committee reports, prepared by the author- of agricultural experimental stations in ity of congress and under the direction of connection with agricultural colleges," Major T. H. McKee, were ready on the 29th and the prevalent opinion of its importfor inspection by Senator Manderson, the ance and the desire for its early enactment. chairman, and other members of the print- No measure, he says, is now pending, or ing committee. The compilation on the proposed, of greater import, or bearing a part of the house consists of 355 volumes, of which ninety-three are devoted to the benefits to the agricultural interest of the reports of select committees and 242 to United States and all their branches. In the regular standing committees. The commenting upon the work of the bureau work begins with the Fourteenth congress, as the burning of the capitol by the British | of pleuro-pneumonia, and says: in the war of 1812-15 destroyed the congressional reports and documents prior to has been made to locate the diseased anithat period.

THE president appointed Thomas F. Ashby, of Riverton, Neb., register of the land office at Bloomington, vice Simon W. Switzer, resigned.

ACTING SURGEON GENERAL BAXTER of the army has submitted his annual report to the secretary of war. The report shows for the army a year of exceptional freedom from disease, although it has been one of unusual hardships and activity for the troops stationed on the southwestern frontier. The men of Irish birth furnished the highest mortality rate, English stood next and Germans third.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT KIMBALL, in his annual report, presents a very interesting account of the operations of the bureau during the last fiscal year. At the close of the year the life saving establishment embraced 211 stations, 165 being on the Atlantic, 38 on the lakes, 7 on the Pacific and I at the falls of the Ohio at Louisville. The number of the disasters to vessels within the field of station operations during the year was 322. There were on board these vessels 2,726 persons, of whom 2,699 were saved, and 27 lost. The number of shipwrecked persons who re--ceived succor at the stations was 807, and to whom 2,000 days of relief in the aggregate was offered. The estimated value of the vessels involved in the disasters was \$4,228,320, and that of their cargoes \$2,- | that such legislative action may be taken 073,805, making the value of the property imperiled \$6,502,135. Of this amount \$5,-The number of vessels totally lost was 88.

SUPT. BELL, of the foreign mail office reports a dispatch from the postmaster general of Belgium, informing the department that the United States mail for Russia. while passing through that country last night was robbed of 141 registered packages. This is believed to have been the small that left New York on the 17th on large scale in bodies of several contiguous the steamer Elder and left London for St. Petersburg on the 26th.

A delegation of Boston, New York and Chicogo business men are urging the presitient to recommend in his message to congress the passage of a bankrupt bill.

The secretary of war has granted a request recently made by General Hazen to allow Lieutenant A. W. Greeley to remain on duty in the signal service as assistant to the chief signal officer. General Hazen's health is not good at present and he desired to be relieved of some of the duties of his position.

Great importance is attached by the Washington newspapers in announcing that Lieutenant James S. Powell, of the signal office, has been detailed to proceed to Omniha to organize the meteorological service of the Union Pacific railroad, which is to co-operate with the United States sigmal service bureau. It is believed that this is to be the inauguration of a valuable epoch in meteorological utility.

New York is becoming alarmed over the prospects of removing the depot of Indian supplies from that city to Omaha or some other western point. A delegation from the New York board of trade and transportation has laid before Secretary Lamar an elaborate communication on the subject, showing the advantages in retaining it where it now is. It is claimed that New York is the headquarters for Indian supplies; that most of them are either manufactured there or come there before they reach consumers, and that, therefore, it is the best market for the government and one that must be patronized in any event. The Omaha delegation, expected here early next week, is anticipated with genuine interest at the Indian office. The impression at the interior department seems to be that Omaha has a good chance of being successful if the depot is removed.

### UNION PACIFIC WEATHER SERVICE.

Washingtond spatch: Lieutenant Joseph Powell, of the signal service has been detailed to proceed to Omaha to organize a meteorological service of the Union Pacific railroad, which is corporate with the United States signal service bureau. About thirty stations will be established along the line of the railroad. It is stated the Northern Pacific and Canada Pacific railroad companies contemplated the establishment of meteorological stations, and the signal service bureau will aid the project to the end of its ability, as the services are expected to materially assist the bureau in weather prognostications. With these aids it is believed a cold wave or any other dreaded change of temperature can be readily traced in its eastward course.

