

FIGHTING FOR FREE SILVER

AMENDMENT OF SENATOR JONES TAKEN UP BY A CLOSE VOTE.

Senators Hawley and Platt of this State Voted Against the Motion—Senator Vilas Delivers a Strong Argument and Calls for a Three Per Cent. Gold Bond—Senator Platt in His Speech Regards the Bill as an Indefensible Measure and That It Was Not a Practical One.

Washington, Feb. 19.—There was an unusually large attendance of senators to-day, probably in view of the expected contest over the free silver coinage bill.

A communication was presented and read from the secretary of the treasury in response to a resolution of the senate, in which the secretary states the balance in the treasury to be, exclusive of \$45,000,000 gold reserve, \$39,875,284.

The secretary states it as his opinion that the secretary of the treasury ought to be permanently invested with authority to issue and sell short-time bonds or other obligations for the purpose of meeting ordinary deficiencies, although he does not think there is any necessity at this time for the exercise of such authority if it existed.

A conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was presented and agreed to. All the differences between the two houses on that bill have been arranged except as to the appropriation of \$300,000 to begin the construction of the cable to Hawaii, on which the conferees were unable to agree.

Mr. Wilson, the new senator from Maryland, for daily sessions to begin at 11 o'clock from to-morrow was agreed to.

Mr. Jones, dem., of Arkansas, moved that the senate proceed with the regular order—the silver bill.

Mr. Hill, dem., of New York, objected to the displacing of the morning business. The vote was taken on Mr. Jones' motion and it was agreed to—yeas 36, nays 27—as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Allen, Bate, Barry, Blackburn, Blanchard, Butler, Call, Cameron, Clark, Dubois, Faulkner, George, Hansbrough, Harris, Hunton, Jones of Arkansas, Kyle, McLaurin, Martin, Mitchell of Oregon, Morgan, Panko, Peffer, Perkins, Pettigrew, Power, Pugh, Rosch, Stewart, Teller, Vest, Vose, Walsh, White, Wilson of Washington, and Wolcott—38.

Nays—Messrs. Aldrich, Burrows, Caffery, Camden, Carey, Chandler, Dixon, Frye, Gray, Hale, Hawley, Higgins, Hill, Hoar, Lindsey, Lodge, McMillan, McPherson, Manderson, Mitchell of Wisconsin, Morrill, Palmer, Platt, Proctor, Ransom, Vilas and Washburn—27.

The bill having been read in full, Mr. Jones suggested that an hour be fixed to-day for taking the final vote on its passage.

Mr. Hale, rep., of Maine, objected and suggested that it was not good public policy to bring up at this period of the session a bill which would necessarily lead to a long debate and might perhaps endanger the passage of the appropriation bills and would thus result in an extra session.

Mr. Jones said that there was not a senator who did not know how every other senator would vote. Discussion would change nobody's conviction. The friends of the measure were willing to have a vote now. If the opponents saw fit to discuss it his friends could not help that.

Mr. Jones asked he did not propose to jeopardize any appropriation bill. Mr. Harris, dem., of Tennessee, asked Mr. Hale whether he could name any number of hours that the opponents of the bill would wish to debate it.

"I have heard the senator ask that question a great many times," said Mr. Hale, "in reference to other bills (meaning the tariff and the bill to repeal the Sherman act) but it is not, I must say, a real pertinent question."

"Will the senator from Maine," Mr. Harris asked, sarcastically, "suggest to me how I can square the question better than I have squared it?"

Mr. Hale spoke of other matters, but did not reply.

Mr. Gray said the country expected and would demand that a measure so important as the bill should not be passed without an exposition of the objections to it.

Mr. Jones said there was no power to cut off debate and no wish to cut it off. He requested only that the debate would proceed as rapidly as possible, and that the vote might be had at the earliest possible hour.

General debate on the bill then began Mr. Vilas, dem., of Wisconsin, being the first speaker.

Mr. Vilas reviewed the situation up to the time when the bond contract was made. He stated that the president in his communications to congress had clearly set forth the circumstances in which the treasury and the national honor were placed, and yet had taken no action.

a situation which demanded from the American executive instant action—action adequate to the danger which confronted the country.

