

NEWS OF NEBRASKA

A CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.—There was a lively party of gentlemen in the smoking-car of Omaha bound B. & M. train last evening. Some of them were merchants, while several were stock-growers. Their conversation first turned upon the year's financial successes and the prospects for 1886. Some appeared satisfied with the last twelve months' labors, while others felt considerably downcast over their losses with no immediate hope of retrieving them. There were two or three hog breeders and raisers in the party. Their complaints were caused by the loss of their stock from cholera. "I will tell you," said James Tate, "of a cure that for me has never failed on my own drove of swine now numbering between 200 and 300. I have never lost one. My neighbors have come to me to save their stock and with a few exceptions my efforts have always been successful. If you will give me 75 cents for all that I cure I will forfeit 75 cents a head for every one that I lose." They were all anxious to know what this wonderful drug might be, but the speaker refused to give it a name. "I have had just such an experience as you relate," said a Johnson county farmer. "I have used a medicine for the last two years and during that time I have never suffered any losses. I, of course, keep my pens covered with salt and lime, and when any of my stock show any symptoms of that terrible contagion I separate them from the drove and mix a little calomel with their food. This diet is kept up until they show signs of improvement, when they are again turned back into the pens. If farmers would use this antidote, in my opinion, but few would lose their stock from this disease." Mr. Tate at once coincided with the Johnson county farmer's views and confessed that calomel was the same drug which he had used with such good effect. A conversation with two or three other hog-growers elicited the information that they had also used calomel successfully and asserted that as its curative qualities became better known it would be used by all much more generally.—(Omaha Republican.)

DISCUSSING APPLE DISEASES.—At the last meeting of the Lancaster county farmers' club, says the Lincoln Journal, the first thing under discussion was an explanation of the black spots found on a Greening apple. These black spots ranged in size from a pin head up to nearly or quite half an inch in diameter. Upon close inspection they were seen to be somewhat downy, with a dark, fuzzy growth. Putting some of this fuzzy growth under a powerful microscope, Professor Bessey showed it to be a genuine fungus in full growth. Its threads and spores were easily seen and these showed characteristics which indicated its relationship to the "black fungi" which are notorious for their injuriousness.

A bit of healthy skin was then cut from an apple and placed under the microscope, and by the side of it there was placed a similar piece of the diseased skin. These when viewed under the microscope showed very instinctively the great harm done by the fungus. It is very evident from an examination of the apples in the basket from which the specimen was taken that every diseased apple is a source of contagion. Every diseased apple should be removed from the healthy ones. It is moreover evident that a warm cellar, especially if somewhat damp, will furnish the conditions favoring the development of the fungus.

The professor then placed under the microscope a bit of the skin of an apple affected with many minute specks of the size and appearance of "fly specks." Many varieties are particularly subject to these. When put under a microscope of sufficiently high power these specks resolved themselves into fungus patches, in an advanced state of development. Every such speck will sooner or later produce spores each of which is capable of reproducing its kind.

A third kind of skin disease was shown on bits of skin taken from apples. This kind looks like little brownish patches of irregular outline carefully looked at, even with the naked eye each patch is seen to be composed of many little dark threads. Under the microscope the young fungi were first shown, and afterwards the full grown ones, on which well developed spores were easily seen in great abundance. This kind of fungi is also found upon the leaves of apple trees, turning them yellowish and often giving them a scabby or scalded appearance. Here there are three diseases of the apple, all due to nearly blatio fungi, and all calling for the same treatment, which is that in so far as possible every affected apple should be removed as soon as its disease is discovered.

MISCELLANEOUS STATE MATTERS.

The Blair Republican understands the C. St. P., M. & O. railroad company have removed all hindrances from farmers or private parties shipping on their lines and that any one can ship a single carload of stock or grain at the same rates as though they owned an elevator.

ENGINEER KNAPE, who lost the use of one arm in an accident on the S. C. & P. railway, has just been awarded a verdict of \$9,500. The accident was caused by rotten ties which allowed the rails to spread. This is the heaviest verdict of the kind for many years.

