

THE NEWS.

D. V. Emond was arrested at Utica, N. Y., charged with being a bucconer. — At Duluth Judge Nelson, in the United States Court, issued a decree ordering the sale of the Duluth and Wabash Railway. — Fire at the Michigan Penitentiary Car Works in Detroit caused a loss of \$50,000. — A storm caused considerable damage in Oregon. — The crew of the schooner William Wilson, sunk off Shovelbank lighthouse, have been saved. — Chief of Police Murphy, of Bay City, Mich., received a telegram from the G. Giles Mercantile Company, of Portland, Oregon, stating that a note for \$100,000, payable to the order of the company, had been cashed in Cincinnati, and was mysteriously disappeared at Cincinnati, is in Portland. — Michael Hranahan, an aged gardener who lived in Princeton, N. J., for twenty-seven years, disappeared from his home the 1st of January, and has not been heard from since. — Owing to the scarcity of raw sugar, the Philadelphia refiners have withdrawn all their products from the market. — It is charged that George Lambett, N. C., defrauded creditors by buying whiskey in large quantities and selling it for less than cost, pocketing all the money. — Fire, which originated in the livery stable of J. B. Rue, in Red Bank, N. J., destroyed property of the value of \$18,000. Eleven horses were burned. — The Benedict Paper Company, wholesale paper dealers, in Kansas City, Mo., failed, with liabilities of \$50,445, and assets about the same. Chattel mortgages conveying all of the company's property to seventy-odd creditors, mostly Eastern concerns, have been filed with the recorder of deeds. — While a freight train was going through Colliers' yard, in West Virginia, several cars jumped the track. An east-bound passenger train was coming along and ran into the freight cars. Engineer Rogers, of East Liverpool, was instantly killed, and James Combs so seriously hurt that he will die. — Contestants of judgment aggregating nearly \$100,000 were entered in the Circuit Court of Chicago against Kohr, Schoenbrun & Co., wholesale clothiers. — Four horse thieves were killed by ranchers in Oklahoma Territory. — The steamer *Mariposa* arrived at San Francisco with advices of disaffection in Samoa. — Fourteen persons were poisoned while taking dinner at the house of T. J. Merriman, a farmer at Dixon Springs, Tenn. — The Irish-American Bank of Minneapolis closed its doors. — Preliminary steps for a memorial to the late General Poe were taken at the annual meeting of the Lake Carrier' Association in Detroit. — One thousand miners at the Morris Coal Company, in Ohio, went on a strike. — Canadians won the international curling trophy, defeating the Americans at Duluth, Minn.

MORE TIME TO PAY.

Bond Call Modified By Secretary Carlisle.

THE LOAN SUCCESSFUL.

Pierpont Morgan Explains Dealings With the Government to Late Co-Partners.—The Syndicate is Dissolved.

The following circular, made public by Secretary Carlisle, modifies the conditions for payment on the advertised bond issue:—

Treasury Department,  
Office of the Secretary,  
Washington, Jan. 15, 1896.

Treasury circular (No. 3, 1896), dated January 6, 1896, inviting proposals for the purchase of one hundred million dollars (\$1,000,000) of United States 4 per cent. bonds is hereby so modified that, after the payment of the first installment of 20 per cent, with accrued interest, as required in said circular, the remainder of the amounts bid may be paid in installments of 10 per cent. each, and accrued interest, at the end of each fifteen days thereafter; but all accepted bidders may pay the whole amount of their bids at the time of the first installment, and all accepted bidders who have paid all installments previously maturing may pay the whole amount of their bids at any time not later than the maturity of the last installment.

"Accepted bidders who pay the whole amount at the time of the first installment or any date thereafter, as above provided, will be entitled to receive at the date of the payment the whole amount of bonds awarded to them, and accepted bidders who pay by installments will be entitled to receive at the dates of such payments the amount of bonds paid for.

"J. G. CARLISLE,  
"Secretary of the Treasury."

This modification of the call has been expected for some time. Bankers all over the country have appealed to the Secretary to take such action, and by so doing, protect the money market from the demoralization which the sudden withdrawal of \$100,000,000 of gold for bonds subscription would cause. The Secretary and all of his assistants at the Treasury Department were reticent when questioned as to the effect of the dissolution of the New York bond syndicate which Pierpont Morgan announced in a circular letter.