Mr. Vilas said that the announcement of the entrance on negotiations for gold with probability of success checked the withdrawals of gold from the treasury, and when the bond contract was made the run on gold was stopped.

Mr. Aldrich, rep., of Rhode Island, presented a dispatch stating that the new bonds were being sold to-day in London at 112 1/2 plus commission.

In the course of a colloquy Mr. Aldrich said with much impressiveness of manner: "I believe that \$1,000,000,000 in United States bonds could be sold at 10 per cent. more than these bonds were sold for."

Mr. Vilas replied: "There is no justification for the proposition that the market price is a particle above that which was obtained."

"Do you think," Mr. Aldrich asked, "that it was necessary to pay a premium of \$16,000,000 on \$22,000,000 of bonds?"

"Not the slightest doubt of it," Mr. Vilas promptly answered. "And if the senator, instead of standing here to carp at a transaction already finished, had put himself at one end of the Atlantic cable, as the secretary of the treasury did, and with the aid of the greatest bankers of New York, had cabled as the secretary did to every money market of the world trying, in every way possible, to get a reduction of the rate of interest, he would have had a different opinion as to the possibility of getting gold at such a price as he wanted."

"If, as a business man," Mr. Aldrich remarked, "I had \$36,000,000 of treasury notes in my treasury and if I desired to buy sixty-two millions of gold in Europe and could not secure that gold at less than 1 per cent. discount I should feel like retiring from business."

"It is always a misfortune," said Mr. Vilas ironically, "that the ablest men in the world are not employed to discharge its great transactions." (Laughter.)

After some further talk between the two senators in the same vein Mr. Aldrich said that the secretary of the treasury could, with United States treasury notes, have obtained gold at less than 1 per cent. premium from the Bank of France, the Imperial Bank of Germany or the Bank of England.

Mr. Vilas said under the circumstances under which the bargain was made—admitting of not a day's delay—the secretary was not expected to see whether he could have saved a fraction of 1 per cent.

Mr. Vilas remarked: "I believe that we owe a debt to the secretary of the treasury, the president and his cabinet for assuming under the conditions in which they were placed to take the action which they did, aware as they must have been that they would be held up afterwards to every criticism and carping which partisanship can aim against them."

Mr. Vilas criticized congress for its failure to authorize a 3 per cent. gold bond, and thus save \$16,000,000 to the country. Regarding Mr. Stetson being employed as counsel Mr. Vilas explained that Mr. Stetson was a member of the firm which was the regular legal advisers of the banking house of Morgan & Co., and his first connection with the contract was when he was called upon to overlook the legal sufficiency of the contract and to see that it was in accordance with law. In conclusion Mr. Vilas said that the people of the United States loved their honor as they prized their liberty, and their sober judgment never had tolerated and never would tolerate the national reproach of the least equivocation in dealing with the nation's creditors.

Mr. Vilas spoke for nearly four hours and commanded close attention all through his speech.

Mr. Squire, rep., of Washington, had the clerk read the act of June 25, 1878, declaring that all United States bonds payable in coin should be paid in gold or silver coin at the option of the government. This was an answer to Mr. Vilas' argument.

The conference report on the bill as to the time when income tax returns are to be made was to be presented and agreed to. The debate on the silver bill was continued by Mr. Platt, rep., of Connecticut, who said that he would not enter into the "controversy over the wounded body of our national credit." He regarded the pending bill as an indefensible measure, and did not believe it met the approval of any senator who earnestly desired the use of silver in the currency of the country. Nobody believed in it. It was not a practical measure.

Mr. Platt yielded for a motion by Mr. Aldrich to adjourn. This motion was defeated—yeas 15, nays 23.

Mr. Prye asked Mr. Jones whether, in view of the fact that there was barely a quorum present, he intended to try to keep senators in session to-night.

Mr. Jones said that he proposed to have a vote on the bill at 10 o'clock.

