The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

VOLUME XLVI--NUMBER 135. WHEELING, W. VA., THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1898. PRICE TWO CENTS.

VICTORY OF PEACE

That Outshines All of the Conquests of Arms.

THE GREAT COAL CONFERENCE

Ends in the Jubilation of Miners and Operators.

BOTH SIDES ARE PLEASED

Over the Outcome of the Ten Days' Session of the Joint Convention, Which is a Rather Remarkable Thing When so Many Conflicting Interests Were at Stake and so Many Delicate Matters Were Under Consideration—The Miners Get an Advance of Ten Cents a Ton and a Uniform Day of Eight Hours at Uniform Day Wages—Details of the Agreement.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The inter-state joint convention of bituminous coal operators and miners came to an end at 10 o'clock to-night. The miners were jubilant over the results of their ten days' session, for it means to nearly 200,000 soft coal miners an advance of ten cents per ton and a uniform day of eight hours at uniform wages. And the operators congratulated one another with a victory over themselves.

The following are the resolutions adopted with but two dissenting votes:

Resolved, That an advance of ten cents per ton for mining screened coal take effect in the western Pennsylvania district, Hocking Valley (Ohio) district and Indiana bituminous district, the 1st day of April, 1898; and that a relative run of mine price be determined in all the districts named, by a uniform flat or Akron shaped bar screen of seventy-two superficial area, one and one-fourth inch space between the bars; that the price of run of mine coal in Grape Creek district and in the Indiana bituminous district be forty cents per ton for the same district, based upon sixty-five cents in Pittsburgh thin vein district, and that in Hocking valley and Indiana; and that on and after April 1, 1898, the eight hour day shall be in effect in all districts here represented; that uniform wages for day labor shall be paid the different classes of labor in the field named; and that internal differences in any of the states, both as to price and conditions shall be referred to the states affected; that we further agree to the use of the diamond bar screen of present pattern in the block district of Indiana, with the privilege of run of mine, as may be desired by the market conditions."

The convention completed its work by naming a scale committee to consist of the national executive board of the Mine Workers, the district presidents and secretaries and two operators from each state, to tabulate the scale and perfect all the arrangements for putting it into effect on the date set. It was determined that hereafter the miners and operators will meet in January of each year to fix a scale for the twelve months beginning April 1. Pittsburgh, Pa., was selected for the next annual joint convention, which will meet on the third Tuesday of January, 1899.

The afternoon session of the convention to-day was very stormy and for a few hours appearances led to the belief that after ten days' hard work, the convention would fail to reach a settlement.

The scale committee's final report, as outlined above, was presented to the afternoon session and with it came the protests of two Hocking valley operators, Messrs. Morton and Ellsworth. They insisted upon a differential being established between their scale and that of the thin vein of Pennsylvania and quoted masses of statistics to show that if the plan were not put into operation, Hocking volley mines would be compelled to close down in face of competition from Pittsburgh and West Virginia. Operator Robbins, of Pennsylvania, finally proposed that the question of differential in favor of the Hocking valley district be left to arbitration. This was at once accepted by the Hocking valley operators, but brought out a demand from the operators of Ohio, outside the Hocking valley, that they be included in the arbitration and be allowed a differential as well.

When the Ohio operators got through objecting to the plan, the Indiana miners, or part of them, announced that they could not support the new scale. Instead of basing on Grape Creek scale of forty cents, they demanded that it be made forty-three and two-third cents. In the midst of this tangle the convention took a recess. No further trouble was made by the Indiana miners, they being prevailed upon not to wreck the work of the convention.

Upon reassembling a roll call was ordered on the resolution. It resulted: Ayes, 34; nays, 2, as follows: Illinois, operators 4 votes aye, miners 4 votes aye; Indiana, operators 4 votes aye, miners 4 votes aye; Ohio, operators 2 aye, 2 nay, miners 4 aye; Pennsylvana, operators 4 aye, miners 4 aye; West Virginia, miners 4 aye.

Mr. Morton, of Ohio, in casting the two negative votes, explained that they were against the sixty-six cent rate for Hocking valley. Mr. Chapman in casting two votes aye, explained that he cast them for the balance of Ohio except Guernsey county. In order to ascertain the standing of Guernsey county operators, President Ratchford called for a vote from them. This plainly meant that if it became necessary to tie up the Hocking valley mines Guernsey county was to be included if they voted nay. After a short conference the Guernsey county men voted for the resolution.

