NUMBER 178

AMONG MEN OF LETTERS.

The Christmas Season a Fatal One to Famous Poets.

FORMER EDITORS OF THE TIMES.

The Great Power Which John Delane Wirlded and the Hard Work He Did-The One Great Mistake of Macdonald.

Christmas Season Patal to Poets (Comprisht 1997 by James Gordan Researt.)
LOSDON, Dec. 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to Thin Run.]—The Christmas season of 1881 deprived the world of Thackeray, that of 1880 removed George Edot, and now, as it is returning once more Robert Browning vanishes from the scene be forgiven for doubting whether giants of the past will be eclipsed by men now playing prominent parts, before us. We can scarcely beast that. Swinburne surmen now playing prominent parts before us. We can searcely boast that Swinburne surpasses Tennyson, or that Buchanan throws Browning into the shade. Rider Haggard, James Payne and Walter Brant cannot make us forget the day when Dickens and Thackeray vied with each other in providing entertainment for the public, and when the constellation of which they wore the center included George Ejiot, Charles Lever, Buiwer Lytton, Mrs. Gaskell, Wilkie Collins and Captain Marryatt. They have no superiors and but few equals. For the time the public seem to have no relish for such work, as they did not art. But the consolation is that the voice of an old ravorite will still be listened to, and therefore two volumes of poems just placed before the world containing Browning's last and Tennyson's latest work will be sold by ions of thousands. The English public never forget they old from it. He lived just long enough to hear from it. He lived just long enough to hear from it. He lived just long enough to hear from the condon by telegraph that the work had been most cordinally received. With these last mesuges to and from his fellow-men he passed into the unknown.

The death has also taken place within the last fow days of a man far less familiar to the public than Robert Browning, and yet of some little importance in the world of letters—John Macdounid of the Times. He falls a victim to the Parnell commission. Fow of the men who were with the Times in its palmiest days now remain. In the whole hatter date competition has been pressing more and more severely upon it, and its greatest editor, perhaps the greatest editor that ever lived, has hear taken and for that ever lived, has hear taken and for ses Tennyson, or that Buchanan throw

more and more severely upon it, and its greatest editor, perhaps the greatest editor that ever lived, has been taken away. I have seen some editors in my time, but none of them has been equal to John Delane During his reign the late Macdonald was in the machine department, and consequentle be had nothing whatever to do with the be had nothing whatever to do with the direction of the paper. The place which he recently occupied was previously dided by Mowbray Morris, who looked after the foreign correspondence besides attending to the general business of the property. Two mea of the capacity of John Delane and Mowbray Morris have not been brought together in any newspaper. Very few mistakes were made by the Times in these days. gother in any newspaper. Very few mistakes were made by the Times in these days.
Mistakes of policy were of course committeed
and at rare intervals the paper might on deceived by one of its servants, but no great
blunder was possible like that which led to
the publication of the Pigott latters. Delane
and Morris were exceedingly acute men,
ever so the alert and fell of watchinness in
the interests of their paper. I have seen Mr.
Delane at work long after his regular duties
were over answuring letters or putting things
into shape for the next day. He would often
keep at his desix till 4 or 5 o'clock in the
moraning when the editorials were all read
and revision. I have seen him go laboring
through a proof of news and correcting
pararraphs about an old woman slipping
upon a piece of orange peel or about some
fire in a back street, toning down the reporter's fine English, changing side heads
and even improvising the punctuation. What
ceiliter of a morning nearer takes all these after another, checking them off upon his hogers. "My dear follow," he would say, "le it possible you did not one aur of those." In not see any of those." In spite of his constant night work he had a fresh, even ruddy complexion, and looked like a farmer. He was a severe diciplinarpraise very often, but when he did one never forgot it. If he ordered one to the ver-ends of the earth, as be had a trick of going justiy. Macdonald did not have the same position and certainly he never could have exercised the same degree of influence. No doubt, however, ne was an efficient man within his limits and unquestionably ne posacsach the confidence of his chief, John Walters, to a degree which I am inclined to think was never bestowed upon either Delans or Morris. Macdonald had no will apart from Walters, or, if he had, he watted till it become Walters, by adoption. It is a most singular thing that a canny Scott like Macdonald should have been duped so easily by the framous forced letters. There was everything to excite auspicion in the circumstances under which these letters were placed in Macdonald's hands. They were without onvolopes. No aquiries were made as to the source from

