

MORE SILVER WANTED

AN ADDRESS TO CONGRESS IN BEHALF OF THE METAL.

That Body Asked to Delay No Longer the Restoration of Silver to Unlimited Use as Money—The Gold Basis Too Narrow for Business Purposes—The New U. P. General Manager—Dorsey's Banking Bill—Animal Industry—Brooklyn's New Court.

A Silver Address.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The national executive silver committee has issued an address to congress. The committee believes that the present money stringency and the breaking down of credit on both sides of the Atlantic is due mainly, if not entirely, to an attempt to conduct the world's growing business on a narrow basis of gold as a single money standard, and again appeals to congress to delay no longer the restoration of silver to unlimited use as money, with all the rights of coinage and legal tender possessed by gold. All attempts to relieve the present situation by increasing the volume of credit currency can afford but temporary relief. With the gold supply constantly diminishing, the population increasing and business rapidly expanding, a recurrence of the present situation must come, forcing a periodical adjustment of prices and business to the ever-contracting scale of a single gold standard. What is needed is a broader basis of primary money, constant and adequate in supply. Bi-metalism must be re-established. There never has been and is not likely to be in the future too much gold and silver to supply the world's needs for money. To supply the probable population of the United States alone for the next century with the same per capita we now have will require a production of the metals as great as the entire production of the American continent since its discovery by Columbus. With the free coinage of silver the difference between silver bullion and silver coin must at once disappear and end silver speculation. If everybody can have silver metal converted into coin free of cost at the rate of 37 1/2 grains to the dollar, then, of course, there can be no difference between the value of the given weight of silver in bullion or coin.

The committee believes that the fear that free coinage would destroy the parity of gold and silver on our ratio of 16 to 1 is not well founded. Certainly this cannot take place and continue permanently until enough silver has been coined to provide us with our full distributive share of the world's money independently of gold. Our share at present is \$1,500,000,000, of which at least \$650,000,000 is gold. Silver enough must be coined, then, to give us full \$1,500,000,000 besides gold and besides enough to take the place of retired bank notes and supply the requirements of our increasing population and growing industries. Besides, the proposed issue of new paper money will tend in the same degree to displace gold that silver will. Which, then is the best, metallic money, constant in supply, self-regulating and that needs no redemption, or an additional credit money to be sometime redeemed in gold that becomes constantly dearer as the demands upon it increased? The people demand their constitutional rights to have recourse to both gold and silver money to be restored to them.

Clark is Reticent.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 12.—S. H. H. Clark, first vice president and general manager of the Missouri Pacific, and the recently appointed general manager of the Union Pacific, arrived home yesterday from New York. Mr. Clark was very reticent about the new policy that will be pursued in the affairs of the Union Pacific, and had little to say. It was learned, however, that Mr. Clark conferred with the traffic managers of the Missouri Pacific, Iron Mountain and Texas & Pacific. It is inferred that the matter of traffic arrangements between the roads was discussed at the conference. George C. Smith, assistant to Vice President Clark, will be appointed assistant general manager of the Missouri Pacific.

A New Immigration Law.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The representatives composing the house committee on immigration has agreed upon a bill to regulate immigration. Chairman Owen will report the bill as soon as possible. In explanation of the general features of the measure Owen today said:
"It is a new contract labor law. The old law is so wretchedly inefficient that according to the testimony of the labor inspectors themselves 25 per cent of the immigration now coming to the country is in violation of the contract labor law. The statute was framed to meet the condition of things that existed at the time the law was passed. The employers have now changed their methods and the law is unable to reach them. It is practically useless, so we have framed a new law. We have also very much enlarged the inhibited class of immigrants." The bill is substantially that introduced a week ago by Owen and heretofore published. Polygamous persons are added to the list of classes defined in Owen's bill as not entitled to be admitted into the United States. The tax upon aliens, which in Owen's bill was fixed at 50 cents, was increased by the committee to \$1.

