

AN ULTIMATUM.

Correspondence in regard to the Behring Sea Matter.

Salisbury's Reply Vague and Evasive—The United States Will Stand No More Trifling But Will Protect Her Interests.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—Following are the main features of the correspondence between Lord Salisbury and the state department on the Behring sea dispute:

BRITISH LEGATION, WASHINGTON, March 15.—Sir: On receipt of your note of the 12th inst. I immediately telegraphed to Marquis of Salisbury the substance of its contents in accordance with the request which you expressed on behalf of the president, and I now have the honor to inform you that I have received this day a reply from his lordship by telegram to the following effect:—The Marquis of Salisbury again points out that the information in the possession of her majesty's government does not lead her to believe that another year's suspension of sealing is necessary to prevent an undue diminution of the seal herds. His lordship, however, proceeds to observe that beyond this question it is considered by your government that they have a right to be protected from the loss which they may incur from free sealing being permitted this year, even if their claim to Behring sea be upheld by the arbitrators. He states that her majesty's government does not dispute that after the ratification of the convention there will be some foundation for this contention, but he adds that the prohibition of all sealing as a remedy has this defect, that the British sealers excluded from Behring sea would have an undoubted ground for complaint if the British sealers should be upheld by the arbitrators. Moreover there is no security that the arbitration will be concluded before the sealing season of 1900. Thus an arbitration between Great Britain, the United States and Portugal, which has already occupied four years, is still pending. Serious damage would be caused to the industry by a suspension of sealing for a long period. In view of all the above considerations it appears to her majesty's government that it should be more equitable to provide that sealing shall continue on the condition that the owner of every sealing vessel shall give security for satisfying any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge. I shall be glad to learn that the above suggestions meet with the approval of your government. I have the honor, etc.

JULIAN PATRICKSON, Acting Secretary of State, Washington, in the course of his reply, which is rather lengthy, says:—

Already forty-seven Canadian vessels have cleared for the sealing grounds against thirty-one on the same date last year and are engaged in following up and destroying the seal herds. These vessels will, if not stopped and turned back at the passes, go into the Behring sea and pursue to the very shores of our islands the industry of the mother seals seeking the rookeries to be delivered of their young. This is crime against nature.

That in view of this serious contention of this government his lordship should assume that another year's suspension of such sealing is not necessary to prevent an undue diminution of the seal herds and should insist that pending an arbitration it shall go on precisely as if no arbitration had been agreed upon, is as surprising as it is disappointing. It is the duty of the government to stand by the claims and contentions of this government as to be unwilling to forego for a single season to disregard them. The president cannot understand why Lord Salisbury should have proposed and agreed to give these claims the dignity and standing which a reference to a high court of arbitration implies. From the moment an arbitration was agreed upon neither party was at liberty to disregard the contentions of the other. It must be assumed that the signers of the arbitration agreement were to promote peace and good will, but if pending the arbitration either deals with the subject of it solely on the basis of its own contention and in utter disregard of the claims of the other, this friendly spirit and good will cannot be maintained. It is not possible to proceed with an arbitration under such conditions. For it must not be forgotten that, if her majesty's government proceeds during this sealing season upon the position of contentions as to the rights of the Canadian sealers to choose is left to this government but to proceed on the basis of its confident contention that pelagic sealing in the Behring sea is an infringement of its jurisdiction and property rights. His lordship will hardly fail to observe here, in the opinion of the president, consists the gravity of the present situation and he is not willing to be found in any degree responsible for the results that may follow the insistence by either government during this season upon the extreme rights claimed by it. In his opinion it would discredit in the eyes of the world the two great governments involved if the patry profits of a single season should be allowed to thwart or even disturb the honorable and friendly adjustment of their differences, which is so nearly concluded. But if his lordship shall adhere to his refusal to unite with us in prompt and effective measures to stop pelagic sealing and shall insist upon free sealing for the British sealers, the question as to whether the government is to be held responsible for the injury they may severally inflict upon our jurisdiction or property and must decline to discuss a suggestion which only respects for Lord Salisbury and his belief that his lordship has a due appreciation of the gravity of this dispute and his wish to treat with seriousness. We should doubtless have to pursue and capture upon the sea many of the owners of these vessels to secure the bonds suggested, and as the condition is to be that the arbitrators shall pay any damages which the arbitrators may adjudge, while the treaty gives the arbitrators no power to adjudge any damages, that transaction would be without risk to the officers and of no value to us. This government cannot consent to have what it believes to be its rights destroyed or impaired pending their settlement by an agreed tribunal, however adequate the security offered.

