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REPUBLICAN CAUCUS

Will Be Held in the Interest of Expediting Legislation.

THE PRACTICAL UNDERSTANDING

Regarding Pending Measures to be Arrived at—Six Bills Providing for State Levees for General and School Levees—The Snag Struck by Bill No. 48—The Mechanics Lien Bill—A Compulsory School Law and a New Road Law.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Jan. 27.—If the house were to keep at it until the last hour of the last day of the session it could not pass all the bills now on its calendar, and there are more to come. The disposition of both houses is to do what is best for the people and adjourn at the end of the forty-five days. It is seen to be desirable that there shall be an understanding between the two houses with respect to measures that should be passed and measures that should not be passed, or which everybody knows cannot be passed.

With a view to coming to a practical understanding that will advance the work a caucus of Republicans of both houses will meet to-morrow evening to see if there can be agreement on general lines of legislation. Members of both houses are so strongly impressed with the necessity of this action that it is probable it will be taken. This will put a sort of brake on the manifest desire of some Democrats to shape the legislation of this Republican legislature.

THE STATE LEVY.

Up to date six bills have been introduced providing for a twenty cent levy for general purposes and a fifteen cent levy for school purposes on the \$100 valuation. Mr. White, of Mercer, introduced one in the house Saturday, while the same measure was offered in the senate by Mr. Lockney, who moved its consideration, discussing with reference to a committee. This was opposed by senators Whitaker, Farr and others and the bill will take its regular course. In the house the title of the bill was read, "relating to the state levies," instead of "relating to the state levies," and it was referred to the committee on state boundaries.

Senator Lockney on Saturday opposed the bill to encourage the breeding of trotting and pacing horses, on the ground that it encouraged gambling, and moved to amend by striking out certain sections. His amendment was voted down and the bill is pursuing the even tenor of its way.

STRUCK A SNAG.

House bill No. 48, amending the law establishing a state board of agriculture, struck a snag in the house when it came up on its passage and was the subject of quite an animated discussion. It proposes to appropriate from \$5,000 to \$6,000 per year for the use of the board and was opposed in the interest of economy by Messrs. Campbell, Morris, Blue, Kimes and others, while its patron, Mr. Collins, advocated it and was assisted by Messrs. Toler, Greer, Kiser and others. The opposition won and the bill was defeated.

The passage of the mechanics lien law, house bill 45, introduced by Mr. Toler, was opposed by Mr. Smith, of Ohio, on the ground that its important provisions were embraced in house bill 36 now pending before the judiciary committee, which embraced other provisions necessary to give it the full effect intended. Mr. Harding opposed its passage on the ground that it would work injustice on parties holding previous liens on the property of employers. Messrs. Reynolds, Jones and others thought it a measure of doubtful merit in its present form. Mr. Toler advocated it vigorously but the result of the discussion was that it was made a special order for two o'clock Tuesday.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL LAW.

Mr. Smith, of Hancock, will introduce a compulsory school law on Monday almost identical with that introduced by General Duval at the session of 1890, with an additional provision that all school books be furnished free of charge by secretaries of boards of education. Contracts for the books are to be made by the state and orders are to be sent direct to the publishers as the books are needed. Mr. Smith will also introduce a new road law shortly. It will provide for the working of convicts, but he thinks it will be an improvement on similar measures already introduced.

THE NEW CABINET.

With Two Vacancies Mr. Ribot has Succeeded in Securing a Ministry.

PARIS, Jan. 27.—The name of neither General Jamont nor Admiral Bonnard appears in the list of cabinet officers published in the Journal Officiel. The ministry of war will be occupied ad interim by the Prime Minister Ribot, and the ministry of marine ad interim by M. Trarieux, who also holds the portfolio of justice. This makes the new cabinet as follows: Prime minister, and ad interim minister of war, M. Ribot; minister of justice and ad interim minister of marine, M. Trarieux; minister of foreign affairs, M. Honnau; minister of the interior, M. Leygues; minister of public instruction and worship, M. Poincaré; minister of public works, M. Dupuy-Dutemps; minister of commerce, M. André Lédou; minister of agriculture, M. Gadon; minister of the colonies, M. Chantemps.

