A BOYCOTT OF BANKS

GENERAL MASTER SOVEREIGN ISSUES HIS ORDERS.

Knights of Labor Instructed to Refuse to Receive National Bank Paper Money After September 1—Farmers' Alliances and Others Asked to Assist—Caustic Arraignment of the Banks—Obeyance of the Order Obligatory.

A National Bank Boycott.

WASHINGTON, July 20.—The Times prints the outlines of a manifesto to be issued by Master Workman Sovereign of Knights of Labor for the boycott of all national banks. It will be addressed to the Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance, the People's party, reform clubs and kindred societies, reciting "the wrongs of the toiling thousands and their suffering at the hands of the money making power" and calling for a boycott of national bank notes in all dealings between individuals. It is to go into effect September 1.

The manifesto declares that "the national banks are responsible for the destruction of the greenbacks, the payment of the bonds in coin, the funding act, the demonetization of silver, and all the corrupt financial legislation for the past thirty years; that they have boycotted and discriminated against every kind of money that promised relief to the debtor class and prosperity to the industrial masses; that they are boycotters of the most cruel and merciless kind. This boycott, it continues, will precipitate the great conflict with people on one side and banks on the other, and the issues will be as sharply drawn as in the struggle of Jackson with the old United States bank. The struggle of 1896 must result in victory for the common people or the hope of American liberty is lost. "Boycott the national banks," it says in conclusion.

Mr. Sovereign emphatically says that it is obligatory on every knight to obey the order. "Not only that," he declares, "but we expect similar orders to be issued by the heads of all sympathetic organizations."

ALL BRIGHT AGAIN.

Comptroller Eckels on the Signs of Prosperity Due to Sound Policy.

CHICAGO, July 20.—James C. Eckels, comptroller of currency, who passed through here yesterday on his way to Ottawa, Ill., said: "Coming through the iron districts of Pennsylvania I was astonished at the activity. From Harrisburg to Pittsburg our train seemed to be running through a line of coke furnaces and steel mills, every one of which was in active operation the scene that told stronger than any words of industry and prosperity. Last week Bradstreet's reported that 1,000,000 wage earners had had their salaries increased within the past fourteen days. I attribute this wonderful improvement entirely to the confidence that exists in the financial policy of the present administration. The placing of the last loan of the government by the New York bankers was a marvelous piece of financiering. All these things count hard for a basis of sound money, and have pricked the free silver bubble until it has about collapsed."

"What is your opinion regarding the two great political parties declaring for silver in their national conventions?".

"Reports that come to me from the great financiers of the country, and I am sure that they ought to know, are to the effect that there is nothing to all this free silver talk, and every day goes to prove practically, not theoretically, that the basis of sound money is the only one that will stand. I don't believe either the Republican or Democratic party will attempt to indorse free silver, for it will be a dead issue before the national conventions are held."

MAY FIGHT AT GALVESTON.

Dan Stuart Is Considering a Proposition to Bring the Big Go Off on an Island.

DALLAS, Texas, July 20.—Galveston wishes the Corbett-Fitzsimmons glove contest pulled off on that island. The capitalists and business men of that city have appointed a committee to come to Dallas and make a proposition to President Stuart of the Florida Athletic club. President Stuart said that Galveston's proposition was a liberal one, including ground and building free, and that he would go there Saturday to see about it. He says there is strong opposition to the fight at Dallas, threats having been made to stop the construction of the amphitheater by injunction as soon as it is begun. The contracts for the fight, Stuart says, read "Texas," and not "Dallas," and there will be no complication in a change of location.

Faro Bank Held Up.

WALLACE, Idaho, July 20. — Two masked men held up a faro bank in Fred Steer's saloon yesterday morning. The bank had just closed and the proprietor was cashing up when two masked men entered the saloon and ordered all hands up. The robbers then took all the money, about $400, and walked out. Several shots were fired after them, but they disappeared in the darkness.

Found Guilty of Murder.

