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# Columbian.

G. E. ELWELL, J. E. BITTENBENDER, Proprietors.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1890.

VOL. 25, NO.49

### SPECIAL BARGAINS IN CLOTHING

We have secured property adjoining our New Store at Thirteenth and Chestnut streets, and will begin the erection of a large building. In the Spring we shall remove our business in the Ledger Building to the New Store, which is the most centrally located in Philadelphia. Great Bargains for Men and Boys before removal. This large stock of Suits and Overcoats will be sold at a great Reduction in

A. C. YATES & CO.

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Catarrh

S a blood disease. Until the poison is

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blood purifiers. The sconer you begin the botter; delay is dangerous.

the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

loggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that-anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."

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was the best job i ever saw done. I have a dozen
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Dear hire — I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Film's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, it was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used. Bespectfully,

Dn. R. J. KENDALL CO...

Genin -- I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famind kendall's sparin Cure. I had a four year old fifty which I, prized your far faming the control of the property of the propert

rice \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. All drug-is have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent any address on receipt of price by the proprie-DR. B. J. KENDALLI CO., Encaburah Falls. Vermont.

Continuous, Ohio, April 4, '90.

CHITTERANGO, N. Y., May 19, 50.

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The Best Burning Oil That Can be Made From Petroleum.

It gives a brilliant light. It will not smoke the chimneys. It will not char the wick. It has a high fire test. It will not explode. It is pre-eminently a family

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These old corporations are well seasoned by age and ring TESTED and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in SOLID SECURITIES, are liable to the hazard of VIEE Only.

to the hazard of First only.

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Detroit Steel tackle Block

Fulton Iron & Engine Works.

FRAZER GREASE

FOR SALE BY DEALERS GENERALLY. IN

## FIVE ARE AGAINST HIM.

Only One Visiting Irish Dele-

O'Brien and Dillon Both Against the Great Irish Leader-They Prefer Gladstone and Liberal Aid to the Leaderhave decided to join in the demand of those of their colleagues in Ireland who

was embodied in a manifesto, which was held in London this afternoon. Timothy Harrington is the only one of the delegates to stand by Parnell. The fact of O'Brien and Dillon joining the opposition to Par-nell practically settles, according to men competent to judge, the vote of the Irish party to be taken today on the question of

party to be taken today on the question of the Irish leadership.

The Irish Belegates' Manifesto.

To Justin McCarthy, M. P., vice chairman of the Irish parliamentary party:

Our sense of the matchless genius of Mr. Parnell as a leader, of the imperishable services he has rendered to the Irish cause, of the courage, integrity and splendid success with which he has led our people for ten years and the tie of comradeship and personal respect and affection which for years bound us to him, have made us suspend to the latest possible moment our judgment against his further leadership. The obligation to express judgment is to all of us the most painful duty of our lives. No earthly consideration could have moved us to our determination except the solemn conviction that we are driven to choose between Mr. Parnell and the destruction of our country's cause. So painfully alive were we to all that might be involved in the loss of such a leader that we eagerly co-operate with our coleagues in every effort to retain his influence in our councils.

and that might be involved in the loss of such a leader that we sagerly co-operate with our colleagues in every effort to retain his influence in our councils.

The manifeste which Mr. Parnell has just issued cuts us off from the last hopes to which we climp. Auxious to avoid any word that might smbitter the controversy, we shall not dwell upon the cruel injustice with which he treats the members of the party that has followed him with a loyalty and affection such as no leader ever experienced before.

His recollection of this fealty to him in many an hour of trial might well have saved them the imputation that any section of them could have allowed their integrity to be sapped by Liberal wirepuliers, nor would we do more than enter a protest against this violation of all constitutional principle in flouting by anticipation the decision of the elected representatives of the people, from whose votes the chairman of the parliamentary party receives his sutfority, and resorting to a vague general appeal over their heads.

Reckless and Unjust Imputations.

Considerations like these we should readily have waived in the interest of national solidarity; but the method in which, ignoring the origin of the present calamitious situation, Mr. Farnell endavors to fasten the responsibility for it upon Messrs Gladstone and Morioy, compels us to dissociate ourselves in the strongest manner from imputations which we believe to be reckless and unjust. We view with schorrence the attacks that have been made ou Mr. Parnell by his public and private enemiss under cover of his present difficulties. To attacks of this kind, addressed to a man of strong and prove spirit, we attribute many of the terrible dangers with which Ireland is now threatened, and we fear that they might do the further mischler of diverting the minds of many people from grave national to purely personal issues in the natural resentment of an ungenerous attack on a great leader in as hour of stress and dissater; but, which making every poople, and issance; to wh AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

Assets.
Assets Warm Support of Gladstone.