To Improve the Service.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Senator Hawley has introduced a bill to define the line of army and increase the efficiency. The bill provides for the same number of regiments of infantry, cavalry and engineers as at present, but increases the artillery by two regiments. Each regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors and the usual number of junior officers with twelve companies. The number of enlisted men of all grades must not exceed 30,000, 5,000 of whom may be Indians, in the discretion of the president. The regiments of artillery are to be officered by the promotion, assignment and transfer of officers now in that branch, and any vacancies remaining thereafter in the grade of second lieutenant, may be filled by the transfer from other arms of the service.

Bureau of Animal Industry.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The annual report of the bureau of animal industry says: With the ultimate object in view of discovering some method of preventing disease in swine the bureau endeavored to produce artificially a drug which would have the same composition and effect as bacterial products. These researches have been in the main successful, and the report claims that a substance has been produced which not only resembles the bacterial product of the hog cholera

germ in composition, but which has quite the same power of conferring immunity from disease.

To Promote the Worthy.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mr. Cutchon today introduced a bill to authorize the president to prescribe a system of examination of enlisted men of the army to determine their fitness for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. The bill embodies suggestions in the annual report of Secretary Proctor relative to the means of preventing the exercise of favoritism in promotion.

Brooklyn's New Court.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The house committee on census discussed informally and without action the reapportionment bill. It was decided to give a hearing Friday to Brooklyn on a demand for a recount of that city and it was also decided the question of the accuracy of New York city and similar questions with respect to Brooklyn and other cities should not delay action upon the reapportionment bill.

Cheaper Tin.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—Mr. Taylor of Illinois has introduced in the house an amendment to the present tariff act, proposing to fix the duty on tin plate at 1 cent per pound with a duty of 45 per cent ad valorem on the manufactures of tin instead of the existing rates of 2-2-10 cents per pound for plate and 55 per cent for manufactures. In addition the amendment proposes to maintain on the free list tin ores and pigs, on which the present tariff law imposes a duty of 4 cents per pound after July 1, 1893.

No More Fours.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The secretary of the treasury issued notice that the 4 per cent bonds accepted today completed the amount which he offered to purchase, and bond redemptions will, therefore, for the present be limited to 4 1/2s. He will also purchase for the Union Pacific sinking fund any first mortgage Pacific railroad bonds which are a prior lien to the subsidy bonds, and pay therefor such prices as will realize 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the investment.

Industries in the West.
NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The Sun (democratic) has the following in its local columns:

"Melville D. Landon (Eli Perkins) having just returned from Dakota, Nebraska and Minnesota, was asked if there were any new industries being established in the west on account of the new traffic."

"Yes," he said, "there are three great western industries being established, which will keep \$50,000,000 in this country every year."

"What are they?"
"First the Grand Island, Neb., beet sugar industry is a wonderful success. They are now turning out 300 barrels of pure white beet-sugar a day. The plant cost \$500,000 and was purchased in Germany. The farmers all made money last summer raising beets in the Platte valley and next year millions of acres in that valley and in the Jim river valley, Dakota, will go into the beet sugar industry. They are putting up other beet sugar factories in Lincoln and Norfolk, Neb., Sioux City, Ia., and in Aberdeen, Dak. I believe the Platte and Jim river valleys will supply all the white sugar the country will want in less than five years. Germany is making her own sugar and the percentage of sugar in her beets is 5 per cent less than in Nebraska beets."

Burned to Death While Playing Santa Claus.
AKRON, O., Dec. 15.—A terrible accident occurred in this city during the celebration of a birthday by nine young lady students of Buchlet college. The girls were dressed as Santa Claus, their dresses and heads being covered by cotton batting. One girl danced too near a gas jet and the cotton took fire. In an instant she was enveloped in flames and the clothing of the other girls was soon on fire. Three of them were perhaps fatally burned. They are May Stevens of Clifton Springs, N. Y.; Lulu Steigmeyer of Attica, O., and May Baker of Fort Plains, N. Y. The two first named will surely die, while the recovery of the last is doubtful.

