EVENING EDITION

London Advertiser.

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ON "THE RAGGED EDGE!"

Meeting of the Irish Members of Parliament

To Consider the Question of Parnell's Position.

The Statements of His Manifesto Contradicted by Gladstone and Morley.

The Irish Envoys in the United States Consider Parnell a Political Jonah.

Heavy Frost and Snow on the Shores of the Mediterranean.

For Parnell.

DUBLIN, Dec. 1.—At a public meeting at Ballysmore, a motion expressing confidence in Parnell was unanimously adopted amid great enthusiasm. Messrs. Fitzgerald and Kelly, Nationalist members of Parliament, have telegraphed to their constituencies that they will resign if Parnell is sacrificed.

Lymph for All.

BERLIN, Dec. 1.—Dr. von Gossler, Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs, stated in the Lower House of the Diet that the Minister of Finance had placed at the disposal of Prof. Koch sufficient funds to enable him to continue his inquiries and produce the lymph. It was found that the lymph could be supplied at a cost of 25 marks per five grammes. An ordinary vial contains sufficient for 5,000 inoculations, each costing 5 pfennigs.

The Newfoundland Trouble.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The latest phase of the Newfoundland trouble is M. Ribot's rejection of Lord Salisbury's request that the matter of the French bounty system be referred to arbitration. The French Minister is not averse to referring the whole question to arbitration, exclusive of the French bounties, on the condition that Great Britain guarantees the enforcement of the decision of the arbitrators. Negotiations have been opened for the prolongation of the modus vivendi, but a difficulty has arisen over Lord Salisbury's demand that the present arrangements be amended.

"Parnell Throws Over His Colleagues."

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Mr. Gladstone, writing to Mr. Mellor, the Liberal candidate at Passatlaw, says: "Mr. Parnell's manifesto has widened the gulf made by recent disclosures and separated him from the Liberal party, who have now to consider the great and noble cause of justice for Ireland apart from any individual name. But I am glad to think so far as appears there will be no severance between us and the Nationalist party, for Parnell throws over his colleagues. He acknowledges in them no right or authority, and goes past the constituted representatives of his country in his fancied appeal to the nation which had chosen them to speak its wants and wishes."

The Irish Envoys Against Parnell.

The Irish envoys now in Chicago have prepared their manifesto. It declares against the continued leadership of Mr. Parnell and condemns the manifesto of Mr. Parnell for its attitude towards Gladstone, Morley and the English people. It is addressed to Justin McCarthy, to be read at a meeting of the Irish party to-day (Monday) in London. It is signed by all the delegates except Harrington. From an indirect source information was obtained that Harrington declined to sign the manifesto on personal grounds. He was said to have stated his position in these words: "My judgment is against Parnell, but my heart is with him."

The Parnell branch of the Irish National League at Philadelphia has adopted a resolution calling upon Parnell to retire from the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party, and the secretary was directed to telegraph the resolution to Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien in Chicago and the Irish leaders in London.

Gladstone's Reply.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Mr. Gladstone has lost no time in giving the lie direct to the Parnell version of the confidential discussion at Hawarden in November last. The Parnell manifesto itself your readers have, of course, before them. This is Gladstone's reply to it in full, published this afternoon:

It is not part of my duty to canvass the manifesto of Mr. Parnell, which I have read this morning, and I shall not apply to it a single epithet, for I am not his judge in any matter, and believe myself to have shown in the matter of the Pigott commission that I have no indisposition to do him justice. But the first portion of the document consists of a recital of propositions stated to have been made by me to him, and of objections entertained by him to these propositions. The Irish as well as the British public has a right to know whether I admit or deny the accuracy of that recital, and in regard to every one of the four points stated by Mr. Parnell, I at once deny it.