The plea of Mr. Parnell that Mr. Gladstone's letter involves a claim to dictate to the Irish party and thereby strike at the independence of that party as a strictly Irish national body is one calculated to inspire every Irish Nationalist with alarm if that plea were not an obvious fallacy. The Irish party was formed with the purpose of winning home rule for Ireland, and any interference is the interest of English parties would be an invasion of the independence of the Irish party, and, would, we believe, be repalled by no one more sternly than by our collesques and ourselves who are in opposition to Mr. Parnell. But the very basis of our independent alliance with the Liberal party is the adoption by them of the programme for which the Irish party was formed and the recognition that it must be the first attack of a Liberal cabinet to realize that programme. Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the haste with which Mr. Gladstone's letter was communicated to the public, it was obviously not his hostility to home rule, but his earnest desire to save it from disaster that prompted Mr. Gladstone to write his letter.

Gladstone's Alleged Treachery. Warm Support of Glad Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this office,

Gladstone's Alleged Treachery.

Their Belief in Mr. Morley. But nobody who knows Mr. Morley's character will doubt that the suggestion was made in the honest belief that a Liberal ministry would be helped in the difficult work of carrying through the details of an Irish home rule bill by the cooperation of Irish colleagues, and it was not an insiduous attempt on the integrity and independence of the Irish party.

Paruell's Rash and Fatal Path.

Parnell's Rash and Fatal Path.

We have now to confront the statement that Mr. Parnell's leadership opens an impassable guil between the representatives of Ireland and the Liberal party who have faithfully observed their part of their side of the agreements as to the national claims of Ireland, and the situation is aggravated by depicrable expressions of ill will toward the British people who have again and again within the past five years manifested their determination to do justice to Ireland, and have by their votes paralyzed the arm of coordination of their determination to do justice to Ireland, and have by their votes paralyzed the arm of coordination of the party of the party of the present of the present of the party of the present of the party of the party of the party of a party thus isolated and discredited we cannot imagine how any Irishman case see anything but destruction of the hopes of self government, happiness and peace which but a few weeks ago were out the point of being resitised for our poople, so trace by many years of ascriftice and suffering.

What Mr. Parnell asks us to do stripped of all

Mr. Parnell. "Why, then," many ask, "do not the majority settle the matter by a simple vote, instead of cringing before Mr. Parnell and allowing him to preside over a body which is discussing his case, and not only to preside but to show the most outrageous unfairness in presiding." Good parliamentarians say that it would be perfectly regular for the members opposed to Mr. Parnell to meet by themselves and vote him out of the leadership, if they constitute a majority of the party. The reason this is not done, however, is that it would have the appearance of irregularity, no matter how regular it might really be, and this fact would be used in Mr. Parnell's favor among the more ignorant portions of the Irish constituencies. And it must be remembered that no matter what the meetings in London may deelde, the final decision rests with the Irish people. Parnell does not care what the present members do in his case.

bers do in his case. Successful Fight for Delay.
At yesterday's meeting Parnell and his friends continued their battle for delay so At yesterday's meeting Parnell and his friends continued their battle for delay so very successfully that all hope of settling the question during the day was abandoned. During the progress of the afternoon's session a sharp controversy arose between the members present concerning the use of cable dispatches for the purpose of influencing the minds of the American delegates. Mr. Kenny admitted having cabled his own views on the questions at issue to his own colleagues in America. Mr. O'Kelly declared that whatever the action of the meeting to-night might be, the question would not be decided at Westminster. The decision ought not to be burried. It was best to give the country time to think, Mr. Nolan's amendment that the question be postponed to a future meeting at Dublin was, however, rejected by a vote of 22 to 44. Mr. A. O'Connor advised Mr. Parnell to withdraw, as it was impossible for him henceforth to be the leader. Mr. Jordan, of Clare, accused Mr. Parnell of sacrificing the cause of the nation to his insensate pride and culpable ambition. At 6 p. m. the meeting adjourned for one hour. In the course of the meeting Mr. Parnell attacked Mr. Barry and others for sending cablegrams to America and trying to influence the delegates there. Thomas Sexton's Defense.

Mr. Sexton replied that he had received.

Thomas Serton's Defense.

Mr. Sexton replied that he had received a cablegram from Mr. O'Connor requesting him to give his views on the situation and he did not teel that the mere fact o distance entitled him to refuse the request He therefore cabled Mr. O'Connor, inform ing him that a majority favored Mr. Par-nell's retirement. He further cabled that if the envoys saw any way to support the majority substantial unanimity would be

Col. Nolan said that Mr. Sexton ought to withdraw this expression of opinion from the telegram, for he must now see that unanimity does not follow from the American delegates voting against Mr.

Mr. T. Healy—What's all this discussion about? It seems to be another piece of pure obstruction.