these letters were piaced in Mandonald's hands. They were without onvelopes. No house is not because from which they were obtained, nor was any information vouchasfed. Their contents were calculated to arouse incredulity, and the vender was a person to be reparded with a great deal of suspicion. Eyens raw youth would have hesitated before publishing auch letters, considering the terrible libels they contained, supposing they were not genuine. Mandonald, as he admitted in the witness box, never asked whether they were genuine or not. He knew little or nothing of the person who sold them to him, Houston. He never inquired where the letters dance from or whether Houston got them from Pigott. "I carefully avoided the subject," he said. "I understood that secrecy was to be maintained." And the great paper raised its fortunes with so little care of preshought as that. Nothing so incredible and incentionale has ever come to light to the contribution as the saver come to light to the contribution of the event contribution to the event contribution to

of journalism. There is no exclanation of it even today. Houston was anxious to make out a case against the Parsellibes and he fell realily into the bands of Pigett. But why the Times should have fallen into the trap passes comprehension. The consequences of its error have already been very socious, and must be still more so. Not only has Parned an action reading against it owhich there is no defense, but dezens of others are to be brought. The report of the commissioners can scarcely fall to be acted upon promptly in the house of commons, and there will probably be a more or less direct vote condemning the 'times for libelling members of the house. Looking at all this, it is not surprising that Macdonald grieved over the blow which he had inequatiously been the means of inflicting upon the paper. His death may portupe soften some of the animosities with which the Times was regarded, and everybody ought to admit that Macdonald did not knowingly make himself the monthpiece of Pigott. Want of caution, which is certainly not in Scottinis character as a role, brought about all the mischier which threw so dark a doud over and over again of late that the prince of Wales is in a declining state of bealth, and this arises from his being greatly worried over some mallelous reports recently set affoat concerning one of his family. To igof journalism. There is no explanation of it even today. Houston was anxious to make

over some malicious reports recently set affort concerning one of his family. To ig-nore those rumors is useless, and therefore is is best to deal with them at once by the disis best to deal with them at once by the dis-tinct and very positive assertion that they are untrue. The prince has no cause for naxety, and whatever investigations may take place at any time, mether he nor any one of his family can possibly be injured by them. To this statement you may give the fullest and widest interpretation, and you may depend upon it that events will fully substantiate it.

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT. ENGLISH GOSSIP.

Various Items of Interest From the

Various Items of Interest From the British Metropolia. [Compright 1987by James Gordon Reinett.]
LONDON, Dec. 14.—[New York Herald Cable—Special to Tun Bre.]—In the great international successing contest now raging England is seriously handicapped by a slow start, but her partisans hope that their climatic advantages will more than overbalance this. In the last ten days the swn has studiously avoided interfering with the fog and the atmosphere has been more than moist enough to draw the bardest microbahan over engaged in the influenza business. Londoners do not deny that influenza is rampant in their midst, but are loth to admit that it is communicated by a microbe on the ground that none but the deadliest variety could exact here under the present conditions. Nervous people are beginning conditions. Nervous people are beginning to prepare to receive the choler. Indication grow stronge, daily of a corner in handker

The British lion has begun to roar at Portugal because Major Serpa Pinte picked quarrel with Makelele, the African poten tate, shot several hundred of his followers t

quarrel with Makololo, the African potentate, shot several hundred of his followers to pieces with Gatling rones and captured two British disags recently presented to Makololo by the British consol. Thinking himself described by England. Makololo threw up his hands. Portugal, being undersized and consumptive, will institution of the privilege.

Labor has struck the down grade. The gas stokers of Manchester were beaten, and it seems certain that few of the 2.500 striking was stokers of South London will get their eld places, as the commany quickly obtained more men than necessary. The companies' victory will not be cheap, as it boards and lodges the new men on the premises boside paying increased wages. Subscriptions to the strikers' fund up to today amounted to an almost imaximable amount—I shillings.

One begins to hear talk of a coming flight between Smith and Slavin. The former's risson now claim that Smith failed to prepare for the match with Jackson. Be this true or not, he was certainly beaten in a most disgraceful way by the black. No betting of consequence has been done yet.

ting of consequence has been done yet.

English sporting writers loudly lament

Searle's death, whom most of them describ as the best man that ever sat in a boat. The a victim. Kemp's cialm to the championsh would not be recognized on the ground that Beach had no right to give it to him, and that Kemp has done nothing to uphola it. O'Cor ner has more backing for it to England than

There are indications of another dock any carter who is unfurnished with a

rices as the aboy on the day of the boot's funeral.
Finaence St. John sailed on the Servis from Liverpool today for New York. The days ago she was reported dying.
Bernard Quaritich will sail for New York the coming week. Among the luggage will be trifles of rare additions estimated to be worth £80,000. Among them is the amazarine bible, valued at £5,000, a copy of the first book issued from the Caxton press.
Carlo Monotti of the city council of Rome says he favored the establishment of an American bank with a branch at Rome, but had no itee the organization was to be on religious lines.