ERIE, Kan., July 20.—Ed Anderson, who confessed the murder of Swan Peterson June 5, was found guilty of murder in the first degree. Anderson's attorneys made an able plea of insanity, but the jury returned in forty minutes with the verdict.

Mexican Strikers Seize a Town.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 20.—The 200 miners employed at Corrodeloro, state of Mexico, yesterday rose in revolt against their employers, and taking refuge in a neighboring town fortified themselves and are now defying the authorities. The manager of the mine fled

A Maniac Heir to Thousands.

NEVADA, Mo., July 20.—William Buford, a private patient at state asylum No. 3, here, from Saline county, has become heir to a fortune of $40,000. He has been an inmate of the institution about six years.

MORGAN IS FOR SILVER.

The Alabama Senator Delivers a White Metal Address.

GRIFFIN, Ga., July 20.—The streets of this little city were thronged at an early hour yesterday morning by crowds from the country and surrounding towns. All came to attend the bimetallic state convention, called by the Spalding County Silver league, and to hear Senator John T. Morgan of Alabama speak. United States Senator Patrick Walsh of Augusta was made permanent chairman of the convention.

Senator Morgan began by saying that he came to the meeting as a Democrat, in Democratic harness, and by the authority of the settled creed, to advocate Democratic principles as old and as sound as the great national party. Then he went on to extol silver, arguing for its restoration, and closed with a tirade against the "sound money" men.

"I am here," he went on, "as a disciple of Jefferson, Madison and Jackson and many others of the consecrated fathers, to speak in defense of an act of congress that was approved by George Washington in 1792 for the free coinage of silver; which was re-enacted in 1837, and was approved by Andrew Jackson, president of the United States, and was stabbed below the fifth rib by John Sherman in 1873, and was left for dead."

Continuing, he said that Mr. Sherman's law of 1873 was such a death blow to silver as a money metal that it seems marvelous that silver has in it enough life left to take up its bed and walk. "But," he said, "it is moving to the front with uplifted head and vigorous step again, in union, if not in full harmony, with gold, and the parade is so inspiriting that even Great Britain is keeping step to the music of the union."

Referring to the record of the vote of Senator Hill of New York for free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1, Senator Morgan said the vote was cast in a Pickwickian sense. "Such a way of voting," he said, "may be in vogue in a state where the Democratic party is divided into 'snapper' and 'anti-snapper' factions; where one leader 'snaps' and the other leader 'anti-snaps,' and between the two the party is consigned to Jonah's quarter's in the belly of the Republican whale. If Mr. Hill was forced into such a voyage by the anti-snappers in 1892, it may be safely calculated that he will kick himself on shore again in due season."

Speaking of Secretary Carlisle, the senator said he was not chosen as a cabinet officer until he had changed front on the silver question. "His conversion was not like that of Paul, who espoused error, was made blind, and then saw the truth and embraced it; but like that of Aaron, who saw the truth and became blinded to it and espoused the darkness of Egypt typified in a golden calf."

Mr. Morgan combatted what he termed "the false issue invented by Mr. Sherman and adopted by Mr. Cleveland;" that it is the duty of the government to preserve the parity between the metals by adjusting their coinage to meet the fluctuations in their commercial value. "England," he said, "wanted gold because she was the largest creditor nation and killed silver to get rid of this p rity issue."

Speaking of the $100,000,000 gold reserve, he said: "It was a sort of 'jackpot' put up by Mr. Sherman that has kept up the gambling in our money. It was never needed to give strength to the United States. A country that has paid in debts and interest more than $3,000,000,000 in thirty years could not need the support of $100,000,000 deposited in the treasury to support its credit."

RAIN DAMAGE IN IOWA.

A Cloud Burst Near Iowa City Causes a Flood and a Train Wreck.

IOWA CITY, Iowa, July 20.—Four and one-half inches of water from a cloud burst north of this city last night caused great damage to crops. Five hundred feet of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Northern track were washed out.

Ralston creek went out of its banks and carried off bridges, sidewalks and fences. Several families waded out of their houses in four feet of water.