In closing Mr. Wharton says:—The president directs me to say in conclusion that the modus of last year is the least this government can accept. In reason, the modus straits after a treaty of arbitration should be more absolute, not less. He does not desire to obstruct this discussion, and having now in the most friendly spirit submitted the considerations which support the just demand of this government that the property which is not subject to a speculation pending the arbitration, he expresses the hope that Lord Salisbury will give a prompt and friendly assent to the modus. The president will hear with regret that a right to deal with this subject precisely as if no provision had been made for a settlement of the dispute, and that the government, as has already been pointed out, will be compelled to deal with the subject on the same basis and to use every means in its power to protect from destruction or serious injury property and jurisdictional rights which it has long claimed and enjoyed.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION. All Necessary Employes of an Insolvent Firm Preferred Creditors.

CINCINNATI, March 25.—The circuit court, with three judges on the bench, decided a case the gist of which is that all necessary employes of an insolvent firm are preferred creditors. The case was that of William Lewis vs. the assignee of the Cincinnati Chair Co., which had been taken up successively by Lewis on appeal from the probate court and the common pleas court. Lewis was a traveling salesman for the insolvent firm, and he got both salary and commission. The decision reversed the finding of the lower court.

CONGRESS.

The Week's Proceedings Condensed For Convenience of the Reader.

The attendance in the senate was very light on the 18th. A petition was presented from the Philadelphia conference of the Methodist church against opening the world's fair on Sunday. Several free coinage petitions were presented and a bill was reported from the agricultural committee to establish a uniform standard of grain. A bill making Des Moines, Ia., a port of delivery passed. Several bills of minor importance passed and after an executive session the senate adjourned until Monday. In the house a resolution was adopted calling for information in relation to government duties in the upper Mississippi river. Mr. Williams (Mass.) moved to have stricken from the Record that portion of the speech of Mr. Walker (Mass.) that had not been delivered by him and which he regarded as unparliamentary. A long wrangle ensued and the matter was referred. At the evening session private pension bills were considered.

The senate was not in session on the 19th. The house passed a bill amending the Arizona funding act and then took up the resolutions of the purchase of the Senator Plummer. The bills were delivered by Messrs. Fuston, Brodbeck, J. D. Taylor, Otis, Davis, Hartine, Cate, Baker Post and others and the house adjourned until Monday.

On the 21st a communication was presented to the senate from the president in regard to the purchase of the unpublished manuscripts of President Monroe. Several other communications were also presented. Over half an hour was occupied in the presentation of memorials on a variety of subjects. Several bills passed and several were introduced, all of a local nature. Senate bill to amend the statutes so as to prohibit the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors into the Indian country was taken up, amended and passed. The calendar was then taken up and many bills disposed of. Among the bills passed was one appropriating \$50,000 for a public building at Joplin, Mo. After an executive session the senate adjourned. In the house the committee on printing reported in the matter of Mr. Williams (Mass.) printing a speech, under a local nature. Senate bill to amend the statutes so as to prohibit the introduction and sale of intoxicating liquors into the Indian country was taken up, amended and passed. The Mississippi river appropriation bill was then debated at length. The bill appropriating \$1,745,916 for the canal and improvement of the Columbia river passed. Also the bill for the improvement of the Dories and Celio falls (Oregon) passed. In the house, the special order being in effect, Mr. Bland in favor of free coinage who advocated the measure at great length, and Mr. Williams (N. Y.) vigorously opposed the measure. The debate was continued until recess and at the evening session.