1. The purpose of the conversation was not to make known intended proposals. No single suggestion was offered by me to Mr. Parnell as formal, or as unanimous, or as final. It was a statement perfectly free and without prejudice, of the points in which either myself or such of my colleagues as I had been able to consult inclined generally to believe that the plan of 1886 for home rule in Ireland migat be improved, and as to which I was desirous to learn whether they raised any serious objection in the mind of Mr. Parnell.

2. To no one of my suggestions did Mr. Parnell offer a serious objection, much less did he signify, in whole or in part, that they augured the proposal of a measure which would not satisfy the national aspirations of the Irish race. According to his present account, he received from me in the autumn of 1889 information of vital changes adverse to Ireland in our plans for home rule, and kept his information secret until, in the end of November, 1890, and in connection with a totally independent personal matter, he produces it to the world.

3. I deny that I made the statements which his memory ascribes to me, or anything substantially resembling them, either on the retention of the Irish members or on the settlement of the land or agrarian difficulty, or on the control of the constabulary, or on the appointment of the judiciary. As to the land in particular, I am not conscious of having added anything to my public declarations, while as to the County Court judges and resident magistrates I made no suggestion whatever.

4. The conversation between us was strictly confidential, and in my judgment and, as I understood, in that of Mr. Parnell to publish even a true account of it is to break the seal of confidence which alone renders political co-operation possible.

5. Every suggestion made by me was from written memoranda. The whole support of my conference was made known by me, it the strictest confidence, when it had just taken place, to my colleagues in the Cabinet in 1886, and I assured them that in regard to none of them had Mr. Parnell raised any serious difficulty whatever.

6. Neither Mr. Parnell nor myself was bound by this conversation to absolute final acceptance of the propositions then canvassed, but during the year which has since elapsed I never received from Mr. Parnell any intimation that he had altered his views regarding any of them.

I have now done with the Hawarden conversation and conclude with the following simple statements:

1. I have always held, in public as well as in private, that the national party of Ireland ought to remain entirely independent of the Liberal party of Great Britain.

2. It is our duty, and my duty in particular, conformably to the spirit of Grattan and O'Connell, to study all the adjustments in the great matter of home rule which may tend to draw to our side moderate, equitable opponents, but for me to propose any measure, except such as Ireland could approve on lines already laid down, would be fatuity as regards myself and treachery to the Irish nation, in whom, even by the side of Mr. Parnell, I may claim to take an interest.

W. E. GLADSTONE.

Mr. Morley's Reply.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Mr. Morley writes to the press as follows: "The manifesto of Mr. Parnell contains two or three statements affecting me which I desire without loss of time to correct. 1. I made no sort of attempt to fetter Mr. Parnell's action with reference to the Land Bill. He agreed with me in all our conversations that the bill ought to be opposed as omitting the principle of local control and for other reasons specified in his speech of April 21. The only question was as to the form of motion for the rejection of the bill. I pointed out to him on April 14 that as many Liberals objected to the whole principle of the bill an amendment stating their reasons would be less suitable than a motion for its rejection simply. Parnell assented. Two days later he explained to me his alternative plan for fining down rents, and this at his request was immediately communicated to Mr. Gladstone. The same evening I wrote to Parnell that Mr. Gladstone felt we should have nothing to say about his plan one way or another, but that of course he was perfectly free to propound it on his own responsibility, so completely did we recognize that our relations with the Irish party were those of an independent alliance and not of a fusion.

2. Mr. Parnell imputes to me in our conversation of Nov. 10, five days before the proceeding in court begun, a remarkable proposal with the object of absorbing the Irish party into English politics by means of office. I made no proposal. It was natural that in a free, confidential discussion of the possible future I should wish to make sure for Mr. Gladstone's information that Parnell still held to his self-denying declaration of 1880. His answer to my inquiry was what I fully anticipated.