### A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

Louisville dispatch: A Times special says: A report has reached Williamsburg, Ky., that the Poe family, thought to have been destroyed by fire in Knox county a month ago, were murdered by Neighbor and his concubine, whom the Poes had slighted. The ten-year-old son of Neighbor says the father cut the throats of each of though he expects that the unionists will the room and set them on fire. On the ment of the procedure question. hov's statement arrests and investigation followed and articles belonging to the Poe family were found in the house of the suspected party. They are now in Bourbon-

### PROGRESS IN AGRICULTURE.

Reference Thereto by Commissioner Coleman in His Annual Report.

Washington dispatch: Norman Colman, commissioner of agriculture, to-day submitted his second annual report to the president. He describes in general terms on the globe." He sets forth at length the often find themselves striking "new leads" advocates permanent iron ship-building which they cannot follow, all for want of means. Hence, general interest in the bill The compilation of the congressional now before congress "for the establishment brighter promise of deep-seated and lasting of animal industry, he describes the spread Every effort possible under existing laws

mals and isolate all that have been exposed. It would have been most fortunate if every animal exposed to disease and liable to contract it could have been summarily slaughtered and the contagion thus eradicted. With a disease of this character at Chicago it has been truly said that the cattle industry of this country has reached a crisis. There can be no doubt that it will be soon and widely di-seminate unless prompt and effectual action can be instituted for its speedy suppression. Even now it may have been scattered to some extent in the west, and the investigation of next year will probably bring other outbreaks to light. The matter is a most important one, overshadowing in urgency all others effecting our agricultural population, and vital interest also to every consumer of beef, of milk, of butter, and of cheese. To prevent the spread of this scourge, which has already greatly affected our foreign and inter-state commerce, additional legislation by congress is now essential. Much valuable work has already been done in Maryland and the danger of dissemination of contagion from that state has been greatly lessened. No work has been done in the state of New York because it was evident that the appropriation was not sease also exists in New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Virginia, but the authorities rave not yet accepted the rules and reguations of the department of co-operation. greatly regret the necessity of announcing he existence of this dangerous disease over such a wide area, but the serious results to be apprehended from it make it imperative that the truth should be known in order

as is indicated by the emergency.

Upon forestry he says there is practic-073,078 was saved, and \$1,429,057 lost. planting done worth mentioning in compar-The number of vessels totally lost was 88. ison with the enormous annual consump-parties in the senate.

> As the first step of reform, undoubtedly, the land policy of the United States, in the timbered regions, requires a change according to the conditions of the localities. Besides the good example which the government may set in taking better care of its own timber lands, it might appropriately extend its operations by planting on a sections in the treeless states and territories of the west. The military reservations in these states, owned by the general government, would form a most desirable field of operation. Only by such extensive planting can a desirable modification of the extremes of climate on the western dains be expected.

The commissioner calls attention to the need of a fund to be used in sending specialgations of all sorts. He thinks reports made from a standpoint of the needs of the following reply: this country, instead of from a foreign view would be very valuable.

### HITHER AND THITHER.

The total vote for congressmen in Colorado as given by the state canvassing board is as follows: Symes, republican, 27,732; Reed, democrat, 16.929; Murray, prohibition, 3,597. Symes' plurality, 8-3, as against 6,726 two years ago. The vote of the state was 8,393 less than in 1884.

The London Standard says that it is seriously proposed at Sofia to nominate an American as a candidate for the Bulgarian throne. Mr. Haslett has been elected mayor of Bel-

France and Mexico have concluded a treaty

fast, Ireland.

The French chamber of deputies has passed the Madagascar credits by a vote of 280 to 100. The West Africa telegraph cable connecting St. Paul de Loanda with Europe took place

The British home rule association and the home rule league of the United Kingdom will unite under the name of the home rule union, December 9.

Baron Seekendorf, professor in the Austrian college of agriculture, committed suicide by shooting himself in the mouth. It is believed in Belgium that the thieves

who stole the registered mail in that country are hiding in England. Mrs. W. H. Ferry, of Chicago, a daughter of John V. Farwell, has brought suit for divorce, making statements which show aston-

ishing penuriousness on the part of her husband. It is alleged that he has transferred all his real estate. The commissioners of the military prison, upon investigating charges brought by General Miles, found that the best material

is used at the Leavenworth shoe factory, and that the workmanship is good. The Baltimore and Ohio road holds that it has a binding contract for the use of the Reading and Jersey Central tracks between Philadelphia and New York, and offers the

public the benefit of competition by an inde-

pendent line between Baltimore and New About 270 head of the cattle quarantined in Chicago have since Sunday morning been taken from the Phœnix distillery yards to Bridgeport and slaughtered. Nearly 60 per cent. bore traces of infection. Twenty carcasses were rejected, and the remainder were

found sufficiently healthy for food.

