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The Carbon Advocate

LEHIGHTON, PENNA.

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1892.

Bona Fide Circulation Larger than that of any Weekly Newspaper in the County.

To Delinquents.

You got the CARBON ADVOCATE by mail, just look at the direction tab on your paper, and you will see just how much you are indebted for the paper; remit the same by Postal Note, Money Order or Greenbacks without delay. We need the money—a dollar or two to each is not much, the aggregate to us amounts to hundreds of dollars. Come, gents, pony up. Address.

H. V. MORTHIMER, Prop.
Lehighton, Pa.

Delinquents living in this neighborhood will please call and settle, and save 25 cents for collection.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS have taken it upon themselves to dispose of the printing patronage of the county offices. This should satisfy the croakers who are always looking for "crumbs from the public crib."

AS THE TIME FOR HOLDING the spring election draws near some attention should be given to the filling of the offices. Lehighton is now in such a position that only the best men should be selected and elected.

THE SUPREME COURT HAS placed the responsibility of a man's death on the saloon keeper who sold him drink. This decision will no doubt bring about a stricter observance of the law among saloon keepers.

THE CHIEF ARGUMENT OF SOME of our Republican exchanges as to why General Lilly, of Mauch Chunk, should be nominated for Congressman-at-large is because he has always been a heavy contributor to the campaign fund. This is not at all complimentary to our friend, the General, who has considerable ability and has always been an aggressive politician.

A RULE ADOPTED BY THE Carbon county commissioners has been the means of saving some money to the county. Heretofore assessors have been paid by the day for their services, now, however, the commissioners allow each assessor four days and then five cents for each bonafide name registered. This method brings the cost down considerably in some districts, and the only place where it does not give the assessor commensurate returns for his labors is in the country districts where people live wide apart. However, this defect can easily be remedied by increasing the price in such districts.

JUDGE DREHER, OF THE CARBON county courts, has given notice that beginning with the next license court in January, 1893, all hotel and saloon keepers will be required to present an affidavit, with their application, setting forth that to the best of their knowledge and belief they have not violated the license law during the year ending. This new rule, for it is not the law, will work hard on some saloon men who have handeled their business with but little reservation. To get up and swear that they have obeyed the letter and spirit of the law is a tickler but it may work out some good, and that is what the Judge is looking for.

THE LIFE OF THE COAL REGION assessor is not an easy one by any means. The assessor goes to Mauch Chunk gets his books and swears to make a TRUE valuation and return of all property, &c., in his district. This he does to the best of his ability and belief, and returns his books to the county commissioners. Then comes appeal day and the owners of valuable coal lands, that cannot be bought at any price, swoop down on him like vultures because the assessment is too (?) high. We hope commissioners Cannon, Miller and Sendel will support the assessors in their returns. Let the rich corporation pay a fair share of county taxes.

HON. MICHAEL CASSIDY, of Mauch Chunk, on Monday last, at Allentown, was chosen Chairman of the Democratic Committee of the 8th Division, composed of the counties of Lehigh, Lancaster, Berks, Northampton, Carbon, Monroe and Pike. Now let Mr. Cassidy go to work in earnest to heal up the breech between the two factions in this county. This can be done, if a conciliatory spirit be imbued into the effort. A good plan would be to select one of each faction from the several election districts, and hold a meeting in Mauch Chunk, and there discuss the situation, settle past difficulties in a harmonious spirit and adopt the "Crawford County" System of nominating candidates for office. This we believe would settle the whole matter.

RE-ELECT MR. KUNTZ.

Benj. J. Kuntz will be a candidate before the people again this year for the office of burgess and he should be re-elected for obvious reasons. First, perhaps, because in the history of the town, there has been no better official. Second, because, until the First street difficulty is fully settled there should be no change of officers. Third, because it was through his indefatigable efforts that a market license was levied. Fourth, because he did much to have the town electric lighted. Fifth, because he believes in the hose house for Lehigh Fire Company. Sixth, because he has the push and energy necessary for this important office. There should be no quibbling over the election of Mr. Kuntz, he is a broad minded, liberal citizen always looking out for the town's interests, and now has in view a company who will run an electric railway through our town connecting us with Packerton and Weisport. These are a few reasons, though there are many more, why Benj. J. Kuntz should be re-elected burgess of this town, and the people should not forget it.

Eclipses in 1892.

In the year 1892 there will occur four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon. The first will be a total eclipse of the sun, April 20th, invisible in the United States. A partial eclipse of the moon, May 11th, partly visible in the eastern part of the United States the moon rising in the Atlantic States about 7 p. m., nearly half an hour before the end of the eclipse. A partial eclipse of the sun, October 20th, visible in most parts of the United States. A total eclipse of the moon, November 4th, not generally visible in the United States.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLANS.

