



THEIR HOBBIES

Prevented the Democratic Senators from an Agreement.

THE CAUCUS AMOUNTS TO NOTHING
And the Propositions Are as Varied as Democratic Views.

VOORHEES COUNSELS HANDS-OFF

Any Further Tinkering with the Tariff and Vest Indicates that He Favors a Closure Rule—Morgan Pleads for Liberty in Debate. Especially on the Nicaragua Canal Bill—Unimportant Session of Both Houses—The Attorney General's Annual Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The Democrats of the senate spent about three hours in caucus to-day and then adjourned without taking action to meet again Thursday next after adjournment of the senate. The entire time was devoted to a discussion of the situation and to the wisest course of action for the Democratic party during the present session of Congress. There were numerous speeches, but they were generally devoid of features of special interest. To quote the language of one who was present, almost every senator present talked during the caucus and each advocated his own hobby. This, he continued, consumed the entire time and no opportunity was given for action.

At a matter of fact, when the caucus adjourned at 4 o'clock there were not to exceed twenty members present, not enough to decide upon a course in a way that would be binding if those present had been so disposed. Hence an adjournment was taken without action and the steering committee went into session.

The entire discussion was based upon a series of resolutions presented by Senator Daniel in the shape of suggestions declaring for a closure, committing the party to an abandonment of all efforts to amend the tariff law and to an effort to reform the currency in accordance with the suggestions in the President's message. These resolutions opened a wide range of debate in which many senators participated.

Senator Voorhees opened the talk with a suggestion to the effect that the wisest course lay in the abandonment of any effort to pass the free raw material bills (so-called) because of the evident determination of the Republicans to prevent action. Senator Vest, in his speech, showed an inclination toward closure, contending that if the Democrats did not adopt it the Republicans would when they should come into power. Senator Morgan made probably the longest speech of the session in presenting a plea for a liberal allowance of time for the consideration of the Nicaragua canal bill.

While no action on any question was taken by the caucus, the prevailing sentiment after the close of the caucus seemed to be that the ultimate decision of the caucus would be adverse to the entire series of propositions presented by Senator Daniel. The sentiment favorable to closure seemed quite evenly divided, and there are reasons for believing that it might be agreed upon but for the fact that the Democratic party will soon be in the minority in the senate, a circumstance which led some to advise against the change who had heretofore been considered favorable to do it.

There was also a strong element present favorable to the passage of the sugar bill as reported by the finance committee, striking out differentials on sugar and leaving a straight revenue duty of 40 per cent ad valorem, but it was pointed out that if the attempt should be made in this direction it would open up the entire tariff question.

In the Senate.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The senate was in session for only half an hour to-day as the leaders of the majority desired to caucus on the general order of business before proceeding with the business itself. There was time enough, however, for Mr. Lodge, Massachusetts, to have passed two resolutions for information which promises to bring the Hawaiian and Bluefield incidents before Congress for comment and probably criticism. There was the usual deluge of bills and petitions incident to the opening days of a session, none of them, however, being of public importance.

In the House.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4.—The session of the house to-day was exceedingly dull and uninteresting. The attendance was small and there was no clash of any kind. A bill providing for the dedication of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga military park September 19 and 20, 1895, and one for the establishment of a military park on the site of the battle of Shiloh were passed, and the remainder of the day was devoted to a fruitless discussion of the printing bill.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S REPORT
Of Unusual Interest, Though Nothing is Said of His Failure to Enforce the Anti-Trust Law.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The attorney general's annual report shows that the affairs with which the department of justice has had to deal during the past year have been, in some particulars, of unusual interest and importance. From the figures given the continuous growth of business in the federal courts is manifest.

In speaking of the supreme court the attorney general says that at no distant day it will be "as distinguished for the promptitude with which decisions are rendered as it was once for the delays inevitably accompanying them," and predicts that the court "in the course of a few years will be able to dispose of its docket in the session of two or three months, while the justice will be able to devote a reasonable amount of time to the circuit court of appeals, and to thus materially add to the efficiency and prestige of the courts."