After some further talk Mr. Jones asked unanimous consent that the vote be taken at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

Mr. Chandler, rep., of New Hampshire, objected. He said that it was hardly to be expected that such an important bill would be voted on without some debate. He wanted Messrs. Jones and Voorhees to tell what the bill meant.

As all attempts to have an hour fixed for taking the vote met with objection Mr. Platt went on with his speech. He gave it as his belief, in which he knew many of his republican associates would not agree with him, that the vice of the whole financial situation in this country lay in the paper currency issued by the government. That paper money, he said, was responsible for the growth of paternalism in this country.

People who had once believed that the only function of the government in regard to money was to coin gold and silver now believed that in some way or other it was the function of the government to furnish paper money to the people and thus regulate

the business of the country. There was never a more fatal heresy than that.

Mr. Platt said he might suggest a use of silver, but at this hour he would not. But he would say that of all the foolish, illogical, impracticable methods proposed for the use of silver none had ever surpassed or equalled that now being presented by the senator from Arkansas as the deliberate judgment of the majority of the finance committee.

At 8 p. m. the republican opponents of the silver bill began a system of obstruction under the lead of Mr. Aldrich. He moved that the senate proceed to executive business, and all but six republicans withheld their votes. This necessitated a call of the roll, to which fifty-two senators (seven more than a quorum) responded. Again the vote was taken, again no quorum responded, and again the roll call was resorted to. This rotation went on until at 8:40 only twenty-nine senators answered the call, when the sergeant-at-arms received an order to request the attendance of absent members.

While the senate waited for a quorum negotiations, of which Mr. Cockrell was the chief manager, were carried on for a way out of the difficulty.

The success of these negotiations was apparent when at 9 o'clock the quorum was completed, the motion for an executive session was withdrawn by Mr. Aldrich, and the following resolution was offered by Mr. Wolcott:

"That it is the sense of the senate that the welfare and prosperity of the United States require the enactment of a law for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1."

"That in view of the fact that this congress will expire by law on the 4th of March, and that there are important appropriation bills requiring the attention of the senate, it is the sense of the senate that consideration of such a law be not entered upon at this session of congress."

"Let it lie over till to-morrow and be read," said Mr. Jones, dem., of Arkansas.

The resolution went over and the senate at 9 p. m., on motion of Mr. Jones, adjourned.

CUT OFF BY THE WHEELS.

Dr. A. R. Lambuth the Victim of a Trolley Car Accident Last Night.

Shortly before 7 o'clock last evening Anderson R. Lambuth, M. D., of Kansas City, Mo., met with an accident at the corner of Congress avenue and Baldwin street by which he lost his right hand. Lambuth is a drummer for a New York chemical and drug concern and last evening was riding on the front platform of one of the cars of the Congress avenue division of the Winchester Avenue Railway company.

When the car reached the corner of Baldwin street Lambuth, without notifying the motorman to stop the car, jumped from it while it was in motion. In jumping he slipped in the mud and in order to save himself from falling he put out his right hand. Unfortunately for him he placed his hands just over the rail and immediately in front of the car wheel.

The accident occurred in less than a second and it was impossible to stop the car, and the wheels passed over Lambuth's right wrist, cutting it so that the hand hung only by shreds to the arm. Lambuth was taken to a neighboring store and subsequently to the hospital, where the hand was amputated.

KILLED ON THE PROVING GROUND.

The Breech of a Gun Burst Causing Lieutenant Peck's Death.

Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 19.—Eremond Peck, first lieutenant of the ordnance corps, was killed on the proving grounds here to-day by the bursting of the breech of a Hotchkiss gun. The test of a 4.7-inch Hotchkiss rapid-fire gun was under way and two rounds, with fixed ammunition, had been successfully fired by Lieutenant Peck. When the third round was fired the breech of the gun burst and fragments from it struck Lieutenant Peck on the back, causing injuries which resulted in death in a few minutes.

Sergeant John Thorpe was slightly injured, but the others present, among them Captain Frank Heath, the commanding officer of the proving grounds, and Major Frank H. Phipps, the president of the ordnance board, escaped unhurt. Many had narrow escapes from serious injury, however, as fragments of the breech were sent in all directions and the breech block, after striking several obstructions, landed about one hundred yards away to the rear.

