishes of his parents he was thrown upon his own resources. He leaves a widow and two children in France.

Shot His Wife's Parasol

GREENSBORO, N. C. Jan. 15.—Friday last a prominent young married man of this city, a son of a late superior court judge, went to Raleigh, leaving word that he would be gone several days. He however, returned to Greensboro the same night and went home, where, it is said, he found Frank Holland, of Danville, in a compromising position with his wife. He fired three shots of which two took effect. Holland managed to get away and has not since been found. It is believed that he was fatally wounded.

The Fifth Body Found

LENO ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 15.—The body of Hugh Markey, of Brooklyn, one of the men missing since the collapse of the temporary bridge over Newtown creek Friday, was recovered this morning. This is the fifth body recovered. There are still four men to be accounted for.

On Trial for Murder

DOVERSTOWN, Pa., Jan. 15.—The trial of Wallace Burt, a half breed Cherokee Indian, charged with the murder of Samuel M. Rightly and wife in Northampton township last September was begun before Judge Yerkes to day.

An Indiana County Fair

INDIANA, Pa., Jan. 15.—J. M. Guthrie, owner of the extensive saw mills at Home City, and of several thousand acres of coal land in Indiana county, has failed with liabilities of about \$200,000.

Walker's Nomination Contested

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The senate today confirmed the nomination of John W. Walker for United States marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania.

The Memory of Non-organizers

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—The points in the proposed plan for the re-organization of the Philadelphia and Reading are that it reduces the cost of carrying the floating debt from 12 to 6 per cent., does not increase any securities and does not increase the volume of securities.

Returned as a Non-Union Man

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 15.—To-day the Bligo Iron works started up as a non-union plant. The managers positively refused to pay the men scale rates.

A STEAMER IN A TYPOON.

Wreck Escape of 41 on Board the City of Peking—Ship Badly Damaged

NEW YORK, Jan. 14.—A San Francisco special says the steamer City of Peking, which arrived here yesterday from China and Japan, was caught in a typhoon off the Japanese coast and was nearly wrecked. Five lifeboats were torn from the deck and hurled along the deck, water poured into the cabin and dining saloon, the skylight over the engine room was smashed and the engine room deluged with water, life boats were swept down deck into the deck of the steamer and that structure and Captain Searle's cabin were smashed into bits and the wreckage was carried into the engine room. The saloon was carried away and Captain Searle was caught in the debris and carried into the scupper brained and bleeding. A panic ensued among the passengers; several men and women had been hurt. The captain was extricated from his perilous position not a moment too soon, for scarcely a minute after he had been rescued the steamer plunged into the sea and disappeared. In the cabin the water was waist deep and in the engine room Chief Engineer Stewart and men were up to their necks in water. The fate of the ship depended on these men and although they knew that another sea meant the flogging of the Peking, with loss of all hands, they stuck to their posts.

THE MONEY WAS MARKED

A Newark Lawyer Charged With Picking Pockets
NEWARK, N. J., January 13.—David Spiro, a young lawyer, was accused in the Circuit Court of picking pockets. For the past 10 days lawyers and others have had their pockets picked. Constable Spier recently reported to the sheriff that he had seen Lawyer Spiro put his hand into the pocket of an overcoat which was thrown across the stenographer's desk. Marked money was put into the pockets of several garments, and these were hung in both jury rooms.

Spiro went into one of the jury rooms yesterday. He came out in a few minutes and Constable Woods went in and found that two marked ten-cent pieces were missing from his overcoat. Spiro was apprehended and led before Judge Deane, who was leaving the desk. Judge Deane ordered that the prosecutor be sent out, and when that official came, Spiro, with a great show of indignation, pulled various sums of money in bills out of his pocket, asking each time: "Is that yours?" "Is that yours?" Spiro was ordered to show his silver money, and at length he did so. Constable Woods pocketed one of the pieces of the marked ten-cent pieces. Spiro then said he had picked up that coin from the floor. Spiro was released after being detained a short time, and the constable was directed to lay the case before the grand jury.

THE BROCK IDEE

It Looks Like Pennsylvania Contract Which Assured Steady Time
For some reason or other the Pennsylvania railroad company withdrew its contract for supply coal from the Brock company on Monday, and not having any other contracts on hand just now the mines were obliged to shut down at noon on that day. The order for cooling the Ridgway and Clearfield engines at the cooling pockets still remained, but it is said that the Brock people will not continue to coal engines for the Pennsylvania company unless other orders are forthcoming.