Russia's Treatment of the Jews.
ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 15.—Novoe Vremya protests against English or other foreign interference in regard to the treatment of Jews in Russia, and says: "The meeting in London will not advance the cause of the Jews one step. At the bottom of the movement is the fear of the English of the invasion of their country by the Jews, who might deprive the poor of their bread and enter into competition with the rich as well. It was not religious intolerance that prompts measures relative to the Jews in Russia, where their synagogues stand proudly by the side of Christian churches; it is the absolute necessity for saving the rural populace from being drained of their resources by the Jews who have already ruined the peasants in Galicia, Roumania and Pomerania. Russia will save the Jews themselves from popular retribution. She does not assume false liberalism, but acts openly in protecting the prosperity of the nation. If the whole of Europe should attempt to force a distasteful policy upon Russia she is in a position to successfully defend her independence."

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Sorghum Sugar.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—The annual report of the chief of the chemical division of the agricultural department contains an account of the process recently perfected at the department as a result of the experiments in the chemical laboratory with reference to the manufacture of sorghum sugar. The report of the chemist recites some of the various difficulties hitherto found in the economic manufacture of sugar from sorghum and indicates that a solution of the question will be found in some process which would separate as nearly as possible gummy amorphous bodies from juice without precipitating the sugar. The known property of alcohol to produce precipitation in juice was made use of in a further study of this problem. Not only has the removal of the gums been effected by the process evolved during these experiments, but it has been shown that this can be effected at a cost comparatively trifling by a comparison of the results obtained. The article used in producing precipitation can be almost wholly recovered by subsequent distillation. Another feature is that the gummy substance separated by the process is itself fermentable and yields almost half its weight in alcohol. In order that the new method may become possible the report suggests the necessity for a modification of the revenue laws so as to allow the preparation of alcohol used in the process to be carried on without tax, to be made under bond by the manufacturer that it is to be used only for this purpose. The chemist claims substantially an increase in the yield of sugar per thousand gallons of juice of from an average of about 10,000 pounds to an average of 21,000 at an increase of cost in production of \$84 for alcohol, which enters into the new process.

About Public Buildings.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—There are probably twenty places in the United States where public buildings have been authorized, and where work has been suspended because bills are now pending providing for additional sums of money to carry on the building operations. If the supervising architect undertakes to make plans for any of these buildings he is certain to be besieged by anxious members and senators who want operations suspended entirely until they can have an opportunity to get their bills through, and very naturally the supervising architect has complied with these requests in every instance. He was asked to-day what he proposed to do at the end of the present congress if these bills are not passed. He replied:

"We have waited now in some cases for nearly two years upon the action of congress, and I propose after March 4 to go on with the buildings which have been authorized whether more money is forthcoming or not. I have explained the condition of each appropriation for each building in my annual report, and have notified congress that I shall regard the failure of that body to pass a bill extending the limit of the cost as an order in each case to go on with what has already been provided. In some cases it would perhaps be better to wait still longer, but it is utterly impossible to tell what another congress might do, and unless we begin work the delays may extend over a period of many years."

The Nicaragua Canal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The annual report of the Maritime canal company of Nicaragua, covering the year ended December 1, 1890, shows that during that time the work has been prosecuted with energy, and that great progress has been made. The final plans and detailed surveys have been completed and verified, parts of the San Juanillo Deseado, San Francisco and other navigable streams have been cleared of snags and other obstructions, and several miles of the route of the canal have been grubbed and made ready for dredging. About one hundred thousand cubic yards of the canal are already excavated and several miles of the aqueduct to supply fresh mountain water to the company's headquarters have been completed. Ten miles of the railroad now under construction from the Atlantic port to the divide are practically completed. Very satisfactory progress has been made on the breakwater to protect the Atlantic harbor from shifting sands. During the year the company purchased a dredging plant at Panama and the greater part of it has been transferred to Greytown. Great improvement in the hospital service was made during the year. The very important work of dredging the harbor of San-Juan-del-Norte is being energetically prosecuted. The health of the employes is very good, and there were no deaths from fever in the past three months. Since the organization of the company 10,145 shares of the capital stock have been subscribed for, aggregating \$1,014,500, of which \$1,104,050 are paid in. Since

THE HOUSE IN 1893.