# GLADSTONE WILL PRESS MATTERS. LONDON, Nov. 25.-Mr. Gladstone declines

every request to speak until parliament reassembles. He has sent letters to several of his late colleagues stating his programme for the coming session. He approves an immediate challenge to the government to state its Irish eight people while they slept and that his maintain their adhesion to the government, mother dragged the bodies to the middle of Afterward he will assist in an effective settle-

> Rosaire, a town in the Argentine republic, is amounts to \$16,500. Blackstone was a infected with cholera and other places along general favorite at the bank. He is 32 THE water works at Columbus are about the Rio de la Plata are exposed.

#### THE CONGRESSIONAL LAY-OUT.

Important Measures to Claim Attention in a Short Session.

Washington special: One week from yeserday the forty-ninth congress begins its second session. It has a great deal of work to do and very little time in which to do it. The first session lasted nearly eight months. The second session will last less han three months, from December 6, 1886, to March 4, 1887. The holidays must come out of the session, and perhaps a great consumption of time will have to be allowed for speeches on the labor question. More than 1,300 bills and joint resolutions were introduced into the two houses during the first session. It is true that a good many of the bills still on the calendar are duplicates in the two houses and that a good many of the measures introduced have already been finally disposed of by vetoes or by adverse action either in the committee or the main body. There is also no time to be expended in the organization of the house as during a first session. Still the calendars are overloaded with measures in all stages of advancement, and more than sufficient to take up the time of several sessions. Various presidential vetoes will confront congress to begin with. There is the question of the fisheries, which has been under consideration by a senate committee during the recess. Our Mexican diplomacy is interested by the Cutting cases. The Pan-Electric investigation will quite surely occupy some attention. There are various bills to allot land in severalty to the Indians and to provide for throwing open part of the Indian territory to white settlement. Several important and grant forfeiture bills await consideration, as does also the bill probititing congressmen from acting as attorneys to land grant railroads. There is a Mexican pension bill now suspended between the senate and the iouse, while several other costly bills for pensions and for equalizing bounties will try to get a hearing. There are resolutions for investigating strikes and the labor problems which may take up time even if they lead to nothing. The tariff projects and the financial measures are legion and doubtless more of them will be introduced The bill to increase the efficacy of the consular service is likely to be amended so as to call for still larger expenditures. The army has its Logan bill, which has passed the senate, and its Manderson scheme for increasing the infantry. The navy has a bill for an enlisted man retired list, for a deposit system for seamen, and There is the additional legislation against polygamy to be taken up, the international copy right bill, the eight hour bill and the uniform bankruptey bill. Mr. Ingall's project to change inauguration day to April 30 may claim a place; and Mr. Hoar's for increasing the length of the sessions by having congress assemble in October and November in alternate years. The free ship bill, the inter-state tion which does not prohibit. commerce bill, Mr. Fry's subsidy bill for carrying the ocean mails, the Grant monu-

After these and twenty other measures quite as promineut and a thousand private bills on the calendar are considered, it is to be remembered that the regular appro priation bills, in one of which is contained the subject of coast and harbor defense are themselves important enough to take up a great part of the time of congress is the short session.

## THE GOVERNOR WILL READ IT.

But There is Not Much Likelihood of His Interfering in the Case.

Paris dispatch: M. Rouget, secretary of the Paris municipal council, forwarded to United States Minister McLane a petition adopted by the council November 27, askists to foreign countries in response to in- ing for his intercession with the governor vitations to take part in scientific investi- of Illinois in behalf of the condemned Chi- increase of pension to minor children from cago anarchists. Minister McLane sent \$2 to \$5 per month, and extending the