The newspapers express surprise at the composition of the cabinet, but their comments are not hostile.

Double Shooting at Hinton.

HINTON, W. VA., Jan. 27.—M. E. Wyckoff and Fred Nihoff, an engineer, fought with pistols to-night and Nihoff received a fatal wound. Wyckoff found Nihoff at his home in the parlor with his wife. Wyckoff was arrested and is in jail. He was also shot in the leg.

Newspaper Man Harred.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 27.—The commission appointed to inquire into the Armenian outrages has had a preliminary sitting at Moosh. The porte still refuses to permit newspaper correspondents to travel in Armenia.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Sabbath Was a Comparatively Quiet Day in the City of Churches—Little Work for the Militia—Cars to Resume the Night Service.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Jan. 17.—Were it not for the scarcity of cars to-day one would have thought that one of the biggest strikes in the history of Brooklyn was in progress. Church-goers had to walk to church in many instances or take chances in the enormous crowds which took possession of the cars. Otherwise there was perfect calm. Large crowds assemble around the depots where military guards are stationed, but there was no violence there and the bantering the troops received was of a good-natured kind.

Those in position to draw conclusions from facts and draw conclusions without prejudice, say that the strike is about ended. The companies seem to be in a position to run their cars. They are not skillfully operated, and throughout the day there were many collisions and there was much bumping together, but there was no accidents of a serious nature.

AN INCREASE IN CARS.

The number of cars operated to-day was slightly over the number running yesterday.

The railroad companies have now become able to operate their lines, after dusk and will, if no serious disturbances are made in the future, soon be running them all night as they did before the strike began.

The quietness of the strike has been brought about by the strike leaders who have pointed out to the men the folly of a riotous course. They explained that the state could supply two militiamen for each striker if they were needed and that mob rule would soon be overthrown by bullets and bayonets. The men heard and understood the requests of the leaders and followed them out.

Starvation already confronts many of the families of the strikers. The men were not well equipped financially when they decided to stop work and the bulk of their funds have been used for the transportation of non-union men to cities from whence they came to replace the strikers. This alone has cost the strikers many thousands of dollars. Store-keepers have been very considerate, but now that they see that the strikers are being replaced by men from other cities they are loath to give credit, and the wives and children of the men out of work are going hungry. Landlords, too, do not enter into the merits of the situation between the strikers and of the companies, and promises to pay when the strike is ended do not cut much figure with them. The demand for food and rent have crippled the resources of the strikers, and many of them are in sore straits.

LITTLE WIRE CUTTING.

There was a little wire cutting last night in various parts of the city, but not sufficient to interfere with the running of cars to any great extent.

It was reported that all the Knights of Labor in Brooklyn would go out on a strike, but no credence can be put in the rumor.

The saloons throughout Brooklyn were kept tightly closed to-day in obedience to a special order issued by Mayor Schieren, and a threat made by Superintendent of Police Campbell, that he would vigorously enforce the order.

President Lewis, of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, did not come to his office this morning, nor did any other official of the company. During the day the statement was given out that the company has received more than 200 applications from men claiming to be efficient motorman and conductors for positions.

ONE ROAD RECOVERS.

"So far as the Atlantic avenue road is concerned," said Chief Clerk Kennedy, "the strike is over. We have more applications for work than we have positions. At least 100 cars are out to-day and our Sunday schedule only calls for that number out of 150. The lines on which these run are the Atlantic and Fifth avenue, Seventh avenue and Vanderbilt, Butler and Bergen streets, Fifteenth street, Hicks and Sackett streets."

"How about the linemen?" was asked. "We have all we need. The power house men are not going out. That I can say positively and no wires are being cut."

Master Workman Connelly said that the report that he intended to call off the strike was untrue in every respect. "The companies," he said, "have not by any means all the men they want or need. They are badly crippled, for all the men now in their employ would not be sufficient to operate the roads in the manner in which they were operated before the strike."