Mr. Parnell—That is a most insolent Mr. Paruell—That is a most insolent and impertinent observation. (Cheers.) Mr. Barry attempted to speak, but Mr. Parnell ordered him to sit down.

Mr. W. Redmond—If any names were sent to the delegates in America all the names on each side ought to have been given. I hear that the telegram from the delegates was read by certain Irish members in an English club, and was received with cheers. If Mr. Parnell is to be deposed, in God's name depose him without making it a matter of cheering in an English club.

An English Alliance Necessary. An English Alliance Necessary.

M. J. Kenny declared that it would be impossible to obtain home rule without an alliance with an English party. He strongly objected to subordinating Irish interests to any particular man. He had upon the chairman to save them from the chicanery of any English statesman. The Irish looked to their representatives in parliament, not to Mr. Parnell, for salin parliament, not to Mr. Parnell, for sal-vation. Xavier Brown said they had had little leadership from Mr. Parnell in re-cent years. After the divorce suit he (Brown) had come to the conclusion that Mr. Parnell's continuance in the leader-ship would be an intolerable disgrace. Mr. E. Harrington—Why didn't you say so at the time? This ought to be stopped.

so at the time? This ought to be stopped.

Mr. Parnell—Let him go on.

Mr. O'Brien bitterly reproached Mr.

Parnell for his course in regard to the
Hawarden interview. There were angry
retorts from Mr. Parnell's supporters.

Mr. Parnell himself denied that he had
said that Mr. Gladstone was false. Mr.

O'Brien concluded: "I leave you (Parnell)
to convince the Irish people of the honesty
of your nart in that grave matter." of your part in that grave matter."

General Markets.

New York, Dec. 2.—VLOUR—Steady on a fair demand; city mill extras, \$5.1525.40 for West Indies; Minnesota extra, \$5.9525.40 for West Indies; Minnesota extra, \$5.9525.50; 50; ince, \$2.5525.50; superfine, \$3.1543.50.

WHEAT—Opened strong and \$6. higher, and further advanced \$6. in the early trading. Then the market reached \$6. in the early trading. Then the market reached \$6. in an at noon was firm; receipts, \$0.900 husbels; shipments, \$9.767 hushels; No. 2 red winter, \$1.054; do., May, \$1.0754.

CORN—Opened firm at \$6. advance, and at noon was dull and unchanged; receipts, \$1.900 hushels; shipments, \$7.450 hushels; No. 2 mixed, 504c., cash; do., December, 504c.; do., January, \$0.94c.

OATS-Quiet; receipts, 192,000 bushels; ship ments, 970 bushels; No. 2 mixed, cash, 5054c. May, 514c.
LARD -Quiet: January, \$6.35; February, \$6.45;
MOLASSES - Duit; New Orleans, 32,345c.
BUTTER -Steady; western creamery, fancy

734(1838).
CHESE—Steadier; western flat, 669340.
EGGS—Strong and higher; state, fresh, 200, 200;
western, do., 272, 200.
SUGAR—Refined quiet; cut loaf and crushed,
\$3-4c.; granulated, 63c.; mold A, 5 3-160,63qc.
TALLOW—Dull; prime city, 252,243qc.
COFFEE—Steady; fair Rio cargoss, 203qc. A FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed by the Blowing Up of BLOOMSBURG, Pa, Dec. 3.—Berwick was the scene of a shocking boiler explosion yesterday. Four men were killed, and a sawmill plant, including the stable and surrounding buildings, was burned. The accident occurred at 4 o'clock, when a great outburst of steam at Adams' sawmill was followed by a terrife report. Crowds of people at once hurried to the scene. Nothing remained of the little hamlet, and its four inhabitants were stream about the

four inhabitants were strewn goods dead.

Ira Gruver, one of the employes, was found about fifty feet from where the boiler house stood, horribly mangled. His brother was found in another direction, also mangled badly, while their companions lay dead in the saw pit. Examination of their bodies showed them to have sustained fractures of the skull and internal injuries from which they must have died almost immediately. What our inhabitants were strewn about the have died almost immediately. caused the explosion is a mystery.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- The admiral of the Brazilian fleet gave a dinner at the Arlington hotel last night to Secretary Tracy. It was a brilliant affair. Among the other guests were the secretary of state and the other members of the president's cabinet, Senor Valente, the Brazilian min-ister; Speaker Reed, Gen. Schofield, Ad-miral Walker. Admiral Gherardi and other officers of the army and navy of the United States. The Marine band was in attend-

Run Bewn by a Train.
WEST NEWYON, Pa., Dec. 3.—Edward
Taylor and Lewis Rhoades were iontantly
killed at Suterville, on the Baltimore and
Ohio road, and Stough Booth, father-inlaw of Rhoades, was perhaps fatally injured by the West Newton coal train. The
men were minere and were returning home
from Suterville, when the freight train
ran them down. Taylor was single, 40
years old. Rhoades and Booth each leave
a widow and several obliders. widow and several children.