3. Mr. Parnell's account of what passed on the same occasion on the subject of evicted tenants on the plan of campaign estates is wholly incorrect. I observed that some direct action might become necessary. Though I foresaw difficulties in the way of legislation I never said that I or any of my colleagues had formed any conclusion against legislation. I never said or hinted that it would be impossible for an Irish Parliament to do anything in the matter. I did say that, whether by direct or indirect action, evicted tenants ought not to be allowed to suffer. As to Tipperary there is all the difference between sensible perception of difficulties and the despair which Mr. Parnell ascribes to me. Mr. Gladstone is well able to deal with his own share of the manifesto, but I am bound to say that on No. 10 I was under the most distinct impression that Mr. Parnell did not object so the suggestions thrown out at Hawarden a year ago, as subjects for provisional examination, if those suggestions were likely to make the scheme generally acceptable to Great Britain."

A Bad Blow for Ireland.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Michael Davitt, in the course of an interview on Saturday, said: "The Parnell manifesto is a last desperate move. I do not see how he could have struck Ireland a worse blow. He is furious against a majority of his party, and in his anger against them and Mr. Gladstone's letter he runs amuck. No matter what the manifesto may do for Mr. Parnell's own position, he has shattered all hope of home rule for years, and that, too, for personal ends and revenge. Messrs. Dillon, O'Brien and Sexton ought to depose him from the leadership. He has brought terrible disaster, but not complete ruin, to home rule."

The Cork clergy held a meeting and adopted a resolution declaring that Parnell had forfeited their confidence, and that his retention in the leadership would prove disastrous.

The Cork Herald, which was formerly a supporter of Parnell, expresses amazement and sorrow at what it considers his unjustifiable breach of Liberal confidence. The Nationalists of county Kildare generally consider the manifesto rather ungenerous, and believe it will do more harm than good. The Easter Scottish Liberal societies have adopted a resolution approving the course pursued by Mr. Gladstone, and condemning the manifesto issued by Mr. Parnell.

Messrs. Healy, Sexton and a number of opponents of Mr. Parnell held a conference Sunday. Mr. Parnell's manifesto has stiffened their opposition and they have resolved to issue a counter manifesto forthwith. Mr. Justin McCarthy has communicated with his colleagues in America by cable, and is said to have influenced several waverers against Parnell.

The Irish Members' Meeting.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The meeting of the Irish members of the House of Commons called to consider what action the Nationalist party shall take in regard to leadership of the party took place at noon to-day. Mr. Parnell and his private secretary were the first to arrive. Parnell took the chair. Telegrams from the delegates of the party now in the United States, and from Archbishop Croke were read and an adjournment was taken until 1 o'clock.

The Parnell meeting reconvened at 1:30. Mr. Parnell was almost the last member to arrive. About 75 Irish members of the House were present. A great bundle of telegrams was handed in. During the early part of the proceedings those who had gathered outside the meeting room heard loud cheers.

Parnell and Mrs. O'Shea.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Mrs. O'Shea is at Brighton with her four daughters, and Mr. Parnell was with her there during the Parliamentary recess. Mr. Parnell returned to Brighton after the trial of the O'Shea divorce suit.

Frost and Snow.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—Severe frosts and snow are reported on the shores of the Mediterranean, something unknown for twenty years. Very severe snow storms are reported in Spain, and the Pyrinees are impassible. The German rivers have fallen, but are full of dangerous drift ice. Eight persons have been drowned at Barmen. The damage at Eberfield, Barmen and Posen is estimated at 3,000,000 marks.

"THIRSTING FOR BLOOD."

Sensational Reports from the Indian Reservations.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, S.D., Dec. 1.—Red Hawk and Guy Belt, agency police, have just returned from spy work at the camp of the hostiles in the Bad Lands. One had his horse shot from under him, and both were chased away with bullets The hostiles said they were prepared for the last great battle in history. All are thirsting for blood.