When the senate met on the 22d a petition was presented from a citizen of Maryland praying congress to compensate persons for certain slaves emancipated during the war. A message was received from the president relating to the correspondence with England in regard to executive session. When the doors were opened the army appropriation bill was considered until adjournment. In the house debate was resumed on the silver bill. Mr. Pierce (Tenn.) spoke in favor of the bimetallic standard. Mr. Tracy (N. Y.) (Mich.) and Fitch (Wis.), Mr. McKelhan (Neb.) favored free coinage; also Messrs. Bushnell (Wis.) and Livingston (Ga.). The debate continued into the evening session and until adjournment.

By the senate on the 23d Mr. Wolcott's resolution of the day before as to government employes not appointed under civil service rules was taken up and discussed and agreed to. The senate then went into executive session on the Behring sea matter and the doors were opened and the senate adjourned. The silver discussion continued for seven hours in the house on Mr. Bland's free coinage bill. At five o'clock Mr. Bland moved the previous question and the bill came on for consideration. Mr. Burrows (Mich.) moved to lay the bill on the table and a call of the house was ordered, which resulted in a tie—148 to 148. The speaker (Mr. Crisp) voted against the motion and it was lost. Again the battle was renewed and after much discussion the bill was passed. Mr. Bland announced that it was impossible to reach a final vote and moved an adjournment which was carried. The bill, therefore, goes on the calendar.

CRAVING ASSISTANCE. The United States to Be Asked to Protect the Gilbert Islands.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—King Tenbrino, of Butarati, who arrived in this city on the bark Towars, recently, announces that his mission to this country is to secure the protection of the United States for the Gilbert Islands. He says he feels that these islands would be much more prosperous under such a protectorate, and if this government will accept the proposition and raise the American flag over the islands, he will agree to transfer to the United States the harbor of the island of Butarati, and to keep the harbor in good condition as a coaling station and for refuge at all times. He will also assist to the utmost in promoting commercial relations between the two countries.

King Tenbrino will return to the islands in a few days, but states that he has arranged that his proposition be laid before the authorities at Washington.

Dr. Scudder Again Indicted. CHICAGO, March 24.—Dr. Scudder was indicted anew yesterday for the assassination of his wealthy mother-in-law, this time being charged with poisoning her as well as poisoning on her skull. The poison is said to have been administered with a hypodermic syringe. He is also charged in the second indictment with having strangled his victim. The additional accusations were taken as indicating that the prosecution had gained possession of sensational evidence regarding which the public knew nothing.

English Cattle Are Healthy. LONDON, March 25.—Reports to the agricultural board show that pleuropneumonia is extinct in Great Britain, and that there have been only a few sporadic outbreaks of the foot and mouth disease.

Mills Declared Elected. AUSTIN, Tex., March 24.—At 12 o'clock yesterday the two houses of the legislature met in joint session in the hall of the lower house to canvass the vote for United States senator. The record of the house vote in detail was read and then that of the senate. Speaker Miller then announced the vote as follows: Mills, 123; Bailey, 4; Chilton, 3; Gibbs, 2; Culbertson, 1; Jones, 1; Sayers, 1.

George McLaughlin, charged by Mabel Morrow with criminal assault in Kansas City, Mo., has been released on \$5,000 bond.

DILATORY MOTIONS.

Free Coinage Advocates Awake to a Realization

OF THE PRESENT SITUATION,

And Will Use Every Effort to Have the Silver Bill Considered in Such a Manner as to Prevent Dilatory Motions.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The men of the two sides on the silver question are getting hot and chafed. This is particularly true of the silver men, who confidently counted on victory and are in a rage over their defeat. Absentees, whether paired or not, are gaining a great deal of uncomplimentary mention. Representatives Tim Campbell and Stahlnecker, Tammany men of New York city, were both away and gained a world of abuse from anti-silver men whose side could have succeeded if these two gold votes had been here. Campbell is now here indignant that his name was taken in vain. "I was sick," he said. "My system is full of insomnia."

