agencies the appropriation for the present year is \$250,000. The Commissioner asks

an increase in this item for the new fiscal

TO SUCCEED QUAY.

FASSETT MAY BE A CANDIDATE AGAINST

CLARKSON

He is Said to be the First Choice of Presi-

Weeks.

dent Harrison-A Meeting of the Na-

tional Committee Expected in a Few

WASHINGTON, November 26 .- Senator

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

J. Sloat Fassett is at the Arlington, afflicted

with neuralgia, caused by a cold draught in

the sleeping car coming from New York last

night. He is on his way to Asheville, N.

C., where his mother and sister are, and also Mr. J. S. Clarkson, the vice Chairman of

the National Republican Committee, of

Partly on account of his neuralgia and a

good deal, probably, on account of the ex-

pected arrival of Senator Quay here on Fri-

day, Senator Fassett will stay in Washing-

ton Monday evening and witness the as-

sembling of Congress. He himself declares

that politics have nothing to do with

lican politicians here conjure up many

things in connection with a meeting

of the National Republican Committee,

which it is said will take place in a few

weeks. They assert that Senator Ounv is

to resign, and that Senator Fasset is here to

arrange the manner of doing it, which will

not in the least hurt Senator Quay's feel-

One report is that the President prefers the

young New Yorker to Mr. Clarkson as the

Pennsylvanian's successor, on account of

the Iowan's predilection for General Alger.

Whatever the facts may be, conversations

between Messrs. Quay and Fassett here and

between Messrs. Fassett and Clarkson at

Asheville must prove interesting to both.

FARMERS IN COUNCIL.

Meeting at Harrisburg to Form an Alliance

Organization

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCE.)

HARRISBURG, November 26 .- The meet-

ing to-day of the Pennsylvania branches of

the Farmers' National Alliance and Indus-

trial Union was not a success from a numer-

Berks, Dauphin, Crawford, Greene, Frank-

H. C. Demming, State Organizer, was

made temporary president of the conven-tion, and E. H. Werner, of Somerset, was

elected secretary. A committee to frame the constitution and bylaws of the Alliance

was appointed. Among the resolutions

the sub-Treasury scheme as a remedy for

the care of an alleged contracted currency.

CURED BY HYPNOTISM.

A Physician Mesmerizes the Craving for

Opium Out of a Victim.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 26 .- Frank

Edwards, the young opium fiend now in the

House of Correction, claims to be cured of

the vice by hypnotism, excited by Dr.

Brown, the jail physician. Brown is a man

with singularly large eyes and a great mes-

tizing Edwards, because he feared the prisoner

would become insane from sheer craving for the deadly drug. He obtained such com-

plete control over Edwards, that the fiend enjoyed the first refreshing sleep he has

known for years, gained flesh, and lost all desire for the dope, which had been neces-

sary to his existence for 16 years.

A tellow prisoner, who didn't believe in

his reform, offered him some gum opium, but it made Edwards sick, although before

being hypnotized he would have enjoyed it

The physicians are undecided about the

will experiment on other fiends and test his

A BIG RECEPTION

Given to Pattison, Black, Barclay and Kerr

in Philadelphia.

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26. - The

Young Men's Democratic Association gave

reception to Governor-elect Robert E. Pat-

tison, Channeey F. Black, Captain Will-

iam H. Barelay and Chairman James Kerr

this evening, and the event was the signal for an assembly of many leaders of the

Democracy from every section of the State

In preparation for their distinguished

mittee on reception, had their rooms lav-ishly decorated, and the three long halls

mocracy being well represented, while the

brethren from the country completed a share

in a gathering witnessed at but rare inter-

ERIE RAILROAD EMPLOYES

The Basis of What is Thought to be a Las

ing Peace.

NEW YORK, November 26 .- The last of

the conferences between A. B. Thomas,

Executive Manager of the New York, Lake

Erie and Western Railroad Company, and

committees from various branches of the

federated organization of Erie railroad em-

ployes was held to-day at the offices of

company. The basis of a lasting peace was agreed upon. The result of the conference

was that the company agreed to pay full time to the firemen for idleness consequent

upon accidents, in case they were found t

be blameless. Several others of their de

RUSHING THE WORK.

Tested in Pittsburg.

WEST HAVEN, CONN., November 26 .-

The gold miners on the farm of August

Prakin, near this place, are rushing work in

the famous mine recently discovered there

They have opened a trench 300 feet long, 8

or 10 feet deep, and have excavated 500

The ore is to be sent to Pittsburg to be crushed and smelted, and then the miners may know whether it will pay them to go on with the mining. They expect to work the mine all winter. Some of the ore is

PEPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR A

Ore From a Connecticut Gold Mine to

company, the Association, through a com-

presented a brilliant scene, the

vals in Philadelphia.

tive to suspensions.

pounds of rock.

permanency of the effect, but Dr. Brown

meric force. He determined to try hypno-

submitted for consideration is one favori

visit here, but the Repub-

which Senator Passett is Secretary.

year ot \$200,000, making \$450,000 in all.