As the petition is destined for the governor of Illinois and made with the object of sparing human life, I will not refuse my assistance if you persist in demanding it. Now allow me to inform you that in the esent case it is useless. You can, without disadvantage and with as much effieacy as I, address yourself direct to the chief executive of Himois, who alone has the power of granting a pardon. Without raising any objection to the accomplishnent of your wishes, I beg you will rest assured that capital punishment in no state of the Union is prescribed for political offenses. It is prescribed for odious crimes against the public, such as murder and rape, committed under aggravating circumstances and with premeditation. In political matters there exists in the United States a moderation which even profound disagreements are powerless to alter. In the discussion of great political and social problems, touching the welfare of workers, we proceed with a wide liberty, showing a spirit of fraternity and tolerance which renders violence inexcusable, and always prejudicial to its authors. When the majority pronounces every one submits. If this great and salutary principle of giving expression to the will of the majority, which forms the basis of American institutions, be ignored, social order, founded on liberty and fraternity, collapses and society falls once more into Mr. McLane, at Rouget's request, con-

sented to transmit the council's petition to Governor Oglesby.

### GOT AWAY WITH \$200,000.

Portland (Me.) dispatch: The directors of the Canal National bank authorize the statement that Howard Blackstone, discount clerk, has embezzled funds of the bank to the amount of \$20,000 and absconded. It appears that on Wednesday last Blackstone obtained a vacation from the bank and proceeded to New York. From there he sent a letter to his wife November 23, so it must have been written before he left Portland and he must have premeditated the step for some time, feeling his guilt could not longer be hidden. The letter stated the sad misfortune had come upon them, but they must bear it as others done theore them. He had begun speculation in 1881, and for a time was very successful. Then luck turned and he lost heavy and continuously. To retrieve his loss he took the bank's money until his stealings aggregated \$25,000, when he deemed it useless to go further and decided to abscond. In his letter he enclosed a deed of the house with the land he owned in the vicinity and occupied by his family. He requested his wife to turn this deed over to the bank and inform the officers of his crime. He made no mention of the method he pursued in stealing the money, and as only small sums were ever passed through his hands during the course of business, the value of the house deeded to the bank

years old.

### A DELEGATE IN CONGRESS.

Gov. Swineford, Alaska, in his annual

This is What the Governor of Alaska Saus that Country Should Have.

eport to the secretary of the interior estimates the white population of the territory at 2,350, and the native population at 32,000. Of the native Alaskians he says: They are a very superior race, intellectually, as compared with the people generally known as North American Indians, and are, as a rule, industrious and provident, and wholly self-sustaining. They live in next, comfortable homes of their own construction. They are shrewd and natural born traders. Some are passably good carpenters, and others are skillful workers in woods and metals. Not a few can speak English, and some of the younger men and women have learned to read and write, and nearly all are anxious for the education of the'r children, and the governor comments upon what he terms the widespread, erroneous belief that Alaska is a region of perpetual winter, and appends a meteorological summary for the year which shows that the coldest weather occurred January 5, when the mercury sank to four degrees above zero, where it remained for half a day only.

The industries of Alaska, says the report, are, as yet, principally confined to the fur trade, mining and the curing and canning of fish, of which there are about sixty food varieties; the cod, salmon and halibut are the most important. As to the cod banks, he says a market is all that is required to make them a scene of even greater activity than was ever known in those of New Foundland. As to the salmon, he says they are as plent ful as the cod, and keep in operation eight canning establishments,

The fur trade, the report says, may be approximately stated at the market value of \$2,000,000 annually, nearly all of which is controlled by the Alaska Commer-

cial company.

Coal has been found at various points in the territory, but as yet no well-directed effort has been made to develop any of the

The governor asks that \$40,000 be ap propriated for school purposes. He complains that the officers of the United States steamer Pinta, stationed at Sitka, have not afforded him the courtesies that United States officials should have received at their hands, and to this lack of official harmony and assistance he attributes the non-nunishment of the offenders in the hinese outrages in that territory last summer and the failure to bring back the

Chinese who were sent to Wrangland. Though the law prohibits the importation of spirits into Alaska, the law, the governor says, is not enforced, but much ontraband liquor is smuggled in. To emedy this state of affairs he suggests that the present law be repealed and stringent license regulations be adopted, as they would be far preferable to "prohibi-

A law for the better protection of senis and other fur-bearing animals is needed to ment bill, the Hennepin canal bill and the prevent the destruction of this industry. Eads ship canal bill, will watch their In conclusion, the governor says Alask In conclusion, the governor says Alaska chances for legislation. The bills to ad should have a delegate in congress, and necessary to obtain it. Commercial vesally no reproduction attempted or forest | mit Dakota and Washington may be urged | should have a territorial form of govern-