After mentioning the steadily increasing business of the circuit court of appeals, Mr. Olney suggests that, as the system has come to stay, an additional circuit judge should be appointed in each of the seven and nine circuits and possibly in the sixth.

The report shows the total number of war claims referred by Congress to the court of claims up to the present time to be 9,182—aggregating \$36,000,000. Of these 2,177, aggregating on their face the sum of \$16,184,000 (the amount found due by the court thereon being only \$2,344,000) have been disposed of.

The failure of Congress to appropriate for payment of judgments already rendered is given as the reason for the lack of progress made in the French spoliation cases, of trials on the one hand and the court from allowing this class of business on the other.

The report of the United States attorney for the court of private land claims preferred as establishing the fact that a very large number of important claims have been disposed of will result, on the whole, favorable to the government and shows economy in the additional appropriations requested, and allowed by Congress, by way of precluding an extension of life of said court (which expires by statutory limitation on December 31, 1901).

The report shows that during the year ending June 30, 3,205 United States prisoners have been confined in the various prisons of the country and on that date there were still 2,124 in confinement. Therefore the recommendation that federal prisons be established is renewed.

THE FEE SYSTEM.
The report directs attention to certain recommendations in the last annual report and requests their favorable consideration by Congress. They relate to:

1. The abolition of the system by which United States district attorneys, marshals, clerks and commissioners are paid by fee.

2. The vesting in United States commissioners, wherever it can legally be done, and in the territories certainly, jurisdiction over minor offenses within the grade of misdemeanor.

3. Making writs of error in cases of crime no capital into the circuit court of appeals instead of to the supreme court.

4. The recognition of degrees in the crime of murder and in the punishment thereof.

5. Writs of error on behalf of the United States in criminal cases.

The attorney general briefly reviews the course taken by the department with reference to the "Commonwealthers," and says: "This department became involved because the railroad properties seized were in the hands of receivers appointed by the federal courts, and because these courts at once issued decrees for the protection of the receivers and their property, and directed the United States marshals to execute them. In very many instances the marshals found themselves unable to execute such orders by any force of special deputies or any posse at their command, but in no case was it taken for granted that a marshal would not be able to execute the processes of the courts. He was held bound to use his best efforts to execute them, and, if they were abortive, was required to prove the fact to the department, not only by his own representations, but, if the circumstances permitted, by the concurring testimony of the district attorney and of the judge issuing the writ. The troops were used in each case not as a posse comitatus under the command of a marshal, but as an independent instrumentality, acting under the immediate direction of the President through the army officer personally in command. By this means the perils of a grave situation were averted, widespread lawlessness was checked in its initial stage, great destruction of property was prevented, and large numbers of persons, offenders not so much from vicious intent as from actual and threatened wants and sufferings, were saved the consequences of serious crime and escaped with only moderate penalties."

THE PULLMAN STRIKE.
Mr. Olney devotes several pages of his report to the Pullman strike, in the course of which he says that the relation to it of the department of justice was indirect and arose only when the railroads of the country became involved and the passage of interstate commerce was interfered with. "To compel a settlement of disputes between the Pullman company and a portion of its employees," says the attorney general, "nothing less was meditated and aimed at than a complete stoppage of all the railroad transportation of the country, state and interstate, and freight as well as passengers. Such a result, involving for a city like Chicago the loss of the very necessities of life, it seemed to be the duty of the department to prevent by the most vigorous use of all the legal weapons at its command."

The attorney general reviews the action of the United States marshal under the direction of the attorney general in procuring an injunction from the United States court against Dabs and his associates, restraining them from all interference with trains carrying United States mails or engaged in inter-state traffic, and says that it was hoped that vigorous measures taken by the marshal would prove adequate to the emergency and resort to the military of the government would be unnecessary.