PARNELL UNDER FIRE

He Presides Over a Meeting of the Irish Members. But There Was

NO CONCLUSION REACHED

All Are Now Waiting to Hear Fro the Delegates in the United States, Whose

ADVICE WILL HAVE MUCH WEIGHT.

The Fate of the Home Rule Cause Apparently Hanging Upon the Decision of Dillon and O'Brien.

SOME SIGNS OF A REACTION NOTED,

Although Davitt and Others Are Explicit in Their Demand for the Retirement of the Uncrowned King.

A VIOLENT ATTACK MADE UPON GLADSTONE

THY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH.

LONDON, November 26,-[Copyright,]-Mr. Gladstone's letter has caused a startling change in the political situation. Immediately after the verdict in the O'Shea divorce case there was a prospect that by the retirement, temporary or otherwise, of Mr. Parnell, serious injury to the home rule cause might be averted. Now it is merely a question whether the cause shall be damaged or ruined.

The unwise and inexplicable tenacity with which Parnell holds on to the leadership has already driven back into the enemy's camp thousands of Liberal Unionists who had practically made up their minds to rejoin the orthodox fold from which they bolted in 1886, and there is the gravest reason to fear that many more Liberals will vote against the policy identified with Parnell's name whether or no he retires; that is to say, immense harm has already been done which no tardy repentance can remedy.

More Than a Momentary Disaster. But Mr. Gladstone's retirement from political life, which can only be avoided by Parnell's resignation, means not momentary disaster, but temporary ruin to the cause of home rule. The Nationalist newspapers, from the Freeman's Journal downward, argue that the Liberal's cannot obtain or retain power without the Irish support,

That is true to a large extent, but it is equally and more emphatically true that Ireland cannot obtain home rule for a generation to come without the assistance of the Liberal party, and every day which passes with Parcell still at the head of the Irish party will alienate shouls of sturdy Liberals who have been deeply incensed at what they consider his contemptuous rejection of Mr. Gladstone's advice.

That advice was given reluctantly and at the very last moment Gladstone up till last Monday had been given to understand that Parnell would retire for a season. Inside History of the Letter.

When it became known that the Irish teader had no such intention, the letter to Morley was written and confidentially communicated to Parnell. It was not made public until Parnel! had publicly rejected the solemn advice which it conveyed.

In considering the present situation the fact must be borne in mind that Gladstone's action receives the unanimous and enthusitic support of the Liberal party from its leaders down to the humblest members of the rank and file. But on the other side there is neither unanimity nor enthusiasm except in indignant resentment of the infamous and cowardly manner in which Parnell has been attacked by the Tory press.

Trusted leaders such as Justin McCarthy Thomas Sexton, Michael Davitt and Arthur O'Couner have urged Parnell to bow his head to the storm lest it may inflict serious injury upon the cause.

Worst Phase of the Situation

And, saddest result of all, there is danger that the Irish Parliamentary party, which for years has presented a solid, unbroken front to the enemy, may be split into factions with similar demoralizing effect in Ireland. To-day's meeting has been adjourned until Monday, when a final decision must be tokien.

It is an open secret here that the interval has been designed in order to obtain full possession of the views of the Irish members now in America. It is not an exaggeration to say that the immediate future of home rule depends upon William O'Brien and John Dillon.

During this meeting, however, it became known that if Mr. Parneil did not give way 16 or his followers intended to resign their seats. Colonel Nolan was the only member who spoke in favor of Mr. Parnell's retention of his office.

Allusions to Parnell's Sacrifices.

Justice McCarthy in the course of his speech made frequent touching allusions to Mr. Parnell's great sacrifices for the Irish cause, and these allusions were received with the cheers of his guditors. He concluded in these words: "Mr. Gladstone's letter has placed us in a very difficult position, but after due consideration it is to be hoped that Mr. Parnell will see his way to retire, for the present at least, from the leadership, and so save the sacred cause of Irish legislative independence."

John Barry, Messra. Sexton and Lone, Dr. Cummins and others, spoke in a similar vein. The Irish members are very reticent about the meeting and decline to say anything to the journalists. All they will say is: "It will be all right." The latest expressions suggest a feeling of mutiny in the party in consequence of Parnell's dogged determination to stay, but again there are signs of reaction.

Why the Letter Was Withheld.

Mr. McCarthy explains that he did not mmunicate the contents of Mr. Gladstone's letter to the Parnellite meeting yesterday because Mr. Gladstone had requested him to consider it confidential if he found that Mr. Parnell contemplated spontaneous action. At the beginning of the meeting. Mr. McCarthy says, he and his colleagues were ignorant of the course Mr. Parnell would pursue, the prevailing impression being that after receiving practically a vote of confidence, he would retire from the head

of the party, at any rate temporarily. After Mr. Parnell's unanimous reelection, Mr. McCarthy found himself in a difficult position, and concluded that nothing would be gained by reopening the

ATTACK ON GLADSTONE.

THE THUNDERER EAGER TO IMPROVE THE OPPORTUNITY.

An Avenging Nemesis Declared to Have a Last Overtaken the Liberal Leader-"he Language Used of the Most Violent (BY DUNLAP'S CABLE COMPANY.]