The Neligh Ledger says a young couple in Antelope county have been deferring their wedding day until the prospective bride could prove up on her claim, which was a pre-emption. The day for final proof was set for Tuesday at the land office and elaborate preparations were made for the wedding, which was to take place two weeks hence. When the time for proving up came, the bride repaired to the land agent to procure the necessary funds to satisfy the demands of Uncle Sam. The land agent declined to execute the mortgage on the land until the couple had made one, as the rules of the loan company forbid making loans to women. As the day of proof was at hand, and no other arrangements could be made to secure a loan, the couple were speedily married, secured their loan and proved up.

The latest addition to Nebraska City's industries is a hoop factory. FRANK V. ADAMS, the late suicidist at Omaha, could speak several languages, and in all respects was a very bright young man.

OVER \$800 has been raised at Valentine toward the erection of an Episcopal church. Six hundred and seventy-one people were married in Omaha in 1885.

The Winnebago reservation has an area of 170 square miles, or 108,923 acres.

There is said to be an opium joint in flourishing existence in Hastings, and consignments of opium are frequently received in that progressive city.

The Columbus Milling company proposes to furnish that city with the arc light at \$12 a month, the incandescent at \$3, shutting off, at these rates, at 12:30 a. m. J. A. Hough and Spencer Day are in the Dodge county courts to determine which was elected justice of the peace of North Bend.

The board of public lands and buildings held a meeting at Lincoln, on the 22d, to receive bids for sinking an experimental well in the salt basin provided for by the last legislature. The well is to be 2,000 feet deep, and is to test the amount and strength of the brine.

FRANK V. ADAMS, private secretary of Col. Hall, of the military inspector department, of Platte, died in Omaha one evening last week from the effects of morphine taken with suicidal intent the day before. He had his life insured for \$10,000 in favor of Frank Stelling, a bank clerk, who was an intimate friend. During last week he gave Stelling several hundred dollars worth of presents, purchased with borrowed money. He also took Stelling to the opera on Monday and bought tickets for him on Tuesday, but Stelling refused to go, and next day Stelling informed him that he proposed to cut his acquaintance. This, in connection with the fact that his creditors proposed to push him, probably led him to commit suicide.

The Crete Globe says that on his last trip to Illinois, E. F. Stephens, of the Crete nursery, sold four car-loads of two and three-year-old apple trees to Illinois nurserymen. This is one more proof of the superiority of Nebraska soil and climate. Who would have thought ten years ago that Nebraska could grow better and cheaper trees than Illinois? Would it not be well for the farmers to purchase these trees at first hands rather than pay eastern men two freights and a good profit on them?

The following is a statement of the probable weather in January, prepared by Nebraska's weather prophet, Prof. E. J. Couch. Cut it out and paste it in your hat for reference: 1. Snow or rain; electrical storm. 2. Cloudy and calming. 3. Warmer; tornado weather south. 4. Northerly winds, clearing. 5. Calm areas will cross the states. 6. Warming and clouding. 7. Local snow and cloud areas. 8. Winds, changing to west and north. 9. High and cold north winds. 10. Cold storm winds, fogs and frosts. 11. Wild coast storm will start north. 12. Bringing clouds, fog, rain, snow. 13. And a January thaw for the east. 14. Wild Atlantic storm, warm wave. 15. Westerly winds and fair. 16. Fair, mild and fine. 17. Rapid rise of high storm winds. 18. Cloudy, snow or rain areas. 19. Northerly winds and fogs. 20. West India hurricane south. 21. As it reaches north, thaw and rain. 22. But a norther for the far west. 23. Fair, but a wild Atlantic. 24. Fair, cool and windy. 25. Northerly winds and cool. 26. Wild storms will form to sweep the coast with tornado fury. 27. These coast storms give fair sky for the west beyond the reach of their course. 28. But sometimes followed by snows that reach from the Pacific; California will have fine rains. 29. Northerly to westerly winds. 30. Warm wave from southwest. 31. A coast storm in the air for Feb. 1 to 4; the oceanic and atmospheric currents are set for our coast, giving warm waves, but Europe will have a cold, snowy winter.