Stahlnecker, it is said, will be here Tuesday, when a vote is looked for.

Dockery, who was to have taken his world's fair investigating committee to Chicago yesterday, will not go until the silver fight is ended. Silver gains one vote by Dockery's course, as the committee stands three for silver and two against.

Senator Teller expects silver to be defeated, but declines to be interviewed. Bland regards the chances of passing his bill as very shadowy.

If Mr. Catchings, of Mississippi, returns to Washington in time a special order may be brought in the house Monday for the immediate consideration of the Bland silver bill and pending amendments.

Mr. Bland, during the afternoon, disclosed his plan by the introduction of a resolution fixing March 28 as the date on which the bill for the free coinage of silver and pending amendments shall be taken up and put upon its passage. Accompanying the resolution is a provision giving the speaker power to refuse to entertain any dilatory motion. The resolution went to the committee on rules.

Such an order as this, reported by the committee on rules and adopted by the house, would, of course, effectually suppress the filibusters and make them powerless to prevent the final vote at the hour designated. As the rules of the present house are peculiar in containing a further provision that a report from the committee on rules is in order at all times and the speaker can refuse to entertain dilatory motions during its consideration, the opposition is equally powerless to prevent the adoption of such an order when reported by the committee on rules.

In view, therefore, of the inevitable programme, the anti-free coinage men are preparing to appear before the committee on rules at the proper time and insist that if the silver bill is to be taken from the calendar of unfinished business to which it has gone and forced to a final vote the special order shall contain a provision for the protection of the minority by providing for a vote upon the following motions:

First—That the bill and substitute be recommitted with instructions to report back a bill as a substitute to provide for an international congress to consider the matters referred to in the bill reported by the majority of the committee.

Second—If the above is decided in the negative, that a motion similar to recommit the whole subject shall be permitted.

Third—If the above is decided in the negative that a motion to postpone the further consideration of the subject to a given day in December next shall be permitted.

Fourth—That if the above is decided in the negative, the previous question may be moved by the friends of the bill, and the vote had first upon the substitute offered by the minority for an international monetary congress, and if that fails, then upon the pending amendments of the bill.

THE G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT. Asking an Appropriation For the One Which Will Be Held at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—A message from the president transmitting a communication from the district commissioners, accompanied by a letter from the chairman of the executive committee of the G. A. R. encampment to be held next September, was laid before the senate yesterday.

An appeal is made for \$100,000, one-half to be paid by the district for the expenses of the encampment. The president says: "The event is one of national interest and the attendance of surviving union soldiers will probably be larger than at any encampment that has ever been held. The parade of the survivors of our great army on Pennsylvania avenue will bring vividly back those momentous days when the great armies of the east and west marched through the streets of Washington in high parade and were received by our citizens with joyful acclaim. It seems to me that it would be highly appropriate for congress to aid in making this demonstration impressive and in extending to those soldiers whose lives a beneficent providence has prolonged an opportunity to see in the security and peaceful development and prosperity which now so happily prevail at the national capital, the fruits of their sacrifice and valor."

Will Be Returned to Italy. NEW YORK, March 25.—Twenty ex-convicts from Italy were detained at Ellis island yesterday. They admitted that they were liberated felons and will be promptly returned.

Representative Geary, of California, has introduced in the house a bill to prevent the use of substitutes for hops or pure extract of hops in the making of ale or beer.

What a Man Is Made Of. According to "La Practician," man, from a chemical point of view, is composed of 13 elements, of which 5 are gases and 8 solids. If we considered the chemical composition of a man of the average of 154 pounds we find that he is largely composed of oxygen, which is in a state of extreme compression; in fact, a man weighing 154 pounds has 97 pounds of compressed oxygen in his makeup. The volume of this at its ordinary temperature, if freed, would exceed 980 cubic feet. The weight of hydrogen is only 15 pounds, but were this in a free state, at a temperature of 78 degrees, it would occupy a space equal to 2,500 cubic feet.

