

Robert Bonner does not think the trotting mile will reach 2:05.

It is said that the general use of the typewriter has greatly injured the ink business.

One hundred years ago there were in the South 54,268 colored people to every 100,000 white people; to-day there are but 41,476.

The large yield and high price of wheat will, it is estimated and expected, make this season's crop in the two Dakotas equal to those of the five preceding years. This will give the farmers five years' income with one year's expense.

Although the summer of 1891 was exceptionally cool, murders and suicides were unusually numerous, a fact, that maintains the New York Commercial Advertiser, that throws some discredit on the old theory that heat provokes to crime.

A steamboat line will begin running in a few weeks between Chattanooga, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo. The business men of Chattanooga are delighted at the prospect, which means a reduction in freights to that point. Within fifteen days \$1000 each were subscribed by 107 of Chattanooga's citizens as a guarantee fund. The trip of the steamer Herbert a few months since over the same route, made in the interest of Chattanooga merchants, demonstrated the entire feasibility of the scheme, as the Mussel Shoal Canal made the worst part of the river navigable, and below that the voyage was perfectly easy.

The American Wool Reporter sees the solution of the deserted farm problem in New England in the rising of sheep. "Many of those deserted farms," it says, "can be bought from \$5 to \$15 per acre, and there are clusters of them where 1000 or more acres can be secured in a body. These farms can be stocked with grade Shropshires and Southdowns costing at from \$5 to \$8 per head, but these breeds of course should not be run in flocks of more than thirty to forty head each. We have recommended Shropshires and Southdowns because of their superior mutton qualities, and because they are hardy and early to develop. The Hampshire down will also please, perhaps equally as well, and furnish most toothsome mutton. The New England mutton raser is not only favored with sweet feed among the limestone and granite ledges and in the green valley of his domain, but is also additionally favored by a close proximity to the best markets in the country, where early lambs need never to hunt a buyer and where prices for prime mutton are always good."

The eastern shore of Maryland has been so little disturbed by immigration, remarks the Chicago Herald, that the region numbers comparatively few surnames, so that at various times it has been necessary to resort to odd but very ancient devices to distinguish between men bearing the same name. The commonest device is the patronymic by which of two men bearing exactly the same Christian and family name one is distinguished from the other by the addition "of William," "of Thomas," or "of John," as the case may be, the meaning of the phrase being "son of William, Thomas or John." Another device once commonly employed was to couple with the name an adjective to indicate some physical peculiarity, as "long" to indicate a tall man, "black" to indicate a dark man or "red" to indicate a ruddy man. Occasionally the distinguishing word is uncomplimentary. "Devil" is not an unusual prefix to the Christian or surname of a man having a reputation for vice or recklessness. A man bearing one of the best known names in Maryland carried to his grave this prefix.

The agent of a commercial bureau who has been through nearly fourteen counties in western Kansas, for the purpose of obtaining information on which to base a judgment of the business conditions of that part of the country, reports that that portion of Kansas is enjoying the most prosperous era in its history. The banks, he says, are in excellent condition; his deposits are increasing, and they are not using much Eastern money, large amounts being received from farmers who are paying off mortgages and have money on deposit after doing it. The abundance of the crops this year is such, he declares, as to make up for the losses sustained by the farmers in previous seasons. According to his observation the chief difficulty they have to contend with is the lack of threshing-machines to handle the wheat. But the farmers do not let this trouble them much as they are disposed to hold the grain for higher prices, believing that by next February they can get \$1 a bushel instead of sixty cents, which is the present price. The prosperity of the growers is having its effect on retail business.

And now cotton seed comes to the front as a sugar factor, exclaims the New York Advertiser. A Southern grower says its saccharine qualities are fifteen times greater than sugar cane and twenty times stronger than beets.

A pamphlet issued to the farmers of New York State in behalf of better roads makes the statement that in one county of New Jersey where modern roads have been established the farms have increased in value by six times as much as the cost of the improved highways. In view of such testimony, which is, moreover, substantiated by the experience of other sections, it is difficult, confesses the Providence (R. I.) Journal, to understand serious opposition to road reform.