A panic occurred in the camp of the "Friendlies," who had received an urgent invitation to join the hostiles and go on the war path with them. An extra guard of 700 armed scouts was sent there, but this did little good. On Sabbath morning over two-thirds of the 3,000 who were here at sunset had disappeared. The hostiles have slaughtered 500 head of Government cattle and 300 belonging to Gov. Millette. This beef is being hauled in wagon loads and pack trains to the new camp in the Bad Lands. Many wagon loads of flour and other provisions stolen from the settlers have also been taken there.

Gen. Brooke has received a telegram from Gen. Ruger warning him that 300 lodges (about 1,000 warriors) of Cheyennes are coming from Cheyenne agency to join the hostiles.

THE WORKING WORLD.

Oldham Cotton Employers Raise Wages —A New Organization—Steel Workers Shut Out.

The Illinois Central is cutting down expenses by dismissing employes in its shops.

The operators on the Nickel Plate between Buffalo and Chicago are understood to have asked for an increase averaging about 20 per cent.

The Pullman Palace-car Company is said to be making a general cleaning out of its conductors.

The Cotton Employers' Association at Oldham, Eng., voted to raise the wages of employes 10 per cent. This affects 150,000 hands.

The Brotherhood of Railway Office Employes is the latest organization, with W. S. Sears, of Princeton, Ind., as grand chief organizer.

The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen have raised money sufficient to establish a printing plant. Probably it will be located at Galesburg, Ill.

The steel mill of the Bethlehem, Pa., Iron Company shut down Saturday night, throwing 1,000 men out of employment. The officials say the shut-down is necessitated by lack of orders.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the Railway Passenger and Freight Conductors' Mutual Aid and Benefit Association convened in Chicago Friday. President W. S. Sears, in his address, called attention to the fact that there were enrolled 1,350 members, and that during the year there had died 101 members, for whom had been paid claims amounting to more than $41,000. The financial condition was 20 per cent. better than ever before.

A Diphtheria Epidemic.

QUEBEC, Dec. 1.—Diphtheria is prevalent in Hedleyville, a suburb of Quebec, and the bodies of the children dying from the dread disease, instead of being hurriedly buried, are allowed to be seen by the children of the neighborhood.

Charged with Murder.

MOUNT FOREST, Ont., Dec. 1.—The inquest on the body of the child found in a cistern about a week ago resulted in a verdict that Wm. Coutts, the father of the child, had feloniously murdered the child by drowning. The prisoner was committed to stand his trial at the next assizes.

Mind-Reading for Detective Purposes.

WABASH, Dec. 1.—Prof. Alexander Johnstone, the mind reader, has been employed to assist in unveiling the mystery surrounding the murder of a student of the State University at Ann Arbor, Mich. Mr. Johnstone states that this is the first time an attempt to ferret out a criminal by this process has been made, and he is extremely doubtful of its success.

A Skater Drowned.

COBOURG, Ont., Dec. 1.—Ed Braithwaite, son of Capt. Braithwaite, of Gore's Landing, when skating on Rice Lake, broke through the ice, and after a desperate struggle to escape, was drowned. A young man named McAllister, who went to the rescue, also broke through, but succeeded in saving himself. Deceased was 29 years of age, and was a former resident of Cobourg.

Steamship Arrivals.

	At	From
Nov. 29.		
Friesland	Antwerp	New York
Vancouver	Liverpool	Montreal
Greece	London	New York
Amsterdam	New York	Amsterdam
Etruria	New York	Liverpool
Nov. 30.		
Sardinia	Halifax	Liverpool
City of Chicago	New York	Liverpool
La Champagne	New York	Hamburg

MONTREAL, Nov. 29.—The Thompson Line steamship Florence arrived at Aberdeen to-day and landed her entire shipment of live stock, 427 cattle in good condition, except one which died on the passage.

Blew His Head Off.

WIARTON, Ont., Dec. 1.—The inhabitants of the township of West Wawanosh, Bruce county, were greatly shocked on Friday morning when they learned of the sad suicide of Mr. George Staples, of con. 6. He had been in poor health for some time past and often became very despondent, and it is supposed that during one of these fits on Thursday night he committed the rash act. He placed the muzzle of the loaded gun in his mouth, and with the left hand pulled the trigger, the charge passing through his head, tearing away his right ear and killing him instantly. He was in good financial circumstances.

