

# MINORITY FOR FREE TRADE.

## Democrats Secure Delay on Philippine Tariff Bill to Marshal Their Forces.

### Other News Notes From the National Capital Concerning the Doings of Our Congress.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The senate committee on the Philippine islands had under consideration the house Philippine tariff bill, but on the request of the democratic members for more time adjourned without reporting the bill.

All the amendments suggested by the republican members were adopted. The most important of these amendments reduces to the extent of 25 per cent the rate of duty collected upon Philippine articles coming into the United States and also provides for a further reduction equivalent to the export duty charged on such articles when shipped from the Philippines. The 25 per cent reduction is accomplished by providing for the payment of 75 per cent of the duty required by the tariff act. The provision concerning the export duty is that the rates of duty which are required there to be levied, collected, paid upon products of the Philippine archipelago coming into the United States, shall be less than any duty or taxes levied, collected and paid thereon upon the exportation thereof from the Philippine archipelago as provided by the act of the United States commission under such rules and regulations as the secretary of the treasury may prescribe.

Another amendment permits the employment of foreign vessels in the inter-island traffic as well as in the traffic between the United States and the islands. Still another amendment strikes out the house provision authorizing withholding the cost of collection of Philippine taxes and duties, thus reducing the gross instead of the net amount to be deposited in the special Philippine fund.

An administration amendment suggested by the treasury department was adopted as follows:

"Merchandise in bonded warehouses or otherwise in the custody and control of the officers of the customs, on which duties have been paid, shall be entitled, on shipment to the Philippine islands within three years from the date of the original arrival, to a return of the duties paid, less 1 per cent, and merchandise upon which duties have not been paid may be shipped without the payment of duties to the Philippine islands within said period, under such bonds and regulations as may be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury."

Senator Lodge, chairman of the committee, expressed the opinion, after the committee adjourned, that a report upon the bill would be secured at the meeting Monday. He also said that the total reduction made by the committee on Philippine sugar coming into the United States would amount to about 25 per cent.

The democratic members of the committee did not suggest any amendments, but it is said they will press for a still further reduction of rates.

After the committee adjourned the democratic members of it held a conference and decided to present a minority report to the senate, recommending that so long as the Philippine islands remain a part of the territory of the United States, free trade be permitted between the islands and this country, and urging that the islands shall be put upon an independent footing at as early a day as possible, when they will suggest that the full Dingley tariff rates be charged upon Philippine imports.

The democrats are urging the committee to grant hearings on the bill.

## SPECTRE CAUSES A FATAL LEAP.

Pera, Ind.—(Special.)—A specter of danger, the result of shattered nerves, caused J. E. Sible, engineer of the Washburn limited, an old and trusted employe, to jump from his fast moving train, last night and sustain probably fatal injuries.

He was in a wreck at Lafayette several months ago. Since then he has been in ceaseless fear of further trouble. The train was approaching Atina, with a clear track ahead, when suddenly the engineer gave a start and shouted to his fireman:

"Jump for your life, Burt; the switch is turned and we'll crash into—"

The sentence was not finished, for in an instant Sible had applied the safety brake, reversed the lever, and had jumped to escape the danger his harassed nerves had conjured up. Fireman Frick followed, but was not injured.

The train came to a stop and Frick went back to find his engineer. The latter lay on the roadbed, his skull crushed, an arm and leg broken, his ribs fractured and his spine injured. He was carried aboard the train and cared for, but it is not expected that he will recover.

## Wheat Movement.

Topeka, Kan.—(Special.)—The wheat movement in Kansas is very puzzling. The railroad reports show that there has been brought in for shipment as at this date a year ago, despite the fact that the yield this year is much smaller. The same conditions are reported to exist over most of the middle west, Oklahoma and parts of Missouri and Iowa. The condition is an unusual one and much disturbance is said to be feared as a result.

## AGREE ON THE TOTAL EXCLUSION.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—At a largely attended meeting of Pacific coast senators and representatives a final determination was reached as to the course to be pursued on Chinese exclusion legislation and this resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Pacific coast senators and representatives approve the policy and general provisions of the bill which they have requested Representative Kahn to introduce in the house and Senator Mitchell in the senate, but this shall not affect the privilege of any member to perfect the same by amendment.