CLEVELAND AND SPRINGER TALK AT A JACKSON DINNER.

The Former Lays Down Tariff Reform as the Burning Question in the Coming Canvass, and the Latter Says There Will Be No Free Coinage Legislation.

NEW YORK, Jan. 9.—The Business Men's Democratic association paid a fitting tribute to the memory of General Andrew Jackson last night at the banquet given by it in commemoration of the seventy-seventh anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. Representatives from the various walks of business and professional life graced the sumptuously furnished tables. Comptroller Myers presided. At his right sat ex-President Grover Cleveland, at his left Congressman Springer, of Illinois. Among those present were Mayor Cleveland, of Jersey City, Governor Leon Abbett, of New Jersey; Daniel Lamont, Senator Jacob A. Cantor, Joseph J. O'Donohue, T. C. T. Crain and O. B. Potter.

The menu was inclosed in a cover made from hickory, on the front of which were the figures of an eagle and the Stars and Stripes. On the inside was a photo-gravure of Andrew Jackson. After cigars had been lighted and a flashlight photograph of the banquet hall and the guests was taken, Chairman Myers, amid great applause, introduced ex-President Cleveland, who said in part:

Ex-President Cleveland's Speech.

The Democratic zest and enthusiasm of our celebration of the day grows out of the fact that the battle of New Orleans was won under the generalship of Andrew Jackson. So, while the successful general in that battle is not forgotten tonight, Democrats, wherever they are assembled throughout our land to celebrate the day, are honoring the hero who won the battles of Democracy and are commemorating the political courage and steadfastness which were his prominent characteristics.

The Democratic party has lately declared to the people that if it was trusted and invested with power their burdens of taxation should be lightened, and that a better and more just distribution of benefits should be assured to them. There is no doubt concerning our commission from the people to do this work, and there is no doubt that we have received their trust and confidence on the faith of our promises. In these circumstances there is no sign of Jacksonian determination and persistency in faltering or hesitating in the cause we have undertaken. If we accepted the trust and confidence of the people with any other design than to respond fully to them, we have been dishonored from the beginning. If we accepted them in good faith, disgrace and humiliation await us if we relax our efforts before the promised end is reached.

President Jackson believed the United States bank was an institution dangerous to the liberties and prosperity of the people. Once convinced of this his determination to destroy it closely followed. From the time the first blow was struck until the contest ended in his complete triumph he allowed nothing to divert him from his purpose. We who are proud to call ourselves Jacksonian Democrats have boldly and aggressively attacked a political heresy, opposed to the best interests of the people and defended by an arrogant and unscrupulous party. The fight is still on. Who has the hardihood to say that we can lay claim to the least Jacksonian spirit if in the struggle we turn our backs to the enemy or lower in the least our colors?

Tariff Reform the Great Issue.

The Democratic party of today, which conjures with the name of Jackson, has also attacked a monstrous evil, intrenched behind a perversion of governmental power and guarded by its selfish beneficiaries. On behalf of those among our people long neglected, we have insisted on tariff reform and an abandonment of unjust favoritism. We have thus adopted a issue great enough to deserve the undivided efforts of our party, involving considerations which we profess to believe lie at the foundation of the justice and fairness of popular rule.

We have given pledges to the people and they have trusted us. Unless we have outgrown the Democratic spirit of Jackson's time, our duty is plain. Our promise was not merely to labor in the people's cause until we should tire of the effort or should discover a way which seemed to promise easier and quicker party ascendancy. The service we undertook was not to advise those waiting for better days that their cause was hopeless, nor under any pretext to suggest a cessation of effort. Our engagement was to labor incessantly, bravely and stubbornly, seeing nothing and considering nothing but ultimate success. These pledges and promises should be faithfully and honestly kept. Party faithlessness is party dishonor.

I hope, then, I may venture to claim in this assemblage that, even if there had been but slight encouragement for the cause we have espoused, there would still be no justification for timidity and faintheartedness. But with the success we have already achieved, amounting to a political revolution, it seems to me that it would be the height of folly, considered purely as a question of party management, to relax in the least our determination and persistency. The least retreat bodes disaster; cowardice is often called conservatism, and an army scattered into sections invites defeat.

We have preached the doctrine that honesty and sincerity should be exacted from political parties. Let us not fail under the condemnation which waits on shifty schemes and insincere professions. If, inspired by the true Jacksonian spirit, we hold to the doctrine that party honesty is party duty, and party courage is party expediency, we shall win a sure and lasting success through the deserved support of a discriminating, intelligent and thoughtful people.

After Mr. Cleveland had taken his seat Mr. Springer was introduced and responded to the toast "The Issues of the Day." Mr. Springer said:

Mr. Springer's Speech.