The situation, however, did not improve, and on July 3 it had become so serious that Marshal Arnold, Judge Grosscup and United States Attorneys Walker and Mitchell joined in a telegram urging the immediate sending of troops to Chicago. This request was complied with, and the result of the legal proceedings referred to and the manifest determination and readiness of the executive to carry them into full effect became at once apparent in the obstruction of the United States mails and the paralysis of inter-state commerce, was practically broken when the United States troops reached Chicago, and, being broken at that city, was in reality broken everywhere else.

TO REDUCE MINERS.
Operators in the Pittsburgh District Will Reduce the Price.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 4.—The railroad coal operators held a meeting here today to take action looking towards a reduction in the price of mining in this district. A resolution was passed stating that it is impossible to compete with firms who are not paying the scale rate of sixty-nine cents and asking for a reduction. The matter was then referred to the arbitrators, F. L. Robbins and M. H. Taylor, for immediate action.

KOLB'S MESSAGE

Advices His Followers to Pursue a Revolutionary Course.

THREATENS A STATE OF ANARCHY

By Advising Tax Collectors to Delay All Payments Into the Treasury Until His Contest for the Governorship of Alabama is Heard—He Charges Governor Oates with Revolutionary Conduct—A Solemn Protest Against the New Administration.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., Dec. 4.—R. F. Kolb, who claims to be governor of Alabama, to-day completed a message to the legislature which he signs as governor and which will be transmitted to the body to-morrow. The message is also addressed to the people of Alabama, and is a long and in many respects revolutionary document, as it recommends that his followers do not pay their taxes for awhile. He further says:

"I advise those tax collectors who value the cause I represent, which will assuredly prevail in the end, to delay all payments of state taxes into the state treasury until an impartial hearing is had of our complaint under a fair and honest contest law."

When it is remembered that the tax collectors in thirty-eight out of sixty-six counties in the state are Kolbites, it is seen, if they take his advice, the Kolb government will find strong support and Alabama will be threatened with anarchy.

In his message Kolb says further: "The revolutionary conditions of our state government must become the subject of your continued and most anxious contemplation. The plans of the usurpers, so alarming to you, are abating in nothing to reduce you to an abject and final submission to their unbridled will and passions. You have seen your just demands for the full execution of the election system of governor and other state officers, secured to you by sacred constitutional guarantees, deliberately set aside by the legislature, itself only a creature of the constitution. I declare to you without contradiction that if the present party in control of your government be not arrested in its mad career, no elections can be held in Alabama under the law and constitution."

"In the name of the great body of white men of Alabama, I have set in motion their solemn protest. I have taken the oath of governor and I intend to prosecute in your name my right to that office, solely upon claims by your ballot cast in a legitimate way prescribed by the forms of the law. I was appointed to it on August 6, 1894."

The message concludes: "If Colonel Oates and his faction fear not the truth; if they court equity and are ready to abide by justice, they will hesitate at nothing to remove the color of dishonor from his title to the office he has seized by arms. Again I say my contention is alone for the execution of the guarantees offered by the constitution of my state for liberty for all. I demand of the legislature an action which every member on oath has bound himself solemnly to take in the observance of the constitution."

LEXOW COMMITTEE.
A Feature Day—Father Ducey Present. Commissioner Andrews Explains.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—This, the second day of the last session of the Lexow committee, was what might be termed a feature day. Street cleaning Commissioner Andrews was on the stand the greater part of the day. He had asked for an opportunity to explain away and show the futility of the charges that had been made against him during the previous session of the committee and having to do with the time when he was a commissioner of excise.

Father Ducey was in his accustomed seat during the morning. He declined to discuss the possible effect of his appearance at the sessions of the Lexow committee in violation of the wishes of Archbishop Corrigan.

Commissioner Andrews' testimony consisted almost entirely in specific denials of the charges that had been made against him. Sometimes when he was not ready with a denial he presented an explanation which threw a different light upon the transactions that otherwise would be pronounced shabby by Mr. Goff.