The bill thus to be introduced was agreed upon at the meeting. As finally adopted the insular section reads: "That from and after the passage of this act the entry into the American mainland territory of the United States of Chinese laborers coming from any of the insular possessions of the United States is absolutely prohibited, and the prohibition shall apply to all Chinese laborers as well as such as were in such insular possessions at the time of acquisition thereof, respectively by the United States, or to those who have come there since and those who have been born there since, and those who may come there hereafter and those who may hereafter be born there."

The decision arrived at is the result of six weeks' consideration of the general subject of Chinese exclusion, the purpose being to bring all the Pacific coast interests together in united support of one measure. A special committee, with Representative Newlands of Nevada, chairman, has been going over the different propositions and submitted the result of its work at the meeting.

The bill as presented had a clause covering the Chinese coming from the Philippines, but the sentiment at the meeting was in favor of making the provision more sweeping. The foregoing amendment was then adopted, the understanding being that when the bill was taken up in the house and senate some changes might be proposed to this section.

The bill as a whole has been framed with a view to making it drastic in every particular, excluding the Chinese—it combines the main features of the measure drafted by the bureau of immigration, known as the Kahn bill, and that brought forward by the Federation of Labor.

## RECOINAGE OF HAWAIIAN SILVER.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—The recoinage of the silver coin of Hawaii, introduced by Representative Hill of Connecticut, was favorably acted upon by the house committee on coinage, weights and measures. Some opposition was met with, the democratic members urging that the silver dollars should not lose their identity as such by being recoinage into subsidiary coinage. The vote on the bill was 3 to 2, the democratic members voting in the negative.

The bill as reported provides that all of the silver coins of Hawaii shall be received at par in payment of government dues to Hawaii on to the United States. After being received, the coins shall not again be put into circulation, but shall be sent to San Francisco to be recoinage into subsidiary silver. The expense of shipment from Hawaii is borne by the United States and this is the only expense involved. There is about \$75,000 of silver circulating in Hawaii, most of it in silver dollars.

## KEEP IN MIDDLE OF THE ROAD.

Boise, Idaho.—(Special.)—The advisory committee of the people's party of Idaho met here to consider what action the party should take in view of the abandonment of the party by Senator Helfield and his advice that the party be disbanded and its members join with the democrats. The committee resolved to keep in the middle of the road, adopting the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the sense of the advisory committee of the people's party of the state of Idaho that the organization be not dissolved.

Resolved, That the people's party should nominate and support a straight populist ticket in the coming election.

## GENERAL ABLAN PLANS HIS ATTACK.

Colon, Colombia.—(Special.)—General Alban, commander of this district, has, after several changes of plans, appropriated the South American Steamship company's steamship *Lantano*, on which three guns will be mounted. It has a speed of from twelve to fourteen knots.

The steamer *Chucito*, recently purchased from the Pacific Steam Navigation company, by the Colombian government, will mount one gun. Its speed is estimated at sixteen knots.

The Colombian government fleet is therefore now larger and faster than the enemy's fleet.

The report that Libertador is to enter the Colombian service is not authentic.

The news of accidental fighting between government troops near Rio Hacha is correct, but no definite details can be obtained here.

## Carners Men in A Canyon.

Anadarko, Okla.—(Special.)—A message was received from Sheriff Porter of Garfield county, who is hunting the outlaws who killed the sheriff of Caddo county and his deputy, saying that he had the fugitives cornered in a canyon in the mountains about twenty miles south of here and was holding his own from a fortified position. He asked that assistance in the way of ammunition and a large force of men be sent him at once.