Lieutenant Peck was a native of New York and was graduated from the military academy at West Point in 1887.

G. A. R. CAMP FIRE.

Officers of the National Department Speak in Bridgeport.

Bridgeport, Feb. 19.—The event of the department encampment of the state G. A. R. of Connecticut was the big camp fire which was held this evening at the Park City theater. There were fully 2,500 people in the theater when the exercises of the evening opened. At 8 o'clock Governor Coffin and the members of his staff arrived in this city and they went immediately to the Atlantic hotel, where an elaborate dinner was given. Afterwards and until 7:30 the veterans held a reception for all the veterans.

The exercises at the Park City theater were opened by Judge A. B. Boers of this city, who called upon the Rev. Mr. Miller of this city for prayer. Speeches were then made by Department Commander Blakeman, National Department Commander Lawlor of Chicago, Ill., Governor Coffin, Judge David Torrance, Corporal James Tanner and Mrs. Charlotte E. Wright of New Haven, president of the Woman's Relief corps.

At 11:15 the meeting adjourned until 9:30 to-morrow morning, when the business session will be held.

FAVOR BETTER PAVEMENTS.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF COMMITTEE ON STREETS LAST NIGHT.

Chamber of Commerce Petition Considered by the Board of Police Commissioners—Sergeant and Officers—Solemnities Asked to Call Town Meeting in the Interests of Consolidation.

Alderman Hamilton presided at the meeting of the committee on streets last evening, which was held for the purpose of considering the petition of the chamber of commerce for a system of better pavements throughout the city. The other members of the committee present were Alderman Rattlesdorfer and Councilmen Forsyth, Chillingworth and Ullman.

The first speaker of the evening was Joel A. Sperry, chairman of the committee of the chamber of commerce. He favored bonding the city for the amount necessary to secure good pavements and that the project was based on the best practical ideas of this country and England. Like views were also expressed by Frank C. Bushnell.

Colonel N. G. Osborn also favored the plan and said that at present it was not necessary to consider what kinds of pavement should be used, but first it was necessary to get the authority to issue the bonds and determine whether or not to send the corporation counsel to the legislature to advocate the measure. He also was in favor of having the taxes paid to the state by the local street railroad companies paid into the city treasury and said that were this the case it would materially aid in the redemption of the proposed bonds.

James D. Dewell and A. McC. Mathewson were in favor of referring the entire matter to the corporation counsel with instructions to appear before the legislature and favor the issuance of the bonds. Alderman Blakelock declared that the city was losing money by reason of poor pavements. Town Engineer Hill favored the use of vitrified brick for paving purposes instead of block asphalt.

Anthony Carroll also favored better pavements, but insisted that the city should pay for the work as it was done for. Said he: "If the bonds are issued the contractors will do as they please and we will not be assured of good work." He also declared that the board of public works was in league with the contractors, but this charge was denied by Senator Johnson, who is also a member of that board, whereupon Mr. Carroll stated that he did not include the senator in his charge.

A communication was next read from ex-Mayor Sarrent, in which it was stated that the petition was not the expression of the majority of the chamber of commerce and that few members attend the meetings of that body, except at the annual banquet, and know but very little about the project of bonding the city for better pavements. The ex-mayor opposed the plan and wrote that in his opinion it was better for the present generation to pay the city debts instead of leaving them for their descendants to settle.

The committee in executive session discussed the matter, but arrived at no conclusion.

SELECTMEN'S SHORT SESSION.

At the meeting of the selectmen last night a petition signed by Henry C. White, Henry P. Peck, Benjamin R. English, James N. States, T. Atwater Barnes, Professor Brewer, John W. Alling and others was received, asking the selectmen to call a special town meeting for February 25 to favor the consolidation of the city and town governments.

The selectmen decided to postpone action on the petition until this evening and in the meantime it was referred to Town Counsel Goodhart to ascertain whether or not the selectmen have the right to call a town meeting for any such purpose. Beyond this only routine business was transacted.

A FINE IMPROVEMENT.

In East Rock Park—The Hickory Grove Trimmed.