The revocation of the license of the Tortoni saloon was a point around which the morning's controversy seemed to hinge. The application of a man named Lambert was refused, but subsequently a license was granted to a man named Lewis. Commissioner Andrews claimed that Lambert was possessed of a bad character while Lewis had the endorsement of Judge White and others. Judge White was afterwards sworn and denied the statement that he had ever approved of the application of Lewis or any other person for a saloon.

CHINA-JAPAN WAR.
A Report That Field Marshal Yamagata is in—Other Matters.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—A despatch to the Central News from Tokio says a report to which much credence is given is current there to the effect that Field Marshal Yamagata, commander of the Japanese army, is so seriously indisposed that it has been decided necessary for him to be invalided and one of the court chamberlains has started for the front with a message from the emperor.

Lieutenant General Nodzu, the despatch also says, has been promoted to be a general and will at once resume command of the first Japanese army.

The Times correspondent in Chefoo says: "Foreigners here are preparing for defence. The Chinese have little confidence in the report that an armistice is about to be concluded."

Another Japanese Victory.
LONDON, Dec. 5.—The Times has a despatch from Kobe, Japan, stating that several thousand Tonghako attacked the Japanese troops at Kong Ja, in Southern Korea, on November 28. The Japanese were victorious, and the Tonghaks were slaughtered wholesale. Two of the leaders of the rebels were killed.

EXCITEMENT AT WESTON.

The Sequel to the Self-Watson Tragedy May Be a Lynching—The Prisoner Strongly Guarded—His Indifference About the Matter.

WESTON, W. VA., Dec. 4.—Excitement is running high here to-night, and there are all kinds of rumors concerning the Self-Watson tragedy.

All telephone and telegraph communication is cut off between here and Roanoke, the scene of the shooting, and the report is circulated that a private rumor has announced the death of Emma Watson at 5 o'clock this evening.

Owing to the wreck of a freight train communication by rail is also cut off.

The facts that not a word can be had from that place, and that questionable characters have been loitering on the streets of Weston, give rise to the suspicion that a lynching of Self is being contemplated, and to avert a repetition of the Jones lynching, Sheriff Hall, with well armed guards, secretly removed him from jail under cover of darkness to a place of safety.

Self is defiant, exhibiting no apparent concern as to the outcome except to express his firm hope of meeting his victim in a better world.

Self, whose age is 20, claims that owing to parental interference he was unable to woo and win his fifteen-year-old sweetheart in this world, and decided that they should die together, and was only deterred from committing suicide by a timely recollection of a scriptural injunction against self-murder.

PUBLIC PRINTING.
Bids Opened at Charleston—The Competition Close—Donnelly Appears to Have It.

CHARLESTON, W. VA., Dec. 4.—Bids for state printing, stationary and binding were opened to-day. No contracts were awarded. The board adjourned until to-morrow afternoon and will consider bids with closed doors. Competition is close and Moses W. Donnelly's bids on all three contracts appear to be the lowest.

There were fifteen bidders, among them J. A. Miller, Jarrett & Floyd, R. H. Hornor, S. C. Butler. The others were from outside the state.

TILLMAN RETIRES.
The Successor of the South Carolina Governor is Inaugurated.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 4.—Benjamin Ryan Tillman is no longer governor of South Carolina. At 1:30 p. m. to-day he was succeeded by his chief lieutenant, John Gary Evans. Several thousand persons assembled in the hall of the house of representatives, despite a raw and chilly day with intermittent rains, to witness the ceremonies of inauguration. As the inaugural procession entered the hall played "Hail to the Chief." Prominent among those on the rostrum were United States Senator Irby, ex-Governor Tillman and the justices of the supreme court. After prayer by the Rev. John A. Rice the oath of office was administered to Governor Evans by Chief Justice McIver. Governor Evans then stepped forward to address the assembly.

After music, Lieutenant Governor W. H. Zimmerman was conducted into office and addressed the assembly.

EX-GOVERNOR BOWIE DEAD.
Maryland's Distinguished Democratic War Leader Passes Away.