**ASSURED OF SUCCESS.**

Mr. Carlisle refused to say anything about the matter further than that he could be quoted as saying that "the success of the loan is assured." This would seem to demonstrate that the efficacy of a popular loan has been so clearly manifested that even the administration is now convinced of the fact.

The circular issued by Pierpont Morgan in New York was read with interest in Washington. The President in his recent letter to Senator Caffery declared that "no banker, or financier, has been invited to visit Washington for the purpose of arranging in any way or manner for the disposition of bonds to meet the present or future needs of the gold reserve." In the letter made public from Mr. Pierpont Morgan he begins: "On the 23d of December last I was invited to Washington for a conference."

It is true that in the President's letter he partly contradicted himself by stating that "those charged with the responsibility of maintaining our gold reserve have anxiously conferred with those having knowledge of financial affairs and monetary conditions." Nevertheless the President made indirect mention of Mr. Morgan, intimating that he was not invited to Washington. Secretary Carlisle refused to say whether or not he had laid Mr. Morgan, or had conferred with him.

**HOW TO BID FOR BONDS.**

Secretary Carlisle Issues a Table Showing the Interest Figures.

The Secretary of the Treasury prepared and gave out for publication a table showing the amount which should be bid for the new 4 per cent. bonds maturing February 1, 1912, on February 1, 1896, in order that the investor may realize any rate of interest between 2½ per cent. and 4 per cent. per annum. Following is the table:

2½ per cent.	130,874.9
2¾ per cent.	124,923.4
3 per cent.	119,329.9
3¼ per cent.	117,974.9
3½ per cent.	116,641.1
3¾ per cent.	115,331.3
4 per cent.	114,056.5
4¼ per cent.	112,816.7
4½ per cent.	111,592.2
4¾ per cent.	110,395.6
5 per cent.	109,226.0
5¼ per cent.	108,084.3
5½ per cent.	106,959.7
5¾ per cent.	105,852.1
6 per cent.	104,761.5
6¼ per cent.	103,687.9
6½ per cent.	102,631.3
6¾ per cent.	101,591.7
7 per cent.	100,559.1

The Treasury Department has begun the task of sending to each postmaster in the United States a copy of Secretary Carlisle's circular of January 6, asking for the purchase of the new bonds. By direction of the Postmaster-General these notices are to be posted in a conspicuous place in each office.

**ARMER IS DEFECTIVE.**

A second test has been made at the Indian Head proving grounds of the eight-inch steel plate, representing the armor of the Iowa and Brooklyn. On the first test six days ago the plate was broken at one end into three pieces. The second test was on the remaining end, and, this, too, was shattered.

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, HOUSE.

**THIRTY-FIRST DAY.**—Another day was consumed by the House in orderly upon the pension appropriation bill, in the course of which the policy of the present administration toward the veterans was attacked by republicans and defended by two or three democrats. Mr. G. W. of Pennsylvania, denounced Secretary Carlisle for sending a financial bill to Congress, and the action of the President in having read the famous letter to Mr. Catlings on the Wilson bill just before a vote on the bill, which he said was an attempt to influence the vote.

**THIRTY-SECOND DAY.**—The general discussion of the pension bill in the House closed. It will now be taken up by paragraphs.

**THIRTY-THIRD DAY.**—The House passed the Pension Appropriation bill. A number of amendments were made. The bill, as passed, carries \$141,325,820, about \$50,000 less than the estimate. The bill was passed fifty days ahead of any previous pension appropriation bill.

SENATE.

**THIRTY-FIRST DAY.**—Senator Mill's speech on finance, with frequent and direct criticisms of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, was the main feature of the session of the Senate. Mr. Mill's criticisms were temperate and dignified, the Senator giving expression to his high personal regard to the Executive, although differing from him radically on the question of financial policy. Mr. Peffer followed with a speech against bonds and in favor of silver coinage. During the day Mr. Pugh gave notice that he would press to a vote without debate a resolution that all government obligations should be paid in either silver or gold.

**THIRTY-SECOND DAY.**—The consideration of the silver bond bill proceeded in the Senate with Mr. Peffer continuing his speech. Foreign questions received considerable attention during the day. Mr. Hale spoke for an hour in favor of a Pacific cable connecting the United States and Hawaii. The Senator expressed the opinion that the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands to the United States was certain to be accomplished at an early day. The Cuban question was briefly discussed in connection with Mr. Call's resolution calling on the State Department for information on the status of the uprising. The Monroe doctrine also received attention in a resolution by Mr. Sewell, of New Jersey, declaring the limitations of the doctrine, and stating that President Cleveland's attitude was an extension of the doctrine beyond its original scope.