### AN INCREASE IN PENSIONS.

A Recommendation in Behalf of the National Grand Army Lawrence (Mass!) special: Maj. George

S. Morrill has issued in behalf of the of which he is chairman, a recommendation of that committee on pension matters to congres s. It will be sent to all the Grand Army posts in the country. The than that. The report says: record of the acceptance and unster-in of the soldier or sailor shall be prima facie evidence that he was sound at that time; the continuance of a pension to a widow or dependent relatives, whether the pensioner dies from the effects of wounds or diseases as the result of service or not; an imit of age from 16 to 18 years, and in case a minor child is insane, idiotic or otherwise helpless the pension to continue luring the life of said child, a re-conctment of arrears laws; pensions to parents if now ependent, instead of requiring proof of dependence at the time of soldiers' engist ment; pensions to survivors of rebel prisons. who are suffering from disability without proof that said disability arose from said imprisonment; the following special rates of pensions: To those who lost both eyes, arms or legs, or an arm or leg, or sustained disability equivalent thereto, \$100 per month; for amputation at the hip or shoulder joint, or so near thereto as to prevent wearing an artificial limb, \$50 per month; for amputation of a leg or arm above the knee or elbow, or amontation so near the knee or elbow joint as o render the joint useless, \$10 per month; for amputation below the knee or elbow \$30 per month; pensions to all honorablydischarged sol-liers and sailors now disabled or dependent upon their own labor for support, or who are 65 years of age, without proof that such disability arose from the service equalization of the bounties paid by the general government. This would provide pensions for the widows, the orphaus, the dependent parents, the prisoners of war, the aged, the disabled, the dependent—absolutely for every one except the well and the rich, with a large merease for all severe disabilities, Senate bill 1886 comprises substantially the most important of the above recommendations. It has passed the senate and is now pending in the house.

A SECRET CIRCULAR. Philadelphia dispatch: The Press publishes a secret circular issued by the generat officers of the Knights of Labor, in which the following are the principal points of general interest: The address opens with reference to the appeal issued for funds to assist victimized and locked-out members | heating of the crank pin. During the trial in various parts of the country and to the unsatisfactory response which left many thousand members who were thrown upon the hands of the order by lock-outs, illy provided for, thereby crippling the power and usefulness of the order. Powderly then says the order has reached the most critical period in its history. He refers to the contract which employes are made to sign compelling them to leave the Knights of Labor and says: Every man has pledged himself to do his duty in the cause of mankind. No oath binds him to any act contrary to the duty he owes to God or his country. But something more sacred even than an oath-his pledge of honorbinds him to legally defend the principles of truth, honor, justice and citizenship. Two alternatives present themselves-unconditional surrender or manly defense. Which should it be? In order to alleviate the distress of many knights thrown out of employment, the address says, the general executive board unanimously resolve directors are unable to determine how he to levy an assessment of 25 cents per memcould have secured so much. He for a brief period acted as cashier and paying the assessment should be credited to those by the Amas plow company, was burned out brief period acted as cashier and paying teller and had charge of the ledger. The who responded to the previous call. The this morning at an early hour. Nothing was teller and had charge of the ledger. The assessment will be known as the special saved. The origan of the fire is unknown. defense assessment.

ready for use.

### SECRETARY WHITNEY'S REPORT.

The Information Which He Conceys Con-

cerning the Navy. The report of Secretary of the Navy Whitney opens with a renewal of his former recommendation of the consolidation of the bureau so as to insure responsibility in the purchase and care of supplies, and so far as his power extended he had consolidated, in one bureau, the general purchases of the department, the care and custody of the stores, and the creating of a system of book-keeping by which responsibility for care and disposition can be had. The report "There is at present no real responsi-

bility for the care and disposition of the property. In one bureau a property account is kept and in others none. Property lost, misused or stolen cannot be traced or accounted for, and no person can be held responsible. The fourth auditor in his report, just issued, calls attention to this remarkable circumstance, which, was also referred to in my last annual report. An inventory shows a very large and unnecessary accumulation of stores and supplies by the different bureaus, aggregating over twenty millons of dollars in appraised value. The board reports between three and four millions in value to be absolutely useless at the present time, only entailing an expense for keepers and a constant care to preserve them in condition. Among these accumulations, some very absurd facts appear. At eighty navy yards there have accumulated altogether of augurs and bits 46,566, of which 25,274 have been lying for several years at closed yards where no work has been or is likely to be done. Regarding the new cruisers the report