ON, November 26 .- The Times pub morning the following remarkable n the political situation: Mr. (now occupies the most pitis ble and ting position that can possibly be ou historic para absolutely at the mercy reated him with open of a man who b. and even ostenta he or Mr. Par-eadership, but in so many words nell must retire from unless his pointed appoint dismissed as

far committed himself to Parnell's retirement that fused his own withdrawal from the only course compatible with a of honor and self-respect. Mr. Par. content himself with his present revea-Kilmainham and may oblige Mr. Gladsto retiring after fully demonstrating his power remain; but even in that case nothing can con-ceal or obliterate the fact that Mr. Gladstone is a suppliant for his mercy, and that it rests entirely with the chief of a criminal conspirac-to close the career of the quendam Liberal leader with a most deplorable and ignominious flasses.

leader with a most deplorable and ignominious fiasco.

The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices make instruments to scourge us. Mr. Gladstone has of late prostituted his immense abilities, his vast popularity and the prestige of his long career in order to debauch the moral sense of the British people, to obliterate from their minds the broad distinctions between right and wrong, and to impose upon them the rule of sedition mongers and criminal conspirators. For himself and his party he has condoned faischood, fraud and violence upon a colossal scale, and has not only condoned, but used them to manufacture political capital, he has waded up to the neck in a moral slough, confident in his faucied knowledge of the bottom, and has suddenly plunged head and ears into an unguessed abyss.

Mr. Parnell has been found guilty of offenses of which the British public is peculiarly intogrant in public men, but even that does not explain the revulsion of feeling of the last few days. The divorce court was bad enough taken by itself, but its main effect has been suddenly to break down in the thousands of minds the elaborate fictions by which Mr. Parnell's pre-

by itself, but its main effect has been suddenly to break down in the thousands of minds the elaborate fictions by which Mr. Parnell's previous misdeeds—vastly greater from a public point of view—had been concealed from not wholly unwilling dupes. Mr. Gladstone's Nemesis is a sudden illumination of the past by the light of the present, and a revelation of the moral consistency in his Irish ally which he would have given much to conceal.

Mr. Michael Davitt has just been seen by reporter on the subject, and he said: Mr. Parnell does not retire, and the party does not depose him, the cause of home rule is dead. I will not say it is doomed, but it will be certainly dead for the next ten years beyond all hope of resurrection

WHAT MR. GILL SAYS. FRIENDS OF IRELAND SHOULD NOT FORM HASTY CONCLUSIONS.

Gladstone's Letter Has Caused a Grave Crisis, but the Patriotism of the Irish Leaders May be Relied Upon in the NEW YORK, November 26 .- Mr. Gill,

M. P., the only member of the Irish delegation to-day in New York, was in telegraphic communication with the other delegates. who are in different parts of the country addressing meetings, and with his colleagues in Parliament in reference to Mr. Gladstone's letter. Mr. Gill states that the meeting of the party in London to-day was postponed for a few days at the suggestion of the delegates here, to afford them an opportunity of consulting together. They probably meet for this purpose on Friday, at Cincinnati, and by that time a full inter

hange of views will have taken place. Mr. Gill warns friends and sympathizers of the Irish cause in this country to beware of forming hasty conclusions on the infor mation thus tar received. He declares his flat disbelief in the alleged anger of one of the Irish members at Mr. Parnell's alleged refusal to summon a second meeting. He is equally incredulous as to the statement that an Irish member said the Irish party follow Parnell, even if home rule were put back for 15 years. He says such

statements are perfectly absurd, A grave crisis has undoubtedly been caused by the publication of Mr. Giadstone's letter, but the Irish members, their leader included, may be relied on to act in thus crisis with the same patriotism, wisdom unity and disregard of self which have characterized their policy for the past 11 years and which constitute their chief claim o the confidence of people whom they have so ably and faith ully led. Mr. Parnell and the Irish Parliamentary party will de-cide the question presented to them by Mr. Gladstone's letter apart from any personal consideration whatever and wholly in consideration of the best interests of the cause which he and they have brought to the threshold of victory.

IRISH PEOPLE WANT WORK.

Many Whom It is Thought Will Shortly b Without Food.

By Associated Press.1 DUBLIN, November 26 .- The people of Swineford, County Mayo, are greatly disappointed over the refusal of the Grand Jury to guarantee even one penny to assist in carrying out Mr. Balfour's plan to build a railroad from Golloney to Clara-Morris, Crowds of people throughout the distressed district are demanding work from the priests and Poor Law guardians. It is admitted by the authorities that within three weeks many of the people in the Swinetord district will be without food of any kind. Delegates have started for London urge

steps for the alleviation of the distressed. Families in Great Distress. DUBLIN-A deputation representing 200 aborers waited upon the Board of Guardians at Killarney to-day and asked for assistance, stating that they were unable to obtain work and that their families were in the greatest distress. The board resolved to ask the Government for the needed relief.

upon the Government the necessity of taking

Twenty-Eight Fishermen Drowned. LONDON-In a gale off Olstan, Norway, 40 boats of a fishing fleet were sunk and 120 damaged. Twenty-eight fishermen lost

SENATOR HAMPTON HURT.