At the time the Brock miners strike for their pay last summer the Pennsylvania contracts for supply coal were enough to keep the mines running steadily. During the strike, however, the contract was declared off, because the Brock could not carry out its provisions. After matters were adjusted a part of the order was returned, subject to the option of the Pennsylvania. This order has now been withdrawn, and it is supposed that some other mine somewhere in this section has got it.

The Brock officials do not think that the shut down will be for long. Orders are slack just now, but the company has offices in Buffalo, and it is understood that B. E. Cartwright, the president, will devote considerable time there looking after the interests of his company. His intention is to dispose of the output of the Brock mines in the local trade of Buffalo as far as possible.—Brockville Record.

ROCKAFELLO ADMITTED TO BAIL

Sent to the Pen for Embezzling—He Manages to Secure a Writ of Error and Liberty
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—The case of Burke F. V. Rockafellow, of Wilkes-Barre, who was recently convicted of embezzling \$4,600 from Isaac Lodge and was sentenced to two years and two months imprisonment in the Eastern penitentiary and pay \$1,250 fine, was to-day presented with a petition to the court asking for the allowance of a writ of error to the Luzerne court of Quarter Session, in order that the judgment of the lower tribunal may be reviewed by the supreme court. The writ was granted and Rockafellow was admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 pending a hearing of the appeal.

"Boss" McKane Must Stand Trial

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 12.—Argument upon demurrers to the indictments against John Y. McKane and twenty-one others for alleged frauds committed in Gravesend during the last election, was finished this afternoon. Justice Bartlett decided against every motion made by McKane et al. The indicted men all pleaded "not guilty."

WENTY-EIGHT ARE KILLED.

MONDAY'S FATAL RAILWAY DISASTERS

TWO FAST EXPRESS TRAINS COLLIDED.

On the Midland a Train is Derailed and Sixteen Killed

NEW YORK, Jan. 15.—A disastrous collision occurred at Hackensack bridge, on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway, near Jersey City, early this morning. The Dover express dashed into another passenger train, said to be the Orange express, and a frightful wreck resulted. The accident occurred here at 11 persons were killed and many others more or less injured. Five bodies have been taken from the wreck. The names of the victims have not as yet been learned.

LATER—President Sloan, of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railway, says the Dover express ran into the Orange express at Hackensack bridge after a thick fog, and that two cars were telescoped, 12 people being killed and 40 injured.

Sixteen Killed on the Midland

HAVANA, N. Y., Jan. 15.—A train on the Midland railway was derailed today by running into a cow on the track. Several cars were wrecked and sixteen persons were killed and nine badly injured.

FEVERY'S WIFE AT RIG

Both Carl and his wife, without consent of the heirs.
RIO LINDERO, Jan. 15.—Yellow fever in this city is greatly on the increase. The average is forty deaths weekly. Twelve thousand died of cholera by British subjects and deposited on Comoros Island, and was caused by the insects yesterday. The cases made no complaint. The island is the highest one in the bay and a fort is being built upon it to command the government positions on Menagens Island and of the Nieberry Island. The insurgent leader Aquilino Ben, who went south with Admiral Le Mello, returned to Rio Janeiro this morning. She stopped for about a minute between Fort Santa Cruz and Fort Lae at the entrance of the bay and shot both. She was well inside the harbor before a shot was fired at her return. The result was not hurt.

TO PILLAGE AND BURN A CITY.

Timely Discovery of Amherst's Plot Averted
BOSTON, Jan. 15.—A plot of anarchists at Amherst to day, had led to the discovery of a plot to which three groups were to participate. The first group was to cut the telegraph wires and derail incoming and outgoing trains. The second was to barricade the streets and fight the troops and the third was to attack the barracks and seize arms enough for all three groups and march on the whole district were then to be armed and led to pillage and burn the city. A party of about 150 men, armed with revolvers and shot was fired at the plot.

Preparing for the Big Fight

JACKSONVILLE, Jan. 15.—The work on the Deval club arena is practically finished, and a dozen carpenters can easily get the structure in readiness for the contest by January 20.

One of the prominent club members declares that if the fight is interfered with at Jacksonville arena, which was very improbable, they would bring off the fight within an hour afterwards on another spot within easy distance, which they have prepared for the emergency. This is unlikely, however, as Mitchell would never consent to be "messed about" as he expresses it.