An Unsuccessful Plea for Eva-NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—The indictment against Mrs. Eva Hamilton, charging her with complicacy, was no mmended for dismissal by the district solvency. He claims that the charge could not be proven now that Mr. Hamilton was d hat Mr. Hamilton was dead. Judge M due refused to entertain the motion use had evidence to she r this state of fa

## FUTURE OF THE FARMER. He Will Have More to Say

About Legislation. THE BIG ALLIANCE CONVENTION.

President Polk Outlines the Policy of the Farmers, and Says Congress Must Come Nearer to the People or They Will Get

Nearer to Congress. OGALA, Fla., Dec. 8.-About 1,200 persons attended the meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance last evening. Chairman Rogers introduced President Polk, who delivered his annual address. He said in part: "Profoundly impressed with the magnitude of this great revolution for reform, involving issues momentous and stupendous in their character, as affecting the present and future welfare of the people, the public mind is naturally directed to this meeting with anxious interest, if not solicitude, and you cannot be unmindful of the importance and responsi-bility that attack to your action."

Degradation of the American Farmer. He then congratulated the alliance on its achievements, and, reviewing the causes of agricultural depression, declared that it was an anomaly to the student of in-

dustrial progress. "Retrogression in American agricult-ure," he said, "means national decay, and powerful and promising as is this giant republic, yet its power and glory touch not republic, yet its power and glory touch not the degradation of the American farmer." The alarm incident to centralization of the money power and upbuilding of monopelies was then pointed out, and both political parties were condemned for forcing and encouraging this condition. He urged that additional organizers be sent at once to Oregon, Washington, Ohio, New York, New Jersey and other states.

The National Legislature.

The National Legislature.

New Jersey and other states.

The National Legislature.

Among the recommendations was one that an organization be formed to be known as the National Legislature, composed of the national president and the presidents of all state allianoes, their duty being to look after legislative reforms demanded by the allianoe, both in state legislation and congress. He deprecated sectionalism, and closed with an elequent appeal for national harmony.

Both Eyes on Congress.

In relation to the political action of the allianoe, he said that while the order is political, it cannot be partisan or sectional in its action. In support of this declaration he pointed to the record of the allianoe in the recent popular election, and particularly to the noble and patrioric bearing of the brotherhood is Kansas and South Carolina. In regard to the record of the allianoe during the past year, and especially with reference to the legislation demanded by it, Mr. Polk beared that congress had persistently ignore all of their propositions, notably in the case of the measure known as the sub-treasury bill. "Congress," he said, "meast come nearer to the people or they will get nearer to congress."

The Alliance's Puture Policy.

In outlining the future policy of the alliance President Polk and that it will demand the restoration of silver to all the right and qualities of legal tender which gold possesses, the issuance of government surrency direct to the people, equalization of taxes, prohibition of alice ownschip of land, ownership and control of transportation of the government, graduated taxation of incomes and the election of United States exercises will descreas the descreas of the descreas to the descreas of the descreas the descreas of the control of transportation of incomes and the election of United States exercises will be supplied to the descreas to the descreas of the descreas to the descreas the descreas of the supplied taxation of incomes and the election of United States exercises will be supplied to the descreas to the desc

tion of the government, graduated taxa-tion of incomes and the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. The conduct of Dr. Macons, editor of The National Economist, is likely to be

ROTHESTEIR, N. Y., Des. 3.—The New York State Trotting Horse Breeders' asso-ciation has elected the following officers: President, J. W. Day; first vice president, H. M. Littel; second vice president, H. A. Moser; third vice president, C. J. Hamlin; secretary and treasurer, M. E. Gervis. A. committee was appointed to negotiate with the Central New York Horse Breed-

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

A Synopsis of the Principal Recommendations.

PRAISE FOR THE M'KINLEY BILL. to Silver Coinage and the Agricultural Interests-Very Hopeful View of Indus-

trial Affairs Generally. WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- Following are the important statements and suggestions in President Harrison's message to the Fifty-first congress at the opening of its second session. After the usual congratulations and calling attention to the reports of the department officials, the president details the results of the Pan-American congress and our diplomatic relations with other countries, especially with the new republic of Brazil. The short war in Central America was hastened to a conclusion by the friendly intervention of the United States. Further he says:

States. Further he says:

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, Gen Barrundia took passage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representatives of the United States was sought to effect his seizure, first at Champerico, where the atcamer touched, and afterward at San Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written order from the United States minister; the latter furnished the the ateamer teached, and afterward at San Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written order from the United States minister; the latter furnished the desired letter, stipulating as the condition of his action that Gen. Barrundia's life should be spared, and that he should be tried only for offecases growing out of his insurrectionary movements.