BALTIMORE, MD., Dec. 4.—Ex-Governor Oden Bowie died at his home, "Fairview," Bowie, Md., at 3:30 o'clock this morning. The end came peacefully while the ex-governor was surrounded by the members of his family.

Ex-Governor Bowie's first appearance in politics was as a Democratic candidate for member in the Maryland house of delegates the year he returned from the Mexican war. He was defeated, but two years later was elected, being the only successful Democrat. In 1861 he was a candidate for the senate, but was defeated by military interference. In 1864 he was nominated for lieutenant governor of Maryland and defeated by the vote of the soldiers. All during the war he used his utmost endeavors to keep the Democratic party organized.

He was elected governor by over 40,000 majority in 1867.

EX-GOVERNOR ABBOTT DEAD.
New Jersey's Distinguished Citizen Dies After a Lengthy Illness.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Dec. 4.—Ex-Governor Leon Abbott died at his residence this afternoon. The governor had been suffering from diabetes a long time, and this was the cause of his death.

An ex-Precursor Sentenced.
NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Timothy O'Connell, an ex-clergyman of the Baptist denomination, was to-day sentenced to twelve months imprisonment for criminal assault upon a girl of ten years.

BRIEFS FROM THE WIRES.
Miners at Ashland, Ky., have struck against the employment of non-union men.

The election in New Haven, Conn., resulted in even a more complete overthrow of the Democratic party than that of last month. The city went 2,500 Republican.

The Jacksonville, Fla., city council has repealed the ordinance passed to permit the Corbett-Mitchell fight. It is not probable any more fights will be permitted there.

The English papers say it is the business of Europe to see that the perpetrators of the Turkish-Armenian outrages are punished, and that the final break-up of Turkish rule in Europe is faced.

Colored citizens of Clarksville, Tenn., white-capped Luther Walton, an old faith cure doctor, for persuading colored women to leave their husbands, claiming that the Lord had commissioned him to so advise them.

THOUSANDS of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. This is abundant reason for belief that it will cure you.

SMITH Brewing Co. makes the best ale, porter and brown stout.

A LECTURE ON INDIA

By Rev. Father Younan, of the Paulists, last Night.

THE ARION HALL WAS PACKED FULL

Of People to Hear a Talk on a Picturesque and Interesting Country by One who was Born in It—The Religions, Languages, Customs and Habits Illustrated.

The lecture given at Arion hall last night by the Rev. Father Younan, of the Paulist fathers, was largely attended.

About 675 people were present, but many more tickets were sold than were used. Those who attended were amply repaid, Father Younan delivering a very fine lecture on "India, and its Life." The reverend gentleman is a native of India, having been born in Calcutta.

The lecturer first gave a graphic description of the life, habits and religions of the natives, and then followed with stereopticon views illustrating his text.

He then gave a talk on the beauties of the Himalayan mountains, the highest in the world, and closed with views of mountain scenery. All through his talk he deeply interested his large audience, and with his charming wit kept his hearers amused, and the talk on the beauty of the scenes was instructive and entertaining.

The territorial extent of India, said the speaker, is about 1,500,000 square miles, and it supports a population of about 320,000,000 people. The language spoken, however, is so diverse that the country has 107 distinct tongues spoken.

The soil is rich, and the climate is so diversified as to present every phase of temperature, rainfall and meteorological phenomena. In some parts the rainfall averages 700 inches per annum, and in other localities not a drop of rain falls for six or seven years. The temperature frequently reaches 150 degrees on the plains, while in the mountains are snows that never melt and rivers frozen into solid ice. The quality of the gems found in India are of such high grade as to stand pre-eminent in the world's production of precious stones. The pearls, diamonds, rubies and emeralds of India are marvels of beauty and of large dimensions.

Large Younan said he had seen cups cut out of a single emerald as large as his fist, and necklaces of pigeon blood rubies worth millions of dollars.