# CUMMINS IS IN OFFICE.

## Thousands Witness His Inauguration as the Governor of Iowa.

### Railroads Come In for a Share of His Criticism—Proposes Changes in Statutes for Assessments.

Des Moines, Ia.—(Special.)—The state administration has changed and it is now Governor A. R. Cummins and Lieutenant Governor John Herrriott. The program so carefully arranged was carried out to perfection. There was no hitch anywhere, nor anything to mar the pleasure of the occasion. It was an especially pleasing occasion for Des Moines people, because it was the first time in the history of the state when one who has long been a resident of the city has been inaugurated as governor of the state. It was also an occasion long to be remembered because those participating in it represented all of what might be called the factions in the republican party and in other parties. It was strictly a nonpartisan affair. Many representative men were here from all over the state and many of them attended not only the inauguration, but also the reception at the state house in the evening. It was a beautiful day for the inauguration.

At 129 o'clock the two houses met in joint convention in the state house and took a recess. The members proceeded to the east door, where there stood a guard of five companies of the Iowa National guard—companies from Oskaloosa, Dubuque, Sioux, Davenport and Des Moines. The retiring governor and his military escort met the governor-to-be in the executive offices and the party proceeded to the east door, and under the lead of the Iowa band and the military companies, the entire party, including all state officers and members of the legislature, proceeded to the auditorium. There was a large number of people on the street than at any inaugural parade for many years, owing to the unusually fine weather, and the party was cheered as it passed through the principal streets of the city.

The scene at the auditorium was a grand one. The hall was packed from bottom to top and the stage was filled to overflowing. The boxes, which had been beautifully decorated for the occasion, were filled with women of prominence and distinguished guests of Governor Cummins. At the front of the stage were seated Governor Shaw and Governor Cummins, Senator Allison and Senator Dolliver, ex-Governor Larrabee and ex-Governor Jackson, Lieutenant Governor Herrriott and Lieutenant Governor Millman, Bishop Morrison, Chief Justice Ladd and members of the supreme court and the Iowa state officials. The proceedings were simple. Music was by the Grant Glee Club. Lieutenant Governor Millman presided and the invocation was by Bishop Morrison. Chief Justice Ladd administered the oath of office to the new state officials. The inaugural address of Governor Cummins was then delivered by him. He was eloquent and impressive and spoke with intense earnestness and freedom. The address was received with many manifestations of pleasure.

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## CONGRESS' POWER IS ABSOLUTE.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Attorney General Knox, in a letter to Representative Lacey of Iowa, chairman of the committee on public lands, has set forth his views as to the question of federal authority over forest game preserves within the limits of a state. He quotes many law decisions to show that the power of congress is absolute in the right to legislate for its state, holding that the government has the rights of an individual proprietor, "equipped with the power to make and enforce its own laws for the assertion of those rights, for the disposal and the full and complete management and full protection of its lands."

He expresses the opinion that congress may forbid and punish the killing of game on these preserves, no matter if the slayer be lawfully there and is not a trespasser. Legislation in accordance with the opinions expressed is suggested.

## METEOR SHAKES THE EARTH.

Beaver City, Neb.—(Special.)—The sky was illuminated by a brilliant meteor which passed across the heavens in a southwesterly direction at 9 p. m. When the meteor struck the earth the concussion sounded like thunder. Those who saw it said it appeared as large as a football. Many who were in their homes or in business places and did not see its passage thought the tremor to be a slight earthquake shock. Railroad men on trains from the west report that the meteor struck the earth near Atwood, Kan., and that people in that vicinity were panic-stricken by its appearance.

## New Messenger Company.

New York.—(Special.)—Edwin Gould and others of the Western Union Telegraph company have formed a company to carry on the messenger service of the Western Union, which was formerly performed by the American District Telegraph company. This announcement was made by Mr. Gould. He said the capital stock was \$4,500,000 and the company intended to perform exactly the same service for the Western Union that the American District Telegraph company had performed.

## WANT TO REOPEN THE SCHLEY CASE.

Chicago, Ill.—(Special.)—Resolutions calling upon congress to reopen the Schley case and make its own decision as to who was in command at the battle of Santiago were passed by the board of trade at its annual meeting. The vote was not unanimous, but the roar of the "ayes" was three times as loud as the roar of "nays" and the vocal vote went unchallenged as expressing the feeling of the board. A brief but brisk discussion preceded the adoption of the resolutions.