JOHN ANDREWS, residing near St. James, has lately lost a number of hogs. Upon examination he attributes their death to a peculiar worm about ten inches long and as thick as a pencil, which bores into the vital portions of the porker. A "NOTICE" worded as follows appears on the door of a well-known business office in Hastings: "The hours of attendance in this office are: To canvassers for church subscriptions, 10 to 2; book and insurance agents, 2 to 4; commercial travelers, beggars and advertising men, all day. We attend to our own business at night."

CHRIS STRECKER, of Richardson county, has been before the U. S. court at Omaha on charge of selling liquors without license. He claimed in his defense that he only kept temperance drinks for sale, but that he had a case of beer for his own consumption, two bottles of which he sold at cost as a favor. The case was continued.

The business of the Union Pacific road has increased so much of late that the present rolling stock has been found inadequate to supply the demand, and General Manager Callaway has been instructed to proceed to have 500 additional freight cars and twenty-five engines built for the road. At Burnett a man brought to town seventy bushels of loose oats. As he stepped into the warehouse the horses ran away, making a circle of the town. Out of the seventy bushels he managed to scrape up sixteen, but it was not as clean as when it left the wagon.

The Omaha nail works have closed down for the winter, throwing one hundred men out of employment. BEATRICE holds the water works election on the 22d of January.

The snow having disappeared, farmers are again rushing the corn husking. The people of Lincoln are petitioning the railroad officials of that city to put up a union depot.

The Presbyterian college located at Hastings has just closed the first term of the current year. The enrollment has reached ninety-three, indicating a measure of prosperity much beyond the sanguine expectations of ardent friends. Regular college classes are now formed and the curriculum of study will be on comparison with our older institutions of the east.

A \$4,000 OPERA HOUSE has been completed at Friend. CLEARWATER, Antelope county, will utilize its superb water power for a flour mill early next season.

LOU VAUGHAN, of Blair, who was crippled for life at a target practice last fall, has sued Julius Altschuler, the innocent cause of his misfortune, for \$15,000 damages. The second attempt of the heirs to probate the Scanlan will, involving the title to the townsite of Wymore, has been defeated in the district court.

The spot upon which Chadron with its 1,500 inhabitants now stands, six months ago was a part and parcel of a howling wilderness. The town has about one hundred business houses.

REV. CHERRYHOLMES, of Tokama, has tendered his resignation as pastor of the Presbyterian church, on account of bad health; but the church authorities instead of accepting it, have kindly given him a three months' vacation.

The Schuyler Herald says that last Friday John Baird, a farmer, met with an accident which has left but little chance for his life. He was watering his horses at a trough near the house, when one of them got away from him and laid down to roll. He attempted its capture and it jumped up and kicked him, both feet striking him on the head over the temple, and crushing his skull in a frightful manner. He was picked up in an unconscious state, carried into the house, and physicians summoned. They dressed the wound, but gave little encouragement for his life.

A LARGE number of cigar-makers passed through Omaha a few days ago, bound for San Francisco, where they go to take the places of Chinamen.

The sexton of the most frequently patronized cemetery in Omaha has reached his 64th year. OMAHA received her first carload of tea, imported especially for her wholesale trade, last Saturday. It came from Yokohama, Japan, to Portland, and thence over the Northern Pacific to St. Paul, and over the St. Paul road to Omaha.

A MAN from Monona county, Iowa, followed two horse-thieves to Omaha, and found them just as they were about to dispose of the stolen animals. They were arrested, but on their agreeing to pay all expenses the man, whose name is given as Seeker, refused to prosecute.

RUSSELL PHELPS, of Beatrice, while skating on the river near the mouth of Indian creek at that place, had a narrow escape from drowning. The ice broke and let him down into deep water. He was fortunately rescued by some men who managed to approach the place with a boat.