The growth of the Argentine Republic in the past thirty years has been remarkable. According to recent statistics the population of the Republic is now 4,000,000, as against 1,350,000 in 1861. There are now 7,000,000 acres under cultivation, where in 1861 there were but 490,000, and while in that year there were but eighteen miles of railroad in the country, there are now over 5000 miles in operation and 6000 more, including the great transcontinental route, in course of construction. The public debt has grown pretty vigorously, too, however. It has increased from \$17,000,000 to \$613,030,000.

M. F. Adolphe, a well known French scientist, has prepared a curious list of things that modern scientists and chemists are striving to discover, any one of which will bring a fabulous fortune to the lucky discoverer. These are, the crystallization of carbon, or the production of artificial diamonds; the prevention or cure of epilepsy and consumption; the complete combustion of coal, of which now scarcely more than five per cent. is available; photography in natural colors; the direct utilization of the solar heat, and of the ebb and flow of tides; the production of attar of roses from some comparatively worthless substances, and the transmutation of other metals into gold. The last, which has been the wild dream of ages, Mr. Adolphe seems to think is not altogether hopeless. He says that as many other supposed simple elements have turned out to be compounds, the same may be true of gold, and, if it be, its artificial production is only a question of time.

As a health tonic and fat producer the fumes of petroleum have more virtues than all the nostrums in the market. If any one doesn't believe this, says the Philadelphia Record, let him travel down to Point Breeze and look at the stout and robust commanders and sailors who man the steamships that carry oil in bulk between that port and Europe. These men live and sleep among the fumes of petroleum. They breathe them in with every inhalation. When the tanks are empty the fumes are even stronger than when they are full, but the men on board flourish and grow fat all the time. Dyspepsia, insomnia and all the ordinary diseases are unknown to them. Sailors broken down with dissipation in port soon pick up when they get on board a tanker and breathe in the heavy odor of the crude oil or the more penetrating fumes of the refined product. Many sick and consumptive persons, aware of the healing properties of the oil fumes, apply for admission to travel on the tankers, but as there are no passenger accommodations on the vessels their requests are necessarily refused.

"What constitutes a jelly cake?" is a question that is now giving the managers of the Sangamon County (Ill.) Fair a good deal of trouble. A firm of that city offered a \$500 piano as a special premium for the best jelly cake made by any woman living in that Congressional district. About 600 cakes were entered in the contest. The committee inspected 599 cakes and found them all made after the regulation style. The other one was something new. It was made by Mrs. Sam Willett, of Springfield, and consisted of "angel's food," with layers of jelly between the sections. This, the committee decided was the finest cake of the lot, and Mrs. Willett was awarded the piano. When the composition of Mrs. Willett's cake became known there was dissatisfaction with the decision of the committee. Mrs. Willett's competitors contended that her cake was not a jelly cake, but was simply an angel food cake. Mrs. Willett claimed the right to make her cake out of whatever material she saw fit, so long as she used layers of jelly in it. Thirty of her competitors, all well-known ladies of Sangamon County, have signed a written protest against the action of the committee, and the matter will be settled by the board. A special committee will be appointed to hear the testimony of experts as to what constitutes a jelly cake and make a report to the board. It is hoped that the angels' food jelly cake will triumph in the end. The combination is unique and Mrs. Willett ought to patent it.

## CHARLES STEWART PARNELL

### The Irish Leader Dies Suddenly at Brighton, England.

### A Sketch of His Long and Eventful Public Life.



CHARLES S. PARNELL.

Great Britain and Ireland were startled the other morning by the utterly unlooked-for announcement that Charles Stewart Parnell, the noted Irish leader, had died suddenly at 11:30 o'clock the night before, at his home, Walsingham Terrace, Brighton, England. It has been well known that Mr. Parnell has not enjoyed the best of health in several years, and it has been noticed and widely commented upon that since the O'Shea divorce development became a matter of public notoriety, and since political troubles came upon him, he had grown thinner and had perceptibly aged in appearance. But nobody expected to hear of his death, and no inkling as to his illness had reached the newspapers.

His death is said to have been indirectly due to a chill which he caught the week before, and which at first was not regarded as serious. Mr. Parnell, however, grew worse, and a physician was called in, with the result that the patient was ordered to take sea-bathing. So his health at that time Mr. Parnell lost strength, and finally succumbed. From the day he took to his bed the state of Mr. Parnell's health had been such as to make necessary the constant attention of two physicians; but in spite of their incessant efforts, he gradually sank, dying in the arms of Mrs. Parnell, who has been utterly prostrated by the shock of her husband's death.