Death of the Marquis De Caux

The Weather Forecast.

th fair weather.

th fair weather.

lows and Nebrasks-Fair, warmer in Nebrasks Iowa; stationary temperature in Nebraska Southerly winds. South Dakota—Pair, lawer temperatur

Steamship Arrivals.

Philadelphia.
At New York—The City of Berlin, from Liverpgel.
At Philadelphia — The Prussian, from Glasgow.

Murderer Hanged.
Enrine Girt, Ore, Dec. 14—John Gilman, who murdered Mrs. Ethenhoven and child, was based here restorday in the jail yard.

THE EPIDEMIC OF INFLUENZA.

It is Now in Full Swing Among the the Population of Paris.

WHAT ITS SYMPTOMS ARE.

Interviews with Some of the Supposed Learned French Physicians Regarding the Malady-Various Opinions Given.

The Scourge in France, (Copprish 190 by Junes Shriba Brunetta Panus, Dec. 14.—[New York Herald Cable Special to Tim Bun.]—The changes in the weather have been simply frightful in twenty-four hours. The thermometer has twenty-four hours. The thormometer has rison is degrees and fallen to degrees. This morning was clear, warm and bright. Members of the jockey clubs strolled slowly through the Rue Scribe in spring overcoats, smeking cugarettes. This afternoon everybody was muffled up in furs and we had a biting snow storm. This ovening was could and clammy, while a fog has settled down thom its and overcoates.

billing snow storm. This evening was cold and clammy, while a fog has settled down upon us and everybody is coughing and sneezing.

The influenza endemic is in full swing. It has captured the military school of St. Cyr; it has attacked the corps do unlet at the opera; it has made a clean sweep through the great shops life the Louvre and ison Marche; in fact, nothing since the Eiffel tower has absorbed such public attention as this argravating and mysterious malady that has sweeped down upon us from Russia and today holds not less than a hundred thousand Parislans in its annoying but happily harmless clutches. Herald correspondents were sent out in pursuit of information of this curious malady, and three of the best known specialists of Frince were interviewed. M. Albert Robin of the Academic de Medicino expressed himself as follows:

"This disease is known as influence, or more commonly in French as "La Grippe. Five days ago I had my first case and since them I have treated at least twenty patients.

then I have treated at least twenty patients. Unquestionably the epidemic will continue to spread. How far it is impossible to say, but the Herald may assure its readers that there is no eccasion for serious alarm. As ordinary case of influenza is nothing more to be dreaded than a severe is nothing more to be dreaded than a servers cold of a week's duration. Synthesis of un-mistakable headightes, pains in the eyes, screness all over the body, as if one had been beaten, loss of appetite, a feverish con-dition and a general sense of lassitude and discounfort—these general synthems are agit to be followed by various local troubles, such as a broachial attack, cold in the head, sore throat, darrhoa, and sometimes by plenrisy or meanonin. The only real danger is presented in the last two cases, which can usually be guarded against by proper care. From three to eight days is the average duration of the disease proper, but its effects upon the system are comparatively severe, so that several weeks more are often needed for full convalescence. Grand Duke Alexis, who was ill for only a week, will probably require a month before he feels himself again. As to the cause, medical science today is practiculty at a less. We can, to be sure, tell the public that it is due to the ravages of an undiscovered microbe, but the public takes only an indifferent interest in that fact. Why the epidemic should sweep across Europe one year and then remain unknown for a decade is beyond our power to explain. The theory has been advanced that influenza is a forecumer of choicera, but I regard that as our nonsense. It is true that several times in the present century an influenza epidemic has been closury the their properties of choicers with no choicer following, just as there have been epidemics of choicer with no influenza with no choicer following, just as there have been epidemics of choicer with no influenza with no choicer following, just as there have been epidemics of choicer with no influenza epidemics of their simultaneous are so utterly desimilar as to make any occasional instances of their simultaneous appearance must be regarded as mere coincidences, with no deeper significance in the to be followed by various local troubles, such as a broughial attack, cold in the head, sore appearance must be regarded as mere con cidences, with no desper significance in the matter of treatment. The classic remedie are sulphate of quinino or bromobgarate of prining, but recently physicians of Baccara have strongly urged the use of tannin. Per sonally I would recommend a prescription