President Ratchford then moved that the majority vote on the resolution be made the sense of the convention by a viva voce vote. The motion was carried unanimously and the convention applauded for several minutes.

President Ratchford addressed the convention briefly, urging the operators of Hocking valley and Pennsylvania to get together and adjust their differences so that on April 1 they would be able to give their miners the advance and better hours, which would then become effective elsewhere, and he promised to use his best endeavors to bring them together.

Operator Dalzell, of Illinois, put through a motion that the scale adopted be in effect from April 1, 1898, to April 1, 1899, and that the miners and operators meet in joint conference in January, 1899 to adopt a scale for the rate of mining for the ensuing year.

The arrangement of the state scales was then discussed. President Ratchford explained that the adjustment of the day rate would be arranged by each state, the day men to have an advance in ratio with the mining rate, eight hours' labor with eight hours' pay, forty-eight hours' labor per week. Mr. Ratchford expressed the hope that at the end of the year perhaps even better hours could be obtained. The eight hour day he considered even a greater victory than the ten cent advance in wages, and one of the greatest movements yet accomplished by organized labor.

Operator Robbins, of Pennsylvania, congratulated the miners on the grand victory. In conclusion he moved that the same relative price that has existed between pick and machine mining shall be in force during the ensuing year. The motion was unanimously carried.

Arrangements were made for the meetings of the various committees to arrange state differentials and the convention adjourned sine die.

President M. D. Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, expressed himself as highly satisfied with the work of the convention. He said: "I consider the establishment of an eight hour day for the miners one of the greatest victories of the century. It is, in my estimation, of far more importance than the ten cents per ton advance. We are bound to consider the conditions of the coal industry in asking for an advance in the mining scale and perhaps, when we meet in annual conference next year, conditions may be such that the advance would be lost. But the uniform day of eight hours' work and forty-eight hours for the week, will stand as one of the greatest achievements in the history of the miners or any other organization. It may be that the new scale is not all that the miners in some districts have desired, but as a whole I consider it as an eminently satisfactory one."

Col. W. P. Rend, of Chicago, who owns and operates coal mines in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, expressed himself as highly pleased with the results of the convention. He said: "When the convention met a week ago last Monday I predicted a peaceful settlement. Of course, there were many young delegates who insisted on being heard and the deliberations were long drawn out, but moderation, which I have counselled from the beginning, has prevailed, and I congratulate the miners of this country on their splendid achievement."

Walter S. Bogle, an extensive operator in Indiana, expressed himself in a like manner. Mr. Bogle was perhaps the strongest ally the miners had among the operators for a uniform day of eight hours. He said: "The convention has been a grand success. The miners have been very considerate in their demands, especially as to the date of a new scale, changing their period from January 16 to April 1, and in so doing went far to conciliate the operators in regard to the general terms. We of Indiana have made a strong fight for the eight hour day and I consider its establishment as the grandest step forward in the history of organized labor."

MONETARY CONVENTION

Finishes its Work and Adjourns Subject To Chairman's Call.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—It was not expected that the monetary convention would remain in session more than two days and this expectation was realized. It settled down to work promptly at 10 o'clock this morning and adjourned at 2 o'clock subject to the call of the chairman, Mr. Hugh Hanna. It was a convention that was notable for the prominence of its delegates in business circles and for the large number who at the sacrifice of their private interests, made the long journey to Indianapolis to emphasize by their presence their strong sympathy with the movement for currency reform. The number of bankers who attended was limited to less than a dozen. The remainder of the four hundred delegates were representatives of the various commercial bodies with a sprinkling of political economists, prominent among whom was Professor Taussig of Harvard University.

The proceedings of the convention were transacted with that business-like method which was characteristic of the men engaged. There was about them a snap and a vim and energy combined with an absence of superfluities and hair-splitting points of order that furnished a refreshing contrast to a purely political convention, where prominent action is less required than the advantage of this or that party for a candidate.

The business of the convention was to indorse the report of the monetary commission, which is now before Congress in the form of a bill and when this was done, it promptly adjourned.