HARRISON HEARD FROM

Abstract of the President's Message to Congress.

Exclusive Right to Control the Seal Fisheries Claimed.

He Insists That the McKinley Tariff Should Have "a Fair Trial."

A Revenue of $45,000,000 Handled Without a Defalcation Being Detected —Beneficial Operation of the New Extradition Treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 1.—With the exception of the few seats reserved exclusively for the members of the President's family and the diplomatic corps every seat available in the galleries which surrounds the chamber of the House was occupied today by spectators eager to witness the proceedings attending the opening of the second session of the 51st Congress.

After a session lasting but a few minutes the Senate took a recess until 1:30 to allow the Joint Committee an opportunity to notify the President that Congress is prepared to resume business.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Following is an abstract of President Harrison's message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The vast and increasing business of the Government has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revenues amounting to above $450,000,000 have been collected and disbursed without revealing, so far as I am ascertain, a single case of defalcation or embezzlement. The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and of the East have been undisturbed, while the ties of good-will and common interest that bind us to the States of the Western Hemisphere have been notably strengthened by the conference held in this capital to consider measures for the general welfare. This important convocation marks a most interesting and influential epoch in the history of the Western Hemisphere.

The International Marine Conference, which sat at Washington last winter, reached a very gratifying result. The regulations suggested have been brought to the attention of all the Governments represented, and their general adoption is confidently expected.

The Conference of Brussels to devise means for surpressing the slave trade in Africa afforded an opportunity for a new expression of the interest the American people in that great work. The United States not being a party to that act, could not share in the revision, but by a separate act the independent State of the Congo was freed from the restrictions upon a customs revenue. The demoralizing and destructive traffic in ardent spirits among the tribes also claimed the earnest attention of the conference, and the delegates of the United States were foremost in advocating measures for its repression.

Toward the end of the past year the only independent monarchical Government on the Western Continent, that of Brazil, ceased to exist and was succeeded by a republic. Diplomatic relations were at once established with the new Government, and when the events showed that it had popular approval and support no time was lost in extending to the new Government a full and cordial welcome into the family of American commonwealths.

The killing of Gen. Barrundia on board the Pacific mail steamer Acapulco while anchored in transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemala demanded careful inquiry. Having failed in a revolutionary attempt to invade Guatemala from Mexican territory Barrundia took passage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representative of the United States was sought to effect his seizure, and was obtained. It being evident that the Minister, Mr. Misener, had exceeded the bounds of his authority, I was constrained to disavow Mr. Misener's act and recall him from his post.

The Nicaragua Canal project under the control of our citizens is making most encouraging progress.

In pursuance of the concurrent of Oct. 1, 1890, I have proposed to the Governments of Mexico and Great Britain to consider a convention regulating the passage of Chinese laborers across our southern and northern frontiers.

The Samoan treaty signed last year at Berlin by the representatives of the United States, Germany and Great Britain has begun to produce salutary effects.

The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain after due ratification was proclaimed on the 25th of last March. Its beneficial working is already apparent.

THE SEAL FISHERY QUESTION.

The difference between the two Governments touching the fur seal question in the Behring Sea is not yet adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be laid before Congress. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangements may be effected which will assure to the United States a property right derived from Russia which was not disregarded by any nation for more than 80 years preceding the outbreak of this existing trouble.

The President refers to an unintentional wrong done to Hawaii in the tariff act which he hores Congress will speedily repair. He speaks of the increasing friendly relations between the United States and Mexico, the growth of railway intercourse between the two countries and recommends that the United States mission in Mexico be raised to the first class. He then goes on to say: The cordial character of our relations with Spain warrants the hope that by the continuance of methods of friendly negotiation much may be accomplished in the direction of an adjustment of the pending question and of increase of our trade.