Master Workman Connelly also said that it was not true that the men in the power house were to be called out. A mass meeting of the strikers' friends and sympathizers was held this afternoon at the Atheneum at Eighth and Clinton streets. The house was packed to the doors. Clarence S. Roberts, president of the Streetcar's Union No. 1, presided. Henry George was the chief speaker. He said if the municipally owned the roads and taxed land values the railroads would be free to the people.

ROCKLESS JERRY SPEAKS.

Congressman Jerry Simpson, who also spoke, urged the audience in the future to vote the Populist ticket. One of the principal planks in the Populist platform was the ownership of the railroads, telegraph and telephone lines by the government.

Charles H. Matchett, the Socialist candidate for governor of New York, at the last election, was accorded a hearing at the request of the audience. He expressed his sympathy and that of the Socialist party with the strikers, and said that the Socialist party went further than any other political party, as it not only advocated government ownership of railroads, telegraph and telephone lines, but of all other industries having a public character.

Resolutions were adopted denouncing the "heartless and avaricious corporations for having thrown the entire community into confusion involving immense pecuniary loss and pauperizing a vast number of people," sympathizing with the men in their effort to secure a

living wage and reasonable hours of labor; demanding that the attorney general of the state begin proceedings to annul the charters of the railway corporations; and that upon the forfeiture of said charters, all city railroads should be operated by the city of Brooklyn or by responsible trustees under stringent regulations, for the exclusive benefit of the people of Brooklyn.

A STRIKER ARRESTED.

Early this morning company G of the Seventh regiment was obliged to disperse a crowd of 500 persons. Thomas McGrady, a striking motorman, was discovered placing stones on the track. A crowd gathered and jeered at the officer. McGrady was arrested in spite of their protests.

Adam Deitz, a non-union motorman brought from Jersey City, and in charge of a car on the Nostrand avenue line of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, was held up on the Boulevard last night and severely beaten. After the police had dispersed the mob the car returned to the depot.

Thomas J. McGuire, of the general executive board, Knights of Labor, said:

OFFERS OF A SETTLEMENT.

"Master Workman Connelly will wait to-morrow on the presidents of the three railroad companies and inform them that the men who are locked out are at the disposal of the companies and ready to go to work immediately."

"This will be on the condition that the men running 'trippers' are to receive \$1.50 a day and are to work only ten hours."

STRIKERS CONFIDENT.

The Haverhill Operators Succeeded in Preventing Non-Union Men Going to Work.

Haverhill, Mass., Jan. 27.—Several of the smaller firms were yesterday added to the list of those manufacturers who have signed the agreement with the operators and the strikers were feeling more confident that they will win the fight.

Agent Beaver said: "We have already accomplished the object of the fight in spite of the fact that four big manufacturers have not given in. We have stopped the cutting down of wages for some time to come. It is now only a question of endurance."

Some excitement was caused last night by the arrival of the North Adams men to work in Chick Brothers' factory. Their mission became known and in a short time there were fully a thousand people following them for upward of an hour, Washington Square was blocked with a crowd of men and women, all hooting at the men, who thereupon concluded not to go into the factory. They were escorted to the strikers' headquarters by a jubilant throng.

A Compromise Effected.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 27.—At a meeting of the striking employees of the British Hosiery Company, at Thornton, yesterday, the proposition of the manager that as a compromise they accept a ten per cent cut with a guarantee of steady employment until July, was accepted and the eight-weeks' strike is ended.

DELS' TRIAL BEGUN.

His Counsel Says He Will Prove That the General Managers' Association Were the Real Conspirators.

CHICAGO, Jan. 27.—The formal opening of the conspiracy trial in the United States circuit court took place yesterday. Thomas C. Milchrist, one of the special counsel for the government, opened the argument.

He said the directors of the American Railway Union were charged, with others, with conspiring to obstruct and retard the passage of United States mail. He insisted that the counsel was not defending or representing any of the railroads, but the government. He then proceeded to review the indictment as it set forth the particular overt acts alleged by the government to have been the result and the consequences of the conspiracy. He began with the throwing of a switch at Blue Island on June 30, by Mervin.