"The experience o.' the department in its first attempt at the creation of modern vessels of war has been such as to excite the greatest concern and disappointment. The examination of facts with reference to them demonstrated that an entirely new departure was necessary in undertaking further similar construction. One characteristic which an unarmored cruiser must possess is great speed. This is determined by the function which she is expected to perform in modern warfare. She is a commerce destroyer.' She must be able to escape from ironclads and outrun, so as to overhaul, merchantmen. If slower than ironelads she could not keep the sea, and if slower than merchantmen she might as well stay in port. This division of ships, by the functions which they are expected to perform, is one of the things which has come about of recent years. When it be ame impossible to concentrate, in one ship, both the greatest speed, the strongest armament and the highest defensive power, without reaching a tonnage displacement wholly out of the question, division into classes, according to the duties which they were expected to perform, came about. I narmored craisers have become a distinct class, and the characteristic absolutely indispersable to this class is very great speed. When the Dolphin, Boston, Atlanta and Chicago, were projected and contracts for their construction entered into, it was well known what speed ought to be attained and what weight and character of machinery per ton of displacement was sels had at that time obtained speed ranging between sixteen and nineteen knots, and cruisers were built in other countries

attaining the same speed." The secretary compares the trial trips of the Dolphin and Athanta with those of the English and French boats only recently completed, to the disadvantage of the former. The Dolphia was designed for 2,300 indicated horse power, and developed national Grand Army pension committee, less than 2,300, while the Alacrity and Surprise, English beats of 3,000 horse-power, developed 3,173 and 3,079, respectively. The Atlanta was designed to attain 3,500. horse power, but her engines developed less

These facts are stated without the intention of locating the responsibility or blame upon any person. It is impossible to ascertain where it should be placed. but they indicate a simple abandonment, on the part of the department, or any attempt to reach the conditions which should have been attained, and a failure on the part of the contractor to reach the limited results expected by the department. In considering the matter of constructing additional vessels authorized by congress in March, 1885, it was decided by the department to exhaust every effort to avail itself of the most advanced thought and knowledge attained by our own and other countries on the subject.

The report says that the department has recumulated a large amount of information which will be utilized in the construction of vessels in the future. The report gives a resume of the bids and awards for he new craisers and says, regarding craises No. 1 for which no bids were received within the limit fixed by congress:

"Orders had been given to reduce her size, for the purpose of carrying out the intention of congress, if possible, of bringing the expense of her construction within the limit, \$1,100,000. It requires a readjustmeats of all weights, and, in fact, the designing of a new vessel, which necessarily takes some months. Meanwhile it is hoped that the limit fixed by congress may be removed so as to render available the present plans, which have been the result of many months of careful labor on the part of officers of the department."

The reports treats of armor and guas for monitors and armor clads, at great length, and deprecates that this country should b content to be dependent upon the manufacturers of any other nation for the fabrication of armor and high powered guns.

### A BAD FAILURE.

Washington, Dec. L.-Secretary Whitney to-day made public the official reports of the three trial trips of the Atlanta last August, September and November. The contract for the construction of the Atlanta provided that on the trial her machinery should maintain for six hours a collective indicated horse Less reserve held for redemption power of 3.500, but there was nothing in the ontract relating to speed.

In the first trial, August 5, no continuous six-hour trial was possible in consequence of the blowing out of the water valve joint of the high pre-sure cylinder, and the subsequent 12 8-10 knots per hour were made.

The second trial was made from September 22 to 26, but the after main shaft bearings and the thrust bearings became heated at dif ferent times so her commander was unable to maintain successfully the collective horse power developed by the engines at 3.500 for six consecutive hours. The highest collective the debt-borse power obtained September 24 was 2.35) Gold held for gold certificates and September 25 2,800 for a few minutes. The third trial commenced November 19, and lasted six days. During the whole trip they were able but one day to run for six hours at the maximum attainable speed, and a leak in one of the toller furnaces prevented making as high speed or developing as Cash held ir neutured debt and great horse power on that day as on the next, when for a few moments the engines develeped a collective horse bower of 3,350. The highest speed for any one hour was 147-10

It will be between two and three months before the Atlanta will be ready for another | Held for redemption of United

A COSTLY GLUE BLAZE. AMES, Mass., Dec. 2.-The William A.