Lama Seems to Have Been Jealous.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WELCH, W. Va., Jan. 26.—Lama Snapp and Yancy Vaughan, a man and woman, who had been living together at Bottom Creek, this county, went to Keystone yesterday morning and proceeded to take the town. Yancy paid considerable attention to another dusky belle, which caused Lama to become jealous. The two met in Hutson's saloon, and after a heated interview, the Snapp woman pulled a revolver from the folds of her dress and deliberately shot him in the stomach, from the effects of which he died to-day. Lama Snapp was arrested and brought to Welch and lodged in jail to await a preliminary examination.

Short Line Road to be Pushed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 26.—Work will be resumed at once on the West Virginia Short Line railroad. This company has had considerable trouble in securing the right of way through town, but to-day the circuit court appointed juries to appraise the value of property of the owners who refused to sell the right of way, and work on the road will be at once pushed forward rapidly.

New Industry At Steubenville.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

STEUBENVILLE, O., Jan. 26.—Options have been taken on a large tract of land along the Cleveland & Pittsburgh railroad in this city by capitalists who will enlarge the glass pot works of this city and erect a large three story building for the manufacture of tank furnace blocks and fine fire brick. Eight large kilns will be built. Gill Brothers & Co., C. M. Moody and Walter Dixon are interested parties. The industry will give employment to 150 hands.

High Winds at Martinsburg.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Jan. 26.—Another wind storm, the second in three days, prevailed here last night and to-day. Robert Hutchinson, inspector of engines on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, was struck in the head by the flying roof of a box car and badly hurt. A warehouse of the Hannis Distilling Company was unroofed on one side.

There May be Others.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—The officials at the sub-treasury here ran across another counterfeit $100 silver certificate to-day. It was sent in by a local bank, which received it from its correspondent in Detroit.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

As it is Being Worked by the Present Commission.

A SENSATION IS DEVELOPED

At the Hearing of the Senate Committee Investigating the System—Chief Clerk Bailey of the Examiner's office Submits Some Testimony Calculated to Substantiate His Charges That the Commission Was Seeking to Intimidate Him in Regard to His Evidence—His Letter to Roosevelt Produced—President Proctor's General Denial.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—E. D. Bailey, chief clerk of the examiner's office of the civil service commission, submitted some sensational testimony at to-day's session of the senate civil service investigating committee. It was a sequel to the charges he made Monday of intimidation and interference by the commission with his testimony. He called attention to the bitter attack made on him by President Proctor, of the commission. He read a letter he had addressed to Theodore Roosevelt, then New York police commissioner, severely criticising the commission. The letter said in part:

"The business of the commission is in the greatest confusion and is becoming more and more demoralized for want of intelligent management. Requisitions remain unacted on for months and many complaints are made by the departments of delays and annoyances detrimental to the service. In such cases temporary appointments were authorized and after ninety days made permanent, although no rule exists permitting such actions. These requisitions probably cover several hundred places."

The letter gave a number of instances in substantiation of the general statement. Continuing the letter said: "Questionable appointments have been so numerous that the rules have almost lost their force and the alleged law of necessity is regnant and a want of uniformity exists in all the business of the commission and the greatest uncertainty prevails. The subordinates cannot do their work with confidence because all precedents, practices and principles are abandoned and new ones substituted. No reliable policy or line of action exists which can be relied on and contradictory action is frequent. The force of the commission has lost confidence in the ability of the management and can do no more than to maintain existing conditions and await inevitable changes.

"The action taken by the commission lacks continuity and the minutes of one day contradict those of another day. Action is taken, then amended, then revoked. Under the recent administration four of the five officers of the commission were changed, bringing in new men who lacked even the advantage of experience in the departmental service, some of whose views were unfavorable to the civil service law and rules with theories little less than hostile, and their inexperience and unfamiliarity proved disastrous. They adopted rules to classify, in one lump, 30,000 new offices and utterly failed to provide to meet these needs. The present condition is thoroughly alarming. Disaster can be averted only by immediate remedial action and at least three changes in the office should be made at once, not for political reasons, but in the interests of the service."

Mr. Proctor asked if Mr. Bailey had not sent copies of this communication to certain senators.

The witness replied that his wife was, so far as he knew, the only other person who knew of its existence.

"About that time your friends asked to have the President appoint you civil service commissioner?"

"All I know is that the papers said Representative Walker, of Worcester, ter, Mass., where I came from, had presented my name to the President."