This letter was produced to the captain of the Acaptaics by the military commander at San Jose, as his warrant to take the passonger from the steamer. Gen. Barrundia resisted capture and was killed. It being evident that the minister, Mr. Misner, had encoeled the bounds of his authority in intervening, in compliance with the demands of the Guatemains authorities, to authorize and effect, is violation of procedent, the secure on a vessel of the United States of a passenger in transit charged with political offenses, in order that he might be tried for such offenses in order that he might be tried for such offenses under what was described as martial law, I was constrained to discove Mr. Mixner's act and recall him from his post.

In pursuance of the concurrent resolution of Oct. 1, 1800, I have proposed to the governments of Mexico and Great Britain to consider a conventional regulation of the passage of Chrisce laborers across our southern and northern frontiers.

On the End day of August last Sir Edmund Monson, the arbitrator selected under the treaty of Dec. 6, 1885, residered an award to the effect that no compensation was due from the Danish government to the United States on account of what is commonly known as the Carlos Butterfield claim.

comes!

The new treaty of extradition with Great Brit-ain, after due milification, was proclaimed on the 18th of last March. Its beneficial working is alsoth of last March. Its beneatical working is al-ready apparent.

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 corre-agendance which will seen be laid before con-grees. The offer to submit the question to arbi-tration, as proposed by her majesty's govern-ment, has not been accepted for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to assure a conclusion satisfac-tory te sither party. It is shoerely hoped that before the opening of another scaling seasons some arrangement may be effected which will as-sure to the United States a property right de-rived from Russia, which was not disregarded by sty nation for more than nightly years precoding

The revenues of the government from all sources for the facal year ending Jinn 20, 1850, were \$463, 965,995.55, and the total expenditures for the same period were \$56,618,564.56. The postal receipts have not heretofore been included in the statement of these appropriate, and for the purpose of comparison the sum of \$60,895,997.92 should be deducted from both sides of the account. The surphus for the year, including that account applied to the sinking fund, was \$100,380,79, and the receipts for the year \$16,000,820.79, and the expenditures \$15,700,971 in excess of those of 1890. The cashous receipts from internal revenue \$11,705,191.59, while on the side of expenditures that for pensions was \$19,312,073.05 in excess of the preceding year.

The treasury statement for the current facal year, parily actual and parily estimated, is no follows: Receipts from all sources, \$405,000,000. Total expenditures, \$554,000,000, leaving a surphus of \$80,000,000, not taking the postal receipts into the secount on either side. The less of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at \$25,000,000, but from this is deducted a gain of about \$16,000,000, realized during the flest four months of the year.

For the year 1897 the total estimated receipts

For the year 1892 the total estimated receipts use \$573,000,000, and the estimated expenditures see \$773,00.000, and the estimated expenditures \$237,803,000 at the beginning of the year, will give \$67,147,730.58, which, with a cash balance of \$20,000,000 at the beginning of the year, will give \$67,147,730.58 at the beginning of the year, will give \$67,147,730.58 at the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other uses. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the Postoffice department, being equal, are not included in this statement or either side.

The act "directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issue of treasury notes thereon," approved July 14, 1830, has been administered by the secretary of the treasury with an earmest purpose to get into circulation at the earliest possible dates the full monthly amounts of treasury notes contemplated by its provisions and at the same time to give to the market for silver bullion such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed with regret. The rapid rise in price which 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 the same cause and in part of the recent monetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be mecessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is grailfying to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted and will continue to exert a most beneficial influence upon business and upon general values.

While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an international conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for coinage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a result which it is confidently believed would confer very large supply of gold will, if not lost by impubrive legislation in circulation during the unoteen months has been in the aggregate are \$373,000,000, and the estimated expenditures \$387,802,000.42, leaving an estimated surplus of \$18,147,750.58, which, with a cash balance of \$52.

prioric dect and of the arminal interest can matter of increased satisfaction. There been purchased and redeemed since Ma 1899, 4 and 4½ per cent, bonds to the amo \$11,852,450, at a cost of \$256,630,741, result he reduction of the annual interest charge of 8,957,600, and a total saving of interest of \$51,

nearly \$13,000,000, and that the cost of collecting this larger revenue was less by \$20,617 than for the same purpose in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs reve-mue was less for the last fiscal year than ever be-fore.

from was less for the last fiscal year than ever cofore.