FINANCES.

The revenue of the Government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were $463,963,080 56, and the total expenditures for the same period were $318,618,354 52. The postal receipts have not heretofore been included in the statement of the aggregates, and for the purpose of comparison the sum of $60,582,097 92 should be deducted from both sides of the account. The surplus for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was $105,344,496 05. The receipts for 1890 were $16,030,923 79, and the expenditures $15,729,871 in excess of 1889. The customs receipts increased $5,835,842 88 and the receipts from internal revenues $11,725,191 89, while on the side of expenditures that for pensions was $19,312,075 96 in excess of the present year.

THE SILVER QUESTION

The President, in referring the act directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon, says: The rapid rise in price which was anticipated and followed the passage of the act was influenced in some degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part of recent monetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of recent legislation upon silver values. While it has not been thought best to review formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform rate, no favorable opportunity will be lost to forward a result which it is felt confidently will be to confer large benefits upon the commerce of the world.

DEPARTMENTAL REPORTS.

The receipts from the internal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly $12,000,000, while the cost of collection was $96,617 less than for the preceding year.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the percentage of desertions from the army has been reduced 24 per cent. I concur in the recommendation of the Secretary that adequate and regular appropriations be continued for coast defense works and ordnance. Plans have been practically agreed upon, and there can be no good reason for delaying the execution of them while the defenseless state of our great seaports furnishes an urgent reason for water expedition.

The report of the Attorney-General is dealt with at length. An unusually large number of convictions for violation of the election laws have been secured. The act to prohibit bookmaking and pool-selling in the District of Columbia was returned unapproved because it did not prohibit, but in fact licensed what it purported to prohibit. An effort will be made to suppress this evil, though it is not certain that existing laws will be found adequate.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows gratifying progress in the important work committed to his direction. Business methods have been greatly improved. A large economy in expenditures and an increase of $4,375,000 in receipts have been realized. The deficiency this year is $3,786,300, as against $6,350,183 last year.

The passage of the act to amend certain sections of the "revised statutes relating to lotteries" has been received with great and deserved popular favor, and already the public mails have been largely freed from the fraudulent and demoralizing appeals and literature of these companies.

Four new vessels have been put in commission by the Navy Department and four more are to be built this winter. By the reduction of Indian reservations the Government has secured, since March 4, 1889, 14,726,960 acres of land. The heavy draft on the pension fund, the increase of the anti-Mormon population in Utah, and the completion of the census are referred to, also the admission of the States of Wyoming and Idaho to the Union.

The report of the Secretary of Agriculture deserves especial attention in view of the fact that the year has been marked in a very unusual degree by agitation and organization among the farmers. A very substantial improvement in the market prices of leading farm products during the year is noticed.

The law relating to the civil service has been executed with fidelity and impartiality, and the service has been increasingly satisfactory. The general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have showed a marked improvement. The last fiscal year again shows a trade balance in our favor of $98,000,000. The general testimony is that labor is everywhere fully occupied, and a smaller number of employes were affected by strikes and lockouts than in any year since 1874.

THE TARIFF.

The depression in prices of agricultural products had been greatly reduced, and a buoyant and hopeful tone was beginning to be felt by all our people; but these promising influences have been in some degree checked by the surprising and unfavorable monetary events which have recently taken place in England. The apprehension that our tariff may again and at once be subjected to important general changes would undoubtedly add a depressing influence of the most serious character. The general tariff act has only partially gone into operation. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than 60 days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance in prices of articles wholly unaffected by the tariff act was by many hastily ascribed to that act. There is neither wisdom nor justice in the suggestion that the subject of tariff revision shall be again opened before this law has had a fair trial. Already we begin to hear from abroad and from our custom houses that the prohibitory effect upon importations imputed to the act is not justified. The imports at the port of New York for the first three weeks of November were nearly 8 per cent. greater than for the same period in 1889, and 29 per cent. greater than in the same period of 1888. The criticisms of the bill that have come to us from foreign sources may be reiected. There is no disposition among any of our people to promote prohibitory or retaliatory legislation. I do not doubt that a largely increased foreign trade is accessible to us without bartering for it our home market for such products as our own people can supply. With the reciprocity clause the tariff act wisely and effectively opens the way to secure a large reciprocal trade in exchange for the free admission to our ports of certain products.