DUNNELL'S BILL FOR THE NEW REPRESENTATION IN CONGRESS.

The Annual Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission—A Number of Amendments Recommended—Ticket Brokerage, or Scalping, Unparagonably Condemned—Annual Report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua—The Boy Murderer on Trial at Cheyenne, Wyoming.

Mr. Durnell's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Mr. Durnell, chairman of the house committee on the eleventh census, introduced in the house a bill making an apportionment of representatives in congress. It provides, March 3, 1893, that the house be composed of 406 members. Alabama gains one in congress, Arkansas two, California one, Colorado one, Georgia one, Illinois two, Kansas one, Massachusetts one, Michigan one, Minnesota two, Missouri one, Nebraska three, New Jersey one, Oregon one, Pennsylvania two, Tennessee two, Texas two, Washington one, Wisconsin one. Representation from other states remains unchanged.

The bill was nearly like one recently introduced by Frank of Missouri. Mr. Durnell's bill, it is understood, has been agreed to by the republican members of the census committee. Among other features similar to the Frank bill the provision that members shall be elected by districts composed of contiguous territory and containing as nearly as practicable an equal number of inhabitants.

The Interstate Commission.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The annual report of the interstate commerce commission recommends a number of amendments. First is that there be added to section 3 a provision that the facilities to be offered by the common carrier shall include due and reasonable receiving, forwarding and delivery by every such carrier at the request of another common carrier of through traffic at through rates. Second, an amendment to section 10, removing the ambiguities in the language and making the criminal remedies clearly applicable to the corporation, when a common carrier, as well as its officers and agents. A further amendment is also indispensable, the commission says, providing for the serving of criminal process on corporations and bringing them under the jurisdiction of the courts. The commission also recommends a change in section 20, so as to enable it to obtain reports from common carriers when desired, and to call for reports from companies owning or conducting terminal facilities or rolling stock, etc. The recommendations made in previous reports are renewed. The commission says the difficulty of obtaining direct evidence from the parties who, by means of participation in illegal acts have knowledge of the particulars of the transactions, is invariably very great, and suggests an amendment to meet this defect.

Ticket brokerage, or scalping, is unparagonably condemned; its injurious consequences to the carriers and their patrons are pointed out, as well as its demoralizing effect upon the public generally. The payment of commissions to secure traffic is condemned as tending to demoralization of rates, unjust discrimination, unreasonably high charges, the depletion of railway revenues and an illegitimate waste of money from which no permanently good results can possibly accrue. The constant tendency toward consolidation of different roads is noticed, and "the commission is aware of no existing forces, legal or otherwise, that are at all likely to bring it under control."

Amendments to the act are recommended providing for the establishment of through routes and through rates over connecting railway lines, strengthening the penal provisions of the act authorizing the commission to call for more frequent financial and other statistics from the railroads, and in other particulars looking to the improvement of the law and its more effective administration.

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its organization the company has expended for work and material \$772,263 in cash, and \$2,000,000 of full paid capital stock, and is obligated for \$4,298,000 of its first mortgage bonds. The liabilities of the company consist of amounts still due under concessions granted it. \$4,298,000 bonds above mentioned and cash liabilities not exceeding \$50,000.

Cheyenne's Boy Murderer.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 11.—The trial of Charles Miller, the 16-year-old boy charged with murdering two St. Joseph boys—Ross Fishback and W. C. Emerson—in September last, was commenced in the district court here yesterday. Evidence showing the three to have been in company the last time Emerson and Fishback were seen alive was introduced. Miller's confession, said to have been made to a newspaper man at Manhattan, Kas., will be introduced tomorrow. Miller takes a lively interest in the proceedings, but betrays no emotion. His features and general appearance are idiotic, but he is an intelligent talker and has some education.