So far as political parties are concerned the issues of the day are those which relate to the circulating medium, to public expenditures and to methods of raising the revenues necessary for the support of the national government.

Our circulating medium consists of gold, silver and the various kinds of paper currency issued by the government of the United States. The matter of chief interest at this time affecting our circulating medium is the contention in reference to the free and unlimited coinage of silver. That political parties as now constituted are divided upon this question there can be no doubt.

There is no little apprehension in some quarters—notably in the business centers and in the eastern states—lest congress may at this session pass a free coinage bill. Whatever may be my personal views on this subject, I can state, without fear of contradiction, that there is not the slightest probability of a free coinage bill becoming a law during this congress. Nor is there the slightest probability of any amendment being made to the existing law on that subject. If any measure on this subject should be passed it will be one which Democrats, north, south, east and west can, and will, cordially support. It is possible that some such measure, acceptable to Democrats generally, may be agreed upon and become a law during this session of congress. It is of the utmost importance that we should not permit differences of opinion on the coinage question to divide or embarrass us in the presidential contest on which we are about to enter.

In reference to public expenditures, the Democratic house of representatives of this congress may be relied upon for a record of rigid economy. The speaker has placed at the head of the committee on appropriations Hon. William S. Holman, of Indiana, whose name is a guarantee to the country that this will not be a billion dollar congress. His associates on the committee will earnestly second all his efforts in behalf of economy in public expenditures, and the Democratic majority in the house will stand by the committee. It must be borne in mind that many of the extravagant appropriations of the last and preceding Republican congresses are made permanent, and cannot be repealed or reduced without the co-operation of the senate and the president. Were it not for this fact a much larger reduction would be secured by the present house of representatives.

The McKinley Bill Denounced.

The most important issue, however, in the next campaign is that which relates to the methods of raising the revenue necessary for the support of the national government. The laws upon this subject now in force, and which have been passed since the war, have been passed by the Republican party, or at times when the Republican party was in control of one or more of the law making powers of the government. That party is wholly responsible for the existing tariff legislation. The last, and perhaps the most objectionable measure on this subject ever passed in this country, is that known as the McKinley bill.

A general revision of the tariff by this congress is utterly impossible. The senate is Republican and the president is a Republican. A bill for a general revision of the tariff would have to change whatever of success in the senate, and could only result in a declaration of the principles and policies by the Democratic house of representatives and by the making of a platform for the national convention in the coming presidential campaign.

It does not follow, however, that nothing can be done on the subject of tariff legislation. Many of the provisions of the McKinley bill are so outrageous and oppressive as to demand immediate repeal or modification. Separate bills for this purpose should be reported to the house of representatives and passed through that body at the earliest time practicable. These bills should have for their object the enlargement of the free list and the securing of cheaper raw materials for our manufactures and cheaper necessaries of life to the masses of our people. The measure of most importance, which ought to be passed by the house, is one placing wool on the free list and repealing what are known as compensatory duties on woolen goods.

Of one thing the country may be assured, that no step backward in the cause of genuine tariff reform will be taken by the Democratic members of the present house of representatives. Opposition to the objectionable features of the McKinley bill and a demand for tariff reform will be kept steadily in view, and this issue will be preserved as the paramount to and overshadowing all others in the presidential campaign of 1892.

Speeches were also delivered by Senator Cantor, Governor Abbett, Judge McMahon, Hon. J. C. Hendrix and Comptroller Meyers. Letters of regret were received from Governors Flower, Boies, of Iowa; Russell, of Massachusetts, and Gordon, of Georgia; Senator Hill, Lieutenant Governor Sheehan, Richard Croker, Thomas Gilroy and J. E. Simonds.

The Ladies' Hermitage association, of Nashville, sent a gavel made of hickory wood taken from the hickory grove of the Hermitage.

KEYSTONE STATE NEWS.

ITEMS WHICH ARE OF PARTICULAR INTEREST TO PENNSYLVANIANS.

Brief Mention of Matters Which Everybody Should Know About—A Week's Accidents and Crimes Accurately and Concisely Chronicled.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 8.—It is said that an organization has been formed here to endeavor to name President Harrison for a second term if Blaine's name does not appear before the convention. The organization will, it is said, also work for Dalzell for senator in opposition to Quay.

Ex-Assemblyman Pugh Dead.

SCRANTON, Jan. 8.—Hon. Lewis Pugh, ex-assemblyman, died, aged seventy-two years. Typhois and pneumonia, originating in the grip, caused his death. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1873 and presidential elector from Pennsylvania for Hayes in 1877 and for Harrison in 1889.