**THIRTY-THIRD DAY.**—The United States Senate was not in session to-day.

MAY SETTLE DIRECT.

**Probability of an Arrangement Between Great Britain and Venezuela.**

There are indications that the administration has become convinced that the Venezuelan commission will not have the honor of settling the great boundary dispute. There is reason to believe that some assurance of a satisfactory nature has come to the State Department that the matter will be terminated shortly, probably within two months, or before a report reasonably can be expected from the Venezuelan commission, and upon lines that will be unobjectionable to our government. It is believed that the basis of the arrangement will be arbitration, as proposed originally by the United States, but with a limitation that will suffice at least to save British pride and appear to maintain British consistency.

This is likely to be found in an agreement between Great Britain and Venezuela, directly brought about through the good offices of a third party, not necessarily or probably the United States, to submit to a joint commission the question of the title to all territory west of the Schomburgk line, with a proviso that if in the course of the inquiry of the commission evidence appears to touch the British title to the lands lying to the eastward of that line, then the body may extend its functions to adjudicate such title.

This arrangement would meet the British contention that the original arbitration shall be limited to the lands to the westward of the line, while still conceding the justice of the contention of President Cleveland that the lands on the other side may properly be taken into consideration in fixing the boundary. Possibly a supplementary arbitration will be left to deal with the question as to the title of the eastward lands if the original commission dealing with the matter shall find that the title to the lands is a fit subject for arbitration, as shown by the evidence produced before it.

SEVEN MET DEATH.

**Terrible Fate of a Shipwrecked Crew and Their Captain.**

Ten days of suffering from cold and privation on a rocky bluff, during which time seven of the crew, including the captain and mate, met their death, the other mate and seamen meeting with terrible accidents, tells the tale of the wrecking of the four-masted English ship *Jeanette* Cowan, on Vancouver Island, otherwise known as the Bone Yard of the Pacific Ocean.

This frightful news was brought to Seattle, Wash., by the *Og Tye*, which had but a few hours before landed 14 members of the ill-fated crew at Port Townsend.

The vessel struck New Year's day. Captain Thompson died several hours after the ship struck the reef and the cook and an able seaman and the man who ran the donkey engine died the following day, the latter becoming violently insane.

The other three men who lost their lives were the second mate and two apprentice boys. Nine members of the crew were left on the shore in a cabin about a mile north of the place where the ship struck on the reef.

DEADLY DYNAMITE.

**Three Boys Fatally Injured While Trying to Blow Open a Toy Safe.**

Three brothers were fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite at their homes, 2872 Leithway street, Philadelphia. Their names are: David, William and George McKisson, aged respectively, 19, 16 and 7 years.

Mrs. Jennie McKisson, their mother, had gone next door, leaving the boys experimenting with a toy safe which they were trying to open with dynamite. A moment later the explosion was heard, and the door was broken open. The younger brothers were found senseless, but David, enveloped in flames, dashed from the house, and ran a distance of a block before he could be stopped and the fire extinguished.

The three were so badly burned that they will die. The mother sustained serious injuries trying to put out the flames, and the house was badly damaged.

PANIC STRICKEN.

Bomb Explodes in a Havana Village.

PASSENGER TRAIN BURNED

The Authorities Thought the Siege of the Insurgents Had Begun—Spanish Infantry Being Mounted As Rapidly As Possible.

Quite a commotion was caused in certain circles in Havana by the report that the insurgents were approaching Havana. The news spread with great rapidity and there was considerable relief among the Spanish authorities when it was discovered that the alarming report grew out of the explosion of an immense torpedo in the village of Vedado, near the city.

Dispatches from Santiago de Cuba tell of a skirmish there in which the insurgents left seven killed and the troops captured nine prisoners.

From Matanzas there was a dispatch announcing another skirmish between the insurgents and the Spanish troops, during which the former had eight killed in addition to their leader, Roque Bozardes. The insurgents are also said to have retired, carrying with them 32 wounded.

At Mount Guayabo a new band of insurgents, commanded by Ruperto Sanchez, in a brush with the troops, had five men wounded. The insurgents who have been in the vicinity of Managua, are reported to have retired with the loss of 5 killed and 27 wounded.

Gen. Maceo, who was last reported at Bahia Honda and Banderas, is said to be at San Cristobal, both westward of Havana and in the province of Pinar del Rio.