The Rocky Mountain flyer from the west, on the Rock Island, was ditched three blocks west of the Iowa river, and one of the fireman's legs was broken. The passengers were badly shaken up. The rails are washed out between Iowa City and Downey. There are no trains from the east or west.

Ingalls Loses a Farm.

ATCHISON, Kan., July 20.—John J. Ingalls has lost a farm. He owned one near Kickapoo, and recently had a chance to dispose of it. He took the buyer down to see it, expatiating upon its desirable qualities, and when he got there he couldn't find the farm. It had been washed into the river five years ago. And all during that five years he had been paying taxes on it.

Nine Iron Miners Entombed.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., July 19.—Nine miners were entombed in the Pewabic mine near here last night and there is little hope of their rescue, for slow progress is being made by the rescuers. The cave-in occurred just as the men were quitting work, the timbers and ore pillars on the first level giving way

A Condemned Murderer Kills Himself.

SPOKANE, Wash., July 20.—H. D. Smith, a condemned murderer, made an effort to escape from jail last night. A number of people joined Jailor Thompson in the pursuit, when Smith, jumping into the river, sought to cross, but the rapid current carried him back to the shore. He was seized by one of his pursuers, when he suddenly drew out a razor and almost severed his own head from his body, dying instantly.

A Denver Ex-Official Suicides.

DENVER, Col., July 20.—David J. Martin, ex-member of the fire and police board, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself in the head. He was about 60 years old and was formerly in the real estate business. He was one of the commissioners whom Governor Waite attempted to remove and who insisted upon holding their offices until a decision had been obtained in the courts sustaining the governor's action, thereby precipitating the city hall warfare last year. Financial reverses and ill health were the causes

MRS. PEITZEL'S STORY

EASILY MISLED BY INSURANCE SWINDLER HOLMES.

Wrongs to Which She was Subjected—The Three Children Taken From Their Mother to be Educated by the Unscrulous Criminal—The Woman's Feelings Much Worked On—Lives to Identify the Bodies.

The Pietzel Tragedy.

CHICAGO, July 19.—Mrs. Carrie Pietzel left late last night for Toronto to identify the bodies of the two little girls found Monday in the cellar of a house there. The children, it is believed are her own, and it is supposed they were murdered by Herman Mudgett or H. H. Holmes, formerly of Chicago, now in jail in Philadelphia for insurance fraud.

Mrs. Pietzel believes that the two bodies found in Toronto are those of her missing daughters and that Holmes murdered them. She further believes that the children were in Toronto when she was there searching for them last winter. She is broken in health and mind, the victim, she believes, of a hypnotic influence exerted by Holmes.

"Holmes, whom I had never met," said Mrs. Pietzel, "but once before the death of my husband, seemed from the time he asked me for the care of the children until his final arrest to have a peculiar influence over me. I felt controlled by him. He had a sway over me that I thought natural, since he had been the intimate friend of my husband. Besides my husband had repeatedly told me that I could trust him, that he was a good man, and that he would always be true to us. The children idolized him. There was nothing that he could not do with them. Again and again my husband told me how much he thought of Holmes and how honorable he was until I came to the same opinion myself, although at first I did not like the man and told my husband so and begged him to have nothing to do with him.

"I saw my husband last on August 24, 1894. He had gone to St. Louis. He was then heavily interested with Holmes in whatever the enterprises were they had on together, and I was lying sick with my baby. I was very sick. I could not go to Philadelphia to identify the body which they suspected to be that of my husband. I could not be moved. Holmes came to me and Alice was taken East and she identified the body. It was after that that Holmes told me that the body was not that of my husband; that it was a bogus body made up to look like him, and that if I or the children said anything abont it the insurance company would get hold of us and we would be punished severely. I was very sick, and I believed Holmes. He talked kindly and offered to take Alice, Nellie and Howard away from me and educate them. He said that he would put them to school and pay all of their expenses. The children loved him, and I was alone in the world and poor. I let him take them, and they went away. At this time and all other times Holmes acted to me like a gentleman. He constantly kept me under the impression, though, that I and the children were to be mixed up with the bogus body which he said was found in Philadelphia. He said Pietzel was still alive, and that I would see him again when this trouble was over. He wished, though, to save us from arrest. After the three children were gone I moved about the country. I began to worry about the children. I wanted to see them and wished to know where they were. Holmes always put me off with the story that I must keep quiet until the detectives stopped their work.