Whereas, Efforts were made not only to detract from the glory due to Rear Admiral Schley in his victory over the Spanish fleet off Santiago, but to signalize his victorious plans of battle on that occasion, and to charge that gallant and generous officer with cowardice in the face of the enemy.

Whereas, Such efforts were so persistent that Admiral Schley was forced out of self-respect to demand a court of inquiry by the government, and

Whereas, Though the verdict of that court of inquiry left no stain upon his reputation as a gallant and brave officer, yet two members of that tribunal denounced his conduct of that battle, in spite of the fact that a glorious victory was won and denied that he was chief in command, and

Whereas, our great admiral, George Dewey, who, by virtue of his ability and patriotism, and who as the hero of the greatest naval victory of modern times was pre-eminently qualified to judge of the actions and orders of Admiral Schley on that memorable day, declared in a supplemental report, "that the latter had maintained an effective blockade, and as officer in command was entitled to the credit for the victory off Santiago."

Resolved, That we believe it is the duty of congress to review the record of the court, to examine into all the circumstances and events tending to throw light upon the controversy and to announce its judgment as to who was in command at the battle of Santiago and as to the conduct of Admiral Schley on that occasion.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing be forwarded to Admiral Schley, to our senators and representatives in congress.

## WANTS TO ESTABLISH RECIPROcity.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Mr. Mason introduced in the senate the following resolution:

Resolved, That the doctrine of reciprocity, as stated in the act of 1890, known as the McKinley bill, and the act of 1897, known as the Dingley bill, and the act of 1897, known as the Dingley bill, is the true doctrine and in the interest of the prosperity of the United States and that the treaties pending in the senate should receive consideration and action at the present session of congress.

Resolved, further, That the United States should give to the island of Cuba broad commercial reciprocal trade, which would be of advantage to the commerce of this country and the discharge of our duty toward the people of that island.

The republican members of the senate committee on the Philippines had a conference and considered the house tariff bill. The principal subject under discussion was a proposition to make a reduction of 25 per cent on goods coming from the Philippines to the United States. No agreement was reached and there is a divergence of opinion as to the proposition. It is expected that an agreement will be reached when the full committee next meets.

It was practically decided to reduce the tariff on goods coming from the Philippines to the United States to the extent of the export tax levied in the islands. The matter of further reduction is still being agitated.

## KILL SHERIFF AND HIS DEPUTY.

Guthrie, Okla.—(Special.)—Sheriff Smith and Deputy Beck met death while storming an Indian hut eight miles west of Anadarko. Highwaymen on Sunday night had held up and robbed persons going home from church, and Smith and Beck, accompanied by Deputy Briggs, located the robbers. In attempting to enter Smith was shot through the breast and died in a few minutes. Beck was also shot through the breast and his left arm was shattered. The highwaymen fled. Sheriff Smith made a dying effort to arrest the robbers and shot several times through the door after being wounded. Beck continued to fight until killed.

## DECLARE SCHLEY IS THE HERO.

Jackson, Miss.—(Special.)—Both houses of the legislature today unanimously adopted a resolution declaring Rear Admiral Schley to be the rightful hero of the battle of Santiago and entitled to the unflinching gratitude of his country.

The resolution indorses the report of Admiral Dewey in the Schley court of inquiry and condemns the majority report of the members constituting the court. By the same resolution the legislature extends a cordial invitation to Admiral Schley to visit Jackson and receive "public manifestations of the exalted respect, confidence and admiration in which he is held by the people of Mississippi."

## Schedule Raises Wages.

St. Paul, Minn.—(Special.)—It is semi-officially stated that the new wage schedule adopted by the Great Northern at the request of engineers and firemen operating the new and heavier freight engines advances the wages of engineers who have been receiving \$4 per 100 miles to \$4.50. Firemen receiving \$2.50, it is said, will receive \$2.45 and switching engine drivers \$2.25 a day, less one hour for dinner. Firemen on the same class of engines will receive \$3 a day.