Gov. Mitchell is Still Determined to Prevent the Fight

Gov. Mitchell is still determined to prevent the fight. He spoke to a large mass meeting with Tallahassee, Saturday and showed his determination to uphold the peace and dignity of the state. Reports say that the governor's utterances were enthusiastically cheered.

Sheriff Brown's bondsmen have been after him red hot, and it is not thought that he will care to go against them if he can find any way to avoid it. In case he sets his foot down against the fight it is almost certain that there will be to Sheriff to interfere on January 25. They will lay down on him.

Killed and Wounded in a Fight

COWEN, W. Va., Jan. 15.—In a fight to-day between four policemen and Calvert and Henson Fleming, two notorious outlaws for whose capture a heavy reward was offered, Calvert Fleming was killed and Henson mortally wounded. Two of the officers were wounded, one probably fatally. A clerk in a store near the scene of the fight was also shot and seriously wounded.

Seven Railroad Men Killed

SAN RAFAEL, Cal., Jan. 15.—An engine was crossing Austin creek bridge on the Northern Pacific railroad last night, the bridge collapsed and the engine fell into the stream forty feet below. Seven men were drowned, and the only man saved being the conductor, who jumped in time. The men were on their way to a washout and the engine was going at a high rate of speed.

Dewitt's Witch Hazel Salve Made for that Purpose

Use it for burns, cuts, bruises, chapped hands, sores of all descriptions and if you have piles use it for them. Sold by E. Fred Voebrug.

THAT PRETTY GOWN.

THE LATEST IDEA IN THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Oliver Harper Describes a Handsome Dress.

The Apron and Shawl Draperies—The Over-skirt Simulated—The Spencer Waist Is a Prime Favorite—A Pretty Cape.

(Special Correspondence.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—"What a pretty gown and how stylish" was the remark made by one lady to a decidedly handsome girl today, and I quite agreed with her. The gown was of heavy ribbed bengaline, black above emerald. The skirt was quite plain, but full, and it

THE NEW DRESSING.

was cut exactly the same length all around, which is the best style now. The sleeves were medium sized leg of mutton, but the novelty was a sort of polonaise over the skirt. This was of soft moss green faille, cut like a princess—open down the back. The front portion was draped up tablier style—high on the hips—and having the plaits brought in under the back breadth, which were closely plaited and hung down in the back nearly to the bottom of the dress. Around the entire overcoat, or polonaise, as some call it, there were two lines of handsome jet trimming, and there were five around the neck. This is the revival of an old style, but it is one of the first and therefore new to the most of those who will wear it, since it has been "out" over 30 years. But just now there is a sudden outbreak of overcoats and draperies, pinnacled and pointed. We were all tired of the ordinary plain skirts. So now these wide gowns will not admit of overcoats which have them trimmed to simulate such an addition. I have seen several rich woolens and silk trappings of the kind, and other trimming laid on in such a way as to suggest the outline of an over-skirt. The apron and shawl draperies just now seem to be in favor, but the polonaise and semi-polonaise follow very closely in popular liking. Probably the outlines will be draped with the higher styles, and the drooping folds will be the more ample forms. Anyway they are all pleasant to see.

A striped poncho, in gray and chestnut brown, had a bounce of black net around the bottom, bordered with three lines of Tom Thumb ribbon of golden brown. There was a tablier drapery, and this was outlined with a similar ribbon. The waist was a plain Spencer, with a bertha of the lace, not extending over the shoulders, however. A daintier home gown for a young lady could not be devised. I would like to add here that the Spencer waist is a prime favorite this season. It can be made quite plain, and then there can be worn over it one of a hundred different little fashions in the way of lace bertha, ruffles or fringes, and they are so innocently nice this season that if you wear them they are acceptable. When they are on, no one could possibly imagine them to be postiche.

One very handsome and useful novelty is a bertha of black lace, made so that the ruffle is wide and falls on the shoulders and grows narrower until it comes to a point at the waist line. There are three bars of black lace insertion across the bust and the back in the back. (Those who do not like to cut the lace will the edge in tightly and sew it on. The fancy for this style of an accessory to a toilet has passed, the stitches and tucks. Lace should not be cut where it can be avoided.

A pretty cape or collet can be made of black china or India silk bordered with white insertion. The collar is plain—pleasant to see.

Edwige pulled her features while they gazed.

Will passion leave his pretty bloom's bound.

And reaching his caresses from his head
Flashed on his knees, sparkling like a round
Large silver of heaven, just tumbled to the ground.

And Janet at the sight was so convulsed
That she fell laughing on the floor her face
Reddened like his fully and disengaged
Largely stooping, uttered, washed himself
Away.