"When he took me to Detroit it was he who registered me there as Mrs. Adams. He told me so when he came up to the room where Dessie, my oldest daughter, and I were. I told him he did wrong to put my name down wrong, but he explained that the detectives must be kept off of the track and that I was protecting my husband by this. I finally heard the children were at Toronto, and Dessie, I and the baby went there alone to search, but without success. Since then I have been working for the location of the children with District Attorney Graham of Philadelphia, Mr. Geyer, the detective, of Philadelphia, and the officers of the life insurance company have done all in their power to aid me. You must understand that when my children were first really missing I was locked up and could not communicate with any one. I was not allowed to see the newspapers nor receive mail. In Holmes' trunk there was found a letter from my daughter Alice to me, which never reached me, showing that my mail was intercepted. Since I have had my freedom the Philadelphia authorities and the insurance company have worked to bring my children back to me, and I have aided them so far as I could.

"When I gave the children up to Holmes in St. Louis I was too sick and trusted him too much to pay careful attention to what I did. He told me to go home to Galva. to recruit there with my parents and he would keep the three in school. When he took me to Detroit, and I supposed we were being hounded by detectives, Holmes paid most of the bills. Sometimes I was compelled to pay my own expenses. I believe Holmes intended to kill me. I think he meant to kill me in Burlington, Vt., but he must have lost his nerve, or he still had the children on his hands, and he hesitated. I cannot give any other explanation of why he spared my life. He intended to kill my entire family."

General Campos Wins a Victory.

MADRID, July 19.—Captain General Martinez de Campos has cabled to the home government that the insurgents in the district of Bayamo, province of Santiago de Cuba, have been scattered after suffering severe loss. Many of the insurgents were killed and wounded. General Santo Clides was killed and three officers wounded.

NEWS IN BRIEF.

Five have died and two of the congressmen elected last fall have resigned.

NEBRASKA WILL BE THERE.

An Appeal From Commissioners to the Atlanta Exposition to County Boards.

LINCOLN, July 19.—The Nebraska commissioners to the Cotten States and Industrial exposition are not disposed to lie down under any adverse decisions of the attorney general or county attorneys in regard to the right legally of counties to make appropriations for a state exhibit at the exposition. It is argued that counties have the right to make a county exhibit anywhere in the United States. All that is necessary is to label the exhibit with the name of the county. A group of these counties would make a splendid showing at Atlanta next September. With this end in view the commissioners have issued a circular addressed to the commissioners of each county in the state, setting forth the objects of the exposition and the advantages that will accrue to Nebraska from representation at the show. In reference to money the circular says:

"No appropriation for defraying the expenses of making such an exhibit having been made by the legislature, it will be nessary to appeal to the patriotism and business judgment of the several county organizations for such funds, by an appropriation of a sufficient amount to have their counties properly represented at Atlanta. We therefore respectfully ask and solicit your honorable body to appropriate from your county funds, for the purpose above set forth, an amount not to exceed 1 cent per capita of the population of your county, or any such other amount as in your judgment may seem best. The amount so appropriated will be used only for the actual expenses necessary to collect, maintain and properly display the products of the state, and any person having control of these funds or their expenditure will be required to furnish a good and sufficient bond, and also to report to the governor for approval and publication an accurate, itemized account of all expenditures with proper vouchers to cover the same. For Nebraska to make and maintain a proper exhibit will require the expenditure of about $10,000. We respectfully urge you to take prompt action in this matter, as the time is short in which to gather and arrange an exhibit which will do justice to the state. All money appropriated or contributed should be made payable to and forwarded to Governor S. A. Holcomb, Lincoln, Neb. Communications should be addressed to H. S. Hotchkiss, secretary, Lincoln, Neb.