The leading religious beliefs of the inhabitants of India are Hindu, Mohammedan and Buddhist. The Hindus are idolaters and the selections of their idols are not made with especial care. A block of stone, a tree of a peculiar shape or any peculiar object readily assumes the form of a deity. The Mohammedan religion, followers of the prophet, is sensual in its character and the only word that can portray its organization is corrupt. The history of its cruelty and massacres are the most shocking pages of human history. The Buddhist religion is a mixture of Confucianism and other doctrines and the followers of this faith have many curious manners of propitiating their deities. A wheel is inscribed with a sacred word and the faithful by turning the wheel imagine their petitions are being repeated; a prayer is written upon a piece of cloth and this suspended from the branch of a tree, and the passing breeze swaying the cloth is a sufficient means to relieve them from the task of repeating them.

The question of dress is one which does not largely interest the lower classes. The cost of dressing amounts to probably twenty cents for a year and a half. The dress virtually consists of a cloth around the loins and a short skirt, while a turban surmounts the head. This dress is practically the same for the women, although a larger amount of cloth is used and the skirt is somewhat longer. The rest of the body is covered with copious applications of mustard and coconut oil. The style of dress is varied according to the class or condition of the wearer, and a native's locality can be recognized from his dress. The condition of these clothes are largely in need of washing, as the question of cleanliness is one that does not enter largely into their religious faith. The children under the age of twelve years are clad only in their natal garments.

The dress of the native princes, rulers and high classes are, however, marvels of richness and coloring. They show a striking regard for jewels, the women wearing jewelry totally covering the hands and arms, while the ankles, lower limbs and even the nose receive a share in the decorations.

The same differences existing in regard to dress are likewise found in the matter of living and houses. The habitations of the lower orders are mere huts made of bamboo posts and covered with matting, while the man who can steal a piece of gunnysack for a door screen is the envy of his neighbors. Some sleep upon the bare ground and others in the branches of trees. The number of snakes makes this out-of-door life extremely dangerous. The furniture of the interior of the huts is notable by its absence. The range is substituted by a hole in the ground and the collection of kitchen utensils seldom exceeds one pot. The bed may be a piece of plank, or a rope bed. The bed is generally occupied with a host of other occupants which are not conducive to peaceful slumber.

On the other hand the palaces and temples of the country are among the richest in the world. He dwelt upon the richness of one of the Mohammedan temples. The interior is lavishly decorated with mosaic work in precious gems and the temple was surmounted by a dome of solid gold thirty-five feet in diameter. He told a story in connection with the ruler under whose auspices the structure was erected, upon its completion tore out the eyes of the architect to prevent him from building a finer one.

The bill of fare presented at an Indian banquet would not be one to win the appreciation of the gourmand. Rice is the basis of food, and this is added to by fish and meat curries. A description of the manner of preparing the curries furnished more amusement than appetite. The use of knives, forks and spoons is deemed unnecessary, and the hands are used for the conveyal of food to the mouth. The hands are filled and then the mouth, and when required the hand is used as a rammer to force the

food into the mouth. The food is placed on the ground and the guests are seated on the ground also. After a meal—they eat one meal a day—a smoke is indulged in, and then they sleep until the food is digested.

Speaking of the inhabitants of India the speaker said that they were of all kinds and the bravery of some of them outclassed anything in the world. He spoke also of the vigorous campaign made against the usurping hosts of European nations. The manner in which one class of the natives attack a cavalry regiment is unique. A small race of men, they put their heads down and rush under the horses, and with a large knife disembowel the beasts.

Speaking of Indian servants, he said they could be hired for about \$2 50 a month. This did not include food, lodging or clothes, which they furnished themselves.

The stereopticon views were very fine ones, but from the imperfection of the apparatus some of them did not show up well. The life and religious ceremonies of the different tribes, the manner of their burial rites and other curious and interesting traits were illustrated and explained by the reverend gentleman. The manner of sacrificing to the idols and a description of the temples and idols were received with marked appreciation. About sixty views of this character were displayed.