Beder glue company, which occupied a large saved. The origan of the fire is unknown. Net cash balance on hand..... The glue company estimate their loss on stock at \$18,000 and on machinery at \$25,000. The Fitchburg railroad will lose several thousand

### PROMINENT MEN AND WOMEN.

Susan B. Anthony has been lecturing in

Mrs. Gen. Hancock will make Washington her permanent home.

Mrs. Secretary Whitney is leading lady in the play of Washington society.

Henry M. Stanley will write another book. The public will be glad to see it.

Mrs. Gen. Grant is to visit Washington during the winter. She has not been there since 1884. Mr. Howell writes in Harper concerning

a "Mouse Trap." He recommends roasted cheese for bait. Isaac Murphy is a colored jockey not yet so well known as Archer was, but his in-

come is \$15,000 yearly. Dr. Magoon, the eminent Baptist divine, whose death occurred a few days ago, was

in his younger years a bricklayer. Mrs. Cutting, divorced wife of the border nuisance, was recently married at Kansas lity. She has three little Cuttings,

James Russell Lowell enjoys a good dinner or a Greek play. He regards a newspaper interview, however, with pronounced

Ex-Gov. Kirkwood's recent defeat in lown was the first he had sustained in forty years, and he was always running for something. The oldest son of the Prince of Wales is

coming to this country. Grandma has said he might if she got her castle sold at a good figger.

Joaquin Miller has cut off his curls. Unfortunately this action did not affect him as a similar one did Sampson, and he still as strength to misuse a pen.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons is a brunette, with a suspicion of kindiness in her raven hair. the is a bad crowd from away back, and often imagines herself a dynamite bomb.

The widow of the dashing confederate officer, Gen. Jerome, has just died in a New York tenement. Her last years were marked by abject poverty, but she stendily refused assistance.

Frances Hodgson Burnett's directions for writing a novel are to have pen, ink and paper in readiness and combine them generously by the aid of brains and imagination. Some writers omit the brains and imagination.

#### REPUBLICANS ON THE SALOON.

CORTLAND, N. Y., Nov. 30.-The state convention of anti-saloon republicans met here o-day. Delegates were present from all parts of the state, General Conway explained he views and aims of the new movement. While the Binghamton convention, he said, had started the republican party with its radical resolutions they now met with approval from such men as Evants, Miller, Morton and Hiscock. He said they were in the republican party to stay. There were already 23,000 reonths would be increased to 100,000, and that means control of the republican party of New York, and also that all statesmen and politicians should favor temperance measures and temperance ligislation. Committees on the plan of wo k, etc., were appointed.

At the night session the committee on the plan of work reported. It provides that there shall be a statement committee consisting of one member from each congressional district whose duty it shall be to vigorously pash the work of the league, and that it is not the purpose of the league to form a separate political party, nor to nominate candidates for office except in extreme cases when republican nominations are made in the interest of the liquor

The report of the committee on resolutions declaired in favor of submitting a constitu-tional prohibitory amendment to a vote of the and demanded that the republican rrty take a positive stand against the liquor trafile. It created discussion and was laid over tell to-morrow.

Senator Blair spoke in favor of the movement and said that national prohibition was Becessary.

### THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Washington, Dec. 1 .- The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement issued

Interest bearing debt— Bonds at 4½ per cent	250,000,000 7:5,779,900 71,154,250
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent.	191,7 0 14,000,000
Pacific railroad bonds at 6 per cent	64,623,512
Principal	1,137,749,362 11,493,039
Total	1,149,142,401
Principal\$	9,289,365 218,497
Total\$ Old demand and legal tender	9,507,863
notes	346 738,391 7,025,0 0 90,520,633 105,519,817
siroyed	6,953,702

Principal.....\$ 1,743,756,270 Less cash items available for re-Total debt. less available

of United States notes..... 100 000 000 Debt, less eash in the treasury

Decrease of dept during the 3,005,249 month.....

Available for the reduction of netunity outstanding ..... \$ 90,529,633 Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding..... 105,519,817 tificates of deposit actually

United States notes held for cer-21.001.902 interest unpaid..... Fractional currency.....

Total available for reduction of the debt......\$ 2.4,071,553 Reserve fund-States notes (acts January 14, 1875 and July 12, 1882.). 100,000,000

Unavailable for redemption of Fractional silver coin..... nor coin 25,971,651

> 40,000,556 Total eash in the treasury as shown by treasurer's general account ..... \$ 439,023,740