Mr. Darrow followed for the defense. He disclaimed any conspiracy in the acts of the officers of the A. R. U., with the conduct of any of their followers.

The strike, he said, was a protest of the railroad employees against the Pullman Car Company's treatment of its employees. He alleged that if any conspiracy had been committed it was by the General Managers' Association. The government, he said, was being used as a cloak by the General Managers' Association, the only body of men in the world that sympathized with Mr. Pullman. He added that if the government did not call the members of the General Managers' Association, the defense would, and the conspiracy would then be shown.

Mr. Harper for John J. Hannahan, said his client was an officer of the firemen's organization, and had, under the instructions of his superior officer, declined to take part in the strike. His net, as alleged in the indictment, was to call out some men on the Fort Wayne railroad. The facts were that the firemen were opposed to the A. R. U., and as great animosity existed between the two organizations as between the strikers and the railroads. Mr. Hannahan's conduct was out of regard for the lives of the two men whom he disallowed from running an engine into the camp of the strikers.

Mr. Geeting insisted that there was no conspiracy between his clients and the officers of the A. R. U., and he read several of Dobs' telegrams, cautioning the men not to interfere with mail trains.

The other counsel said they would reserve their addresses to the jury until after the government had submitted its testimony. On Monday the first witness, Wallace Rice, a reporter, will be placed on the stand.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY.

Mexico Prepared for an Invasion of the Guatemalan Republic.

MEXICO CITY, Mex., Jan. 27.—If Mexico is pushed into the fight over the internal boundary her policy will be as outlined from the first by General Diaz and his cabinet.

It is prophesied in some quarters that Mexico will settle the boundary line by quietly appropriating the whole Guatemalan republic as a part of the United States of Mexico with the City of Mexico as its capital and with the chief executive of this republic as its ruler.

Troops are being sent at all Pacific and Gulf ports. In event of war the invasion will be made from several points, principally from the Pacific side.

MOST SERIOUS FIRE

Experienced in the City for a Considerable Time Past

OCCURRED EARLY THIS MORNING.

The Old Holiday Planting Mill and Adjoining Buildings Guttered and Practically Destroyed by a Fire Which Broke Out Shortly After One O'Clock—A Stubborn Fight by the Department Against Exceptional Difficulties—List of the Losers. Some Narrow Escapes.

A few minutes after 1 o'clock this morning a fire alarm was rung in from box 41. The department responded promptly, in spite of the dangerously icy streets. The fire originated in the old Holiday planting mill, just south of the creek on the corner of Twentieth and Market streets. It had evidently gained considerable headway inside the building before it broke out so as to be visible, and shortly after the alarm was rung in the entire building and the sheds north of it were a mass of flames. The light frame buildings adjoining burned up fiercely, lighting the sky and sending a veritable shower of fire for several squares. Large sparks fell as far distant as the postoffice, giving rise to grave fears that other buildings would be set on fire from this source. The Terminal company's union station was showered with sparks and fears were entertained for some time that the Market street bridge would be destroyed. The fire was one of the most stubborn ever experienced in Wheeling, and owing to the extremely cold weather and the icy streets the firemen worked under the greatest difficulty. Several times firemen handling the hose slipped and fell, losing control of the nozzle, and the stream sprinkled the large crowd of bystanders liberally, the drops of water quickly turning into beads of ice. No doubt when the men got thoroughly thawed out there will be discovered many a frost-bitten ear, finger or foot.

The buildings were all practically destroyed. The main building and all the ground belongs to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. Two small office or store rooms next the creek were the property of J. H. Rosenberg, the stone mason. The main building was occupied by the Bradford Livery and Transfer Company, but the only property it had in the place, besides hay and feed, was two hacks, one of which was brought out in good shape, but somewhat scorched. The other was destroyed.

The Free Methodists had a hall in the second story, and all their furniture, etc., was burned.