President Proctor, of the commission, then took the stand and at the outset sought to show that the sweeping extension of the classification of May 6, 1896, was not, as had been alleged, "a leap in the dark" so far as being equipped for the changed conditions was concerned.

IN CONGRESS.

Debate on Teller Resolution—Letter Carriers Reduction in the House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—For more than six hours to-day the senate had under discussion the Teller resolution, providing that the government may pay the principal and interest of the bonds of the United States in silver. By agreement the resolution, and pending amendment, are to be voted upon before adjournment to-morrow. The debate to-day was devoid of the sensational incidents and acrimonious colloquys which characterized that of yesterday, but it was replete with argument and oratory.

The time was consumed by Mr. Teller (Silver, Colorado), the author of the resolution and Mr. Daniel, (Dem., Va.), who supported the resolution and by Mr. Hoar, (Rep., Mass.), and Mr. Platt, (Rep., Conn.), in opposition to it. All delivered set speeches except Mr. Hoar, whose speech was in reply to some points advanced by Mr. Teller yesterday. No other business was transacted.

The house devoted another day to the consideration of the Indian appropriation bill, most of the time being consumed as on the two previous days, in discussing extraneous subjects.

By far the most interesting feature of the day was the debate on the question of reducing the mail carrier service in the large cities, owing to the failure of the senate to attach the estimated deficiency of $160,000 to the urgent deficiency bill. This subject has been agitating the metropolitan cities ever since the order was issued for cutting down the force on February 1. A dozen representatives from as many different cities protested against the proposed reduction and urged an immediate appropriation when Chairman Loud, of the postoffice committee, and Chairman Cannon, of the appropriation committee allayed the wrath of the members by assuring them that there was no occasion for alarm; that the service could not possibly suffer until June 15 before which time there would be ample opportunity to pass a deficiency appropriation.

Mr. Loud used strong words in his criticism of the postoffice department officials and promised some interesting disclosures later on. The motion to strike out the appropriation for the Carlisle Indian school was defeated after considerable debate, 20-65. Ten pages of the bill were disposed of today. The conference report on the urgent deficiency bill was adopted.

PURELY DEMOCRATIC

Was the Reception of President Dole at Washington—Exchange of Courtesies Between President McKinley and the Hawaiian Executive Extremely Simple

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—President Dole, of Hawaii, arrived here at 2:20 o'clock this afternoon, and in behalf of the government was welcomed to the national capitol by Secretary Sherman and Assistant Secretary Adee. The presidential party was belated by storms along the way, and it was three hours after the scheduled time that the train swung into the Baltimore & Ohio depot. A crowd of several hundred had assembled on North Capitol street, and three platoons of mounted policemen were on hand to act as an escort.

As the train came to a stop, Mr. Sherman and Mr. Adee stepped on the rear platform and were met by Assistant Secretary Cridler, who conducted them inside for the first greeting to President and Mrs. Dole and their party. There was a brief and informal exchange and then the party filed out to the waiting carriages. As they alighted, Secretary Sherman and President Dole, with Mrs. Dole standing between them, were photographed.

Then Mr. Sherman offered his arm to Mrs. Dole and escorted her to President McKinley's carriage. The platoons of officers wheeled about, the spirited bays of the white house carriage stepped off at a lively gait and the party proceeded to the Arlington, where the Hawaiian executive will be the nation's guest. In the second carriage were Minister Hatch, of Hawaii, Assistant Secretary Cridler and Mr. Dole's private secretary.

Following this was the carriage of Assistant Secretary Adee and Dr. Day, the physician of Mr. Dole. The fourth carriage contained Major Hiestand, representing the army, Lieutenant Commander Phelps, the navy. There was no military display, democratic simplicity being observed at Mr. Dole's request.

The Arlington hotel was reached about 2:30 o'clock. Secretary Sherman with Mrs. Dole on his arm, escorted the party to their rooms and then took his official leave. Mr. Porter, private secretary to the President, accompanied by Colonel Bingham, were notified by telephone of the arrival and soon appeared, bearing the congratulations of President McKinley and requesting to be informed when it would be most convenient for the President of the Hawaiian republic to receive him in person. It was arranged that soon after the arrival of their baggage President Dole would notify President McKinley of their readiness to receive him.