Mrs. Parnell, Mr. Parnell's stepdaughter and the woman mentioned in the latest accounts, were the only occupants of the house in Walsingham Terrace when the Irish leader died. The end, these reports say, was one of intense agony for the sick man until the moment when he became unconscious, and he died with a serene expression.

His sickness was pronounced to be an attack of acute rheumatism, and every attention was paid to the sufferer. He was carefully nursed by his wife, who hardly left his bedside from the moment her husband's illness was pronounced to be of a serious nature. The last time Mr. Parnell appeared in public was at Cragg, in Ireland, on September 27, when he delivered a long speech upon the attitude and alleged inconsistencies of Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien. Upon that occasion he said that he was speaking in defiance of the orders of the doctors who were attending him, and who had expressly ordered him to keep to his room.

In an interview Mr. Justin McCarthy, British Parliamentarian, and a member of the Irish Parliamentary party, discussing the political effect of Mr. Parnell's death, said that it was impossible to forecast the effect. Prominent Parnellites, who have been interviewed upon the subject of Mr. Parnell's demise, declare that it will not affect their position, and that they intend to continue in independent opposition to the party which has fought against their leader.

A news agency says that among his complicated private affairs, he was raising a question of the custody of his wife's younger children. "It is no secret," says the same authority, "that Mr. Parnell claimed to be the father of the two youngest children of Mrs. O'Shea."

When Parnell, N. J., was informed of the death of her son she fell from her chair to the floor, shrieking and groaning. "Oh, my son, my Charles! they have killed you!" she moaned.

The same agency says, and it was some time before she was sufficiently composed to receive the particulars of her son's death. She is seventy-six years old and is quite feeble.

**Sketch of His Career.**  
Charles Stewart Parnell, member of the British Parliament, was born in 1846 at Mondulie, County Wicklow, Ireland. He is descended from an old English family that passed over the Congleton, Cheshire, to Ireland, and many of his ancestors played prominent parts in history. Thomas Parnell, the poet, was one of the family. Mr. Parnell's grandfather was Sir John Parnell, who for many years held the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Irish Parliament, and resigned rather than vote for the act of Union. Sir Henry Parnell, Sir John's son, after many years' service in the House of Commons, was raised to peerage as Lord Congleton in 1841. Mr. Parnell, whose mother, now living at Inrosdale, Bordenstown, N. J., was a daughter of Admiral Charles Stewart, the celebrated American naval officer, was educated at various private schools in England, and afterwards sent to Magdalen College, Cambridge. After a tour of some duration in this country, he returned to his home in Wicklow, and was high sheriff of the county in 1874.

Mr. Parnell's advent into the political struggle in Ireland took place at the general election of 1874, or rather immediately after it, when Colonel Taylor's acceptance of office necessitated his re-election for the County Dublin. Mr. Parnell was selected by the Home Rule League to oppose Colonel Taylor, and though the fight from the first was considered to be a hopeless one, Mr. Parnell entered into the struggle with alacrity, and acquitted himself in a manner which drew from his political sponsors, among whom was the late A. M. Sullivan, the highest praise.

After his defeat nothing was heard of Mr. Parnell in politics until the arrival of John Mitchell in Ireland. When Mr. Mitchell was elected, Mr. Moore, his opponent for the representation of the premier county, Mr. Parnell supported Mr. Mitchell in an admirable letter, and inclosed a draft of \$125 to defray the expenses of the contest.

In 1875, on the death of John Martin, who represented the county of Meath in Parliament, Mr. Parnell was selected to succeed him. He was opposed by a Tory and a rival Home Ruler, but succeeded in beating both.

At the time Mr. Parnell entered the House of Commons a coercion bill for Ireland was in course of enactment; indeed Mr. Parnell's first vote in the House was recorded against coercion. It was during the debates on this bill that Mr. Parnell, in company with Mr. Biggar, introduced what was afterward so well known by the name of "obstruction" into the House.

Mr. Parnell's first suspension occurred during a debate on the proposed annexation of the Transvaal to the British Empire. In 1878 a conference of the Irish party was held, and Mr. Parnell was elected chairman of it. In that year the Government so far recognized his power as to accept thirty

of his amendments to the Government army bill, among which was abolishing flogging in the army.