A very pretty improvement has been recently completed at East Rock park, which will be appreciated by all lovers of nature. During the last decade or two a grove of hickory trees has sprung up on the north side of the hill leading to the Downer place in Hamden, but owing to the scrubby appearance of the young trees the grove has been rather unsightly, but Superintendent Beebe of the park has recently trimmed out all the lower branches and carried away the underbrush so that now the grove presents a very attractive appearance and will continue to be more and more an ornament to the park. It is certainly a very creditable piece of work. One of our public spirited townsmen offered a short time ago, if permitted, to have this handsome grove trimmed at his own expense, but Superintendent Beebe has anticipated his desire for this nice improvement.

OBITUARY.

Death of Mrs. Samuel Betts.

Mrs. Harriet Butrick Betts, aged seventy-four, wife of Samuel Betts and mother of Insurance Commissioner-elect Fred A. Betts, died at her home, No. 85 Greene street, yesterday. All that the best medical skill and loving affection could do to prolong her life were unavailing. She was a most estimable wife and mother—a wife and mother beloved, and was a devoted and consistent member of the First Baptist church, of which church she had been for many years a member and when strength permitted she was very active in good works. Peculiarly touching also is the sad fact that her husband is an invalid unable to leave the house, owing to a paralytic shock. The deceased leaves two sons, F. A. Betts and Samuel D. Betts, the latter a clerk with Spencer & Mathews.

SHEEHAN FOUND GUILTY.

Fined Seven Days' Pay for Conduct Unbecoming an Officer.

Patrolman Dennis W. Sheehan of the Grand avenue precinct was before the members of the board of police commissioners last evening charged with conduct unbecoming an officer. The specifications were to the effect that about 2 o'clock on the morning of February 13 Sheehan used most violent and abusive language to Patrolman John J. Flynn.

It was also set forth that Officer Sheehan has for some time used intoxicating liquor to an immoderate extent, by reason of which, while not actually intoxicated he has been in such condition as to unfit him to properly perform police duty. Patrolman Sheehan pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Officer Flynn testified that on the morning in question Sheehan had used to him vile, abusive and profane epithets while they were in on their report at 2 o'clock, and that as he would not apologize he, Flynn, reported him to Sergeant Bradley, who was in charge at the precinct at the time.

Sergeants Bradley and McGrath, Captain O'Keefe and Patrolmen Sessler, Gates and Trainor testified in the case.

In his own defense Officer Sheehan testified that Officer Flynn had struck him across the arm and threatened that unless Sheehan apologized to him he would send him before the board. Officer Sheehan emphatically denied having been empowered by the influence of liquor and that he had drunk nothing while on duty on the night in question.

In executive session the commissioners found that the charges had been proven and decided that Officer Sheehan be fined seven days' pay.

The committee on finance, consisting of Commissioners Prince and Moran, in accordance with the action taken at the board's last meeting submitted a set of rules for the government of the police commissioners, which were unanimously adopted. These rules provide that the regular meetings of the board shall be held on the Tuesday preceding the first Tuesday of each month, and except in July and August, on the second Tuesday in each month thereafter at 8 o'clock.

The rules still further provide that every member of the board must vote unless excused by the board, that the ayes and nays shall be taken and recorded whenever called for by any member of the board, that the meeting of the board shall be open to the public, but executive sessions may be held by unanimous consent when the best interests of the department demand; that the superintendent shall be in attendance at all meetings unless excused by the board and that at the first meeting in each month he shall report to the board on the general condition and welfare of the department. There is also a regular order of business to be followed at the meetings of the board.

On motion of Commissioner Hubinger Robert P. Dunlap was elected a member of the supernumerary force of the department. Dunlap is a well known hackman in this city. The ballot resulted in Dunlap's receiving five votes and one blank.

Mayor Hendrick and Commissioners Prince and Moran were appointed a committee to revise the rules and regulations governing the members of the department and report to a subsequent meeting of the board. Almost immediately after this committee had been appointed Commissioner Poronto announced that he should move to have the standard of height required to become a member of the department reduced from 5 feet 10 inches to 5 feet 9 1/2 inches. This motion met with objection from Commissioner Doolittle, and the matter went over until the next regular meeting of the board.