Fired Upon a School Teacher.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 8.—While Eugene A. Lamb, a school teacher, was passing through some woodland in Ruscourt township, Berks county, some person fired at him from ambush. His books were riddled with shot and a few pierced his side.

Two Miners Instantly Killed.

SHAMOKIN, Jan. 9.—Paul Grunzie and Philip Deserts were instantly killed by an explosion of gas while at work in the Neilson colliery. George English and George Steele, inside foremen, were seriously injured.

Gored to Death by a Bull.

WILKESBARRE, Jan. 9.—Mr. Henry Gibbons, aged seventy years, an old resident of Mill Creek, a small mining village four miles from Wilkesbarre, was gored to death by an infuriated bull.

Carnegie Gives Another Million.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 10.—It is announced here that the plans for the new Carnegie library will be changed and that Mr. Carnegie will add to his donation $1,000,000 with which to build one of the finest libraries in the country.

Charged with Bigamy.

READING, Jan. 10.—Dr. Benjamin Nice, a wealthy physician of Hamburg, has been arrested on a charge of bigamy preferred by Lewis H. Mickley, whose daughter, he alleges, married Dr. Nice thirteen years ago. Nice was married on New Year's day to Miss Ida Derr. He claims that he was divorced from his first wife.

The Oldest Woman Moravian.

BETHLEHEM, Jan. 11.—Mrs. Salome Peysert, said to be the oldest female member of the Moravian church in America, died Saturday of the grip. She was born here nearly a century ago, and for sixty years was matron of the Widows' house connected with the Moravian church.

Quaker City Insurance Company's Affairs.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 11.—A decree has been issued by Judge Simonton requiring the Quaker City Mutual Fire Insurance company, of Philadelphia, to hereafter conduct its business on the purely mutual plan, with the premium rates as a basis of security. The judge also directs the company to keep a separate bank account to the credit of the corporation.

Henry S. Gabel Assigns.

READING, Jan. 13.—Henry S. Gabel, of Boyertown, this county, has made an assignment of a large roller flour mill and fifteen tracts of land in Berks and Montgomery counties for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are $35,000.

Foolhardy Into Death.

BETHLEHEM, Jan. 12.—Ex-Chief of Police Wilson D. Snyder met with death as the result of his own folly. He was an unusually powerful man and shouldered 600 pounds easily. He made a wager that he could lift a whole beef, and while making the attempt he ruptured a blood vessel and bled to death.

Killed at a Shooting Match.

SLOCUM, Jan. 12.—Peter Christesen was accidentally shot and killed by Henry Snyder while engaging in a shooting match. Snyder surrendered, but was released when it was shown that the shooting had been accidental.

Ball Player Brady's Sad Fate.

MOUNT CARMEL, Jan. 12.—Frank Brady, who was well known as a baseball player in the coal region, accepted a position at the Mid Valley colliery and had been at work but a few minutes when a runaway car jumped the track and crushed him to death.

Bad News for Four Hundred Men.

READING, Jan. 13.—The Brooke Iron company of Birdsboro, this county, notified its employees of a general reduction in wages. Puddlers are reduced from $3.50 to $3.25 per ton; sheet mill employees from 40 to 56 cents a ton and nailers about 10 per cent. The firm employs over 400 hands.

The Bank Short Forty Thousand Dollars.

WILLIAMSPORT, Jan. 13.—Dela Green, the cashier of the failed Muncy bank and ex-bank examiner for this district, was arrested at a late hour. Startling disclosures show that there is a shortage of over $40,000 in the bank's affairs.

Two Killed by a Boiler Explosion.

YORK, Jan. 13.—A defective boiler exploded at the slate quarry of B. L. Jones near Delta, this county. William Hazele was instantly killed and Richard Hugh was so seriously injured that his recovery is doubtful.

A Carnegie Strike Imminent.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 13.—A strike is expected at the Homestead steel works of Carnegi Phipps & Co. Three thousand men are involved. They are angry over the discharge of several spearmen. The company has erected a high board fence about the works which indicates that nonunion men may be called into service unless the Amalgamated association backs down.

Fired by a Headlight Explosion.

UNIONTOWN, Jan. 13.—The power house and the barn of the Uniontown Electric Street Car Railroad company was burned. Loss, $30,000; no insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of a headlight.

Pennsylvania's Voting Booths.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 13.—The commissioner created by the Baker ballot reform law has decided on a pattern for an election booth and a guard rail. The first booth or "starter" is to cost not exceeding $4.75 and the annexes $3.50 each. They are to be of wood and to be made to fold. The guard rail shall be of the chain pattern to accommodate election rooms and not to cost more than $4.80. A ballot box at $3 is recommended, but it is optional with county commissioners to adopt it. These officials are required to adopt the booth and guard rail selected by the state commissioner, which will cost not exceeding $117,000, which the state will be required to pay.