The Express thinks that no city in the state of the same size has as many capable impersonators of Santa Claus as Beatrice. DEATH is announced of ex-Mayor Murphy of Omaha. He was ill but a few days.

UNION PACIFIC conductors now appear in their new uniforms. Mr. EN. MCKEY, who has for a long time filled the position of official stenographer to the state librarian, has resigned his position to accept a similar place with the governor.

The chimney just erected on the new laboratory building at Lincoln fell the other day. It toppled over into the building and crashed down to the basement, carrying away with it the joists of the three floors. It soon became known that at the time the chimney fell William Smith, a bricklayer, was knocking away the scaffolding upon which he had been working. A number of men entered the basement and after cleaning away a small amount of the debris found Smith under it with a hand crushed, his left arm broken and his skull fractured.

A. B. MONSE, convicted at Beatrice a murder in the first degree, upon indictment for poisoning his wife, has been granted a new trial upon grounds of informality in the verdict. The verdict found defendant guilty without specifying the degree of crime.

The Omaha Bee says United States District Attorney Lambertson has received instructions from the attorney general, upon the recommendation of the secretary of the interior, to commence civil and criminal proceedings against some eight or ten persons for illegal fencing of public lands. The plats in his hands show about 80,000 acres enclosed. Other cases are expected soon.

A CAR on route north on the Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad was destroyed by fire, together with contents, the loss on which is about \$3,000.

OMAHA'S building operations this year largely outstrip last year's figures.

The Blair Pilot says that suit has been instituted in the district court of Washington county by Lou Vaughan to recover the sum of \$15,709.15 from Julius Altschuler for the accidental discharge of a gun last summer which resulted in the plaintiff's losing a limb.

The Kearney Journal devotes a column to writing up the interests of that town. The showing made is a good one.

A KANSAS man, just over the border from Nebraska, is offering \$200 reward for the capture of a horse thief and return of the animal which he stole. The thief is said to be eighteen years old, pig nose, square built, five feet high, and had on when last seen blue overalls, soft black hat and brown coat.

The emigration to Nebraska now beginning to open up is of the solid sort. E. H. Andrews, a Lincoln land man, tells the Journal there has not been a time for twelve years so suspicious as now, and they don't quarrel as to prices. They come to stay and want good land and good homes, and pay for them; that people should be careful about borrowing at 8 and 10 per cent interest on long time for the interest will soon be lower, as there is no state that can offer as good security in every particular as our own Nebraska.

The Fullerton Journal says the last stick of timber has been adjusted, and the last nail driven, in the magnificent wagon bridge that connects that place and Newman precincts. This bridge is 980 feet in length and is composed of fourteen 70-foot spans. The fifteen tiers of piling are of oak, driven fifteen to eighteen feet into the bed of the stream.

The Rising City Independent says it is not generally known that among the citizens of Butler county is a gentleman who has braved the perils of Arctic exploration and lived upon seal blubber and stewed boot-heel for three successive years. Robert Bell, now a resident of David City, was one of the party which in 1850 searched the Polar regions in an effort to find what might remain of Sir John Franklin and his crew. The company with which Mr. Bell went was sent out by Lady Franklin, but as it will be remembered, nothing was ever learned of the explorer's whereabouts except the finding of a few relics of the expedition among the native Esquimaux. Although this episode in Mr. Bell's career took place thirty-five years ago, his memory is still vivid with recollections of his sojourn in the neighborhood of the North Pole.

HOW SHE SHOULD COME IN.