Dr. Villemin of the Academie De Medicin was the next seen. It is he whose name has been of late years so promucally before the Parisian public in connection with measures designed to check the terrible measures designed to check the terrible spread of consumption in the metropolis and in the French army. He scoke of the an epidemic in the same cheerful way that a drammitis would discuss a successful play. "It is almost too scon," he began, "to speak positively about the epidemic which scoms to be breaking out in Paris. It is generally assumed to be what we have been accustomed to cait 'La Grippe,' and yet in reading the accounts which have come from St. Petomed to cair. La Grippe, and yet in reading the accounts which have come from St. Petersburg I have been struck by the presence of one symptom not usually observed in that disease, I refer to the appearance of red rash on the bodies of the patients. Now, there is in Syria and other eastern countries a very common fever known as La Dengue, which is accompanied by precisely such a rash as described. This fever has often reacted westward as far as Constantinople, and I am disposed to believe that the St. Petersburg epidemic is nothing less than this Syrian (La Dengue, ""
"And are we, then, going to have this Syrian faver in Paris!"
"Oh, there is nothing to be alarmed about.

relieving the pains which are felt all over th

Syrian fever in Paria!"
"Oh, there is nothing to be alarmed about.
La Dengue belongs to the category of malades like scarlatina, measies, etc., which cause very little trouble. They run their fixed course in a few days. The patient gets well or occasionally dies, and that's the end

"Do you attach any importance to that

"Do you attach any importance to that epidemic of influenta, or whatever it is, as a precursor of chylera!"

"Not in the least. There is not the remotest connection between the two discusses. Both are contagious, to be sure, but cholera is so chiefly by infected water, while the microbes of this St. Peteraburg epidemic spread through the sir and get into the system through the lungs."
"Then one is inhib to catch this influenza merely by going into a room where some one who has it has been breathing!"
"Certainly, or even by breathing one of the influenza microbes in the street, in a cafe, at a theater, in a railway carriage—anywhere."

anywhere."
"Then the whole population is sure to be down with influence sconer or later,"
The doctor laughed and shrugged his shoot-

Avademie de Medicine, saids "This epi-demie in our midst and about which we have Academie de Medicine, saals "This epidemie in our midst and about-which we have received such varied accounts from St. Petershurg is simply La Grippes an epidemie, a contagious disease of slight impertance. A person suffering from it need not ever call in a doctor. Let Hun remain indeers a few days and keep warm, or, if the case is severe, let him stay is bed and drink plenty of tissane. That will put him right in short order. Yes, undoubtedly the epidemie is caused by microbes breathed into the lung, but as yet we have not been able to discover this microbe. To be more accurate, I should say we have not been able to discover this microbe. To be more accurate, I should say we have only et accessed of in distinguishing the influence microbe from a quantity of others which are siways found in the expectorations of persons suffering from that pectorations of persons suffering from that disease. It is not generally known, but the fact that suffya of healthy persons contains ton or twenty different kinds of microbes, which are not only burmiess, but apsolutely necessary to digestion. As soon, however, as the person becomes affected with any disease of a contagious nature the number of disease of a contagious nature the number of microbes in the various boddly secretions become considerably increased and what makes the task difficult is that what I may call good microbes and bad microbes become hopelessly mixed up and it takes us years of patient experimenting to separate and classify them. In my labratory Leouid show you jars and jars filled with cuttivated consumption microbes. It is not long since a Russian dector discovered a wheoping cough microbe and the choiera microbe, as you know, has been uniquestionably recognized. One of these days some savant will single out of the mass of tapic-like creatures the influence microbe, and that will be a happy day for him."

PUBLIC OFFICE A PRIVATE SNAP. Astonishing Report of a Utah Grand

Astonishing Report of a Utah Grand Jury.

Salt Lake, Doc. 14.—The grand jury of the Third district court this afternoon made its report. The report shows that it has been the custom of the United States marshal to charge the pententlary 25 to 40 cents per gallon for milk from cows kept there am eared for by prison labor and fed principally from food raised upon the reservation or paid for by the government. These milk vouchers since 1882 have amounted to about \$8,000. The marshal also has been selling to the pententlary potatoes raises on the reservation by convict labor! Other fruitful sources of reveals for him were team hire for depaties, hauling prisonors to and from the penitentiary, etc. The marshal supports also, partly from the public supplies and table leavings, twelve milch cows and one hundred hogs and two extra horses. In one year one team, for which the government pacytoid a driver carned the marshal in hauling the sum of \$8,200.

The jury says for \$500 the government

\$3.200.

The jury says for \$500 the government could provide itself with horses, waren and harness to perform all this service and for \$100 additional two good codes sufficient to furnish all the milk necessary for the penitentiary, and it would seem as though it were economy to do this. The jury also complains that the marshal has shown unusual favors to prisoner convicted of unlawful combitation. The supplies now furnished to the penitentiary are 25 per cent in excess of its seeds and at

The jury also investigated the administra tion of county affairs and makes a sensa tional report thereon. Road work has re-ceived in five years \$114,000 and there are no bids on the work and no proper vonchers. The county has sunk in canats \$122,000 and has no canals save a waste ditch and

nothing to show for the money.