The President goes on to say: I desire to repeat, with added energy, the recommendation contained in my last annual message in relation to the development of American steamship lines. I also renew my recommendation in favor of legislation affording just copyright protection to foreign authors. The use of the telegraph as a means for the rapid transmission of written communications is, I believe, upon proper terms, desirable. I recommend such legislation as will enable the Postoffice Department fairly to test, by experiment, the advantages of such a use of the telegraph.

FEDERAL SUPERVISION OF ELECTIONS.

A federal supervision of Congressional elections is recommended. It is not, says the President, a question whether we shall have a federal election law, for we now have one and have had for nearly twenty years, but whether we shall have an effective law. The present law stops just short of effectiveness, for it surrenders to the local authorities all control over the certification which establishes the prima facie right to a seat in the House of Representatives. This defect should be cured.

In conclusion the President says: "I venture to remind you that the brief time remaining for consideration of important legislation now awaiting your attention, offers no margin for waste, if the present duty is discharged with diligence, fidelity and courage, the work of the 51st Congress may be confidently submitted to the considerate judgment of the people."

TELEGRAMS IN A NUTSHELL.

The grand jury in Chicago found 137 true bills against pool sellers.

The failure is announced of Benning & Sons, piano manufacturer, of New York.

Five persons have so far died in Berlin while being treated with the Koch cure.

The writ for South Victoria has been issued. Nomination, Dec. 11; polling, a week later.

John D. Doscher, soap manufacturer, of Brooklyn, has assigned. Estimated liabilities, $100,000; assets, $79,000.

Blanchard, who lies under sentence of death, was baptized into the Roman Catholic Church in Sherbrooke jail on Friday.

Mrs. Holland, wife of the late Rev. Henry Holland, formerly rector of St. George's Church, St. Catharines, died in Toronto on Saturday morning.

Kenyon, the young man who stabbed Loughead, at Comber, Ont., a week ago, has been released, the matter having been settled by Kenyon assuming all costs and payment for time lost.

The United States Treasury Department has decided that sweet potatoes are not entitled to free entry as yams, but are subjected to duty at the rate of 25 cents per bushel of 60 pounds under the provision for potatoes.

A Windsor dispatch says the cattle-stealing fiends of Colchester South now take revenge on their enemies by poisoning horses belonging to the latter. William Parker, who is prosecuting Todd Quick, is the latest victim.

It is stated in Berlin that Lord Salisbury is expected to visit that city shortly on the invitation of Emperor William to meet Chancellor von Caprivi and Count Kanolky, to bring about a closer adhesion of England to the policy of the Dreibund.

The Grand Trunk has purchased a portion of land on the Canadian side of the St. Clair tunnel, about three-quarters of a mile east of the port on the north side of the track, on which will be erected a depot. The land purchased is known as the Green property, and comprises 3½ acres.

One Way of Settling a Board Bill.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Dec. 1.—John R. Witbeck, aged 55 years, a machinist, shot his landlady, Mrs. Augusta Vendecar, a respectable widow, Friday night. The wound is not fatal. Whitbeck then went to his room and shot himself in the cheek, the ball making a terrible wound. There is a chance for his recovery. It is said the man was much in arrear for board and Mrs. Vandecar had insisted on a settlement of the account, which caused the shooting.