The Question of Dakota's Admission Discussed by Judge Holman. In speaking of the recent occurrences in Dakota, Judge Holman, of Indiana, said that he thought the time had probably come when it was right that Dakota should be admitted as a state. The house, he said, had no right to consider the political bearings of the case. The only questions that occurred to his mind were whether the population was sufficiently settled and permanent to make it better for them to be under a state form of government, whether school lands, etc., could be sufficiently secured, and the question of government interests in the reservations. The government has immense interests in the territory in the extensive Sioux reservation, and it was undoubtedly true that these interests could be better looked to under a territory than a state, but this, he thought, was not a sufficient reason for refusing admission. The trouble is, he said, when territories spring up so rapidly, that the people do not become sufficiently settled at once, their interests do not become so closely connected with the territory as to make them always so anxious for its well being as should be the case. Before they were given control of the affairs of the country they should be solidly enough established to be safe from the selfish actions of speculators, sharpers and adventurers, whose only purpose would be to get personal gain. The public lands, the school lands, must be protected and the matter of land grants carefully guarded. These, he thought, were proper questions to be considered whenever any territory sought admission into the union, and these were the only things to be taken into consideration with relation to Dakota. The territory must soon be admitted. It must be admitted as one state, however. The whole territory should properly come in together. Its geography and character of land required this, and it would be the only way it could be admitted. A division would not be practicable. Some parts of the territory were necessarily sparsely settled, on account of the pastoral character of sections, while others were more densely populated, and the ground had been suited to agricultural pursuits. The territory coming into the union, as it now is, as a whole, would balance the geography of the country. It would balance Texas, and form the points of a triangle with it and New York. The people of Dakota were not all agreed, however. Some of the farmers were not so sure that they wanted to come into the union in such a way as to be able to follow and fight savages in their fastness. During the progress of the conversation, which lasted about an hour, allusion was made to Gen. Crook's record. Springer read to the secretary a letter he had received from Judge Barnes, of the First judicial district of Arizona, discussing the situation and setting forth the views of the intelligent men of the locality as to the best remedy. This, in brief, was for the government to raise a battalion of frontiersmen, to be lightly equipped, whose duty it should be to patrol the region in small parties, especially keeping in view the watering places. It was possible for the Indians to move more rapidly than white troops could in their ponies, and then they dropped from exhaustion and then stealing others, but they must reach the watering places from time to time or perish themselves. Judge Barnes also proposed the arming and enlistment of a body of Papage Indians—a friendly, industrious race, who are as much annoyed by the roving Apaches as are the whites, to fight the enemy. The secretary said, in reference to this plan, that the army was already doing much of the service proposed. Gen. Sherman had been sent out to the scene of the disturbances, and Gen. Crook, in whom they all had confidence, was in command. If these could not subdue the hostiles, no one could. Springer said he did not know Gen. Crook and had nothing against him, but judging him merely by results, he was a failure. The renegades did not number more than two hundred men. Crook, with three or four thousand men at his command, had not yet succeeded in putting a stop to the outrages. Senator Morrill came to Gen. Crook's defense, attributing to his skill and ability the pacification of the Indians of Nebraska. The bill referred to will be introduced by Congressman Laird, of Nebraska.

WILL GO FOR THEIR SCALPS.

A Bill to be Introduced Looking to extermination of the Apaches.

Senator Manderson and Congressman Springer and Laird, says a Washington dispatch, called upon the secretary of war to discuss with him the situation in southern New Mexico in regard to the Apache troubles. They represented to him the defenseless condition of the people and made known their purpose to introduce a bill soon after the recess providing for the raising of a body of troops for the special purpose of hunting and, if necessary, exterminating the murderous hordes which have been making that region a desert. They propose that these troops shall consist exclusively of frontiersmen and be placed under the command of an army officer. They shall be temporarily enlisted for this special service, equipped, mounted and provided in such a way as to be able to follow and fight savages in their fastness.

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HIS DEATH-BED WISH.

Realization of the Dying Request of the Late Senator Sharon.