# HOAR WANTS MORE LIGHT.

## Venerable Senator Urges Investigation of Philippine War Conduct.

### He Says that Conflicting Report of the Military Officials Demand Such an Inquiry.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—For the first time this session the Philippine question was touched on in the senate. The interest taken indicates that it will occupy the attention of the upper branch of congress for some time, when the tariff bill is reported. The Philippines were the subject of an address by Mr. Hoar of Massachusetts, who spoke on his resolution providing for the appointment of a senate committee to investigate the administration of those islands. Mr. Hoar spoke at some length regarding the reliability of statements which have been made from time to time regarding the situation in the Philippines and the causes which led to the outbreak.

He urged that there should be a place where any senator in his official capacity could go and ask for two witnesses to prove the correctness or incorrectness of any question upon which light is desired. Mr. Lodge, Mr. Hoar's colleague, said he regarded the resolution as a reflection on the Philippine committee, of which he was chairman, and the necessity of the latter would cease were this resolution adopted. His committee, he said, was perfectly able to handle any investigation which might be conducted. Mr. Carmack (dem.) agreed with him.

The discussion was leading rapidly to an opening up of the whole Philippine question, when it was agreed that the resolution should go over. Mr. Mason of Illinois made a speech in favor of reciprocity with Cuba and discussed the prospective policy generally.

In the senate a concurrent resolution was passed appointing a joint committee of congress to consider the question of a site for a hall of records to be erected in Washington.

A resolution offered by Mr. Harris was also passed directing the attorney general to inform the senate as to what steps had been taken to secure the payment of interest still due to the United States on account of the subsidy debt of the Kansas division of the Union Pacific Railway company.

Mr. Hoar, calling up his resolution providing for an investigation of the conduct of the Philippine campaign and after explaining that the purpose of the resolution was not to interfere with the work of the Philippine committee, he claimed that we ought to have some reliable information regarding the war in the Philippines, which he characterized as a painful controversy. During the civil war, he said, there was a committee which reported upon its responsibility the facts which were needed for the senate and for the country. There are many things about which the public has been in doubt, as for instance the statement appearing in the public press and twice made in the senate that Aguinaldo had sold out his countrymen. "We want to know who promised the Philippines independence," he insisted.

DEWEY DENIES THE CHARGE. "Some charge that Dewey did, and Dewey says they lie, and the matter was allowed to stop there."

Was it worth while for us, he continued, to be considering these great questions which involve the propriety of our dealings with these unfortunate people in the matter of their liberty when we were in the dark? He said he wanted to know something about the character of the Filipinos. He wanted Governor Taft to come before a senate committee. He said he had received some terrible stories from brave soldiers and officers of high rank about the way the war in the Philippines is conducted.

Continuing, Mr. Hoar said: "I do not know of anyone able to give a statement of the truth as to the differences between Governor Taft and General Chaffee. I get some dreadful stories from brave soldiers and officers of high rank about the manner in which the war is conducted. I have heard of an investigation now going on in regard to an transaction which if true has covered with a foul blot the flag we all love and honor. I think there should be a place where any senator who makes such a suggestion in his official responsibility can go and say: 'I want two witnesses on that subject brought here,' and then we shall know."

He said he had been taunted by newspapers for three or four years with a statement attributed to General Lawton to the effect that if certain people at home would hold their tongues there would not be any difficulty on the island. But what the general is understood to have said is that "we should stop this accursed war; it is time for diplomacy, time for mutual understandings."

## ASK FOR LIGHT.

"Now give us a little light. Take the

## ST. LOUIS WASHER FINED \$1,000.

St. Louis, Mo.—(Special.)—Lester Hanover of 2342 Olive street was fined \$1,000 by Judge Pollard in a police court on charges of disturbing the peace of Mary Institute school girls. Hanover was fined \$500 on each of the two counts against him. This is the maximum penalty. Hanover's attorney gave notice of appeal.

Prof. E. H. Sears, principal of Mary Institute, accompanied by four students who appeared in court and testified to the charges against Hanover. The alleged offense might be defined as "attempted washing." The students testified that he had stood on the corner of Beaumont and Locust streets on January 9 and other times and accosted them.