On recommendation of Superintendent Smith honorable mention was made of Sergeant Dennehy and Patrolman John J. Flynn for the efficient work done by them during the past few days in unearthing the gang of thieves who have been stealing boilers, lead pipe, etc., from the cellars of unoccupied houses.

Commissioner Doolittle moved that Mayor Hendrick and Commissioners Prince and Doolittle be appointed a committee to continue the investigation into the charges made by the law and the league against the department, provided that no further expense be incurred in the progress of the investigation. Commissioner Gibly moved as an amendment that the work in this direction be done by the committee on efficiency of the force. After a brief discussion the amendment was lost. Commissioner Moran then amended the original motion by instructing the committee to report at the earliest possible date as to the matter what evils, if any, they found to exist in the department from the evidence produced before them and all evidence relating to the efficiency and the motion as thus amended was adopted.

Anti-Alcoholic Bill.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Mr. Blair of New Hampshire in the house introduced a resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution prohibiting the manufacture, importation, exportation, transportation and sale of alcoholic liquors in the United States. The measure was offered at the request of the general officers of the World's and National W. C. T. U., and as the legal expression of the polygot petition just presented to the president of the United States.

Surprise Party.

A most enjoyable surprise party was tendered Miss Sidonia Spieh at Spieh's cafe, 391 State street, last evening. The cafe was decorated with potted plants and cut flowers. Among those present were Miss Annie Leitch, Miss Lizzie Hudson, Miss Annie Betz, Miss Louise Teichert, Miss Mary Hugo, John Hugo, Albert Smith, Henry Fredericks, Walter Clark, Paul Westerhaus, Charles Betz and John Spieh.

THE MECHANICS' LECTURES.

Mr. George F. Kunz of New York Speaks on the Ural Mountains—The Mines—Peculiarities of the Country.

The second lecture in the Mechanics' course was delivered last evening at North Sheffield hall on "The Ural Mountains" by Mr. George F. Kunz of New York. Mr. Kunz is an expert on precious stones and the mining of the same, and is with Tiffany & Co. of New York.

Mr. Kunz began his lecture with a description of a trip up the Ural river, along which he says the towns are named from different landings, wharves, etc., much the same as they are on the Mississippi river, only in another language. The river town are composed of low wooden buildings, thatched with straw, and it is usually the case that all the other buildings in these towns are not worth as much as the church. The troika, the Russian vehicle known the world over, was described. It is usually drawn by three horses, those on each side being trained to hold their heads to the right and left, respectively, while the middle horse holds his head up high and coks straight ahead. These conveyances often make ten miles an hour on an average during the day. The horses always go at a gallop.

The soil of the Ural region is quite fertile and through this section runs the great road to Siberia. The Russian roads are generally good and on the average much better than those of the United States. The Ural region extends north and south about 700 miles and divides Europe from Asia. The mountains are not extremely high, however, the highest peak only being 5,540 feet in altitude. This region is divided into sections—the north Great Russia, south of this the Turges and still farther south the famous Cossacks, who compose the best section of the Russian army. Nearly all the platinum used in the world is obtained in this region, about three-quarters as much gold yearly as is produced in the United States, and vast amounts of iron. A picture was shown which gave a vivid idea of the manner in which the platinum is washed from the earth which is brought up with it. The pits from which this is allowed for breakfast between 8 and 9 o'clock, two hours for dinner between 12 and 2 o'clock, and one hour for supper from 4 to 5.

Some copper mines have been worked for over one hundred years and are yet yielding rich ore. All the best copper mines are on the European side of the range.

A revenue from all mines goes to the crown, and in addition to this there is a 3 per cent. tax to the crown on gold.

550,000 tons of copper ware, cooking vessels, laving dishes and other dishes are made yearly, and the most of these go to the Orient, where they are taken by caravans.

The products, from farms and otherwise, are weighed on the old fashioned scale balance, and no native will sell anything to be weighed unless on the other side are placed the town weights, which range from one to forty pounds. These weights are large chunks of iron, with handles much like flatiron handles. In each village is a master of weights, whose duty it is to superintend all weighing.