The collector defalcations are severely commented upon. The county has lost \$30,000. The collector actaication are severely commented upon. The county has lost \$30,000 by two collectors and \$11,000 through a clerk. The report says the county officials deal with themselves as a business firm for supplies and show favoritism to Mormon prisoners. The county court has also voted away valuable franchises for ne public consideration. The officers have been trading with cach other for supplies and entering into bother for supplies and entering into naturership with spotters, dividing with them the fines imposed. The city also paid to a bogus hydraulic canal company \$0.697 for its interest in the Jordan river dam which the commany never owned, out which the county obligingly bonded over to the city, the county receiving not a cent of the monny. The report in closing charges that the bulk of this fund found its way into the pockets of city and council officers.

PEDERATION OF LABOR.

Typographical Delegates Oppose Assessments for the Expected Strike.
Bosrow, Dec. 14—At today's session of
the American Federation of Labor the guscussion on the report of the committee inhoated, and great interest was manifested in the arguments of the speakers. The representatives of the International Typogramical union and a number of printers from the central organizations were decaded opposed contral organization of assessments to meet the

The executive assessment of Scents per mem-ber on June 1, 1592, on all national and in ternational bodies under the jurisdiction of the federation.

Another amendment was adopted giving to

trades assemblies in the cruer.

3. The American labor and trdue unloss will urge their members and encourage working people to become members of mixed assemblies of Kulghts of Labor. The time has arrived when trade unions should claim their own, the trend of organization shows the wage carners of American are weary of having their interests adjusted by the measure of the helister or yardstick of the merchant. We assert the natural right of trade unions to occupy trade unions to retritory.

chant. We assert the antural right of trade unions to occupy trade unions territory, Whes this right is conseded discori will end and organized labor be more election election of officers resulted in the re-election of President Samuel Gompers of New York and Secretary P. J. Maguiro of New York. Final adjournment was then taken. Detect will be the place of the next receiver.

Farmers Robbed.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 14—A half dozen farmers who were returning to their homes from Dallas, Tex., peaterday. After selling their cotton were robbed by highwaymen on the road near Whiterook. Hoodhounds were put on the robbers trucks and a report has reached Dallas that two of the robbers have been captured and hanged by the enraged farmers.

STOLE A MARCH ON BISMARCK

Theological Students Relieved From Military Service.

DONE BY THE CENTRIST PARTY.

Elections at Hand-Attempts to Conciliate the Striking Miners-Ger-man Bankers Afraid of Portugal

A Centrist Strategy.

A Centrist Strategy.

1Copprish: 189 by Non York Associated Press.)

Brailin, Dec. 14.—The success of the central party in the vote on the reichstag relieving all theological studens a from military service has stirred up a good deal of a breve in the upper world of politics, and Bismarck complains in regard to it that the highest interests of the government service is neglected for the interests of individual deputies.

The centrists secured the victory by rushing through a vote in the absence of many members of the Carbo party, who were home doing what American politicians call "taking care of their fences," The National Zeitung announces that the government will not accept this decision on this very important subject. Bismarck has haufed Herr Bocticher over the coals for not preventing

ticher over the coals for not proventing the vote and Boetticher has promptly responded throwing the biame on the Cartel combination. Hismarck's auswer to the effect that all important government meas-ures must be settled in reichstag before the middle of Fobruary, when he desires to dis-solve that body. Herr Boetticher's task will

of be an easy one. Caucuses and conventions innumerable not be an easy one.
Caucases and conventions innumerable are being neld throughout the entire country preparing for the founds elections, and although all parties are active the sermilates are pushing things more energetically than the others, having already brought forward 205 candidates. Their national committee is a strong one, Rentzel Grillenberger, Liebenknecht mid Melstersinger. It assumes absolute authority for the party and announces that all questions relating to the elections must be addressed to the committee and be decided by it. In districts where the party is too poor to face, the expenses of election the faithful must make their appeal to the committee before January I, and must name the sum required to make up the deficiency. All socialists are instructed to attend the general electoral assemblies to vindicate their principles, but to abstain from interfering with purely party reuniona. They must not introduce any elements of friction to umbarrass the smooth working of the party machine. The manifesto concludes with a few sarcest and elements. friction to embarrass the smooth working of the party machine. The manifeste con-cludes with a few caracst and eloquent words on the importance of order and en-ergy in a great electoral conflict and on the importance of the fact that all men brought to the front should be men of unblemished

eputation.