Some remarks that the defendant is alleged to have made were written and handed to the judge by witnesses.

An explosion of gas at the Maple Hill colliery in Potomac, Pa., injured several men seriously.

most zealous men in this body and give us a committee that will hear the evidence, put questions, hear both sides and let us know what is the truth. We are engaged in the unholy office of crushing out a republic, the first great republic ever established in the eastern hemisphere. If we had dealt with these people as we did with Cuba we should have had today a civilized, happy, peaceful republic, sending their youths to our schools, studying our laws; imitating our example, animated by a love and affection and a gratitude such as no one people on earth never yet felt for another."

"One of the great events of history," he said, "was the civilization of Japan. Another was the adoption of the declaration of independence. Japan has just celebrated the fortieth anniversary of taking her place among free nations, at which the declaration had been made that everything that Japan has she owed to the United States, and yet in half a century she has encountered China as a superior and Russia as an equal."

## LODGE REPLIES TO HOAR.

That time, Mr. Hoar, said, from the application of a world power that he should like to have his country exercise that came from the application to the affairs of modern life the great doctrine of the immortal declaration.

Mr. Lodge urged that the resolution be referred to the Philippine committee, of which he is chairman, and said that if the senate saw fit to charge that committee with the investigation of any question, past or present, the committee was competent to deal with it and would deal with it honorably and effectively. If, however, the committee contemplated by the resolution were appointed the reason for the existence of the Philippine commission would cease.

Mr. Hoar replied that all he wanted was that there should be somewhere a tribunal to take evidence of these questions as far as practicable.

Mr. Carmack of Tennessee, while in entire accord with the resolution, said that these matters should be handled by the Philippine commission. The necessity for an investigation was apparent, he said, because there had been a constant debate between the civil and military authorities in the Philippines ever since we came into possession of them. It being evident that a number of senators were desirous of being heard on the subject, it was agreed that the resolution lie on the table for a day.

## NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. BOTHA.

London.—(Special.)—Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Johannesburg, reports the narrow escape of General Botha from capture by General Bruce-Hamilton. Hearing of a concentration of Boers at Knopdar, Bruce-Hamilton went to the spot, only to find that 400 of them were trekking three miles distant, with General Botha in a cape cart leading. Bruce-Hamilton chased the Boers for seven miles until his horses gave out, and captured thirty-two Boers and quantities of ammunition and stock.

Perhaps the most important point in Lord Kitchener's weekly report is the omission of all mention of General De Wet, from which it is deduced that the British commander-in-chief is more than usually hopeful of effective results from his present effort to surround De Wet. Since the disaster at Zeefontein strong British columns have been persistently dogging De Wet's force, while armored trains have prevented him from crossing the railroad line and have forced him northward. Lord Kitchener is supplying De Wet's pursuers with relays and remounts.

Lord Kitchener reports that since January 6 twenty Boers have been killed, nine wounded and twenty-three captured, and that ninety-five have surrendered.

Halfax, N. S.—(Special.)—The first detachment of the Canadian Mounted Rifles, for service in South Africa, has sailed on the steamer *Manhattan*. It consisted of three squadrons and one troop, the rest of the corps remaining to go by the steamer *Pretorian*. Major Merritt is in command of the *Manhattan* detachment.

## ARMS LAID DOWN WITHOUT CONDITIONS.

Manila.—(Special.)—The full surrender of the forces of Colonel Marigan who, with Major Cabrera and a renegade priest named Castillo, gave them selves up unconditionally January 19 to General Bell, who is conducting the campaign against the insurgents in Batanga province, took place at Tanao. The insurgents created a surprise by bringing in sixty more rifles than the authorities thought Marigan could command in the district of Tanao, which he controlled.

The Filipinos who surrendered included three colonels, one major, five captains and twelve lieutenants. They gave up 219 rifles and one cannon. All the insurgents who surrendered did so unconditionally. General Bell ordered the men to be released.

Colonel Marigan says he can prevail on many more to surrender during the next few days and also obtain possession of a number of additional rifles.

General Bell says the surrender pacifies for the time being, all the eastern part of Batanga.

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