George Roberts, manufacturer of disinfectants, occupied the old Holiday company's office, and suffers some loss. In the long shed in the rear Martin, the junk dealer, had his storerooms and stables. He had two horses and his wagons there. The horses were gotten out with difficulty but the wagons were burned. John Robrecht had a heavy truck wagon in the building, which was also destroyed.

In one of the small buildings J. W. Ferrell conducted the Wheeling agency of the Wanamaker clothing establishment. He had a considerable amount of clothing in the room, ready for delivery, all of which was destroyed. In the other Henry Bachmann conducted a cigar manufacturing business. He had quite a stock of finished goods, all of which was destroyed. Neither he nor Mr. Ferrell had any insurance.

The exact loss would be hard to state. Since the removal of the Holiday planting mill the property has not been very profitably occupied for any length of time. It has been rather neglected, and probably was not insured, though this could not be learned last night. The loss on the buildings will probably not exceed \$5,000, and the other loss will possibly be half as much more.

The origin of the fire could not be more than conjectured at the time. There were several people sleeping in the premises, and they escaped narrowly. One of the men, "Red Cross" Edwards, as he is commonly known, was carried out in his underclothes only, nearly suffocated by the smoke. The party all lost more or less clothing, and went about in the cold night air, scantily clad and wrapped in blankets and other improvised wraps.

One of the men caught in the building was Ad Dennis, who was suffering from a broken leg. "Red Cross" was overcome in trying to help him out, and finally did get him within reach of help and he was safely removed to a hospital.

It was another large fire added to the rather remarkable list of those which have happened in Wheeling in intensely cold weather. The city has not suffered from many really serious fires, but what she has experienced seem to have all come at night, and on intensely cold nights at that.

At 3 a. m. the fire was still burning brightly and the engines hard at work, but the flames were confined to the limits already mentioned, though at one time an adjoining residence on Twentieth street was in danger, and the awnings on the other side of Market street caught fire.

THE RAILROAD FIELD.

The Extension of the Terminal—Other News of Local and Neighboring Roads.

Work on the Benwood extension of the Wheeling Bridge & Terminal line, which has been at a standstill for several months, will be resumed this week. The extension is completed to the Riverton Iron Works, at the upper end of Benwood, and the line when finished is to reach the Wheeling Iron & Steel Co.'s works, half a mile below. The road is to follow the Ohio river bank, and the available space being narrow, it has been necessary to wait till the cinder tapped from the furnaces of the two concerns mentioned had accumulated sufficiently to form the roadbed. The cinder is hauled to the right of way in a molar state, in ladle carriages, and dumped while hot. This welds to the cinder previously dumped, and forms an excellent roadbed. It is expected the extension will be completed within two months.

John W. Wardell, as receiver for the Cleveland, Canton & Southern, has taken cognovit judgment against the

Cleveland & Wheeling road, at Steubenville, for \$100,000. The Cleveland & Wheeling was chartered as the successor of the South Pennsylvania & Ohio road, in 1857, and considerable grading was done in Harrison and Jefferson counties, Ohio. It is given out that this is a move toward building a connecting link between the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern, which now terminates at Bergholz, Jefferson county, and the Ohio River. The rights of way belonging to the Cleveland & Wheeling are valuable, and the surveyed line will afford a good outlet for the Lake Erie, Alliance & Southern.—Railway Gazette.

One of the directors of the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh Railroad, says the Railway Gazette, is authority for the statement that a contract has been let for the construction of twenty miles of the proposed extension from Cumberland to Hagerstown, via Hancock. The contract embraces the heaviest part of the work. It is given out that the construction work on the railroad will be commenced in another month. The company over a year ago asked for bids, of which a large number were received. It is not known if new bids will be asked for, or the old bidders asked to renew their old bids.

PAPAL ENCYCLICAL

Addressed to the American Episcopate Made Public in Rome.

Rome, Jan. 27.—The Papal encyclical addressed to the American episcopate, was made public to-day. The pope recalls that he associated himself with the celebration of the discovery of America, the evangelization of which country was the first care of Columbus, and was realized by the Franciscan and Dominican monks and Jesuit fathers.