Father Younan then gave a description of a trip to the Himalayan range in a very fine manner. The beauty of the mountains and the waterfalls, glaciers, snow bridges and other attractive scenery was presented on the canvas, and every phase of mountain travel was interestingly dwelt upon. The last picture was a striking likeness of the reverend gentleman, and the appreciation of the audience was shown by the prolonged applause. He is a pleasant and polished lecturer and the large audience which went away delighted will long remember the charming evening spent in his entertaining presence.

THE MINERS' RELIEF.
Jerry Mead got home from the Blanch mines last night. The committee apportioned the funds they had raised among the victims of the late explosion there. The Wheeling committee raised \$539 05 and its expenditures were \$32, while the Steubenville committee raised \$257 35 and spent \$52 65. The net amount of cash on hands was \$708 75, which will do much good. There were also donated at Steubenville eight pairs of shoes, six pairs of stockings and one pair of blankets.

The miners have returned to work in the bank, but all the Italians who worked there are leaving, fearing that the mine is still unsafe.

Burglary on Eleventh Street.
Night before last the restaurant of J. O. O'Keefe, on Eleventh street, was broken into by burglars, who gained an entrance through the window. They stole all the money in the till, a lot of cigars and some other small articles. There is thought to be a pretty good clue to the thieves, but no arrests have been made.

ENGLISH COMMENTS.
On the President's Message—No Hope of Free Trade Until Democrats Are Again in Power.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting upon President Cleveland's annual message to Congress, says this afternoon: "President Cleveland reiterates his faith in free trade; but we do not expect to get any more out of the tariff controversy. That chance is lost until the Democrats return to power with more sense in their heads."

The Globe says: "There is no touch of spread eagles in the message or the slightest desire to tweak John Bull's nose. On the contrary President Cleveland has the courage to display a friendly attitude towards Great Britain on certain questions, which, if roughly handled, would easily provoke international umbrage."

"We advisedly call his language courageous, for his careful avoidance of other sort of talk is certain to provoke the wrath of the Irish Americans."

"As in foreign affairs, so in domestic affairs, is there ample proof that he has the courage of his convictions."

A TORPEDO TEST.
The Trial on Board the Maine Proves a Complete Success.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Commodore Sicard, his staff, the chief of the department of ordinance and a large number of naval officers, witnessed the torpedo tube test on board the cruiser Maine at the Brooklyn navy yard to-day. The object of the test was to ascertain the accuracy and alignment of the tube and to verify the scale of degrees and minutes marked on the rotary track by means of which the tube is aimed and whether or not the scale agreed with that in the torpedo conning and aim room above. The torpedo was fired and struck the water in a perfect line with the point aimed at, which showed perfect uniformity between the scale in the conning room and the scale in the tube room. The officers who witnessed the test are highly pleased at its success. Commodore Sicard will send a detailed report of the test to Washington.

THE COLONY INQUIRY.
Witnesses Testify That the Columbus Soldiers Were Drunk.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 4.—The court of inquiry investigating the conduct of Colonel Colt, at Washington Court House, reconvened to-day and examined a large number of witnesses in behalf of the citizens. A number of saloonists and bartenders were on the stand. They all agreed that the Columbus soldiers were drinking and that a number were drunk on the day of the shooting, but all the Washington soldiers were teetotalers. A number of well-to-do citizens of Washington, C. H. testified in a similar strain. The majority of witnesses said they did not believe Colonel Colt was intoxicated.

Steamship Arrivals.
New York—Nordland, from Antwerp; Faust Bismarck, from Genoa.

Weather Forecast for To-day.
For West Virginia, fair; warmer, southwest winds.
For Western Pennsylvania, fair; warmer; increasing south-west winds.
For Ohio, fair; warmer, southwest winds.

TEMPERATURE YESTERDAY.
As furnished by C. Scherer, druggist, corner Market and Fourth streets.
7 a. m. 31 3 p. m. 40
9 a. m. 37 7 p. m. 39
12 a. m. 40 Weather—Cloudy.