The morale of the army has been so greatly
improved that desertions have decreased onethird. The pension office administration has been
so improved that all new cases are examined and
adjusted rapidly. Greater appropriations for
coast defenses are asked. The new may has
made very gratifying progress. Since March 4,
1820, nine new vessels have been put in commission, and during this winter four more, including
one monitor, will be added. The construction of
the other vessels authorized is being pushed, both
in government and private yards, with energy
and watched with the most scruppious care.

About 14,725,000 acres have been bought of the About 14,725,000 acres have been bought of the Indians during the year. The monthly issue of putents for lands to actual settlers has increased about 6,000. The disability pension act has been put in force very rapidly; but this enlargement of the general law should suggest a more car-ful scrutiny of bills for special relief, both as to the cases where relief is granted and as to the amount allowed.

The situation of the farmers has greatly in proved, especially by a general advance in the price of their products. The export trade in live animals and fowls shows a very large increase the total value of such exports for the year end ing June 30, 1890, was \$33,000,000, and the increase ogs were exported than in the pre-The export trade in beef and pork prorease in the article of butter alone being fro 5,304,978 pounds to 29,748,042 pounds, and the products exported being \$34,000,000. This trad so directly helpful to the farmer, it is believe will be yet further and very largely increase

English docks, and during the several months they have been on duty no case of pleuro-preumonia has been reported. This inspection abroad, and the domestic inspection of five animals and pork products, provided for by the set of Aug. 30, 1801, will afford as perfect a guarantee for the wholesomeness of our meats offered for foreign consumption as is anywhere given to any food product, and its non-acceptance will quite delarly reveal the real motive of any continued restriction of their use; and, that having been made clear, the duty of the executive will be very plain. Boet sugar is demonstrated to be a perfect success, and the area of its possible production very case, and the area of its possible production very

large.

The civil service law is executed with fidelit and impartiality, and the president points wit pride to the fact that not a single case of default from or subsections that the control of the con tion or embessiement has occurred during the year. The country is congratulated on the good work done by congress, and the prediction is confidently made that the new laws will insure more regular employment and better wages. The prediction asserts that the general trade and industrial conditions throughout the country during the year have shown a marked improvement. For many years prior to 1985 the morchandise balances of foreign trade had been largedy in our favor, but during that year and the year following they turned spaint as it is very gratifying to know that the last fiscal year again shows a balance in our favor of over \$68,00,000. The break charings, which furnish a good test of the returns of the year field on the first ten months of the year field and the same months of 1890, an increase for the whole country of about 180,000,000, as compared with the same months of 1890, an increase for the whole country of about 180,000,000, as continued the increase outside of the city of New York was over 13 per cent.

The value of our exports of domestic meroluanties during the last year was over \$115,000,000 greater than the preceding year, and was only exceeded once in our history. About \$100,000,000 of this excess was in agricultural products. The production of pig irou—always a good gauge of general prosperity—is shown by a recent consus builled in to have been 183 per cent greater in 1800 had the production of mention except that resulting from deficient transportation. The general testimony is that labor is everywhere fally employed, and the reports for the last year show a smaller number of employes affected by strikes and lockouts than in any year since 1881. The depression in the prices of agricultural products has been greatly relieved and a bouy ant and hopeful tone was beginning to be fell by all our people until checked by recent monetary events in England. The apprehension that our tariff may again and at once be subjected to important general changes would undoubsedly add a depressing influence o The country is congratulated

The general tariff act has only partially gon

into operation some of its important provisions being limited to take effect at dates yet in the future. The general provisions tuture. The general provisions of the law have been in force less than sixty days. Its permanent effects upon trade and prices still largely stand in conjecture. It is curious to note that the advance is the prices of articles wholly unaffected by the

New York for the first three were nearly 8 per cent, gro-period in 1899 and 20 per ce

The drilliams of the bill that have come to use from foreign sources may well be rejected for repumanies. If these critics really believe that the shopton by us of a free feeds policy, or of farill rates liaving reference solely to revenue, would finish the participation of their own counters in the commerce of the world, their advocacy ampromotion by speech and other forms of organized efforts of this movement among our people is a rare exhibition of unwelvisioness in trade And on the other hand, if they sincerely believe that the adoption of a protective tariff policy is

but to sective for ourselves those advantages that fairly grow out of our favored position as as-tion. Our form of government, with its modernt of universal suffrage, makes it importative that we shall save our working people from the spitations and dutesses which small work and wages that have no margin for comfort always begot. But after all this is done it will be found that our markets are open to friendly commercial ex-changes of enormous value to the other gross cowers.