The comments of the journals of the Cartel party upon all this disclose the apprehension in the government groups that the admirable organization of the socialists will make them roublesome customers.
The strikes of the miners will be a matter

pite of the supposition that the Westphalian strikers have been appeared. The strike is extending. In the Saar mines 7,000 men are out and it is feared that a strike of the renaining 25,000 is imminent. In lower Sil there will be a general strike the first of the

maining 25,000 is imminent. In lower Silesia there will be a general strike the first of the year unless there is an advance of 10 per cent in wages and a concession of the eighthour day. The employers declare it impossible to concede these demands. Herr Boetticher in conference with the employers has referred to the importance of the speediest possible settlement in view of the pending elections. Many mass meetings of miners are to be held tomerrow.

In pointed out that discontented men, and especially men for whose discontent there was any good reason, were a source of strought to the socialist party, which natarally helped to make it dangerous, and he urged that concessions be made to the men. Immobilately after the conference the minister ordered the local authorilies to fill all conspicuous places in the strike district with placards bearing the recent decision of the supreme court for discouraging the elequence of agitators. This decision is to the effect that any person publicly excuting others to any act contrary to their centracts, violates the law and is punishable for the offense.

The president of the Dortmund district to.

The president of the Dortmund district today convoked the provincial connectors to consider the grievances of the miners of Boute and Scirceder. The delegates of the men were heard and they explained the de-mand of the men. The president urged them to use their influence with their comrades for an amicable settlement of the differences and assured, them the authorities would as for an amicable sottlement of the differences and assured them the authorities would not fail to impress upon the directors of the mines the nuccessity of meeting as far as possible the wishes of the men. Schroeder reminded the president that the men had re-lied upon the government's promises when they abandonout their movement in the spring

lied upon the government's promises when they abandoned their movement in the spring strike and that these promises had never been fulfilled. The conference ended, therefore, without any exceuraging result.

The general movement for atrikes everywhere has aroused a discussion of the project to import Chiosse labor, but the economic societies generally look upon it as a thing of doubtful utility.

The Portuguese government recently applied to Frankfort and Berlin banks to negatists a loan of 5,000,000 miletres, estensibly for the execution of various public works. The bankers have refused the lan, being alarmed by the advices from Lisbon touching seprotations there that have for their objective point the declaration of a Portuguese republic. The monarchist press in Lisbon continues to deny that there is any danger in the agritation, yet in the same breath these monarchist journals urge the suppression of the liberal papers. Thus does a course that may be only a little stroke of business, throw doubt upon the value of their opinions as to the notificial agritation. But they also also the content of their opinions as to the notificial agritation. is always possible, yet the country strongly conservative and the monarchy

The Viscount de Ouro Preto, the Brazillar imperial premier, arrived at Lisbon toda, with ex-Minister of Finance Oliovero. Pret.

that he will go to a with the superor.

Dom Pedro is preparing a manifesto to the Brazilians, defending the acts of his ministers and explaining the overthrow of the empire. He says he will await tranquility and an expression of the will of the people,

hopeful that in the coming election the proposal will primounce freely in favor of his government. In all alliables to Dom Pedro the sum-official press here continues to treat of his return to Beazil as improbable and undesirable. The Rexhibite maintains the right of Germany to a dominant influence in Southern Brazil. It says there are over two bundred thousand German colonists in the three provinces and argues that if emigration had not been checked the provinces would ere this have fallen as a ripe fruit into the hands of the German government.

The influents has about run its course here. At least a third of the population has suffered from it and several members of the importal family had it.

The court comes hither from Potsdam to-

imperial family had it.

The court comes hither from Potsdam tomorrow. The fetes begin in the middle of
January. The prince of Wales, Archdoke
Francis of Austria, the son of Archdoke
Charles Louis, and the emperor's neptew
and heir, the archduke of Saxe Coburg.
Gotha will be the guests of the emperor.

Dr. Parke telegraphs that Emis Panna improves slowly and that the bad symptoms are
disamearing.

disappearing STARFLING SUICIDE.

Franklin B. Gawen of Chiladelphia Kulls Himself in Washington. Washington, Dec 14. Franklin B. Gewen, a well-known rate and floer and lawyer of the Pennsylvania read, shot himself this afternoon at his room at Wormley's hotel and died atmost instantly

The last seen of him at the hotel before the

the death of Gowen are shrouded in mystery. The last seen of him at the hotel before the body was discovered was about 2 o'clock yesteening afternoon when he came down to the draing room for lunch, ife then appeared to be in excellent spirits and gave no apparent manifestation of any existing trouble. About 1000 n today, as Gowen did not make his upparante and his room was locked, the door was forced and the dead man was found lying on the floor with a pistol hear by. It is not known how look be had been dead. Gowen care to Washington on the flot hist. He was engared as counsel in some very important cases which have been on hearing before the interstate commission for several days past.