The other three gases are: Nitrogen, nearly 4 pounds; chlorine, about 25 ounces; and flourine, 2 1/2 ounces. Of the solids carbon stands at the head of the metalloids there being about 31 pounds. Next comes phosphorus, 26 ounces, and sulphur 3 ounces. The most abundant metal is calcium, more than 3 pounds; next potassium, 2 ounces; common salt, 2 ounces, and iron, 1 ounce. The various combinations which the chemist can form of these metals and metalloids are almost innumerable.—Philadelphia Press.

MARKET REPORTS.

Table with columns for Market Reports, Kansas City, March 25, and various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, CORN, etc.

Table with columns for Market Reports, St. Louis, and various commodities like CATTLE, HOGS, WHEAT, etc.

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Didn't Mention Her. Mrs. Spiggs—I know that woman was saying something horrid about me. I could tell by the way she looked at me. Mr. Spiggs—My dear, you do her an injustice. She didn't mention you. Mrs. Spiggs—What did she say? Mr. Spiggs—She asked if I was near-sighted.—Puck.

The auctioneer is the accommodating man who comes and goes at one bidding.—Dallas News.

JACOBS OIL CURES SCIATICA Back Aches Neuralgia IT HAS NO EQUAL.

RISEING SUN STOVE POLISH DO NOT BE DECEIVED

DRESS MAKERS FIND THE Latest Styles L'Art De La Mode.

HALL'S City of Toledo, Lucas Co., State of Ohio.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. 1889.

NOTARIAL SEAL A. W. GLEASON, NOTARY PUBLIC.

HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS TAKEN INTERNALLY, and acts directly upon the Blood and mucous surfaces.

TESTIMONIALS: E. B. WALTHALL & CO., Druggists, Horse Cave, Ky. say: "Hall's Catarrh Cure cured every one that takes it."

Hall's Catarrh Cure Is Sold by all Dealers in Patent Medicines. PRICE 75 CENTS A BOTTLE.

THE ONLY GENUINE HALL'S CATARRH CURE IS MANUFACTURED BY F. J. CHENEY & CO., TOLEDO, O.

Testimonials sent free on application. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

ATTENTION, WORKINGMEN! DO YOU WANT TO BETTER YOUR CONDITION? IF SO, GATHER UP YOUR FAMILY AND OUTFIT AND COME TO SUPERIOR WISCONSIN

Where you can find abundance of work at good rates, the best climate in the United States for the worker. No malaria, good schools, good churches—and better than all, the chance of getting a GOOD HOME AND LOVE in the heart of the city, on such EASY TERMS as you can readily meet, and which will in a few years be very valuable.

You Will FIND this the BEST TOWN in America to GROW UP WITH!

THE KANSAS CITY MEDICAL & SURGICAL SANITARIUM For the Treatment of all Chronic and Surgical Diseases.

SEEDS—NORTHERN GROWN, BEST FOR ALL SOILS & CLIMES. 100,000 ROSES & PLANTS.

YOUNG MOTHERS! We Offer You a Remedy which Insures Safety to Life of Mother and Child. "MOTHER'S FRIEND"

FARGO'S \$2.50 Shoes FOR LADIES & GENTLEMEN. "BOX TIP" SCHOOL SHOES FOR BOYS & GIRLS.

BOILING WATER OR MILK. EPPS'S GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. COCOA LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

NEEDLES, SHUTTLES, REPAIRS. PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest. CATARRH Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

YOUNG MEN Learn Telegraphy and Railroad Agent's Business here and secure good situations. Write J. D. BOWEN, Sedalia, Mo.

BORE WELLS THE "OHIO" WELL DRILL