San Francisco dispatch: United States Circuit Judge Sawyer this morning rendered a decision in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Sharon vs. Hill, brought to declare void the alleged marriage contract. The action was brought by Senator Sharon against Sarah Althea Hill to declare null and void the contract upon which Superior Judge Sullivan granted the defendant a divorce from the plaintiff a year ago. The decision, after stating the evidence in the case, covers seven hundred and thirty-one pages of legal cap written with a typewriter. The decision says the principal question is whether the alleged declaration of marriage is genuine or forged. Much space is devoted to an analysis of the testimony of circumstantial evidence, from which the court decides that the testimony is largely in favor of the plaintiff, and proves, as far as such evidence can, that the signature to the document is forged. It also holds from the same testimony that the word "wife" in the "my dear wife" letters are tracings substituted for other words. The opinion concludes by stating that the alleged marriage contract is a forgery and the decree is null and void. The main opinion is by Judge Deady, of the United States district court of Oregon, and contains twenty-four thousand words. Judge Sawyer filed the concurring opinion.

The Clearance Report.

The leading clearing houses of the United States report total gross bank exchanges for the week ending December 26 were \$868,301,950, an increase of 44.7 per cent compared with the corresponding week in 1884.

A CLOSE CALL FOR KINGDOM COME.

Jack Burke, is a Glove Contest, Gives His Antagonist an Almost Fatal Blow.

Probably the most exciting glove contest ever witnessed in Chicago occurred on the 28th, in which Jack Burke, of Chicago, in three rounds knocked out Mike Cleary, of New York. At exactly 10 o'clock the men faced each other, sparring an instant for an opening, and a moment later Cleary went to grass from a terrific back header from Burke's left, which struck him square in the eye and brought blood. The round finished with some ineffectual attempts on Cleary's part to get in his right on Burke's face.

The second round panned out rather favorably for Cleary, who got in a stinging counter with his left on Burke's cheek. He tapped him gently twice more, and the round was closed with some cautious sparring on both sides.

When the men stood up for the third round Burke's pink and glowing skin showed in strange contrast to the almost marble whiteness of Cleary's fine face and physique. Burke's whole aspect was eloquent of vigor and confidence, yet Cleary pale and supple looked well his match. Early in this exciting bout Cleary got what later proved to have been the blow that decided the contest. The New Yorker forced the fighting at first, but Burke soon crowded in on him and impetuously forced him to his corner; hit him two rattling blows in the face with his left; then parrying Cleary's right with his own right glove he struck the New Yorker a heavy blow on the neck. Cleary staggered and seemed dazed for a moment, then recovered himself with an effort and forced Burke desperately to the opposite side of the ring. It could be seen that the New Yorker was breathing heavily and shook slightly with suppressed excitement, while Burke, perfectly cool and collected, watched calmly for his chance. It came. Quick as a flash his right arm shot out and Cleary fell like a log. The blow caught him fairly just under and behind the left ear and knocked him senseless, and "M. God, he's killed him," someone muttered. The huge audience was perfectly silent. Burke stepped up to his fallen adversary and when after he failed to move for a few seconds but lay stretched at full length on his back, the tender-hearted Irishman stooped over and shook him gently, his face exhibiting genuine alarm. A little later Cleary's prostrate form showed signs of life and the crowd rose with wild cries "Burke! Burke!" It seemed as though the platform would be torn in pieces when the champion climbed over the ropes and walked jauntily to his dressing room, every whit as steady as when he came out. Cleary's seconds picked him up and helped him to his dressing room where he revived in a few minutes.

Since Burke went to California after his set-to with Sullivan he has cultivated the offensive use of his right hand which is believed by many to be the secret of his remarkable success in this contest. UNDER CERTAIN CONTINGENCIES. The Help that French Canadians Would Like to Inaugurate a War. Quebec dispatch: If the French Canadians were sure of the support of the Irish revolutionists from the United States there might be a civil war in Canada to-morrow. That many of the French Canadians calculate on such assistance in the event of trouble is well known. An organization exists in this city which has for its object the promotion of an understanding between the French Canadians and the Irish revolutionists if it war becomes necessary for the protection of the religion, the language, and the laws which were guaranteed to the French Canadians by the terms of the capitulation in 1763. Those privileges the French Canadians will never surrender without a struggle, and now that the Orangemen of Ontario are threatening to clean out this nest of Papists, the French Canadians are taking alarm and are looking about for allies.