HORR-HARVEY DEBATE.

Mr. Harvey Charges Corruption in the Passage of the Law of 1873.

CHICAGO, July 19.—The Horr-Harvey debate to-day opened at 11 o'clock instead of 2 o'clock as heretofore. The subject under discussion was what Mr. Harvey had characterized in his book as the "crime of 1873"—the demonetization of silver.

After some miscellaneous sparring, Mr. Harvey charged corruption in the passage of the act for the demonetization of silver, and Mr. Horr repudiated the inference that the citizens of the United States were all corrupt. He declared that it was not true that every man had his price. Members of congress were as honest as the average American citizen. He knew whereof he spoke, for he had been a member of that body himself.

Mr. Horr then took up the history of the demonetization act, showed the stages through which it had passed and declared that its final enactment was not until after it had been before congress for nearly three years.

Mr. Harvey then returned to the attack upon the honesty of legislators throughout the country, including members of congress and of the Illinois and Colorado legislatures. This venality was sapping the foundations of the government as it had sapped the foundations of and destroyed every republic of the past.

Mr. Horr again returned to the defense of the honesty of the American people.

Mr. Horr then spoke of the demonitization of silver in 1816 as the result of experience in the use of the double standard. In 1871 Germany adopted the gold standard and threw on the market $300,000,000 in silver. It was this that set the world to considering the silver question—not any gold bug conspiracy. The financial policy of no great nation was ever dominated by a conspiracy.

This closed the debate for the day, except the answering of questions by the disputants propounded by members of the audience. The attendance was not large, but was appreciative and generous and impartial in its recognition of telling points.

BOTH SIDES READY.

The Celebrated Taylor Case Will Be Called Some Time Next Week.

CARROLLTON, Mo., July 19.—At 6:30 p. m. the Taylor brothers were brought into court, and Mr. Bresnehan said the state was ready for trial. Colonel Hale, for the defense, said they did not want a continuance, but that they had three or four witnesses in Linn and Sullivan counties who were sick, and that they wanted an order from the court to take their depositions. The court granted the order and the defense answered ready for trial. The court ordered a special venire of 300 men from which to select a panel of forty, and the sheriff was instructed to have them in court Monday next at 1 o'clock. The court also instructed the sheriff to allow no one to assist in getting the venire except regularly sworn deputy sheriffs. This will make the case come up for trial about Thursday.

Sash and Door Prices Raised.

OSHKOSH, July 19.—The National Manufacturing association and the Northwestern Sash and Door association, at a meeting held here last night, decided to raise prices 20 per cent to partly compensate for the advance in glass.

Police Reform in Omaha.

OMAHA, Neb., July 19.—Twenty-five political and sectarian policemen agitators have been discharged, and the edict has been issued that policemen must not let political and religious affairs interfere with their duty as officers.

THIS FOR SOLDIERS.

THREE IMPORTANT DECISIONS HANDED DOWN.

The Law Forbidding the Pension Commissioner to Reduce Pensions Does Not Apply to Cases Acted on Before Its Passage—As to the Thirty Days Notice—The Pensioning of Children.

Late Pension Decisions.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Assistant Secretary Reynolds has rendered three decisions in pension appeal cases. In the first he holds that while the commissioner of pensions is forbidden by law to suspend payment of a pension pending proceedings to annul or reduce it, nevertheless, in case such pension is annulled, all unpaid pensions apparently accrued at the date of the annulment becomes illegal and must not be paid.

In the second case the secretary holds that the law forbidding the commissioner to reduce pensions without thirty days notice does not apply to cases acted on before its passage.

In the third case it is held that as the act pensioning the children of a sailor who are under 16 years of age expressly provides that the pensions shall begin from the date of the filing of the application for the pension, a claimant who was over 16 years old when the act was passed has no claim for pension at all.