Accidentally Shot by His Son While on Gunning Trip. COLUMBIA, November 28 .- A telegran received here to-night states that Senator Wade Hampton while out gunning on his favorite hunting grounds, in Washington county, Miss., was accidentally shot by his on, McDuffie Hampton. The son it seems

fired toward his father and wounded him in the head, one of the shots striking his eye. His injuries, however, are not believed to be serious, and it is not thought likely that he will lose his eye sight. The accident happened in the same locality where the

FEELING ITS POWER.

Both Parties Inclined to Flirt With the Farmers' Alliance

SINCE IT SHOWED ITS STRENGTH.

Leading Men of the Two Great Parties An-

alyze the Movement. THE BALANCE OF POWER IN 1892

[FROM A STAFF CORRESPONDENT,] WASHINGTON, November 26,-A prominent member of the party of the Farmers' Alliance, who is now in this city, said to the correspondent of THE DISPATCH today: "I believe that within eight or ten years the formation of a party out of all of the discontented elements of this day will be possible, and that it will be strong enough to sweep the country, but just now there are too many leaders and would-be leaders in all of the movements outside of the old parn. He has not said ties, who are wedded to the ideas and associations of those parties, to make a new party successful so soon as 1892.

"Here, for instance, is Powderly, the dictator of the Knights of Labor, on his way to Ocala to attend the convention of the Alliwhich meets there next week. But

'ne suppose that he is there in the ae downfall of the old parties? great scheme all along has been p the Knights out of politics, the only they can win anything without so violence, and has only departed

from this principle occasionally in his own State, in the interest of the Democratic party, when he did what he could safely do to swing the order in that direction. SPECULATING ON POWDERLY'S CHANGE "Either he has changed his ideas very reently, or his influence among the Alliance eople will be to keep them from independent action. Possibly, however, his purpose may extend no farther than to take a hand in a marriage of organizations, which will

in a marriage of organizations, which will give him a new lease of life, as the Knights grow lukewarm in their support of him. I am heartily in favor of the union of all the classes that are exploited by the millionaires and monopolists, but I fear for the sincerity and permanency of the union with such leaders as Powderly at the helm. However, I shall watch the outcome of the convention at Ceals with deep interest." convention at Ocala with deep interest,"
All of the Western and Southern Congressmen, as they drop into town, have something to say about the Alliance, and it is plain to be seen that members of both par-ties are disposed to enter into a serious fir-tation with the organization. Representa-tive Dockery, of Missouri, one of the ablest

of the Democrats, a "havseed" himself and thoroughly in touch with the farmers, speaks thus of the matter: "It is a powerful movement, growing out of the disapproval of class legislation, which has been going on for the past 30 years. With wire and fair treatment by the Democrats, such as they are sure to receive, the Alliance movement is going to prove greatly to the advantage of the Democratic party in

WHAT THE FARMERS WANT.

"There are three things the farmers want. and they may expect to get them through the efforts of the Democratic party. They want a greater volume of money; they want to get their farm implements and those necessaries which they have to buy at prices cheaper than they now have to pay, and they want an enlarged market for form

products.
"The Democrats are endeavoring to give them all this by the wisest and surest means possible. They will enlarge the volume of money by the passing of an act for the free coinage of silver, and by a reform of the tariff they will reduce the prices on their their binding twine, their plows and all the necessaries they have to buy, and will, at the same time, enlarge the market for their products.

"We propose to give them reciprocity that means something; reciprocity which will be a benefit to the farmers. It is not reciprocity in homeopathic doses that they want. They want a good old time allopathic prescription. They want a fair exbetween what they buy and what they sell. In 1860 the farmers on the Eastern coast, with less than half the population they now have, exported \$256,000,000 of surplus farm products. In 30 years, with the tremendous increase of population and the easy means of transportation from all over the country, there is a surplus sale of but \$531,000,000. It ought easily to be double this."

SUB-TREASURY SCHEME IMPRACTICABLE Speaking of the sub-Treasury plan Mr. Dockery thought that the great mass of farmers would not press that if they got the relief they ought to have. That plan looked to the borrowing of money; the efforts of the Democrats would be directed toward lifting

the farmers out of the borrowing class. McMillan, of Tennessee, says: "In our State the Alliance has not worked in antagonism to the Democratic party. On the contrary, our nominee for Governor was a member of the organization and was nominated and made the race on a simon-pure Democratic platform. It is an indisputable fact that the economic system under which we have been operating for some time past has proved disastrous to the farming interest. It will be the office of the Democratic party to try to remedy their ills as far as may be possible. The sub-Treasury of relief that can and will be given.

scheme as presented to Congress is impracticable, but there are Constitutional means Republicans do not talk so openly of the scheme of making bids for Alliance support, but it is evident they recognize the danger to them in the movement, and will take some steps to counteract it and take the wind out of the Democratic sails, by enacting or proposing to enact, legislation for the relief of the farmers. Some, however, depreciate the importance of the move-

ment. PETERS KNOWS THEIR POWER. Representative Peters, of Kansas, who, by

refusing renomination got out of the way just in time to escape the land slide which passed over his district, besides a number of others, says that if the Farmers' Alliance succeeds in preserving their organization until 1892 they will hold the balance of power and will be a very important factor in the Presidental contest.