After pointing out that the first Catholic bishop in America was a great friend to George Washington, father of his country, the pope shows how the episcopal councils, aided by the breadth of views and the equity of American laws, assured the development of Catholic institutions.

It was to contribute still more to this development that the pope founded the university at Washington for it was of importance that Catholics should be in the front rank in sciences, even modern sciences, provided they were at one with integrity and faith. To this end the bishops are exhorted to do all in their power to encourage the progress of the university at Washington and the North American College at Rome.

With regard to the apostolic delegation the pope states that it was instituted with a view to drawing closer together the bonds between the Catholics of America and the Holy See.

His holiness urges the American episcopate to put an end to strife, to instill the idea of unity and the perpetuity of marriage among the faithful and to incultivate among the people civil and religious views.

The pope calls upon the bishops to turn aside workmen's associations from law-breaking, to teach journalists respect for religion and truth, to reprove those journalists who pass the judgment upon episcopal acts, and finally to turn Protestants to Catholicism by charity, by instruction in doctrine and by leading an exemplary life.

EMPEROR WILLIAM

Celebrates His Thirty-Sixth Birthday and Praises His Army.

BERLIN, Jan. 27.—To-day is the thirty-sixth anniversary of the birth of Emperor William. His majesty addressed the following letter to "My Army":

"BERLIN, Jan. 27, 1895.

"For the twenty-fifth time the memorial day comes round of the great war which was forced upon the fatherland and which, after a path of victory without parallel, brought it a glorious ending, fulfilled Germany's longings, and as the noblest recompense for her sacrifices, created an unshakable foundation for her greatness and welfare in the federation of her princes and people. With touched heart I glorify the mercy of the Almighty that He blessed our arms in such measure of full sympathy. I think of those who in the sacrificial strife for Germany's honor and independence joyfully yielded their lives, and I express renewed thanks to all those who co-operated to the attainment of this end, but I specially tender my thanks to my army which, together with the troops of my illustrious allies, strove to excel in heroic deeds. Its bravery is inextinguishable.

"WILLIAM II."

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.

A dispatch from Shanghai says that news of the bombardment of Tenz Chou has arrived from the American mission by way of Chefoo.

Judge John Erskine, who was the first United States judge appointed in Georgia after the war, died at Atlanta last evening, aged eighty-two.

Fire at Elmore, Ohio, yesterday evening destroyed the business portion of the town and two women were fatally burned. The loss is not known.

All the collieries of the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company, at Wilkesbarre, Pa., will be idle during the coming week. Eight thousand men will be without employment.

College hall, the principal hall of the Rhode Island college of agriculture and mechanic arts at Kingston, was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The loss will be \$75,000.

The latest estimates as to the revenues accruing from the income tax law is placed at over \$50,000,000. The number of corporations and individuals affected by its provisions will exceed 300,000.

The Pennsylvania steel works at Harrisburg, Pa., will resume in all departments during the present week. The billet mill, after an idleness of seven weeks, resumes this morning, giving employment to 100 men.

A dog that is known to have been on the ill-fated steamer Chicago, which sank in Lake Michigan last Thursday, swam ashore at Pottawatamie Park, and the vessel is believed to have sunk near that place.

A cabinet council was held yesterday at Madrid, at which it was decided to increase the duty on foreign wheat to half a dollar per hectolitre, and to raise the railway freight charges on grain from the sea to the interior. A cabinet crisis is thus averted.

While a children's meeting was being conducted in the Williamsport, Pa., Second Presbyterian church yesterday, the interior was discovered to be in flames. The children were rescued with difficulty. The damage by fire and water amounted to \$20,000, partly insured.

WORK OF CONGRESS

Outlined for the Coming Week's Session of the Two Houses.