Conductor Cooper Killed.

BELLEFONTE, Jan. 13.—Conductor B. B. Cooper, one of the best known railroad employees on the Pennsylvania system, fell from his train at Center Hall, was run over and instantly killed.

M'KINLEY INAUGURATED.

A Great Demonstration and a Monster Parade in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 11.—Major William McKinley was inaugurated as governor of Ohio today before one of the most enthusiastic crowds that ever assembled in this city. The parade was unusually large, political and military organizations from all parts of the state turning out in great numbers. Ex-President Hayes took part in the inauguration ceremonies.

Major McKinley and wife arrived here Saturday. They were accompanied by Captain and Mrs. McWilliams, of Chicago; Miss McKinley, of Canton; Miss Ida McKinley, of San Francisco; Colonel and Mrs. Osborne, of Boston; James Parmale, of Canton; Executive Clerk Boswell, William Edwards and wife, M. F. Herrick and wife, H. P. Card and wife, Colonel Mark Hanna and wife and W. Chisolm, of Cleveland. They were joined en route by Private Secretary Boyle and Mr. and Mrs. Abner McKinley, of New York, the latter being a cousin of the governor-elect.

An immense crowd was formed at the hotel awaiting the governor's arrival, and when he left the carriage and entered the hotel the crowd packed into the building, completely filling the corridors. The governor-elect was escorted to the city by the Cleveland Grays.

Cardinal Manning Dying.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Cardinal Manning, who for some time past has been ill with influenza, is in a very critical condition, and all hope of his recovery has been abandoned. He received the last sacrament in the morning and the blessing of the pope was telegraphed to him. The physicians of Cardinal Manning announced that they could no longer hold out any hope for the recovery of their patient. His malady is bronchitis, complicated with congestion of the lungs.

Brice Relequishes Kerr.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—Senator Brice, chairman of the national Democratic committee, has written to Chauncey F. Black that Mr. Kerr, chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic state committee, would be recognized as the successor of the late William L. Scott on the national committee. Mr. Kerr was appointed by the state committee and claims now that there is no vacancy. William F. Harrity, the Cleveland candidate for election to the national committee, will endeavor, however, to be elected by the state committee when it meets on the 26th inst.

GRAVES TO FACE DEATH

SENTENCED TO DIE, BUT STILL PROTESTS HIS INNOCENCE.

A Motion for an Arrest of Judgment Overruled, and the Condemned Taken to Prison Handcuffed and Chained—He Was Not Allowed to See His Wife.

DENVER, Jan. 12.—Judge Rising sentenced Dr. Graves to be hanged during the week of Jan. 31, or the first week in February. Only the governor or the supreme court can now save him. Judge Rising denied Dr. Graves' motion for an arrest of judgment immediately after court convened.

There was no argument, for the lawyers had presented their authorities for and against the motion on Saturday night, and the judge spent all day Sunday in examining them. The courtroom was silent when Judge Rising asked Dr. Graves if he had anything to say. The prisoner, with his gray hair straggling over his forehead, made a short speech in which he declared he was innocent and denied that he had made any confession.

After the passing of the sentence Mr. Furman asked for a stay of ninety days to prepare his appeal to the supreme court. Judge Rising gave him fifteen days and took occasion to remark that the evidence justified the verdict. Judge Rising said: "In the matter of the motion for arrest of judgment I examined the authorities presented by the defense. I hardly think they support the position assumed and the motion will be denied. Thatcher Graves, stand up." The doctor arose.

Sentenced to the Gallows.

"Have you anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon you?"

"Your honor," the doctor replied, "I never in any way or in any manner or thought had anything to do with the death of Mrs. Barnaby. I never confessed to any one that I sent a bottle of whisky to Mrs. Barnaby, because I never sent it. Proceed, your honor."

"You have been found guilty," said Judge Rising, "of the murder of Mrs. Barnaby. Your counsel have not intimated in their motion for a new trial that the jury was influenced by any other motive than justice. The evidence clearly warranted the verdict of the jury. It is a satisfaction to me to know that if I have committed any error the remedy is near at hand, and your appeal to the supreme court will correct any error I may have made. You, Thatcher Graves, shall be rendered to the custody of the sheriff, and twenty-four hours after you shall be taken to the penitentiary at Canon City and kept in solitary confinement until the week of Jan. 31, when you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

The doctor was pale as death. A low murmur arose and then Judge Furman asked for ninety days in which to file his bill of exceptions to the supreme court. Mr. Stevens said he did not think the court had any power to grant so much time. Judge Rising said: "You will have to present this within twenty days." "But the governor may grant a reprieve," added Judge Furman.