BLOW TO FAVORITISM.

President Cleveland Makes an Important Ruling Regarding Promotions.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The president has just promulgated a new rule modifying the old customs rule of the civil service, the effect of which is to greatly limit the number of promotions in classified customs districts, except after appropriate examinations. The necessity for the change in the rules arises from the fact the extension of the classification in the customs service on November 2, last, over positions paying salaries of less than $900 opened the doors for promotion of many persons who had entered the service through personal political favoritism. The old rule would permit these persons after they were brought into the classified service to be advanced to many of the best paying positions in the office without examination. Under the new rule promotions can be made only to a limited extent without examination, and no promotions can be made from one grade to another without an appropriate examination.

CROP CONDITIONS.

Report of the Weather Bureau for the Week Ended July 15.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The weather bureau, in its report of crop conditions for the week ended July 15, says: Drouth has been broken in Iowa and partly relieved in Wisconsin and Southern Minnesota, but continues in Ohio and with great severity over the Southern half of Michigan. Excessive rains have delayed threshing in Missouri, Kansas, Northern Texas, Kentucky and Tennessee, and caused grain in shock to sprout.

Corn needs rain in Ohio, Northern Indiana, Southern Michigan, Wisconsin and South Dakota, and would be improved by rain in Nebraska, where the blades are beginning to roll. In the Southern states the finest crop of corn for years is promised. Frost on Tuesday morning caused slight damage in Wisconsin.

OKLAHOMA VIGILANTES.

People of Pottawatomie County Forced to Form Protective Leagues.

PERRY, Ok., July 18.—A call has been made by 100 citizens of Pottawatomie county for the lawabiding citizens in each township to meet and form law and order leagues to protect the people from thieving, which has become extremely great in the county, which is located in the southeastern part of Oklahoma, and is nearly surrounded by the Indian territory. The people are very much aroused, and twenty law and order leagues were organized, whose object is to thoroughly rid the county of horse and other thieves.

A TRAITOR'S END.

Suicide in Public Follows the Betrayal of Port Arthur.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The ease with which the Japanese captured Port Arthur during the recent war with China is explained to some extent by an article in the Japan Gazette, which arrived on the last steamer. According to this the commander of the Chinese forts was a native of Japan, who had acquired favor in Chinese councils through a long residence in the flowery kingdom. He intentionally caused the shots from the guns to be misdirected so they would fall short of the Japanese warships. Having betrayed his adopted land for the land of his birth, the disgraced commander appeared before the victorious Japanese and acknowledged his treason and committed suicide in their presence.

Missouri and Kansas Naval Cadets.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The following persons have been appointed cadets at the Naval academy: L. C. Broughton, Marysville, Kan.; Frank E. Rockwell, alternate, Junction City, Kan.; C. P. Huff, Butler, Mo.; E. B. Larrimer, Wichita, Kan.; E. J. Sadler, alternate, Sedan, Kan.; R. D. Scott, alternate, Marysville, Kan.

Blackburn's Candidate Nominated.

LEXINGTON, Ky., July 18.—Senator Blackburn, after a sharp fight, secured the nomination by the Democrats of this county, of three staunch supporters of himself for candidates for the legislature. Blackburn was greatly elated over his complete victory.

Twenty-Five Years in Office.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 18.—Philip H. Zepp, one of the best known politicians in St. Louis, died at his home this morning of paralysis. He had been continuously in public service for over a quarter of a century.

OPIUM FIENDS IN CONVENTION

They Meet to Oppose a Bill Pending in the Massachusetts Legislature.

Fully 300 Chinese opium-smokers representing New England, assembled themselves at 24 Oxford street Friday night for the purpose of finding ways to stop the Quinn bill, which is now pending before the General Assembly says the Boston Herald. The meeting commenced at 8 o'clock and lasted until after midnight. Every member seemed to be talking at the same time and consequently, there seemed to be more speakers than listeners. Resolutions were passed that a petition be sent to the Assembly, asking that if Mr. Quinn wanted a bill to pass against the smoking of opium, an exception be made in favor of the Chinese communities.