The president then makes an elaborate The president then makes all blaborate defense of the reciprocity clauses in the McKinley bill, and urges congress to proceed without delay to pass the appropriation bills and a bill for apportioning members under the census of 1880. Increased subsidies for new steamship lines are recommended, especially to Australia and commended, especially to Australia and the northern ports of South America. The emactment of a national bankrupt law is urged. International copyright is recom-mended. Postal telegraph and a survey of the arid lands with reference to irrigation are recommended. The message closes with an elaborate argument in favor of the federal elections law. the federal elections law.

NEWS IN BRIEF .. ondersed Telegrams Gathered at Random from Various Places. The Berlin National Zeitung says that Dr. Koch has declined to accept a national

money testimonial. Gen. Miles is reported as regarding the outlook in the Indian country as threaten-ing. Frost and snow, however, are breaking up the ghost dances Application is to be made to place The Syracuse Journal in the hands of a receiver, and it is believed that the Hiscock-Belden political fight has something to do with it. The Swedish citizens of New York have

and a letter to Secretary Tracy expressing their gratitude at the honors shown by the United States government to the memory of John Ericason. "No other man," says the letter, "of foreign birth has been so homored."

The chair of political georges in March 1982 and 1982 an The chair of political economy in Har-vard university has been offered to Dr. Ed-mund J. James, a professor in the Univer-sity of Pennsylvania.

sity of Pennsylvania.

"Baby Bunting" (Clara Campbell) has won her suit against Charles Arbuckle, the coffee merchant of New York. The court of last resort has affirmed the judgment for \$45,000 against Arbuckle.

An autopsy made Dec. 2 on the body of John B. Townsend at Englewood, N. J., revealed a builet in his brain and makes it reasonably sure that he was murdered. The autop-y was held at the instance of County Prosecutor Campbell, of Hackensack, despite the vigorous protests of the dead men's relatives. The body was taken from their possession while the funeral services were in progress.

B. K. Jamison & Co. Go Under for \$500. B. K. Jamison & Co. Go Under for \$500, 000 or \$1,000,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 20—The failure of B. K. Jamison & Co., bankers and brokers, has been announced on the Stock Exchange. The firm has made an assignment to Samuel Justine Thompson. The Habitities of the firm are variously estimated at to samuel Justine Thompson. The liabilities of the firm are variously estimated at from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, but no figures whatever have been given out on which to base this estimate.

State Treasurer Boyer verifies the report that the state has \$25,000 deposited with the company. He has no fear, however, that the state will lose the money through the firmly failure.

that the state will lose the money through the firm's failure.

The only statement that could be ob-tained from the firm regarding their diffi-cuities was the following:

"Our assignment is due to the stringency in the money market and the impossibility of replacing loans called by the banks. Also to the fact that we have been com-pelled to sustain enterprises with which our name has been connected."

B. K. Jamisou, the head of the firm, is largely interested in the Edison Electric

Light company, of this city, being its vice president. He is also a director in the Fourth Street National bank, the West Philadeliphia Bank and Safe Deposit company, and the West Philadeliphia Mutual Saving Fund and Trust company.

He is also treasurer of the famous Clover club and one of its best known members. The firm consists of B. K. Jamison, William M. Stewart, J. Henry Kershaw, Philip F. Kelly and Arnold G. Plummer.

iam M. Stewart, J. Benry F. Kelly and Arnold G. Plum Foreing the Federal Elections BIH. Washington, Dec. 3.—The decisive action of the senate in taking up the federal elections bill for consideration by an unbroken party vote lends a strong color of probability to the statement made by the friends of the bill that it will be passed. Still more significant is this statement made to the United Press by a Republican senator who was strongly opposed to the elections bill three months ago, and who was reckoned among those who would bolt the Republican caucus on a proposition to change the senate rules and establish the previous question:

lish the previous question:
"I think the bill will pass," he said.
"The two new senators from Wyoming,
added to the two from Idaho, will give the
friends of the elections bill enough strength on the Republican sade to change the rules and pass the bill, and when it is evident that the bill can be passed very few Re-rublicans will publicans will stand out against caucus

"The proposition to change the rules will not be brought in until it seems evident to the Republicans that the Democratio senators intend to obstruct the passage of the bill." A Democratic cancus will be held soon to determine party policy on the subject of

The senate passed a resolution asking the secretary of war for information about the steps taken to disarm Indians in Nobraska, South Dakota and North Dakota; also a resolution instructing the foreign relations committee to inquire into the ad-visability of authorizing a cable to Hawaii. several minor measures were passed, and the senate by a party vote - 41 to 39 - book up the federal elections bill. At 3 o'clock, by another party vote, the senate laid aside the unfinished business and continued the reading of the bill. At the conclusion of the reading to the bill.