President McKinley's call was entirely formal and did not last longer than fifteen minutes. He was accompanied by Mr. Porter and Colonel Bingham and was met by Assistant Secretary Cridler and Mr. Hatch, the Hawaiian minister, who introduced them to President Dole, Mrs. Dole and the other members of the party. After a mutual exchange of courtesies, President McKinley returned to the white house.

At 4:15 President Dole returned the visit of President McKinley. He drove over to the white house in a magnificently appointed carriage, in company with Minister Hatch and Assistant Secretary Cridler. His private secretary, Major Heistand and Lieutenant Commander Phelps and Dr. Day followed in another carriage. At the entrance to the white house the visitor was met by Colonel Bingham, and the party was led at once by him to the elevator, whence they were soon transferred to the library on the second floor. There President McKinley was in waiting and gave his guest a greeting. After a few words of general converastion the two presidents retired to a couch in one corner of the room and spent about five minutes in consultation. It was said that this talk was purely unofficial and personal. Then the party was escorted down stairs and returned to the hotel.

Senator Elkins' Dinner Party.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Senator and Mrs. Elkins are to-night entertaining at dinner President and Mrs. McKinley, Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, President and Mrs. Dole, of Hawaii, members of President McKinley's cabinet, senators and ex-senators, members of the supreme court, the West Virginia representatives in Congress, and other dignitaries, many of them being accompanied by their wives.

To Improve Coal River.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Representative Dorr proposes to have Coal river improved and made navigable for commercial purposes. He has introduced a joint resolution to authorize the secretary of war to make a preliminary survey of that stream, and prepare estimates for the cost of improvement, which resolution was referred to the committee on rivers and harbors. Coal river was once improved by locks and dams, and, it is said, was extensively navigated by small craft during the war, but the work was long since obliterated.

Pensions and Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Certificate of re-issue of pension has been issued to Daniel Keefer, of Buffalo, W. Va., at the rate of $12 per month, and of widow's pension to Lucinda Flesher, Williamstown, $8 per month.

Two West Virginia postmasters of the fourth class were appointed to-day: Selina McMillan, Trout, Greenbrier county, and B. G. Casto, Rock Castle, Jackson county.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate: Richard C. Parsons, jr., of Ohio, to be second secretary of the embassy at Rome, Italy; Abram M. Tillman, of Tennessee, to be attorney for the middle district of Tennessee; Lieutenant Junior Grade J. G. Doyle to be a lieutenant; Rev. William T. Helms, of New Jersey, to be a chaplain in the navy.

Secretary Gage at Pittsburgh.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Secretary Gage has accepted an invitation to deliver an address before the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce on March 19

Arkansas Shaken Up.

HELENA, Ark., Jan. 26.—At 7:50 o'clock to-night this city was startled by a severe earthquake shock. Houses were shaken to their foundations and a succession of noises were heard that sounded like immense explosions. There were three distinct shocks within quick succession, the first being the most severe, and three occupying less than a half dozen seconds. They were followed by a trembling or shaking motion and not by the usual swaying and waving motion. Telephone messages from country points indicate that the shock was felt at many places.

A NATIVE FOREST

In Jackson County Purchased by Congressman Miller

AND ASSOCIATE MR. C. L. BROWN,

Of Ravenswood—It Contains Over Eleven Hundred Acres of the Finest Timber Between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati. The Purchase Comprises a Part of the Original Tract Surveyed by Washington and Crawford in 1772, the Land Afterwards Being Conveyed to the "Father of His Country" by Patent from King George III.—Many Documents of Great Historical Value Accompany the Transfer Papers.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Hon. C. L. Brown, of Ravenswood, and Representative Miller, of the Fourth West Virginia district, to-day purchased of the Rogers heirs in Baltimore the Edmund Law Rogers tract of land, located on the Ohio river in Jackson county, containing 1,134 acres, the price paid being $30,000. The purchase comprises a part of the original tract surveyed in 1772 by General Washington and Col. Crawford, the latter of whom was afterwards killed by the Indians.

The land thus surveyed was conveyed in 1772 to General Washington by patent from King George III, and descended in the family line ever since until the sale just made. It was willed by General Washington to Mary Custis, then by descent passed to the possession of Lloyd N. Rogers, then by devise to Edmund Law Rogers, then by descent to Caroline P. Smith, wife of Prof. Kirby F. Smith, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

The deed to Messrs. Brown and Miller was signed by Charlotte M. P. Rogers, widow of Edmund Law Rogers, and by her daughter and son-in-law. It is a valuable property, embracing the largest tract of native forest land on the Ohio river between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

Several years ago Edmund Law Rogers refused an offer of $75,000 for it. The forest for the most part has never been disturbed, there being but a small portion of the ground under cultivation.