And Edwige tried to quit his kneeling place,
But feet and caparison seemed to say,
"There's a woman that must never part"
Gibson never married. His first book
was in French, published in 1781. It
was in 1772 that he began writing "The
Decline and Fall," though he conceived
the idea in 1764. The work was completed
in 1776. "On the day, or rather the
night," he says, "of the 27th of June, be-
tween the hours of 11 and 12, I wrote
the last lines of the last page in a sum-
mer house in my garden." This was in
Lansanne, to which place he had retired
and where he had bought a mansion
He was then 50.

Gibson was a member of parliament
from 1774 to 1779 from Liskeard, and
from 1780 to 1783 from Lymington. He
was also a member of the board of trade
which was abolished when Lord North's
ministry failed, and it was the loss of
his board of trade salary that determined
the historian to return to Lansanne,
where he could live more cheaply than
in London, for the completion of his
work.

It is highly probable that some of the
historical societies of this country and
England will commemorate the centennial
of this eminent man's death in some
fitting manner.

The Worst Air

A scientific man says that the worst
air is found in two strata, one near the
ground—every body knows that—and the
other at a height of about 90 feet. This
height represents the average altitude of
the discharge of gas, smoke and offen-
sive fumes given off by the factories and
other industrial appearances of a city.
It has also been found that one is just
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A NOTABLE CENTENNIAL.

One Hundredth Anniversary of the Death of the World's Greatest Historian.

(Special Correspondence.)

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—A hundred years ago today one of the greatest historians the world has ever known lay dying in London after a painful surgical operation. On the 16th of January, 1774, Edward Gibbon breathed his last at the comparatively early age of 57. Gibbon is known best and to many solely because of his "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," but this wonderful historical work was no greater evidence of genius in the mind of many than the piquant autobiography which he left, though, unhappily, this sketch is not so much read these later years as it should be.

Gibbon was a sickly child, and a goodly portion of the early pages of his autobiography is taken up with quaint descriptions of his youthful brawlings with physical weakness. To his aunt, Catherine Porter, he tells us he owed much during those years of infirmity, for by his mother, between her own infirmities and occasional plunges into fashionable life, found little time to care for her children, especially it was because of this neglect that the future historian's five brothers and one sister all died before passing childhood. Although Edward Gibbon's health was not good when he was a child, his mental powers were strong, but until he was 8 he was taught at home by his aunt and a private tutor.

It was during a "faded interval of comparative health" that he was sent to school, but his physical strength did not continue, and upon his mother's death the following year he was taken home. His twelfth year, he says, "I shall never (as the most propitious to the growth of my intellectual stature. He was then living with his maternal grandfather, who possessed a "tolerable library," in which the boy "turned over many English pages of poetry and romance, of history and travels. Whem a title attracted my eye," he continues, "without fear or awe I snatched it from the shelf."

All through his childish years he continued to read everything that he saw and liked, and after several unsuccessful attempts to educate him at schools and under tutors he was eventually sent to Oxford when he was 15 or 16 years of age. He didn't graduate. His desultory reading had not fitted him for the university, and he didn't like it. Neither did the university like him, and he was obliged to leave after 14 months of student life. A little later he turned Roman Catholic, to the great dismay of his father, who forthwith departed his son to Lansanne, in Switzerland, where his instruction, undertaken by a Calvinistic minister named Pavillard, proceeded in orderly fashion, and when in two years young Gibbon returned to Protestantism. Later, as is well known, his notions of religion underwent another radical change.

It was at Lansanne that Gibbon had his love affair with Susan Curchod, afterwards Miss Necker, and the mother of the famous French wit and writer, M. de Stael. The story as told by others is to the effect that he got on his knees to the lady and became her lover, but she so not got up again, while she was so annoyed at his undignified plight that she laughed in his face. He says in his autobiography, however, that his father broke off the match. He thought he had "good reason to indulge in his dream of seducing her on my return to England."

TRAVELING EXPENSES.

He continues, "I soon discovered that my father would not bear of this strange alliance, and that without his consent I was myself destitute and helpless. After a painful struggle I yielded to my fate, and, as a lover, I obeyed as a son."

Many chroniclers have preferred to accept the other version of Gibbon's romance, though the episode took place when he was but 20, and probably before the clearly distinguished historian's later years came upon him. George Coleman, the younger, a versatile little real nowdays, wrote the story in figures. I give here a few of his lines:

Edwige pulled her features while they gazed.