THE BANKRUPTCY BILL AND HAWAII

Will Occupy the Attention of the Senate—Some Interesting Debates Expected—A Special Message from the President on the Treasury Situation Among the Possibilities in the House—Spaulker Crisp's Return.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The week in the senate will open with the renewal of the discussion of the Hawaiian question, which promises to become the subject of several more very animated speeches before it shall be definitely and finally disposed of. The adoption of the Vest amendments and the Allen resolution, instead of discouraging the antagonists of the administration, has apparently had the effect of spurring them to even more strenuous and pronounced opposition. They express themselves as hopeful of reversing the verdict of Saturday when the next vote shall be reached which shall be on the final adoption of the substitute. Senator Teller will inaugurate the discussion for the week with a continuance of his speech begun yesterday. The Hawaiian question will be confined to the two first hours of the daily sessions and will, at the expiration of this time, give way to other subjects.

The bankruptcy bill has been given the position of unfinished business and will occupy a portion of the greater part of the week. Senator George will inaugurate the debate with a speech on Monday. He expects the measure to encounter every pronounced opposition, and in this will not be disappointed, as a majority of the eastern and northern senators will be expected to vote against the bill. When the bill is disposed of in whatever way, the senate will probably proceed to consider the pooling bill. If the threatened conflict between this and the territorial admission bills should occur, a majority of the Republican senators would support the faction favorable to taking up the pooling bill and would probably turn the tables in its favor. There are no appropriation bills now before the senate, but three of those remaining unacted upon, viz: The District of Columbia, the diplomatic and the postoffice bills, will be reported during the week, and it is Senator Cockrell's purpose to call them up immediately with the view of getting them out of the way as soon as possible. This will do to the displacement of either Hawaiian resolution or bankruptcy bill.

A SPECIAL MESSAGE

From the President on the Gold Reserve May Change the House Programme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—The programme in the house for the coming week will be subject to revision in case President Cleveland sends a special message to Congress calling for legislation to protect the gold reserve.

Speaker Crisp, who has been at Asheville, N. C., for the benefit of his health, is expected to-morrow (Tuesday), and if special legislation is demanded by Mr. Cleveland to meet the crisis, an effort undoubtedly will be made to comply with his wishes.

To-morrow, under the rule, is District of Columbia day, but a vote will probably be taken on the bill to repeal the differential imposed by the tariff act on sugars from bounty paying countries before district matters get the right of way. It is the present intention to give Tuesday and Wednesday to the bill reported from the Pacific railroad committee to fund the debt of the Union Pacific railroad, but, as previously stated, this bill depends on the President's wish. The remainder of the week will be devoted to the consideration of the navy and agricultural appropriation bills. Eight appropriation bills have already been disposed of. Besides the two mentioned there are yet unacted only the legislation and general deficiency bills.

O'Rourke's Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27.—Secretary Carlisle has about completed the re-organization of the office of the supervising architect of the treasury, and it is understood will very soon select a successor to Mr. O'Rourke. The indications now are that none of the applicants for the place will receive the appointment and that Mr. Carlisle will probably tender the position to Mr. John M. Carrere, of the firm of Carrere & Hastings, 44 Broadway, New York. It is not known whether Mr. Carrere would accept the appointment, but it is thought he can have it if he so desires.

DECLINED THE OFFER.

A Tactful Chief Offered the Assistance of a Powerful Army to Help the Japs.

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 27.—General Nodzu in an official despatch announces that he declined an offer made to him by a Tartar chief from Kirin, who recently arrived at the Japanese camps and denounced the Chinese depredations. The chief offered the services of sixty thousand men to join the Japanese in attacking Moukden and to avenge Chinese cruelties. Natives of Lianyung, Manchuria, have also petitioned the Japanese to speedily occupy that city.

St. De Giers' Death.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 27.—The immediate cause of the death Saturday night of M. De Giers, the minister of Foreign Affairs, was angina pectoris, complicated with inflammation of the lungs. His last hours were peaceful. The funeral takes place Wednesday next.

Steamship Arrivals.

New York—La Bretagne, from Havre. Liverpool—Galileo, from New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, fair; warmer; south shifting to northeast winds. For Western Pennsylvania, generally fair; west winds. For Ohio, fair; variable winds.

THE TEMPERATURE SATURDAY.

As furnished by C. SCHNEFF, druggist, corner Market and Fourteenth streets.

7 a. m. 40 3 p. m. 29