Mr. Peters ought to know something about the Alliance, for it was in his district that the Alliance man "without socks on" literally lifted the Republican candidate out of his silk socks. He thinks that the Alliance movement is like an epidemic, the grip, for instance, and that it is passing over the country from West to East. Its influ-ence, he thinks, will be felt in the Northern and Eastern States whose population is made up to any extent of agriculturists. His idea is that the worst of it is over in the West, but that the East is yet to have its turn. The Alliance, he says, is no respec of parties, and that the Democrats will come in for some hard raps before they get LIGHTNER,

MILLIONS FOR PENSIONS.

Raum Estimates a Deficiency for This Year of Over \$32,000,000.

WASHINGTON, November 26 .- General Raum, Commissioner of Penstons, was today before the sub-Committee of the House Appropriations Committee having in charge the preparation of the Pension Appropriation bill. The appropriation for pensions General a few years ago lost one of his legs. | for the fiscal year 1890-91 made at the last

session of Congress, aggregated \$97,090,761. General Raum estimates that the deficiency for the present fiscal year will amount to between \$32,000,000 and \$33,000,000. He MIGHTY PROBLEM bases this estimate on the payments made on account of pensions in previous years and on

the amount paid out during the first quarter of the present fiscal year.

For the fiscal year 1891-92 General Raum estimates that \$133,173,085 will be required on account of payment of pensions. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1890-91 for examining surgeous is \$1,000,000 and Com-Now Confronts the People of the Broad Mississippi Valley, From examining surgeons is \$1,000,000, and Com-missioner Raum asks an increase of \$500,000 on this item for the new fiscal year. For clerk hire at the 18 different pension

PITTSBURG TO MONTANA

The Waterway at Present Most Noted for Its Ravages Should

BRING PROSPERITY TO MILLIONS.

Nature Called Upon to Defeat the Machinations of Monopoly.

THE NECESSITY FOR UNITED ACTION

PAPER NO. 1.

The ancient Egyptians, fathers of civilization, when at feast brought in a grinning skull; and thus, in their brief hour of enjoyment, recalled to mind the certain pangs and travail of the juture.

We, the people of the United States, to-day make feast and thanksgiving for these many blessings which make us so happy and so prosperous. To us, especially to the people of the Mississippi Valley, there has fallen a fuller measure of opportunity, a larger share of the bounties of nature, than to any other people.

To satisfy our love of action and of gain, we are eager in use and development along the lines marked by habit. Absorbed in the work of to-day, we little heed questions not immediately concerned therewith, however important they may be. We leave tomorrow to care for the things of to-morrow. We lack a wise forethought. The hints, the promptings, the warnings of nature and history make little impression and leave her essons unread. She is past; our faces are turned from her. But, nature is ever with us and before us; her lessons are momentary We may shirk, but cannot escape that just balance which gives us great duties with great blessings. While enjoying the one we are reminded of the other; and in this, our harvest time and yearly feast, we are again reminded that the flood season is fast approaching, and once more we shall see that which might earich us work our undoing. We shall see those rivers which should be our greatest pride and blessing become our shame and curse.

RAVAGES OF THE WATERS.

ical standpoint. Of the 26 counties Brother men of the Mississippi Valley, in the State in which alliances have been organized only 12 sent delegates to the number of 28. The counties holders of the heart and grandest section of this splendid land, with the glory and the grandeur comes crying for solution this represented were: Adams, Armstrong, material problem, vast, pregnant for good lin, Lebanon, Indiana, Lycoming, Potter and Somerset. The main purpose of the meeting was to form a State organization to be under the control of the National Allior ill, for wealth and happiness or misery

Each year the flood waters ravish our fields, counties and States, destroying life, drowning our brothers, washing away their happiness becomes a source of widespread

Each year we hear the cries and see the appealing hands of those whose homes are devastated: each year our hearts are wrung to know the ravages of fever.

Oh, the famine and the fever! Oh, the wasting of the famine Oh, the blasting of the fever!

On, the wailing of the children Oh, the anguish of the women! Despairing fathers stalk their rainer fields, that yield no nurture for the children. but rather from their rank surfaces breather the deadly miasm, enervating those it does not kill, destroying many thousand beloved lives, paralyzing a people, impoverishing

millions. Can we not end these miseries? We must! We must make these rivers our b eneficent servitors rather than leave tion, and the resulting injury to business and them untamed monsters.