With the transfer papers were obtained numerous plats of the ground and many documents of historical value, among these being a copy of Washington's original survey and a certified copy obtained from the records in this city of all the land possessed under patent and otherwise by the Father of his Country.

The new owners of the land have not yet decided what their method of development will be.

WILL BEAR THE CROSS

His Indiscretions Have Brought Upon Him—Rev. Brown's Case.

OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 26.—The Rev. C. O. Brown will not run away from the consequences of his confession. He said he would stay here until his friends had time to decide whether or not they would receive or cut him.

"Life was very sweet to me," said he, referring to his eastern pastorate. "I had thousands of friends in the east and they looked in my face and said they could not believe the stories circulated about me, and that the stories were not all true. I had everything to live for. I had the confidence and esteem of my Chicago congregation. I was booked to lecture in fifty of the principal cities in the east. It shows the confidence and esteem the people had in me, and yet duty compelled me to come out to San Francisco. I cannot explain, but I felt that I must come. It was not a hasty or impulsive step I took in making my confession. I had fought hard against it; for life was sweet, and the success and friendship were dear to me. I had decided that I would telegraph or write or do something before the conference met, but it was not until Wednesday that I felt that I must come in person. Then I wrote a note to my wife telling her I had gone on a lecture tour and started west.

"It was a strange coincidence that I met no one on the train who knew me. I have made the journey across the continent fifteen times, and this is the first time I never met anyone I knew. I was a stranger to everyone. I made no effort to conceal my identity. I arrived at the hotel in Oakland in the evening and went to my room. I remained very quiet because I knew what was coming and did not wish to put the hotel manager to any inconvenience, and that moreover I knew if it were known that I was here the meeting of the Bay conference would be attended by hundreds of people. I wished to avoid this.

"I do not know what the future will bring to me, but I do know this, that I shall preach the gospel till I die, if I have to preach it on the street corners. I shall stay here until I know what my former friends will do, and I am ready to bear anything that my confession calls forth."

The Wrong Man Condemned.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26.—Angelo Carbone is in a cell at Sing Sing, N. Y., awaiting the execution of a death warrant for the murder of Natalo Brogno, in New York, while Alexander Ciaramello, the guilty man, is in a cell in the Central police station in this city. The latter has confessed his crime and has surrendered to the detective who arrested him the knife with which the murder was committed.

Just Like Other People.

CLEVELAND, O., Jan. 26.—Daniel R. Hanna, the only son of Senator Hanna, was sued to-day by his wife, Carrie May, for divorce. The decree is asked for on the ground of gross neglect of duty and extreme cruelty. The couple were married in 1887. They have three sons, aged nine, eight and three years, respectively. They separated three weeks ago, and have been living apart ever since.

Not So Anxious As They Were.

COLUMBUS, O., Jan. 26.—The senate committee investigating the alleged attempt to bribe Representative Otis in the late senatorial contest did not meet to-night. Chairman Burke said the committee would probably hold a short session some time to-morrow, but could not say whether any witnesses would be examined.

Weather Forecast for To-Day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair; slight westerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, corner Fourteenth and Market streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	33	3 p. m.	38
9 a. m.	35	7 p. m.	38
12 m.	36	Weather—Cloudy.	

CUBAN SITUATION.

Havana is Quiet—Commander of the Maine Goes Ashore and is Received With the Greatest Courtesy—Spanish Ships to Visit This Country.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 26.—Secretary Long this morning received a telegram from Admiral Sicard, saying that the North Atlantic squadron had gone into the inner anchorage at Dry Tortugas. The telegram was brought to Key West by the Alern, which is serving as a dispatch and supply boat for the fleet. The torpedo boats in the vicinity of Key West are under Admiral Sicard's orders while near the squadron, to serve also as dispatch vessels and to give the vessels some practice in the drills for repelling torpedo attacks. This does not, however, interfere with the standing orders to Lieutenant Commander Kimball, the commanding officer of the torpedo boat flotilla, and the little craft will continue on their cruise along the coast as far west as Galveston and then returning go up the Mississippi river in the early spring. The Porter, one of the fleet, sailed yesterday from Port Tampa for Mobile in company with the Ericsson, to be present at a local celebration there but they probably will return to the squadron before resuming their along shore cruise.