Handcuffed and in Chains.

Dr. Graves was taken to the penitentiary at Canon City. Besides the officers he was accompanied by a large number of other prisoners, mostly petty offenders. Steel cuffs were on his hands and chains bound his feet. This was the first time he has been exposed to such indignity. He took the situation coolly and was courteous and pleasant to the officers in charge. The doomed man talked freely on all subjects but the one of his supposed guilt. Dr. Graves was not permitted to see his wife before departing. She is improving gradually and is ignorant that her husband took one more step in the direction of the gallows. This information will not be conveyed to her until she is well enough to go to him.

Judge Rising held an investigation today into the conduct of the officers who conveyed the doctor to the jail the night the verdict was returned and who alleged that the accused made a confession. The officers stated under oath that they did not ply the prisoner with questions, but the doctor grew loquacious of his own accord. The court exonerated the deputies of all unbecoming conduct.

Governor Routt has stated that the doctor shall have time enough to be heard in the supreme court if his excellency is to grant a reprieve.

It is reported that a petition for the commutation of Dr. Graves' sentence will at once be circulated in this city. A desire to prevent capital punishment rather than the feeling that Dr. Graves is innocent seems to be at the bottom of the movement.

THE FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

A Digest of the Proceedings in the Senate and House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The very brief session of the senate was diversified only by Governor Hill's reception on the floor and his entrance upon his senatorial duties. Senators generally were desirous of getting down to committee work, and after adopting, with pleasant unanimity, Mr. Morgan's Nicaragua canal resolution, adjourned until Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—There were 200 additional bills added to the house calendar, the call of states for that purpose having been completed prior to adjournment. Nine of them were of a startling or unusual nature; they principally related to financial and economic matters. Mr. Enloe proposed the repeal of the entire McKinley bill, and numerous additions to the free list were proposed. A number of free silver coinage bills and bills to establish an income tax were introduced.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The senate got down to the calendar at an unusually early period in the session and passed seven or eight of the first bills on the list and sent them over to the house for concurrence. Then finding there was no likelihood of executive communications coming in, the senate resolved itself into executive session and adjourned after sitting only an hour and twenty minutes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—Mr. Harter, of Ohio, introduced in the house a bill to authorize the consolidation of customs collection districts. It does away with fees and what Mr. Harter calls "blackmailing devices."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—There was a lively two hours' session of the house today, although nothing was accomplished. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a resolution denouncing the granting by congress of subsidies or bounties of cash, land or credit as impolitic, unjust and in violation of republican institutions, and that congress should vote no money except "to carry on the several departments frugally, efficiently and honestly administered." The house seconded a demand for the previous question by a vote of 154 to 80, and then Mr. Holman asked unanimous consent that it might be debated. This was given, and it was agreed that the debate cover two hours on a side. On motion of Mr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, the debate was postponed until tomorrow.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—There was almost a "scene" in the senate between Mr. Cockrell, of Missouri, and Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey, over a New Jersey public building bill. The discussion arose upon a request by Mr. McPherson to take up and pass a small public building bill to increase the cost of a public building at Hoboken, N. J., to $110,000.

The bill as reported by the committee appropriating $100,000 was passed.

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

Coal Creek Miners Said to Be Arming with Gatling Guns.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 14.—The return of convicts to Coal Creek accompanied by a force of militia and armed guards, and the talk of the return of convicts to Briceville and Oliver Springs, has kindled anew among mining people resent toward the state authorities and the lessees.

The miners say they will be driven out if convicts are worked in the mines, and that the forcing among them of the convicts by the state authorities and lessees will virtually confiscate their property. They claim that the working of the convicts is a loss to them by not only the number of free miners they supplant, but by compelling operators who do not employ convicts to reduce wages to a basis equal to what the lessees pay for convict labor.

There are 250 soldiers at Coal Creek awaiting any movement of miners, whose quietude and patience is alarming. It is the calm before the storm, which Governor Buchanan has said will come, and must be met. Eugene Merrill, the leader of the miners, has been to New England, returning yesterday, and numerous heavy boxes arrived with him. These boxes were smuggled from the cars in wagons and carried to the hills, and rumor has it that they were filled with Gatling guns, field pieces and small arms.

No man can say when the fight will come, but come it must, and when the state is least expecting it. For a year at least the state must be at the mercy of a enlarged mob of 6,000 miners, until the meeting of the legislature in 1893, who only can can abolish convict mining, or they must be swept off the earth in a pitched battle.

Minister Lincoln Improving.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—Minister Lincoln is believed to be making comfortable progress toward recovery, but will remain in bed until Dr. Mackagen permits him to rise. Two hospital sisters and a nurse are in attendance upon the minister, and Mrs. Lincoln is on her way back from France, where she has been making a tour.