EACH NEEDS THE OTHER. Our Northern hills are rich in lumber ores, oils; our flocks and herds vield wool. fibres, ment; our fields abundant grains; our craftsmen turn these into all manner of necessary, serviceable and beautiful things. The Southern lands yield fibers for our clothing, fruits, sugar, tobacco and many

other things necessary and desired by the Northern men. But what exchange goes on? The sugar and cotton of the South go by sea to New York and New England, or to Europe, and reach us at last through many hands, and devious, most expensive ways; while our own productions follow the same crooked, costly channels to our Southern purchasers. Natural and profitable courses

of trade are inverted and our growth is checked because we all pay double and quadruple tribute to Eastern middle men and railroad corporations. The copper of the lakes and the Montanas, farther West, the grain and flour and lum-

the lead of the upper Mississippi and the ber of the valley's head, the wool, coal, oil, iron and steel of the Ohio Valley-all these and their manufactures, and countless other forms of wealth, should drain naturally down the valley to the Southern States, and farther distant countries, in direct exchange for their production of fruits and fibers, of sugar and vegetables, of tobacco and rice, of coffee and rubber, of gold and silver, and nany other things we want and now obtain

only by the costly Eastern route. A DEMAND FOR TRANSPORTATION. We protect our industries from foreign competition of laboring men, unranked and feeble; but we leave them subject to domes tic dictation of rich men powerfully combined in corporations and trusts controlling

ransportation. We are not truly human while we drain the rich and thriving North across the mands were also agreed to, such as local runs and payment for them, also rules relahearts and hearthstones of our Southern brethers.

We are not really free so long as a transportation trust can dictate to us where we may labor, and where we must be idle; which of Nature's bounties we may use, and which leave to lie dormant; which of our brothers we may trade with and which we must We are not protected or secured in just

on our labor,-airing it like some oriental Eunuch among a harem's slaves. Compare the lake region with our valley. The men of the lakes have not our coal, oil and gas, our herds and flocks, our range of Department, and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick climate and productions of our developed E. Chapin, and gas, our herds and flocks, our range of

vantages of productiveness. But they have what we have not-Free Transportation. Their line of travel trends from East to West, ours from North to South. They have fewer people than we, and a partial wilderness on one side.

GROWTH OF LAKE COMMERCE. This narrow line of travel from Buffalo to Duluth has built up a trade and transportation almost equalling that which crosses the Atlantic from the old continents to both the Americas. If the commerce of the lakes and lake cities develops in the next twenty years as in the two decades just passed, i will exceed the trade on all the oceans. Are e not to share this growth?

Are we of the valleys of the Mississippi and its tributaries to feed others fat and be ourselves gaunt? Are we to be mere under-laborers to the

corporation nabobs, to the aristocracies of the coast and lake dwellers? Are we to see our trade drained out, and ur cities become mere way-stations?

That is the future marked out for us unless we fill out nature's plan; unless we make our rivers navigable for large steamships at all seasons; unless we join hands from Pittsburg to Montana, from Minneapo lis to New Orleans, and welding in one unit our millions of beings, set resolutely to the task before us, and force it to the end, un property: and retiring leave waste and sod-den those helds that should be fair and fer-at its expense, until "the Father of Waters tile. What should increase our wealth and runs unvexed to the sea," and bears on its broad bosom the commerce of the myriad dwellers on his banks; until all the branch ing feeders carry to and fro the products of our labor; until our river transportation is safe, continuous and free to every man who can build a boat or navigate; and until this monstrous yearly misery and waste from overflow are forever done away with, and all our people look upon our rivers as their roadways and the chief material source of their wealth, comfort and happiness-not as to-day, harrowed by thoughts of the anguish

they may bring to-morrow. RELIEF AND REDEMPTION. Since the first stick of type was set in the

Mississippi Valley it has been the sad duty of the press to record loss, misery and death caused by the floods; and to complain of deficient transportation and dangerous navigaloss to the people. Desiring to serve the people in a more substantial way than merely to chronicle their misfortunes and voice their complaints, and believing that the time has come for controlling the floods in the Mississippi and its tributaries, and creating free water transportation thereon, we propose to

submit to them a plan of relief and redemp-We believe this to be imperatively de manded both by the dictates of humanity

and the necessities of commerc:. Heretofore there has been a separation and clashing of interests that are really identical in their aim; too often there has been an antagonism of measures which their respective authors looked upon as distinct and opposing, but which were really but different portions of the same broad plan. There has been no unity of action, as there has been

In this series of papers we will submit to the people a plan sufficiently comprehensive to meet the requirements of nature and to satisfy the interests of all the people of all sec

tions of this valley.

Free and extended discussion will un loubtedly lead to a solution of the question We ask the people to earnestly consider the measures proposed, and to give their united support to what their judgm united support to what their judgment ap-proves; and we urge the people of the Mississippi Valley to unite upon a well digested plan; and when so determined and united to use every effort at their command political, commercial and social, to speedily inaugurate the work and urge it to cor ENGINEER.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

Marriage of Miss Anna Wilson to a State Department Official.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 WASHINGTON, November 26, - Miss Anna Wilson, only daughter of Judge Jere M. Wilson, the leading lawyer of Washington and former Congressman from Indiana, was married to-night to William Haywood, of the State Department. Judge Wilson is a warm friend of President Harri son. Rev. Dr. Barttlett, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiated. Among the distinguished guests prese Among the distinguished guests present at the wedding reception were Mrs. Harrison with her father, Dr. Scott; Secretary Blaine, James G. Blaine, Jr., and Miss Hattie Blaine, Secretary and Mrs. Rusk, Attorney General and Mrs. Miller, Senator and Mrs. Sherman, Senator and Mrs. Dolph, Judge and Mrs. Outhwaite, Mrs. S. V. Niles, General and Mrs. Watmough, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster and their daughters. Mrs. enjoyment of our profits so long as a railroad orporation can charge "what the traffic John W. Foster and their daughters, Mrs. Dulles and Mrs. Hensley, from Watertown Admiral Rodgers, Robert Scranton and bride, with Miss Scranton, from Pennsylwill bear"-leaving us a mere precarious subsistence while they wax fat and insolent

vania; Minister and Madam Romero, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Thompson, Mr. Fenna and Mr. Adee, of the State Department; Mr. Sevellon Brown, Chief Clerk of the State

BOUGHT BY THE G. A. R. ANDERSONVILLE PRISON SECURED BY A SOUTHERN POST.