At the close of the session of 1879 Mr. Parnell entered upon a new and important epoch in his career. There had been a succession of three bad harvests in Ireland, the country was threatened with deep and widespread distress, and the time was ripe for starting a new movement for the reform of the relations between landlord and tenant.

A meeting had been held in Clontarf, County Mayo, in the previous April, but it was not till June that Mr. Parnell formally joined the new land movement. It was on that occasion that he uttered as the keynote of the coming struggle the words: "Keep a firm grip on your homesteads."

On the 21st of October following the Irish National League was founded, and Mr. Parnell was elected its first president. In December of the same year he came here in order to raise funds for the relief of the distressed and for starting the new organization. He lectured in a large number of towns, before several State Legislatures and before the House of Representatives at Washington. The honor of addressing the last body had previously been conferred upon but three persons, Lafayette, Bishop England, of Charleston, and Kosuth.

In March, 1880, he returned to Ireland from America, and at a meeting of the Home Rule members of Parliament on May 17, was elected chairman of the Irish party.

In the autumn of 1880 he took an active part in organizing the Land League, which rapidly grew to be the most powerful of Irish movements.

In November of that year information was laid by the Irish Attorney General against Mr. Parnell and several other members of the Land League Executive. The trial opened in Dublin on the 28th day of December, and finally, after nineteen days' hearing, ended in a disagreement of the jury. In the opening of the sessions of 1881 the Government brought a coercion bill, and to that measure, as well as to an arms bill, Mr. Parnell and his colleagues offered a fierce and obstinate opposition, prolonged over several weeks.

On October 7 he was arrested and conveyed to Kilmalnam Jail. Mr. Parnell remained in Kilmalnam Jail until April 10, 1882, when he was released on parole, in order to attend the funeral of a relative. In the session of 1882 he took an active part in procuring the passage of the Arrears act and of the Tramways and Laborers act in the session of 1883. A national subscription for Mr. Parnell was started in the

South and West.

COLUMBIA JUNCTION, Iowa, was nearly destroyed by fire. Twenty-three business houses were burned.

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WASHINGTON.

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## THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

### Eastern and Middle States.

THE court martial of Lieutenant Farrow, of the Twenty-first Infantry, United States Army, for negotiating alleged fraudulent promissory notes, was begun in the Army Building, New York City.

A FIRE did \$50,000 damage to dormitories at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

WILLIAM CANFIELD confessed to having turned the switch which wrecked the limited train on the Pennsylvania Railroad at New Palestine, Penn., a few weeks ago, in which three men were killed. He attempted to wreck the train to plunder it.

THE tugboat McCallin Brothers was run into by another tug, supposed to be the Ice King, off Fort Montgomery, N. Y., on the Hudson River, and two lives were lost.

EXTENSIVE forest fires raged in the timber land in Somerset County, Me. Much damage resulted.

THE Democratic Convention of the Third Judicial District met at Albany, N. Y., and unanimously nominated D. Cady Herrick; Judge Clute's name having been withdrawn.

A FREIGHT train jumped the track at Dyer's Switch, N. Y., and fifty-five cars were wrecked. Engineer James Patterson was killed and several of the train hands injured. The loss is over \$150,000.

AT New York City, in Cooper Union, a mass meeting was held to honor the President. Speeches were made by ex-President Cleveland, Governor Hill, Frederic R. Coudert and others. It was estimated that 20,000 people were present.

A VERY interesting and successful field day in the new parade ground, Van Courtland Park, New York City, was had by the First Brigade, of the New York National Guard. Governors Hill and Abbott reviewed the soldiers.

UNITED STATES Deputy Marshals, under an order of Judge Brown, of the United States District Court, took possession in New York harbor of Mr. Frederick W. Vanderbilt's yacht Conqueror, and put the representative of the Collector of the Port aboard.

THERE are 36,538 dogs in New York City, according to the police census, of which but 3398 are licensed.

A 10,000 BARREL oil gusher was struck in the McDonald field near Pittsburg, Penn. A. S. MAEN & Co., one of the largest, oldest and most reliable dry goods firms in Rochester, N. Y., has just made an assignment. Liabilities, \$100,000. The failure was a complete surprise.