IT LOOKS MORE LIKE WAR.

THE PRESIDENT REGARDS THE SITUATION AS SERIOUS.

The Testimony of Our Sailors Shows That the Assault Was Deliberate and Paints Chili's Action in Very Black Colors. Matta's Cart Note Still Confronts Us.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—At the navy department it is stated that no orders have been sent to the Boston to return to Valparaiso or for the Yorktown to leave that port. It is understood that the time of the cabinet meeting was taken up with a discussion of the Chilian situation and that some impatience was manifested with the dilatory course of the Chilian government in approaching a settlement of the matter.

The outlook for a satisfactory settlement of the question of indemnity and an apology for the assaults upon American seamen does not look so bright as it did last week. The government is not relaxing any effort to be ready for any emergency.

The President Says It Is Serious.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—President Harrison, it is understood, is deeply moved by the reports from San Francisco of the testimony being taken by Judge Advocate General Remey concerning the attack upon the United States cruiser Baltimore's sailors at Valparaiso. He expects that as soon as the investigation is concluded a brief of the testimony and report will be sent to him by wire. If the report is of the character which the testimony thus far taken indicates it will be, he will send it to congress at once, together with the correspondence between this country and Chili.

At the cabinet meeting the president expressed the opinion that the situation was more serious than it has been at any previous time. After looking the correspondence over very carefully he finds nothing in it that indicates the least regret on the part of Chili for the outrage. He regards the so called "unofficial" reports that Chili would apologize as the rumors given out for the purpose merely of allaying popular feeling. Officially, there has been no intimation of an amicable disposition on the part of Chili.

Our Sailors' Report.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 8.—The investigation into the assault on the Baltimore's sailors at Valparaiso began at Mare island. Judge Advocate General Remey conducted the investigation.

John W. Talbot, apprentice on the Baltimore, was the first witness. He was one of the liberty party on Sept. 16. He stated that C. W. Riggin, the boatswain's mate, one of the killed, was with him during the afternoon. About 3 o'clock they went together in a saloon called "The Shakespeare," in the southern part of the town. The proprietor ordered them out, declaring that a mob of disbanded sailors and soldiers were preparing to attack the Baltimore's men, and he did not want any trouble in his place. Riggin and Talbot laughed at the warning, but left the place and went to the "True Blue" saloon.

Continuing, witness said: "About 4 o'clock coming out I saw Riggin being threatened by the Chilian sailors in man-of-war uniform. I ran across and tried to seperate them. One of the Chilians spat on my face and I knocked him down. Instantly the crowd of over one hundred people appeared on the scene, and we started on a run, but soon jumped on a passing car. The mob followed and we were soon surrounded. I saw Riggin fall and tried to reach him, but was stabbed in the back and turned to run.

"After going a few blocks I turned into a doorway, and was again stabbed in the back. I got in, however, and took a position in a corner and defended myself with a chair. The mob followed me, and a Chilian sailor in man-of-war uniform stabbed me again. The bartender finally put them out and barricaded the door. The mob clamored outside for admittance, and after an hour a policeman arrested me and took me to jail. He disguised me by substituting a hat for my sailor's cap with the word "Baltimore" on it, so they would not notice that I was an American sailor. The officer turned me over to two other policemen, who struck me several times, although I was making no resistance. I had no arms of any kind and was perfectly sober.

"After a short time in jail I was sent to a hospital with Hamilton W. Palmer and Davidson, all badly hurt. We were kept there four days and were then sent to the ship, where I was in the hospital forty-five days. None except the American sailors were attacked by the mob." This ended Talbot's examination.

Matta's Cart Note Still Stands.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—There is as yet no disavowal by Chili of Senor Matta's cart note of several weeks ago, nor has Senor Montt conveyed in an official form any apology or explanations. These, however, it is confidently expected, will follow when the United States shall have indicated its views upon the answer of Chili to its demands already made. In the meantime, no change has been made in the policy of the navy department on the matter of putting everything in readiness for whatever may come.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Wealthy Man Shoots His Wife and Then Ends His Own Life.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 9.—Charles S. Quackenbush, a wealthy resident of Albany, shot his wife in the head and then killed himself. He attempted to kill his wife several times, and about a month ago was only restrained from carrying out his purpose by a police man. Three weeks ago he tried to shoot her again. Yesterday he returned from Montreal and went to the house where his wife was living, 154 Warren street. He went into the kitchen from the hall and saw his wife, Annie, in the next room preparing their little girls, ranging in age from two to five years, for bed.

Some hot words were exchanged and Quackenbush then pulled a revolver from his pocket and shot his wife in the back of the head, near the ear. She had turned to run from him. He then went into the kitchen and shot twice more at her. He then placed the revolver to the roof of his mouth and fired, the bullet going through his brain and lodging in the ceiling.