Cure for Low Prices.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Statistical returns for the department of agriculture for December give the average farm prices of agricultural products from estimates made by both the government and state agents. The present corn crop is worth more than the last and the farmers will receive more for it. Unfortunately the districts of failure do not realize their portion of advance in average value. The average price by present returns is 50.1 cents per bushel, against 28.8 for 1889, an increase of 77 per cent. It is the highest December price of the decade, except in 1881, when the average rose to 63.6 cents, that being the only year in which the final average of condition was worse than of the present season. The present average shows small crops are a sure cure for low prices. The prices in seven corn surplus states are: Ohio, 51 cents; Indiana, 47; Illinois, 43; Iowa, 41; Missouri, 44; Kansas, 51; Nebraska, 48. The average farm value of the wheat crop is estimated at 84 cents per bushel against 69.8 for 1889. The value of wheat is effected by the harvests of other countries and therefore prices are not entirely governed by the size of the home grown crop.

The price of oats responded sharply to the pressure of the small crop and increased demand because of the short crop. The average is 42.2 cents, against 23 cents last year. It is the highest reported since 1881. Rye, like oats, at 62.9 cents, is higher than since 1881, and the same is true of barley at 64.8. The deficiency in the potato crop has caused an advance in value in all sections of the country. The average is 77.7 cents, an increase of more than 90 per cent over prices of the past two years. The returns show slightly higher prices for tobacco than have prevailed since 1887. Hay alone of all farm products records a decline from last year. The present price is \$7.74 per ton, and the falling off is due to the increased product.

Union Pacific Floating Debt.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 10.—Director Ames of the Union Pacific, in an interview today, said:
"I believe the October earnings are the worst the Union Pacific will show for many months. They tell us from Omaha November should show improvement and I feel sure that December will continue the improvement, but I have been so much disappointed in monthly returns that I do not like to prophesy. The trustees have cancelled during this year \$7,376,000 of bonds, reducing the annual fixed charges by nearly \$600,000, but only half of this reduction will show in this year's report. This leaves outstanding only \$6,636,000 of the 8 per cent bonds, and at maturity, in September, 1893, the company will cancel the entire issue, and when all the bond notes are paid there will be a balance from land assets to be converted into the Union Pacific treasury. Trustees of this land money have now \$1,000,000 in hand for investment in bonds. Besides this the trustees of the Kansas Pacific consolidated mortgage have another \$1,000,000 on hand."
"The Union Pacific has not had to pay above 6 per cent upon its floating debt and much of it runs at a less rate. A small part only is on call and this at our banks. None of it has been held by Mr. Gould. Very few of our loans mature this month. We have not been pressed for money, nor are we likely to be. Our borrowings do not mature until well into next year. All our loans are covered with an abundance of collateral and we still have ample collateral left in our vaults."

Against the Pinkertons.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 11.—At today's meeting of the federation of labor a resolution instructing the incoming executive council to take action to prevent the prostitution of the police power of the states by firms employing labor for intimidating men on a strike and the employment of armed men for the same purpose, was reported favorably, but referred back to the committee for amendments. A resolution pledging the members of the convention to support the socialist labor party in its efforts to secure legislation to promote the labor movement was reported adversely and laid on the table.
F. K. Foster moved the appointment of a special committee to consider the eight-hour question. The motion was unanimously adopted. Lucien Daniel, the socialist who was refused admittance to the convention will call a mass meeting on Friday evening under instructions from and in the name of the Central Labor federation of New York to explain fully his position.

NEWS SUMMARY.

A dynamite trust has been formed. Fire caused \$300,000 damage in San Francisco.

Destitution is reported among settlers in Oklahoma.

The total area sown to winter wheat in Illinois is 1,850,000 acres.

Soldiers are driving out 1,000 boomers now in the Cherokee strip.

An unknown man was lynched by moonshiners near Augusta Ga.

South Dakota farmers are determined to suppress usury in that state.