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PROFESSOR FRANK H. BRIDGEMAN, at one

time Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy in Racine College, has been appointed Professor in the United States Weather Bureau at Washington.

THE Ecumenical Methodist Council opened its session at Washington with delegates present from many foreign countries.

THE Census Office issued a bulletin showing the population of the State of New York by minor civil divisions. The bulletin gives the population of the State in detail by counties, towns, cities, wards of cities and villages.

WITH a view to preventing the introduction of cholera in the United States the Secretary of the Treasury issued a circular to collectors of customs stating that no bags shall be admitted from Marseilles, France.

THE order of Postmaster-General Wamaker doing away with the counting of mail matter by letter carriers has now been in force three months, and careful calculations show that the annual saving to the Post-office Department will be \$203,000.

NINETY arrests of postal employees and others were made during the month of September for violations of the postal laws in breaking into postoffices, robbing the mails, violations of the Lottery law, and for various other offenses. This is an unusually large number of arrests for the period named.

CAPTAIN M. A. HEALY, commanding the revenue steamer Bear, has made a report to the Treasury Department in regard to the recent cruise of that vessel in the Arctic Ocean.

THE Boston and Yorktown have been ordered to Chilly by the Secretary of the Navy for the express purpose of relieving the Baltimore and San Francisco, the hulls of which are in so foul a state that they will have to be docked, and it will be necessary for them to go to San Francisco for that purpose.

PRESIDENT and MRS. HARRISON attended the funeral in Washington of Mrs. Pruden, wife of the Executive's assistant secretary.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY FOSTER has ordered three clerks to go to Philadelphia, Penn., to aid in investigating the affairs of the Keystone National Bank, which will be paid out of the fund of \$5000 placed at the Treasury's disposal by the Committee of Fifty.

### Foreign.

By the collapse of a cage at the Heydenbach pit near Waldenburg, Silesia, ten miners were killed and a number injured.

THE famine in Poland is growing worse. Workmen paraded the streets of Zawick and looted the baker's shops and other places where eatables were to be obtained. Troops were summoned to the scene, and fired upon the mob, killing one workman and wounding many others.

A FIERCE gale raged in the Irish Sea, and much damage was done to shipping.

SIR JOHN POPE HENNESSY, who defeated Parnell's candidate for Parliament in the recent contest in North Kilkenny, died suddenly at Queenstown, Ireland.

THE Russian Government has spent \$10,000,000 in buying seed-corn for the peasants in the famine-stricken districts.

A CARLEIGH announced the death in Amoy, China, of Bishop William J. Boone, the Episcopal Bishop of China. He was fifty-six years of age and was a wife in China. He was born in Ohio.

THE operatives of every bottle factory in France, with the exception of those at Biazay, have struck. This is in obedience to the orders issued by the Glassworkers' Union.

ST. PETERSBURG (Russia) advises state that 500 peasants, recently arrested at Ekaterinaw for taking part in bread riots and destroying the property of merchants, have been deported to the near colonies of Siberia.

By a collision between a passenger and a freight train recently at St. Leonhard's station, Brunswick, Germany, four persons were killed and about twenty injured.

SIR JAMES FERGUSON, Conservative, was re-elected to the British Parliament from Manchester, defeating the Liberal candidate by 4035 votes to 3938.

AUSTRIA has made an appropriation for the Chicago Fair.

SERIOUS rioting was occurred forty miles from Amoy, China. The riot was caused by fiscal abuses. The riots were quieted, but not before several Chinese and other officials had been killed by the mob.

SERIOUS disturbances occurred at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The trouble made its first appearance in the Italian theatre, and soon spread to the adjacent streets. The police arrested many of the rioters. A force of cavalry made several charges and dispersed the mob. Several persons were killed and many injured. Intrigues are afoot regarding the succession of the Presidency.

MR. and MRS. HENRY M. STANLEY, accompanied by Mrs. Tennant, the mother of Mrs. Stanley, started from London, England, on a tour of Australia. Mr. Stanley is still lame as the result of his recent accident in Switzerland and is compelled to have the assistance of a crutch and stick in walking.

THE famine in the Volga Valley of Russia has caused widespread sickness among the starving inhabitants of the region. Thousands of peasants are already prostrated by typhus fever.