Gowen was born in Philadelphia and was in his fiftp-fourth year. He was admitted to the bar in 1869 and in 1861 was elected district attorney of Schnylvil county. He was afterwards retained as counsel for the Philadelphia & Reading and by the Girard coultrust. In 1869 he was chosen president of that company, faited of re-election in 1881 on account of aliferences regarding the policy of the company, but was re-elected in 1882. Gowen conceived and rot not operation the movement against the famous erganization known as the "Moilio Magniros." In the trials which followed this movement he was one of the counsel for the Commonwealth.

Philade uptura *Lixtled*,

Philad upma startled.

Philad uptira Startled,
Philadraphia, Dec. 14.—The news of Franklin It Gowen's death in Washington caused a great sensation here. Francis I. Gowen, a nephew of the ex-railroad president, and who has a law office in this city, was dazed and could scarcely recover from the shock for a few minutes. "I can form no idea," suit he, "of what motive actuated him to take his life."

Financial difficulties are not suggested as the incontive for the act. Gowen is estimated to be worth between \$200,000 and \$300,000. The announcement that he committed suicide caused the greatest surprise

nitted suicide caused the greatest surprise mitted suicide caused the greatest surprise in financial circles. "I never had anything to startle me so in my life before," said President Cummins of the Girard National bank. No one will ever convince me that Gowen took his own life. I never know him to carry a pistol, and you can rest assured that if he lost his life through a pistol shot the wound was indicted by accident and not by design."

NO CRONIN VE DICT YET.

Judge McConnell Gaes Home Till the Jury is Ready to Report.
Chicago, Dec. 14.—At 10:25 p. m. the large audience which had assembled in the court room was rapped to order by Sheriff Matson, who said: "There is yet no return from the jury and Judge McConnell has gone home for the night. The judge will be down to-morrow when he is sent for," added the sheriff.

for the night. The judge will be down tomorrow when he is sent for," added the
sheriff,
"But not before?" queried a reporter.
"I think not," said the sheriff, but declined
to answer further questions. It is understood
there will be no formal session of the court
tomorrow (Sunday) but that the judge
will be prepared at any time during the day
to visit the court room and receive the verdict when notified by the jury that they are
ready to make a roturn.

The usual amount of speculation is being
induged in by the anxious waiters, but
there seems to be no reason for any of the
opinious given, as it is impossible for anyting to leak out from the jury room. The
prevailing impression about the criminal
court building seems to be that the jury has
agreed on the conviction of Burke, O'Suilivas and Coughlin, but are hanging on the
matter of the guilt or innocence of Kunze
and Beggs.

A British trowk.

A British Growt.
LONDON, Dec. 14.—The papers here express much indignation at the action of the Portuguese officer, Pinto, in making war on the Makuelofe tribe in Africa in violation of the Makaolojo tribe in Africa in violation of British interests. The Globe says. The conduct of Portugal is practically a casus boils. England does not reliab warring with contemptibles, but if they become arrogant, in suiting or argressive ceyond endurance she will not hesitate to make her power fels. The British fleet might exercise a gentle pressure at Lisbon. A wave of the vicercy's hand would suffice to pring the Portuguese pussessions in India under British sway.

Dunis, Dec. 14.—The new vicercy of Ire-land, the earl of Zetland, arrived today. A royal saluse was fired upon his arrival here and he met with a remarkably enthusiastic reception. The route from the station was profusely decorated with flags. The vicercy was enthusiastically cheered along the en-tire route. The Trinity college students sang the national anthem in which they sang the national anthem in which the were joined by the crowd. No trace of hos tuity was displayed. The Baker Contest.

(III.) district.

Key West's htriks.

Ker West, Dec. 14.—The eigarmakers' strike is further from settlement than ever.

Only fifty cases of eigars were shaped las month. The output is generally 1,800 cases monthly.

THE LINCOLN POSTOFFICE

Final Action Suspended Till After the Holidays.

NOT HOSTILE TO CATHOLICS.

Indian Commissioner Morgan's Letter to Archbishop Ireland -The Silcott Conundrum -Anti-

Tenst Legislation.

Washington Huhrau The Omans Hes.
513 Fountierin Studen.
Washington, D. C., Dec. 14.
There will not be fluid action taken on
the Lincoln postmastership until after the
holidate. holidays.

the Lincoln postmastership until after the holidays.