Quackenbush had about $40,000 in securities on his person and $750 in bills. He fall heir to a large estate in this city by the death of his father a few months ago, and since then has been trying to get rid of his wife. She has persisted in following him. At Albany Quackenbush repeatedly tried to kill his wife.

Back from Death's Door.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—It is possible that Mrs. C. S. Quackenbush, who was shot by her husband on Friday night, may recover. It was first stated she was dead, but she was only in a comatose condition. She slowly rallied until she was sufficiently recovered to undergo an operation. The bullet, which was found two inches from the left ear, had, in its course, passed through a portion of the brain.

JUDGE BOTKIN' STANDS FIRM.

He Holds Court Armed to the Teeth Sheriff Dunn's Assassins Surrender.

LINCOLN, Kan., Jan. 14.—A sensation was caused at Springfield this morning when Sam Minton, Rowen Chase and Ry Omer, the alleged leaders of the gang that assassinated Sheriff Dunn, came into town and surrendered themselves. They had not been to New Mexico, as was generally believed, but were in hiding in Haskell county. They protest their innocence, and say they fled because they knew they would be murdered by the deputy sheriffs if caught. Judge Botkin's friends laugh at these claims, and say the murderers of the sheriff were fully identified.

Judge Botkin held court here today with his Winchester leaning against the wall behind him, and two revolvers in his belt. Everybody else was searched and disarmed before being permitted to enter the courtroom. The proceedings did not occupy an hour, and court was adjourned until February. Judge Botkin reaffirmed his determination to stand his ground, and declares he would never resign. His friends were not pleased to hear this, as they as well as the judge's enemies are convinced that he is a doomed man if he stays in the county.

Went to Shoot Her Slanderer.

HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., Jan. 14.—Mrs. Charles Pine, a well known and highly respected lady, was slandered by Michael Walshaver, proprietor of a tailor shop. She procured a revolver, went into Walshaver's store and drew the pistol to fire, when an employee ran forward and barred toward the ceiling, into which its contents were discharged. The prompt action of the employee probably saved Walshaver's life.

Pardoned by Governor Pattison.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 14.—Governor Pattison has pardoned Absalon Bowser, of Allegheny county, who killed Obadiah Haymaker in a fight for the possession of natural gas property claimed by Milton Weston, the millionaire, now deceased.

Bulgaria Will Apologize.

VIENNA, Jan. 14.—Bulgaria has decided to apologize to France for the expulsion of Chadourne and to give Chadourne adequate compensation for the use of methods contrary to treaty to remove him from the country.

Judge Roger Slightly Better.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Chief Judge William C. Roger, of the court of appeals, who is seriously ill with gastric fever, is reported as slightly improved.

Steinitz in the Lead.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—The sixth game in the chess match between W. Steinitz and Tschigorin resulted in another victory for the former, winning the game, a two knights defense, after forty-eight moves. Steinitz now leads the Russian by one point, the score being Steinitz 2, Tschigorin 1, drawn 3.

Death Was the Bridegroom.

BOSTON, Jan. 11.—The body of Miss Tena Davis was found in the Mystic river, near the Middlesex avenue bridge, in Medford. Miss Davis left her home in Everett on the night of Dec. 24, saying to her mother that she was going out to be married to James A. Trefethen, whom she accused of betraying her, and would be back in an hour, since which time she has not been seen. Trefethen was arrested but denied having any appointment with the girl.

A Newark Belle Elopes.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 11.—The elopement of Miss Hattie Happing, of 823 Littleton avenue, with George Wirts, a salesman in a Broad street dry goods house, has created quite a sensation. The parties went to Paterson, where they were married. Miss Happing is well known among the elite of Newark and was engaged to be married to a Mr. Valentine.

Reduced Rates for the G. A. R.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11.—The railroad companies entering Washington have reached an agreement to charge one fare for the round trip from any point to this city during the National Grand Army encampment.

General Markets.

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—COTTON—Spot cotton steady; middling uplands, 7¼c. Futures steady; January, 7.16c.; February, 7.16c.; March, 7.36c.

FLOUR—Moderately active, with prices easy; Minnesota extra, $3.50@3.40; city mill extras, $3@3.10 for West Indies; fine, $2.50@2.85; superfine, $2.95@3.75

WHEAT—Opened firm at ¼c. advance and further improved 1½c. by noon, at which time the market was strong; receipts, 195,750 bushels; shipments, 294,910 bushels; No. 2 red winter, $1.02¾ cash; February, $1.03; March, $1.03¾; April, $1.03¾; May, $1.03¾.

CORN