The Historic Spot to be Transformed Into a Park for Union Soldiers-All Points of Interest to be Sultably Marked. SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1

Augusta, Ga., November 26 .- The famous Andersonville prison, stockades and grounds, near Americus, Ga., where thousands of Union soldiers were confined, suffered and perished during the War of the Rebellion, is now the property of the E. are confined. This will do away with what S. Jones Post, G. A. R., of Macon. The land has always been one of the chief horrors of the Rebellion, is now the property of the E. was under several mortgages which were held by loan companies. To-day the last money was sent to the Corbin Loan and Banking Company, and the Jones Post got the title to the property, all legally conveyed and perfectly secure. The purchase includes 80 acres of the stockades and the fort surrounding this enclosure, a driveway 100 feet wide and the right of way for an avenue leading from the depot to the place. The driveway and the avenue will be graded and macadamized, and the other portion of the pro-perty will be converted into a beautiful park, with serpentine drives, walks and fountains here and there, and beds elegantly

laid off and covered with the rarest trees, shrubs and flowers. On the highest hills and in the center of the property will be erected a magnificent club house for the use of the members of the G. A. R., the E. S. Jones post and their friends. Each point of special interest will be marked by some suitable building or a mitted to the prison be would include them statue which will tell the story of the spot on which it stands. At the historical Providence spring a large amphitheater will be erected and a portion of the annual Decoration Day exercises will be held there. Everything will be fixed upon a magnificent scale and the work throughout will be one

of love and patriotism. Speaking on this line, Commander L. D. Crawford, of the E. S. Jones Post, said: There is no speculative scheme about it at all, it is a work of sentiment. We are as thoroughly reconstructed as it is possible for us to be, and it is our love for command which prompts us to do what we will do. The money will be raised by means of subscription made by the members of the 10,000 posts of the G. A. R. which exist in the country. What we fail to raise in that way will be raised from the same source by means of a call from the National headquar ters of the organization. We are receiving subscriptions every day and there will be no trouble getting the money necessary. When the plaus have been carried out, the grounds and whatever there may be on them will stand as a monument to our comrades who suffered and died there."

THEIR GOLDEN WEDDING.

Judge Hoar Celebrates the Fiftieth Anniversary of His Marriage.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 BOSTON, November 26 .- Judge E. Rockwell Hoar and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at Concord to-day, the reception taking place on almost the same spot on which the marriage ceremony was performed 50 years ago. The reception was given by their son, Samuel Hoar, attorney for the Boston and Albany Railroad. Sen ator George Frisbie Hoar was one of the most conspicuous of the hundreds of persons present. Congratulatory messages were re-ceived from all parts of the world.

Judge Hoar was the son of the statesman, Samuel Hoar, and grandson of Captain Samuel Hoar, an officer of the Revolution. He was Judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1855 to 1859 and of the State Supreme Court from 1859 to 1869. He was United States Attorney General from March, 1869, to July, 1870, and was a member of the Joint High Commission which framed the treaty of Washington with Great Britain in 1871. He also served as a Massachusetts Representative in Congress from December 1, 1873, to March 3, 1875, his affiliation being with the Republican party. He was President of the Board of Oversee of Harvard College from 1884 to 1887.

HE WAS BURIED ALIVE.

The Death of a War Veteran Recalls Terrible Experience ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.

BURLINGTON, November 27 .- Abner L. Dunn, a war veteran, aged 76, is dead and buried for the second time. He died several days ago and in accordance with his request made before his death, he was not buried till to-day. Several years ago Dunu was declared to be dead by the doctors. His body was placed in a coffin and the burial rite was being performed when, to the horror of those present, manifestations of returning life were exhibited. The coffin was quickly opened and Dunn was found to be alive.

The story of his experience is a horrifying one. He was vividly conscious of all that went on while he lay apparently dead. He heard the conversation of his friends and could even see their faces through his half-closed eyes, but he could not speak or move. His condition of mind was terrible. Every faculty was strained to make some sign, but his body was like stone. Suddenly he felt a breaking as of bones, when he found he could move his limbs. Then he made the warning noise that attracted the attention of the mourners. He has had a terrible dread of death ever since, and begged that his body be held till death was absolutely proven.

SCIENTIFIC SUCCESS

Expected in the Second Attempt at Execution by Electricity.

THREE CENTS.

NEGRO WOOD TO GO NEXT WEEK.

Warden Bush Now Perfecting the Necessary Arrangements.