Representative Owen of Indiana is confident that Harrison will be renominated.

Hon. Joel Holt, of Beloit, Kas., is the latest aspirant for Senator Ingalls' shoes.

The anti-Parnellites have issued their promised manifesto to the Irish people.

The revenue from sugar will probably be raised 10,000,000 marks by the reichstag.

Washington McLean, formerly proprietor of the Cincinnati Inquirer, died in Washington.

A meeting of influential citizens was held in London in the interest of the Jews of Russia.

Sisters of Charity have decided to leave Paris for London on account of increased taxes.

At Italy, Tex., a big bird caught up a 4-year-old boy and carried him a mile without hurting him.

Lieut.-Gov. Fletcher of South Dakota says there is destitution in seven counties of that state.

President Palmer of the world's fair warns congress not to attempt any embarrassing legislation.

The interstate commerce commissioners recommend several important amendments to the law.

South Dakota legislators are talking of abolishing several state offices in the interest of economy.

The county alliances of Kansas are quietly voting in their lodge rooms on the sensational question.

The Galveston Cotton Exchange report estimates the yield of cotton in Texas at 1,818,000 bales.

It is said on excellent authority that Quay has a substitute drafted which he will offer for the Lodge bill.

An 8-year-old boy at Mountain Grove, Mo., shot his little sister dead and fatally wounded the baby.

August Belmont's will divides his property among relatives and friends. There is no bequest to charity.

Roberts, Cushman & Co., hatters of New York, have assigned. They are rated from \$750,000 to \$1,000,000.

The story of a shortage in the state treasury of Arkansas is denied by Gov. Eagle and the treasurer's bondmen.

The house voted down the senate resolution to remove Gen. Grant's remains to Arlington from New York.

T. S. Thompson of Mason City, Ia., a wealthy stock dealer, has been killed in a railway wreck at Kingman, Ariz.

The trial trip of the air-ship manufactured by the Mount Carmel (Ill.) company will take place in three weeks.

The total population of the country, including Indians, etc., will reach 63,000,000. The population of Alaska Special Agent Petroff estimated at 38,000.

President Palmer has appointed eight members of the World's Fair Board of Control on behalf of the commission.

Denver has a small pox scare on account of the arrival of a carload of people who had been exposed to the disease.

The Federation of Labor, in session at Detroit, refused a seat to a representative of the socialistic party of New York.

The Lucas Land company of Colorado has asked the Cherokees if they will consider a bid of \$30,000,000 for the outlet.

A call has been issued by the Kansas Farmers' Alliance for a convention to meet at Topeka to consider the senatorial situation.

B. Simpson, the notorious criminal confined in the Iowa penitentiary, by feigning sickness almost succeeded in receiving a pardon.

Businessmen of Grand Forks, N. D., resent the idea of outside help for destitute citizens of that state, saying they can take care of them.

Rumors of colossal financial frauds in the Argentine Republic are causing dissatisfaction with the present government among the people.

Mrs. Dacey, a plucky Wichita woman, made a professional gambler refund, at the pistol's mouth, \$500, out of which he had fleeced her husband.

Further advances in freight rates between Chicago and St. Paul are announced, and on grain and flour between St. Paul and St. Louis.

George Boone, colored, of Rochester, Mo., celebrated his one hundred and second birthday. Descendants to the number of 128 were present.

Just as Miss Nellie Hopkins of Potsdam, O., was being married her prospective husband was denounced as an adventurer and bigamist. He fled and she fainted.

The bishops' manifesto condemning Parnell was read in all the Catholic churches of Ireland. The demonstrations held were almost unanimously in favor of Parnell.

J. Leslie Thompson, a South Dakota democrat, has had an interview with ex-President Cleveland. He says that Mr. Cleveland assured him he would be a candidate in 1892.

Subscriptions to the fund being raised for the purpose of establishing a Dublin new daily paper devoted to the interests of the anti-Parnellite section of the nationalist party have already reached many thousands of pounds.