Washington, Dec. 3.-Mr. Campbell (N Y.) introduced in the house a joint resolu-tion directing the secretary of the interior to cause to be made a new enumeration of the inbabitants of Brooklyn. A preamble to the resolution mays that the census as announced is 504,577, and complaint has been made by the citizens of Brooklyn against the correctness and completeness of this census, and it is not the duty of the citizens of Brooklyn to take and return a census. The expense, labor and responsibility of doing so properly devolve on the government, and congress is requested to

Succi's Mind Affected. New York, Dec 3.—Surci, the faster, was examined by doctors last evening to discover whether his mind was affected. It was found that he was flighty and deliri-ous and that the causes were confinement, impure air and want of food. Succi de-clares, however, that he will perform the

task that he has undertaken. Wit Their Stock in Trade. How many drummers owe their suc-cess to ready wit! How many more could tell of failures, if they would, traceable to the lack at an opportune moment of but a pinch of Attic salt. No one appreciates the force of these questions better than the old traveler who gave me this choice morsel the other day. He had tried in vain to persuade a storekeeper to 'look him through," and concluded with, "I am positive you cannot do better with any man. Our house is the oldest, largest and cheapest in the line."

Storokeoper-I hear that same etery every day. Every drummer that comes are claims the same thing.

Traveler—There, that shows you how they all impose on people and imitate

During the laugh that followed the grip was opened and the owner's good humor was rewarded with an order,—

HALF THE COSF of hotsling saved storedespers, Butchers, Farmers, Ma-miste, Bullders, Costractors and OF ERS. Admitted to be the greatest in provenents EVBH made in tack blooks. Freight prepaid. Write analyzers.

outlasting two bease of any other brand. No offected by heat, FF GET THE GENUINE

eats and Trade Marks obtained, and all Paten to sees conducted for MODERATE FEES. UR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U.S. PATENT PFICE. We have no sub-agencies, all busines Washington, send model, drawing, or photo, with description, we advise if patentable or not, free of charge, our fee not due till patent is secured. A book, "How to Obtain Patents, with references o actual clients in your State, county, or town, int free. Address

gate Favors Parnell.

THE OTHERS ASK HIM TO RETIRE

ship of Parnell-Home Rule in Danger. CRICAGO, Dec. 1.—Five of the Irish dele-gates, John Dillon, William O'Brien, T. P. O'Connor, T. D. Sullivan and T. P. Gill, call on Parnell to retire from the leadership of the Irish people. Their decision cabled last night to Justin McCarthy, as vice chairman of the Irish parliamentary party. The decision will be placed before the meeting of the Irish members to be

Gladstone's Alleged Treachery.

We deplore that the difficulties of Mr. Gladstone's position were not frankly recognized by Mr. Parnell, and that, on the contrary, friendly private communications—communications obvicusly matte with a view of smoothing the passage of the home rule bill, have been made the basis of instinuations of treachery to the Irish eause. By his conviction again and again expressed that home rule to be effective must be such a measure as will satisfy the Irish people, Mr. Gladstone is bound to give a full and ample measure of self government to Ireland. To offer any other scheme would not only be an act of incredible baseness but of incredible folly, and we emphatically separate ourselves from any such charge against Mr. Gladstone.

Their Bellef in Mr. Morley.

Their Bellef in Mr. Morley.
We think it deplorable that Mr. Morley's suggestion that some of the Irish party would cooperate in carrying out the Irish programme of the Liberal Home Rule party, would be so strangely interpreted by Mr. Parmell. Every member of the Irish party will of course agree with Mr. Parmell that the acceptance by any Kationalist member of office from an English ministry would be a breach of the elementary principles upon which our party is founded. But nobody who knows Mr. Morley's character will doubt that the suggestion was made in the

said issues. Is to sacrifice all the hopes of an early settlement of the Irish struggle to his resolution to maintain his personal position. We are driven to choose between our leader and our came. In that sad choice we cannot hesitate, we keep the between the colleagues of the Irish parliamentary party in the carnest belief that a decisive vote on their part will deliver Irishand from the fearful anxiety that now overhangs her jeeple. We are convinced that a caim but resolute course of action on our part in this cruel emergency will redound to the advantage of our came by furnishing conclusive testimony of the capacity of our party and of our people for self government. We cannot reliquish the hope that in the face of such decisive action by the elective representatives of the Irish people Mr. Parnell's sense of patriotism will withhold him from plunging Ireland into those horrors of dissension which have so often already in het iragic and unbappy history robbed her of liberty at the moment it was within her grass, and will save him from undoing in one passionate hour the results of all his incomparable survices to his country.

The manifesto is signed by John Dillon, William O'Brien, Thomas O'Connor, T. D. Suillvan, and Thomas P. Gill.

London, Dec. a.—The Telegraph is not alone in its opinion that there is a good deal of "unconscious humor" about the proceedings of the Irish members in their quarrel over the leadership. It is plain that at present a makerity exists against