The maining of a postmaster at Lincoln was conceded originally to Congressman Conneil, but Senalers Manderson and Paddock have asked for a hearing, and their request has been granted. The serators want to present the claims of various aspirants. The appointment will likely be undessoon after the holiday recess.

MORIAN'S INFERNET.

The fight against the confirmation of Thomas A, Morgan as Indian commissioner is led by Senators Ingalis and Plum of Kansas. There are several senators who will join them.

The greatest interest was manifested today in Morgan's treatment of Archivishop Ireland, which was generally published in the leading castern papers this morning. In replying to the Minnesota prelate the commissioner said: "The Catholic heirarchy is misted. The matter of complaint in this connection started from the dismissal of Join A. Gorman, chef of the clucational division in the Indian bureau. He was dismissed for insucordination, incompenney and drunkenness, rie was a Catholic and to gain sympathy has misled the leading Cathoning of the country who have made missed for insuperdination, incompetency and drunkenness. He was a Catholic and to gain sympathy has misled the leading Cathonics of the country who have made their attacks on me through mislinformation. I have explained my position on contract denominational schools before, and people interested in the education of the Indians are well acquainted with it. As to the indian school at Devil's Lake the archbishop is correct only so far as the sisters have been notified that as government experty the bureau would take charge or the building at any time for the purpose of establishing an Indian school. It was a notification to the sisters to be ready to move. I dony that all the indians at this agency are Catholics. I never told Mr. Lusir that I had decided not to appoint sisters at this school. As to the president's policy, I am going farther than he suggested in his message. He says the funds should be distributed equitably. At present the Catholic church is getting seven-tentis of the lands for school purposes.

court-martial proceedings I was recom-trended for promotion. The man heading the list of officers singing this request was Benjamine Harrison. There is not now nor has there ever been healily to the Catholic church in this cureau. I have stated that I believe in government schools in prefet ence to contract schools. That is the chief

reason for complaint." HOOSE COMMITTEES.

"Do you think Speaker Read will announce the house committees before congress takes its holinay recess?" I asked Chairman Mc-Kinley tonight,
"Yes," was the reply, "I believe that is the

"Yes," was the reply, "I believe that is the understanding."
"What day do you expect the recess to be "That depends upon the day on which the speaker is really to announce the commit-

'By Thursday?"

"Probably."
"Pv Friday, sure!"

"Probably."

"Pv Friday, are!"

"By Saturday at the farthest, and probably a day earlier."

The senate will have to wait until the house is ready for the holiday recess. A general impression prevails that the recess will be taken on Thursday, immediately after the speaker announces his committees. Most men on both branches expect the committees to be ready by that day. The committees on elections has already begun work. It has taken up the contest of Posey we Parrett from the first district of Indians, and it would have been ready to report it to the house before the holiday recess had it not been for the absence of one or two members of the committee. It is understood the case will be disposed of the first thing after the house convenes in January. Parrett, the sitting member, it is believed, will be unscated and Mr. Posey, the republican contestant, will be seated.

THE SIGGOT MATTER.

There continues to be a good deal of norvousness on the part of the members of the house as to the outcome of their financial accounts with Sergential-Arms Leedom. While very many are willing to vote openly for a bijlt to reimburse themselves there are those who conteed that they should bear the loss instead of the coverament and vote against the measure to reimburse. The

loss instead of the government and vote against the measure to reimburse. The question of the responsibility centimes to be debatable. It is held by some of the shrewd-

lawful but just.

It is safe to say that finally the members will be reimbursed, with the exception of the money they deposited with the exception at-arms. The statement of the companion of the the money they deposited with the serceantat-arms. The statement of the committee appointed to investigate the shortage in the sergoant-at-arms' office
reports quite a number of members as having
overdrawn their accounts. Among them is
Speaker Cariside who received \$10 more
than was due him. The \$100 reported by the
committee as the item overdrawn by
speaker Read is incorrectly reported. Mr.
Reed says that the amount was due him
when he drew it and that atthough it may
stand as an overleaff on the books it was
for the salary of past menths.

There seems to be no effort made by the
treasury, or by officials of the house to bring
about the apprehension of Silcott. So far as
can be ascertained no detectives have been
put upon Silcotts track and no reward has
been offered by anyone. Usually a reward
of \$1,000 or \$10,000 would be offered for the
apprehension of the defaulter. It is understood that twelve or fifteen indictions thave
been returned by the grand jury against
Silcott for forcers. Versery is an extend

been returned by the grand jury against Silcott for forgery. Forgery is an extrad-itable crime and if the defaulting cashler is in Canada he can be brought to trial for his crime if he can be found. Sergeant at Arms Leedom is doing himself an lejustice in not