Don't miss the opportunity of hearing Lambeth's celebrated choir (from Glasgow). Popular prices, 50, 35 and 25 cents. Plan opens at box office, Grand Opera House, tomorrow (Tuesday) morning. Reserve your seats early and avoid the rush. b

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE,

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

256 Dundas Street, London, Ont.

Importers of Pure Drugs, Spices, Perfumes, Fresh Herbs, etc.

We have a splendid assortment of Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Combs, Mirrors, Toilet Goods.

Dispensing Physicians' Prescriptions a specialty. Prices moderate.

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OTHER NEWSPAPERS.

A GREAT PREACHER AND ADVERTISING.

Christian at Work.

Mr. Spurgeon believes in judicious advertising, and you will always find the day and hour of his services announced in the press and in front of his church are large lettered posters giving notice that he will preach in the evening and at what hour.

WHAT ONE FARMER LOST.

Chatham Banner.

An intelligent farmer assured us the other day he had made a careful statement of his receipts for produce and animals sold during the present year, and comparing prices received with what he would have received under reciprocity, he had lost just $150. He added that if he could buy salt for 85 cents a barrel, sugar for 5 cents a pound and other supplies at American prices, he would have been even better off. This is the experience of a man on a farm of less than 100 acres, too.

WORTH WORKING FOR.

Stratford Herald.

The London ADVERTISER has been interviewing many of the citizens of the Forest City on municipal matters, and finds many men favorable to placing the affairs of the city in the hands of three or more paid commissioners. The people of London have tired of the ward representation system, with its grabbing and wire-pulling, and it seems not unlikely that a change may soon be made providing for the election of the aldermen by the whole city instead of by wards, or the still more radical change made as above outlined.

THE PENALTY OF AGNOSTICISM.

New York Sun.

"Col. Ingersoll," says one of his friends, "keenly realizes the fact that he can never have a career in politics, legislation, or statesmanship, and can never hold any important office under the Government for which he fought. There is no party that would dare to put up the speech-making infidel for office, or that would vote for him in any election, and he knows it. Do you suppose he could be nominated or elected as Governor, or Congressman, or alderman? All the powers of society would be turned against him if he were put up, as he knows. There are other infidels in office, but not one who has made his infidelity conspicuous. Ingersoll could not get 1,000 votes in New York, and he knows it.

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

Chicago Tribune.

"When I came to my desk last Wednesday morning," said John Wanamaker, the Philadelphia merchant, to a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune, "I was naturally thinking about the Christmas business of this store this year. During the ten days previous to Christmas our sales hovered about $100,000 a day. The grand total of ten days falls only a few dollars under a million. I spend $5,000 a week in advertising, and I pay a skillful man—a former newspaper editor, and a good one—$1,000 a month to do it for me. I make money by it. Advertising is the leverage with which this store has been raised up. I do not see how any large and successful retail business can be done without liberal advertising. I advertise in every issue, except those of Sunday, of every daily and weekly newspaper in Philadelphia. Continuous advertising, like continuous work, is the most effective."

OUR INTERESTS IDENTICAL.

Montreal Witness.

Thursday was a holiday in the United States. In some wholesale circles in this city the holiday feeling was very manifest. "It was more like Sunday than anything else," according to many grain, provision and financial men. On every American holiday the feeling in Canada is the same. Now, if our commercial activity is so identical with that of the United States under the present system of national commercial boycotting, what would it be if there were no tariff walls, no trade barriers? Canadian trade, if made free with both Great Britain and the United States, would advance with leaps and bounds. Every section of the people would ultimately be benefited, and the exasperating injustice of taxing the many in order to enrich the few would be done away with.

Seymour Thatcher, M.D., of Hermon, N. Y., says WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY cures a cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs and allaying irritation, thus removing the cause instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind.

NEW YORK STORE

New Fruit.

Finest Dehesa Raisins,
Blue Basket Raisins,
Black Basket Raisins,
London Layers,
Select Valentias,
Fine Valentias.

ENGLISH PEELS.

Lemon, Orange, Citron, etc., etc.

E. B. SMITH

Dundas Street.