"There is no man under God's creation that knows the hardships which smokers endure," said one of the delegates from Hartford. "If Mr. Quinn is an intelligent and free-minded gentleman he should take conscientious consideration before he made such a law as would stop a person from smoking when the smoker has had the habit for thirty years."

"We are bound to smoke, anyhow, whether we have the right or take it for granted," said another smoker from Providence, R. I. "We committed the sin before the law was made and we are compelled to sin after the law is made. We must either sin or we must stop living."

The most interesting remarks throughout the meeting were made by Li Sam, who came to the convention as a representative from New Bedford. He said: "People who do not smoke will never know a smoker's troubles. I had the habit grow into me for the past thirty-seven long years. I have tried and tried again to stop smoking, but my strength failed me. At last I gathered up my nerve to try again for the last time. I decided if I failed to do what I pledged I would—die a fiend. Two weeks ago I stopped smoking for twenty-four hours. My dear fellowmen, there are not enough words in Confucius' dictionary to tell you how I felt. I had rather have all the devils in the great hell torment me than to take the right of smoking away from me. We smoking men do not ask the people to encourage us, but we would ask the public pity."

HOW MUCH FRANCE DRINKS.

One of the "Things They do Better Over There."

Paris is mainly a wine-drinking town, but, like Marseilles and Lyons, does not consume so much as many of the smaller towns, though when examined in detail the provisions seems to be on a sufficiently generous scale, says Chambers' Journal. In Paris the annual rate per head is 340 pints of wine, 16 of cider, 21 of beer and rather over 12 pints per head of spirits. In whisky-drinking Scotland the annual rate per head of whisky consumption was, in 1892-3, just a little over 12½ pints—little more than the proportion of spirits demanded by the Parisians, without regard to the large quantity of wine also required here for their annual wants. In view of this, it is strange that travelers still report that drunkenness—as we unfortunately know it in Great Britain—is a thing of very rare occurrence. The Parisians are represented as temperate drinkers, though they drink just about as many glasses of spirits as the Scotch (the largest consumers of spirits in Britain), besides nearly 30 times as many glasses of wine as they do of spirits, not to speak of a fair allowance of cider and beer! And at Cherbourg the inhabitants take two and three-quarter times as much spirits as the Scotch, not to speak of cider, beer and wine. As it is to be hoped and presumed that women and children have little or nothing to do with the figures for the consumption of spirits, and as very many men take none at all, some folks must take pretty large doses. If French topers can, without visible and unpleasant consequences, carry such quantities of liquor, this must be one of the "things they do better in France."

The Fingall Succession.

The Earl of Fingall, recently given much newspaper prominence in London, who is the head of the great Irish house of Plunkett, has been one of the sufferers through the depreciation of Irish property, and about a couple of years ago was compelled to sell to a New York merchant, bred as a peasant on the Fingall estate, his ancestral county seat, Killeen Castle, in County Meath. Lord Fingall is quite a young man, being 35 years of age, and he holds the hereditary office of State Steward to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Having no son, but only a little girl 2 years of age, his earldom, which is one of the oldest peerages in Ireland, will, after his death, pass to his uncle, formerly an officer in the army, but now a Roman Catholic priest engaged in missionary work in those very gold-mining settlements of Australia which have proved so disastrous to his nephew; and after the missionary's death the earldom will pass on to Sir Francis Plunkett, now British Envoy at Brussels, and who, like so many other foreign diplomats, has married an American girl, the daughter of Mr. Charles W. Morgan, of Philadelphia.—London American.

Unexpected Kindness.

One cannot curb a little innocent curiosity as to what would be the feelings of a good Portland woman if she knew of the officious kindness of one of her relatives. She is quite advanced in years, and, during a recent illness, this relative went to an undertaker and paid all bills for the funeral expenses in prospectus. The lady is now able to do her own household work.