Another report has it that General Maceo is moving eastward with the intention of placing himself in communication with General Gomez. The Spanish authorities claim that the insurgents will now leave the province of Havana and Pinar del Rio for the province of Matanzas.

The Government is busily engaged in securing all the horses possible in order to mount the Spanish infantry, the great advantage of the insurgents being the rapidity with which they have been able to move owing to the fact that their forces are mostly composed of cavalry.

It was stated in official circles that General Gomez camped at the plantation of Finajardo, near Gabriel, in the province of Pinar del Rio, having found it impossible to pass the military line drawn by the Spaniards across the island, and that the insurgents reported moving northward from Quirocan are not the main body of General Gomez's command, as at first supposed, but only a portion of his forces which has been cut off from the rest.

AN INTERNATIONAL BANK.

Comptroller Eekels Supports Its Formation Before the Banking Committee.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency considered the project for an international American bank, which was one of the recommendations of the Pan-American Congress and was largely the idea of the late James G. Blaine. Among the would-be incorporators are Cornelius Bliss and Charles B. Flint, of New York; T. Jefferson Coolidge, Andrew Carnegie, J. S. Clarkston, P. D. Armour and M. M. Estee. The bill puts the capital stock at \$5,000,000 and authorizes the bank to act as the financial agent of any government, State or municipality or corporation, to handle bonds, etc., but bars it from issuing notes to circulate as money in the United States.

Comptroller Eekels addressed the committee, stating that he favored the establishment of such a bank under proper restrictions. It would give to the United States, he said, cheaper exchange with South American Republics and enable them to compete successfully with European merchants and manufacturers. All South American exchange is now handled through London and other European centers, and a small saving in exchange often determined who should do the business of a country. The international bank, he thought, should not be permitted to issue circulation in the United States, and it should be under such restrictions that it would not be given an advantage over other banks under Government control in case it should decide to do all its business in the United States.

The question whether such a bank could be chartered under the Constitution was one for Congress to pass upon.

Commodore William T. T. Hughes, of New York; S. C. Neill and Charles J. Bell explained the details of the plan.

FOUR PERSONS WERE DROWNED.

A Mississippi Steamer Collides With a Coal Barge and Sinks.

As the result of the sinking of the steamer *Congo*, in the Mississippi River four people are missing and are supposed to have been drowned. Two others were injured, but not seriously. The missing are the captain of the deck crew, A. Barber; the ash hauler, and a roustabout, whose names are unknown. The injured are James Hayes, Pittsburg, and W. F. Brothers, Clay City, Ill.

At 11 o'clock the *Congo*, a Collar Line boat, landed and discharged some freight, and took aboard fifteen head of hogs, with other freight. When starting to back out there was a brisk wind, which swung the boat down stream, causing her to strike a barge loaded with lumber at the landing. A great hole was torn in her hull. The water rushed in rapidly, and in less than ten minutes the boat had gone to the bottom.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

An extensive fall of coal in the Delaware & Hudson mine at Plymouth, killed two men and seriously injured two others. The men were loading coal at the mouth of one of the chambers when the roof, which had been considered safe, suddenly gave way, crushing the four men to the earth and burying them under tons of rock and coal. A rescue party at once set to work and after some hours of effort got all the men out. Charles Schraeder, a miner, aged 45, who leaves a wife and four children was killed. Andrew Sweenivitch, his laborer, died an hour after being taken out. He leaves a wife and six children. John Kyte had his legs crushed and his head injured and will probably die. William Wicht was badly injured about the head; he will recover.

By an explosion in A. G. Morris's stone quarry in Altoona, two men were very badly injured and both will probably lose their sight. The men injured are Frank Fresel and Anton Lauter. They had prepared a blast and the charge of dynamite prematurely exploded. Both men were thrown through the air and rendered unconscious by the concussion. Lauter also having both eyes badly injured by the flying stones, his skull fractured and his left arm crushed. Fresel, it is believed, will lose the sight of both his eyes. His left hand was also crushed.

Terrence Shields was tried and acquitted in fifteen minutes at Pittsburg, on a charge of having murdered Patrick Doyle, a policeman, last summer. While arresting Shields for disorderly conduct, Doyle sufficed with him and dropped dead from heart disease, as was subsequently developed. The coroner's jury found that death was caused by over exertion while attempting to arrest Shields. The District Attorney despairing of a conviction on this plea agreed to an acquittal.