A substantial addition to the relief fund being collected for the Cuban sufferers at the state department was received to-day through Senator Hoar, who handed to Secretary Sherman a check for $6,014 sent him by George H. Lyman, of Boston, the trustee for a public collection in that city.

Secretary Long said to-day that he had received no notice that the Spanish men-of-war have been ordered to visit United States ports. They were perfectly welcome to come and go as they pleased, he said, and as far as he was concerned he would be delighted to have them come. The Spanish warships have frequently visited the United States since the insurrectionary movement broke out in Cuba three years ago without having excited the least unfriendly comment and there was no reason why any significance should be attached to their coming again whenever they felt disposed to do so. The Spanish flagship on this station took part in the ceremonies connected with the dedication of the Grant monument in New York about a year ago and also at the subsequent celebration in Philadelphia last summer, after which the Spanish admiral and his staff visited Washington and paid their respects to the President and the members of his cabinet. Secretary Long said he recalled with pleasure the visit of the party to the navy department. Secretary Sherman also said he saw no reason why the Spanish ships should not visit the United States and in fact he would be glad to see them come. They would be welcome. All the advices received by the state department and navy department from Cuba today were satisfactory. General Lee at 2 o'clock reported that all was quiet and order prevailed at Havana.

At about the same hour a cablegram came to the navy department from Captain Sigsbee, of the Maine, saying that general interest was manifested on the arrival of the Maine in Havana harbor, but there had been no demonstration. He had been ashore himself several times officially, and had been received with the greatest courtesy. He expected to visit the palace to-morrow.

The information from Madrid by The Associated Press that the Spanish government had decided to send the warship Vizcaya on a visit to American ports caused no comments in official circles. She is a formidable craft, larger, faster and more powerful than the Maine. Her points as recorded here are as follows: Length 340 feet; beam 65 feet; draft 21 feet 6 inches; two propellers 12,000 horse-power, with a 12-inch armor belt and barbettes ten and one-half inches and an armored deck varying in thickness from two to three inches. Her battery is made up of two twenty-eight centimetres, ten fourteen centimetres, one nine centimetre (all Honoria guns made in Spain), eight fifty-seven millimetres; four thirty-seven millimetres and two machine guns. There are six torpedo tubes. The ship was launched in 1891, cost $3,000,000 and is capable of twenty-one knots' speed, while the Maine is but seventeen and one-half knots. Altogether, the Vizcaya is a formidable ship.

SPANISH RETREATED

And the Insurgents Invaded a Cane Zone and Burned Fields.

HAVANA, via KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 26.—General Molina, on the morning of the 20th of January, began a second attack upon the insurgent position between Boca Camarioca and Punta Maya. The insurgents were under Leader Tarbarts and they stood continuous volleys until the Spanish about eleven o'clock began an artillery fire. The insurgents, being without cannon, burned their camp and made a flank movement toward the coast and the Spanish rear, obliging General Molina to abandon his position in order to avoid a rear attack and compelling him to retreat toward the coast.

The insurgents immediately divided their forces and invaded the rich zone of sugarcane, burning immense canefields with incalculable loss. The Spanish had thirteen killed, including a captain. They buried their dead and then retired. They had twenty-eight wounded.

The Sinking of the Tillie.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.—Considerable reticence was exhibited at the Cuban junta to-day regarding the sinking of the Tillie. Senor Palma absolutely declined to say anything about the matter and officially it is given out that the junta has no connection with the ill-fated vessel. Captain Berry, who commanded the Tillie and who was among those rescued arrived in this city to-day. He stated that the cause of the sinking of the steamer was due to her pumps failing to work. He said the old steamer was leaking when she left here, but that she would never have gone to the bottom had the pumps worked properly. Captain Petri, who in his official capacity as United States inspector of steam vessels examined the Tillie not long ago, said to-day that he found her thoroughly seaworthy.

Indeed!

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The Spanish battleship Vizcaya, of 7,000 tons displacement, has been ordered to visit American ports.

To Strengthen the Navy.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Madrid correspondent of the Daily Mail says the government will ask the next cortes to vote eight million pounds for strengthening the navy.