EXPERTS ENGAGED TO EXPERIMENT

PETERIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATOR. NEW YORK, November 26 .- The author ities at the Sing Sing State prison are determined that the killing by electricity of Joseph Wood, the colored murderer, shall be a scientific success, if it is possible to kill a human being decently and instantly by electricity. Warden Brush will guard against the mistakes that were made at Auburn when Kemmler was tortured to death. He said to-day that there was not a doubt in his mind but that Wood would be killed instantly.

He has engaged expert electricians to perfeet the arrangements, and to make the preliminary experiments. Who they are he will not say, but he has great confidence in their ability. They were arranging the apparatus to-day. Two hours' work will make everything ready for the preliminary experiments. The question of having the switchboard from which the death current will be controlled in the execution room has not yet been settled, the Warden says:

A PROBABLE CHANGE.

It was in an adjoining room in Kemmler's case, and the doctors then said it should have been in plain sight. The temporary switch board is already up in the execution room at Sing Sing, and in all probability it will be left where it is, if for no other reason than that there is but a single room in the building, unless the four cells may be called rooms, and a more convenient place could not be found for it.

The death chair will not be put in place before Saturday. It is similar to the one used at Auburn. It was made by the convicts at the Auburn prison. Whether it is exactly the same as the chair in which Kemmler sat, Warden Brush refuses to say, or rather savs he don't know.

The chair will probably be placed on the west side of the building, only a few feet from the door which opens into the room where Wood and his three fellow murderers executions, the long walk from the condemned man's cell to the place where he is to die. Wood will not have to walk 15 feet from his cell door to reach the fatal chair.

THE PROGRAMME ARRANGED. In this short walk he will be accompanied by two priests and his guards. He will step right out of his cell into the presence of the persons who have been invited to witness the experiment of killing him, and hardly two

minutes will clapse before he is seated in the chair, awaiting the shock. He will hardly have time to lose his courage. Warden Brush said to-day that he had about completed his list of witnesses, Representatives of the Associated Press and the United Press called on him to-day, and he told them he had decided, on the advice of his lawyer, not to admit men from either organization to witness the experiment. At the same time he invited them to appeal to mitted to the prison be would include them in the jury of 12 that the law says he shall

select.

The work of preparing things in the exeeution room went on to-day in the hearing of Wood and his companion, but they did not know what was being done. Wood himself took no interest in the noises he heard. It is not likely that any tests of the apparatus will be made before Saturday and

possibly none will be made until Monday. MIDDLE OF THE WEEK. Although the warden can put Wood to death at any time after midnight Sunday night, it is not likely that the execution will take place before the middle of the week.

Dr. Carlos McDonald called at the prison to day and inspected the machine. Wood's lawyer, J. R. Haire, called on his client in the morning. Wood was kneeling at prayer at the time. He did not notice the lawver for several minutes. Then he greeted him gravely. The lawyer told him that Governor Hill had refused to grant a respite even for a few days. Wood did not appear to be surprised or affected by the news. He has been downcast since he been in jail and has not had any hope that

he would escape the death penalty.

The lawyer told him to brace up; that there was yet hope, and by Saturday some thing might be accomplished. At all events he should not give up hope until then. Wood did not seem to be encouraged by the prospect, and when the lawyer had gone he resumed his prayers, and spent nearly the whole day on his knees. Mr. Haire has postponed his appeal to the Supreme Court.

He intended to make it yesterday. THE GROUND FOR APPEAL.

When he came back from Sing Sing he said that he would on Friday ask a Judge of the United States Court for a writ o habers corpus on the ground that colored men were excluded from the grand and petit juries that indicted and convicted

Chief Clerk Sparks, of the Court of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer, received to-day from the United States Supreme Court the remitter in the case of Shibuya Jugiro, the Japanese sailor, whose appeal from a conviction of murder in the first degree in the Court of Over and Terminer in this city was denied by the Supreme Court on Monday. District Attorney Fellows went at once before Judge Brady in the Supreme Court and obtained an order requiring Warden Brush, of Sing Sing prison, to produce Jugiro in Oyer and Terminer on Monday, when a day may be set for his execution by electricity

AFTER THE DOWER,

Eva Hamilton to Bring Suit Against Robert Ray Hamilton's Estate.

"SPECIAL TRANSPARED TO THE DISPATOR ! NEW YORK, November 26 .- Eva Hamilton, who claims to be the widow of Robert Ray Hamilton, will bring suit next week for her widow's dower in the Hamilton estate, She will claim the custody of Baby Beatrice. None of Eva Hamilton's relatives or friends went to the State Prison at Trenton to see her when she was released on Tuesday. Colonel Fuller, Mrs. Hamilton's counsel gone to Philadelphia to remain for a few days. Notwithstanding his assertion, there is little doubt that she slept on Tuesday night at Taylors' Hotel in Jersey City.

"If Mrs. Hamilton can prove that she is the widow of Robert Ray Hamilton, she is sure to get one-third interest in his real estate," said Colonel Fuller. "The divorce proceedings are dead, and there is no doubt about our win-ning a suit for dower. No provision was made for her in the will. know what the real estate amounts have heard it estimated at about \$400,000. Sherman W. Knevals, the guardian of Baby Beatrice, says that he will not tell Eva Hamilton where the child is.

industries. They have not a tithe of our ad-