The tents used by the inhabitants of this region, who are to a great extent nomadic, Mr. Kunz says, are the strongest structures of the kind he ever saw.

Of late years an insect has been working among the pine forests in the mountainous sections of the Urals and many of the tracts of timber are now nearly totally destroyed.

There are in this region many deposits of gems, and some of the finest emeralds of the world have been found there.

No one who is working in any of the mines is allowed to go elsewhere to work unless he has a permit from the chief of police of his district. The women are the worst carriers and in fact they carry all heavy burdens and do much of the hard work.

Mr. Kunz is connected with the firm of Tiffany & Co. of New York and had charge of their exhibit in Paris in 1889, and at Chicago in 1893. He is well known as an expert on gems, and has traveled extensively in search of precious stones. His lecture gave the impressions of a keen observer.

Derby's New Church.

The new Methodist church in Derby, which is being dedicated this week, considerably resembles in style and appearance the Epworth M. E. church of this city. The pastor of the church, Rev. W. H. Barton, lived in New Haven from his early childhood until he entered the ministry, and was for some years a student at the B. Shoringer music store, this city. The larger part of his ministry has been in Connecticut, he having been stationed at Southbury, Thomaston, Bethel and Waterbury. The other years were spent at Patchogue, N. Y., where, during his pastorate, a beautiful church edifice was built at a cost of nearly fifty thousand dollars.

MEYERS BOUND OVER.

Charged With Riffing and Stealing United States Mail.

Fred T. Meyers, mail driver, has been bound over to the United States court, charged with stealing and riffing a mail pouch. Robert Hamilton of Belchertown, Mass., who was held on the same charge, was discharged. The pouch was stolen on Christmas eve and the postoffice officials from the first suspected it and for the vending of ale containing such forged label. He pleaded guilty to three counts of the indictment. For years he has carried on business in this manner. About six months ago the Bass people noticed a falling off in their trade and made investigations to ascertain the reason for it, which resulted in Wendell's arrest.

He Was Badly Mangled.

Hartford, Feb. 19.—Thomas Singleton, aged thirty-three, was killed on the New York and New England tracks at the Avon street crossing at 3:30 to-night. He was struck by an engine that was being sent to East Hartford. One of his legs was found twenty feet from the body and the other was found ten feet away.

REPUBLICAN CLEAN SWEEP.

ALL THE CANDIDATES IN PHILADELPHIA WERE ELECTED.

They Received a Greater Majority Than Ever Given Before to Similar Officers on Local Issues—The Campaign Was a Fiercely Fought One.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—Elections were held in every city, borough and township in Pennsylvania to-day and returns to-night indicate that the republicans in every case have either held their own or increased their majority.

Philadelphia to-day elected the candidates of the republican party by a majority of from 45,000 to 50,000. The election was for mayor, receiver of taxes, councilmen, police magistrates and school directors. The republicans made a clean sweep and elected their candidate for mayor and receiver of taxes by a greater majority than has ever been given to similar officers upon local issues.

The candidates of the republican party for mayor and receiver of taxes were City Solicitor Charles F. Warwick and William J. Roney, respectively.

Ex-Governor R. E. Pattison and Colonel Sylvester Bonafant, jr., were the candidates of the democratic party for the same offices.

Several in the history of local politics has a campaign been so fiercely fought as the one which closed to-night. The democratic papers made violent assaults upon Mr. Warwick and his associate on the ticket. The republican papers retaliated in kind. While the republican papers more or less made the campaign upon national issues the democrats conducted their canvass upon the ground of local interests. The situation was complicated by a supposed disaffection in the republican ranks. If a split ever really existed in the republican ranks it has been healed and no evidence of a "knifing" of the candidates of the party is visible in to-day's vote.

A great effort was made by the independent vote of the city against Mr. Warwick and up to to-day it was thought that they had been to a certain extent successful.

The republican majority in the city councils will be greater than ever.

AN END TO FOOTBALL.

The Harvard Faculty Decides Strongly Against the Game.</