In such a time the French Canadians of Quebec naturally look first to the 600,000 French Canadians who live in the United States for assistance and support. Correspondence between the French Canadians of Quebec and the French Canadians of Massachusetts, Chicago, and New York has been going on for some time, and a perfect understanding exists as to the nature of support the French Canadian residents in those places would give the people of Quebec if trouble ensues. But, apart from this, the French Canadians of Quebec expect other help. In a recent issue of the Tablet, an Irish paper published in New York City, such support was offered, and it had a startling effect on English public opinion. It was that offer that first led the French Canadians to seriously consider the advisability of opening negotiations with the Irish revolutionists, and the result has been the formation of the society mentioned, which has a branch in Montreal. Without such aid the people of this province know that they could not hope for success against the forces of the domination. All but the militia of Canada numbers 37,000 men. Of this number not more than 7,000 are French Canadians. The Irish Catholics in Canada number about 500,000 souls. Of these not more than 100,000 live in Quebec. The remainder would be cut off, and could give no practical support if a civil war began. Like the French Canadians, the Irish Catholics do not join the militia, as they do not care about serving under the English flag.

A VERY UNFORTUNATE RUMPU.

Trustees of the New York Grant Monument Fund Not at All Harmonious.

New York dispatch: Bitter feeling has arisen in the Grant Memorial committee. Chairman Chester A. Arthur has attended no meeting lately, nor signed a document relating to the monument project, and many others are with him in holding aloof. The cause of this is the publication of the names of the entire committee, with the subscriptions of those who had made any, thus embarrassing the several hundred who had not contributed a dollar. This is construed as a measure of coercion, and now they are antagonistic to the whole scheme. Jay Gould was the original inciter of the displeasing measure. He is a committee man, and in a meeting he spoke emphatically of those who had refrained from giving. Soon afterwards the list was published. The secretary says truthfully that neither he nor the books of the funds provide the information, which was readily obtained by searching the daily record of contributions for the names of the committee. Nevertheless the aggrieved men hold that it was an attempt to shame them into giving, that the promoters of the fund sanctioned it, and that it is an insult that they consent only by having nothing further to do with the business. Not a millionaire named in the roll has sent in anything since the publication. The belief now is that the fund will be closed when \$150,000 has been raised, and that the city, state and national government will then be asked to appropriate \$100,000 each, making a total sum of \$500,000 with which to build the monument.

They Want No More Silver.

At a special meeting of the Milwaukee Merchants' association, resolutions were passed opposing the coinage of silver dollars and petitioning congress to repeal or suspend the law for such coinage.

TERRIBLE FATE OF A RAPIST.

Burned at the Stake, With a Slow Fire to Prolong the Torture.

Details of the burning of the negro murderer, Alex. Reed, colored, at Gainestown, Alabama, by a mob show it to be a most horrible affair. A mob days before Miss Carrie Boyer, walking along the road near Gainestown, was suddenly set upon by the fellow and murdered, the body being badly mutilated. Reed was arrested and placed in jail, but maintained silence till the next afternoon when he confessed the crime. He said the young woman was too strong for him to handle and in the struggle his gun was accidentally discharged, inflicting a fatal wound. Fearing if left that she would live long enough to betray him, he determined to finish her by beating out her brains with the stock of his gun and mutilating the body. When this confession became known the excitement ran high and a mob of 500 persons, white and colored, took Reed out on the road and chained him to a tree within a few yards of the spot where Carrie Boyer was found dying. Eager hands piled light wood about the doomed wretch and one among the number applied the flame. As the angry tongues of fire leaped upward the negro gave a terrific shriek of agony. The smoke and flames enveloped him so quickly that the assembly thought he would escape what had been prepared on the way out as punishment, so the brands were scattered, and the man was again in view, contorting with the pain of burning. Once more a pen of light wood was constructed and the flames sprang up briskly, scorching the negro with intense heat. Before they became fatal, however, they were again subdued. In fact death was made as lingering and awful as possible, and it was not until the third fire was built that the soul of the miserable murderer escaped its tortured prison. Then the pine knots were piled up higher and the body of the victim of public vengeance was reduced to ashes. This done the dangling chain and scumdering embers were left as a monument for the consideration of those who may in the future desire to tread in Reed's footsteps.