Harry Shafer, aged 17 years, and Susie Blair, of Chambersburg, were married in Hagerstown, Md. They then went to the bride's home. After the wedding feast, John Blair, a 15-year-old brother of the bride, fought with Shafer over a borrowed team and cut him in the neck and chest, nearly killing him.

An Arabian peddler was drowned in the Yellowhicks River at Banning. With two large packs on his back he tried to cross the river on the ice to save bridge toll. When in the middle of the river directly over the current the ice broke and he fell into the water. Both packs were dragged in after him. Those who saw the unfortunate peddler sink got grab-hooks and tried to get him out, but his body had gone beyond reach under the ice.

A sad story connected with the Elvin murder, which occurred in Phoenixville in November last, comes from Cedarville, a hamlet in Chester county. Annie M. Stubblebine, daughter of Constable George Stubblebine, died from the effects of the nervous shock which she sustained upon reading the announcement of that tragedy. The story made a deep impression on her mind and she was unable to rid herself of it and finally she took to her bed and remained there until she died. She was 22 years old, a school teacher by profession and of highly nervous temperament.

Five men were injured by the breaking down of a wagon in which they were riding near Dubois. The men were employed at the boom and with a half dozen others were riding to their work when the accident occurred. They were thrown under the wheels and more or less crushed and bruised.

A child, which had evidently been murdered, was found in a newly-made grave at Colby's Gap, near Lock Haven. The body had been jammed into a box. The feet and hands had been cut off. District Attorney Hall and County Detective Keller will arrest the people upon whom suspicion rests. Seven years ago Mr. and Mrs. Colby were murdered near the same spot where the grave was discovered.

Van Salesman Montgomery Miesner, aged 49 years, died at her home in Pottstown. Ten days ago while working a long saw new lumber a splinter pierced his thumb. The wound began to swell, and blood poisoning set in which caused his death as stated. He was a widely known auctioneer, and was Deputy Sheriff of Montgomery county during Sheriff Rorer's term. He was also a local politician of note, and Secretary of the Philadelphia Volunteer Fire Company, of Potstown.

No. 3 colliery of the Kingston Coal Company, at Plymouth, was badly damaged by the falling in of the roof. The affected part covers a quarter of an acre. The squeeze had been expected for a month past, and in order not to jeopardize the lives of the miners operations were suspended on December 1.

William Scott, of Bloomsburg, was found dead at the lime kiln of John Mens h, having been overcome by gas.

The Georgetown Nail Mills, Hazleton, which was built two years ago, started up for the first time with fifty hands.

Counterfeit \$5 silver certificates are in circulation in Pittston and vicinity. Several have been presented at the three banks within the past few days.

While hunting, one of the guns carried by Charles Killian and Samuel Coon, of Wilkes-Barre, was accidentally discharged. The load struck a dog, which set upon the boys, biting them severely.

Wm. B. Stewart, a boot and shoe merchant of Tyrone, committed suicide in parlor of the Tyrone Lodge of Elks. Financial troubles and sickness are said to have led to the rash act.

The incorporators of the Todd Memorial Hospital have elected these officers: President, Dr. George Edward R. ed; vice-president, J. H. Wolf; secretary, Filmore Maust; treasurer, John B. Landis.

The stockholders of the Shippenburg Manufacturing Company have elected the following officers to serve for the ensuing year: President, J. C. Rummel; secretary, J. C. Fleming; treasurer, S. A. Angie.

George William Peterson, 37 years old, who gave his residence as 1329 or Thirteenth and Girard avenue, Philadelphia, was arrested in Norristown after creating a reign of terror in the quiet little village of Warren Hill. He appeared on the streets there and wanted to fight every one he met. Mrs. Wm. Gaskin received a severe whipping from him, after which he went into the Marble Hill School and cared over pupils and teachers. He was arrested by Constable Gilmore and Squire Bartholomew sent him to jail in default of bail. It is supposed that he is insane.

CHICAGO THE WINNER.

The National Democratic Convention to Meet there July 7.

The democratic national convention will be held at the City of Chicago on July 7. That was the decision reached by the national democratic committee after an interesting and at times exciting session, which continued until 11 o'clock Thursday night. There was considerable difference of opinion as to the time for holding the convention, one proposition, advanced by Allen W. Thurman, of Ohio, who held the proxy of the New Mexico member, being to hold it June 7, two weeks before the republican convention, and the other by Hugh Wallace, of Washington State to hold it July 7. The committee decided upon the latter date by a vote of 32 to 18.

The resolution of Patrick Collins, of Massachusetts, offered in the convention of 1892, that the next national convention be held behind closed doors, was reported adversely by the sub-committee in which it was referred and the report was adopted unanimously.

MORGAN TALKED ABOUT A CHANGE.

Senator Morgan, who held a proxy of Mr. Clayton, of Alabama, talked for some time about a proposition to change the basis of representation in the convention to two delegates for each democratic Representative in Congress, two for each republican Senator and one each for each republican Senator and Representative, but he offered no motion on this effect. He may bring the question up at the convention. It was decided to allow each Territory six delegates.

Thirty minutes were allowed each city in which to present its claims. Ex-Governor Francis, Mayor Wallbridge, Governor Stone and Senator Vest presented the claims of St. Louis; T. Waldo Smith, S. E. Ford, T. C. Crain and Col. John B. Fellows spoke for New York; Judge Adams A. Goodrich spoke for Chicago, and M. E. Ingalls, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and ex-Congressman John C. Follett championed Cincinnati. The balloting began about 6 P. M., and from the first a long and bitter struggle was indicated. On the tenth ballot Chicago began gradually to increase her vote at the expense of New York. At the twentieth ballot New York's strength was rapidly disintegrating, her vote going almost to Chicago. But St. Louis, which had tenaciously clung to her nineteen votes, also captured several of Cincinnati's votes, and on the ballot before the last led New York by one vote. On the last ballot, (the twenty-ninth), which was taken before 11 o'clock, the four remaining votes of New York were thrown to Chicago, and she obtained the necessary plurality.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Richard Croker is said to have given up whisky and beer in favor of kumys and mineral waters. In the hot season he consumes gallons of Saratoga spring waters. He believes without hesitation that he will live to be a hundred.

Frank Gould, of South Wardsboro, Vt., found a strange bird dead in the road the other day. It had short legs, set far back, and webbed feet like a duck. It was shaped like a duck, had a beak like a crow, and was larger than a partridge. The head and back were black and all the rest of the body was pure white.

Mr. George Curzon, who married Miss Letter, has been instrumental in raising \$50,000 for the fund in memory of Dr. Jewett, the late master of Balliol, Oxford. A scholarship of \$1,500 a year, tenable for 3 years, will be founded at Balliol, and the rest of the money will be used for a personal memorial to be placed in the college hall.

Count Leon Henckel von Donnersmarck, who died at Weimar recently, was a descendant from the great poet Goethe, by Ottilie von Goethe, whose mother was a Henckel Donnersmarck. The Count was the last representative of the Goethe family. He possessed precious relics of the poet. Among them is a gold laurel crown ornamented with emeralds.

Joseph Linden Smith, the Boston artist, has completed his decorations for the walls of the new public library in Boston. The work is described as of a more modern character than that of Chavannes, Sargent or Abbey, but it is, in its way, more satisfactory. The subject represented by Mr. Smith is the city of Venice and her Oriental commerce and connections, the source of her wealth in the middle ages.

Dean Farrar is already making himself felt at Canterbury. He is trying to make the nave of the Cathedral available for great religious services. The acoustic difficulties are great, but it is thought that they will be overcome by hanging large banners between the arches. Prominent Englishmen have promised to contribute banners emblazoned with the arms of the sees of England. In the year 1897 will occur the thirteenth hundred anniversary of the baptism of King Ethelbert, and the cathedral will then witness a gathering of all the English-speaking bishops of the Anglican communities.

COTTON CROP SHORT.

Mills to Close Down for the Season Earlier Than Usual.

The Manufacturers' Record this week publishes reports from nearly all the cottonseed oil mills throughout the South, showing that the decrease in the supply of seed has been much larger than is generally understood, and that owing to this scarcity nearly all mills will close down for the season very much earlier than usual. These reports indicate with very general uniformity that the seed supply has been from 40 to 50 per cent. less than last year, and that a number of Texas mills make the shortage even greater. In the first place, these letters, it is said, covering every section of the cotton-growing region of the South, seems to conclusively prove that the cotton crop must be fully as short as government reports have indicated, and, secondly, that the supply of oil and of cottonseed products will fall far short of the average, indicating the possibility of better values when these facts become more generally understood. It is, however, noted that a number of oil producers state that owing to the abundance of corn and hogs and the low prices ruling for them they do not look for any material advance in cottonseed products unless there should first come higher prices for cotton and hogs.