THE SILVER QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

Senators Morrill, Teller, McPherson and Others Preparing Speeches.

Senator Morrill, of Vermont, chairman of the finance committee, is preparing a speech on the silver coinage question which is intended to be a reply to that recently given by Senator Beck. Senator Teller, of Colorado, is also preparing a speech on the question, in which he will not only support the views of Mr. Beck, but will go further, and advocate the unlimited coinage of silver. Mr. Teller introduced two bills on silver at the present session, which he intends to push with vigor as an offset to efforts that are being made to suspend silver coinage. One of these bills provides that any person may deposit at the mint silver bullion of standard fineness in quantities not less than 100 ounces, and have the same coined into standard silver dollars on the same terms that gold is received and coined, and that these dollars shall be a full legal tender at their nominal value for all public and private debts. The other bill provides that holders of silver dollars may deposit them in sums of \$10 and receive certificates thereof of 1.25 or any other denomination corresponding with the denomination of United States notes as may be specified by the depositors of the silver coin. These certificates are made receivable for all public dues and when so received may be reissued. Senator Teller proposes in this context for maintenance of silver coinage not to act upon the defensive, but to make a fight for the further extension of silver. He holds that many of the acts of the secretary of the treasury and the United States treasurer are illegal, and notably that of the treasurer in issuing the "red letter" certificates, under which about \$10,000,000 of gold were obtained from New York bankers. The prospective discussion on this question promises to be one of the most interesting that has ever taken place in the senate, because of the fact that the democrats will be found assailing while the republicans will defend the domestic administration. The discussion which will be opened by Mr. Morrill in defense of the administration, will be followed by his political associate, Mr. Teller, who will join with Mr. Beck in the assault. Other republican senators will join Mr. Morrill, and Mr. Enstis and other democrats will array themselves with Mr. Beck, so that the unusual spectacle will be presented of the policy of the executive being defended against the attacks of those who are in political accord with the president.

CABLE NEWS AND NOTES.

It is stated that Russia and Austria are secretly arming, and both those countries have sent orders to England for large quantities of stores for their respective armies.

It is rumored that on the assembling of parliament John Bright, member-elect for Birmingham, central division, will resign because he is opposed to the advanced views of the radicals.

Evidences of more than ordinary bad feeling among the local factions in Ireland have forcibly shown themselves recently and continue to give the municipal and police authorities of Dublin very great concern.

The Servian troops made an attack upon a Bulgarian frontier village Sunday and were twice repulsed. Three Bulgarian soldiers were wounded in the engagement. The Bulgarian government will notify the powers, protesting against Servia's violation of the treaty.

The Irish Times publishes a dispatch from London stating that the police have been ordered to resume the precautionary measures adopted during the dynamite "scare," under the liberal government owing to the excitement among nationalists arising out of the alleged home rule manifesto of Mr. Gladstone.

The London Evening Mail says that Capt. O'Shea, home rule member of parliament, is arranging an entente by which Mr. Parnell will support Mr. Gladstone in his effort to gain control of the government and in return for the service Mr. Gladstone will introduce, on his accession to power, a measure for home rule in Ireland. The only point in the arrangements in which there is any disagreement is in the relation to the control of the police in Ireland.

A Terrible Punishment.

At Gainestown, Clark county, Ala., Alexander Reid, a negro, who brutally murdered Miss Carrie Boyer at that place on the 18th, was chained to a tree at the spot where the crime was committed and slowly burned to death by a crowd of indignant whites and blacks.