

DEDICATED.

THE GRANDEST IN THE WORLD.

DEDICATION OF CHICAGO'S NEW THREE MILLION DOLLAR OPERATIC STRUCTURE.

An audience of 5,000 people and an outside assemblage of 1,000 enthusiastic spectators witnessed the dedication of the largest and grandest operatic structure in the world—the Chicago Auditorium. Five thousand electric lights illuminated the interior of the colossal structure to the brightness of noon-day, and the thousand incandescent border lights of varied colors that hung over the stage, the magnificent proscenium arch and mammoth organ, the grand foyer and carved mahogany pillars, the handsome row of boxes known to decorative art, combined with the presence of one of the most distinguished and critical audiences in America, rendered the occasion truly one long to be remembered by the queen of the evening—Malama Adelina Patti, the sovereign of songs.

Four years ago Ferdinand W. Peck and a large number of other Chicago capitalists conceived the idea of forming themselves into a joint stock company for the purpose of erecting a building that would surpass any other structure of its kind in the world. The result is an edifice costing \$3,000,000, and which in years to come will stand unchallenged as representing the greatest achievement of modern architectural and decorative skill.

The auditorium is equally wonderful in design, size and beauty. The design is unique in that it is the first theater ever built with the interior shaped like a cone or speaking trumpet. The stage being taken as the apex of a hollow cone, the arched roof and diverging walls retreat in a series of constantly increasing circles, being the acme of acoustic achievement.

A few minutes past 8 o'clock the Presidential party entered the boxes reserved for them, and as the vast audience fully recognized the chief magistrate of the nation the momentary applause deepened into a long-continued ovation. The magnificent 175 stop organ with its 7,000 pipes and bells breathed forth in accompaniment with the orchestra the triumphant fantasia composed by E. Theodore Dubois for the memorable occasion. Beauty crowned with jewels, stonemasonry with honor, and wealth with dignity, harmonized becomingly with the magnificence of this grand temple of art.

Among the prominent people who occupied the boxes were President Harrison, Vice President Morton, Mrs. Morton, Secretary Halford, Fred W. Peck and Mrs. Peck, Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson and Mrs. Clarkson; Prof. David Swing, General R. A. Alger, Mrs. Alger and Miss Alger; United States Judge Gresham and Mrs. Gresham; Governor Fifer and Mrs. Fifer; General George Crook and Mrs. Crook; General H. C. Corbin, and Mrs. Corbin; Mayor Cregier and Mrs. Cregier; Governor Merriam and Mrs. Merriam; Governor Larrabee and Mrs. Larrabee and Governor Gordon of Georgia.

Mayor Cregier welcomed the guests of the evening with many courteous allusions to the President and the Governors of the surrounding States. President Fred W. Peck, of the Auditorium Association, then spoke, and concluded by saying, "Ladies and gentlemen, I have the distinguished honor of introducing to you the President of the United States."

After the applause had somewhat subsided, President Harrison advanced slowly to the front, and bowing to the great assemblage spoke at some length.

A cantata composed for the occasion by Frederick G. Gleason was sung by a chorus of 500 voices, after which Hon. John S. Rumbaugh, of Chicago, delivered an address. Applause first low and murmuring, but deepening into the thunder of the roar now broke out. Descending the steps from the right, escorted by Manager Adams, was Malama Patti, who advanced smilingly but almost timidly to the front as the orchestra struck up a triumphal welcome. In tones that had lost none of their sweet melody or power, the world-famous cantatrice warbled in touching cadence, the familiar melody of "Home, Sweet Home."

The expected encore followed, and the "Hallelujah" by the Apollo club with a chorus joined in by the audience closed the exercises of the evening, at near midnight Governor Fifer made a dedicatory address.

STRIKES AND BOYCOTTS.

The official report of the number and cost of strikes in New York State for the year 1888, just issued, is of interest to all workmen and labor organizations.

There has been a steady falling off in the number of strikes since 1883. In that year there were 2,031; in 1887, 1,694, and last year 1,021. This year, 1888, there were probably fewer still, but it will take twelve months for the hard-working officials to compile and publish the statistics.

Of the 1,021 strikes of 1888, less than half were successful in obtaining what was struck for, the precise number being 489. The number of persons engaged in these strikes was 24,034, and after the 1,021 strikes were declared off, 2,279 employees were not permitted by their former employers to resume work.

The cost of the strikes of 1888, to labor organizations, was \$135,357; to workmen, in loss of wages, \$1,081,663, while to offset this the gain in increased wages thus secured, was only \$350,551.

In addition to the expense entailed on themselves by the striking workmen, their employers were put to a loss of \$464,230.

The boycott is wanting, too. In 1887, 35 boycotts were declared in New York, 104 of which were successful, 90 were unsuccessful, and to the unsuccessful ones must be added the 113 reported as still pending, for a boycott which has been resisted since 1887 can not be very effective now.

Of the 200 boycotts of 1888, only 53 were successful; 79 failed utterly, and 134 are reported as p. nding.

FATAL RAILROAD WRECK IN IOWA.—A collision between two freight trains on the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Road occurred at Durango, nine miles from Dubuque, Iowa, Conductor Berry, of the local train, and fireman John Hickey, of the through train, were instantly killed, Berry's body being scattered in fragments among the wrecked cars on the track. Several others were injured, but not seriously.

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE AND HOUSE.

TUESDAY.

In the House, Tuesday, immediately after reading the journal, the committee appointed to wait upon the President and inform him that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business, appeared in the main aisle, and, through its chairman, Mr. McKinley, informed the House that it had performed its duty, and that the President would communicate with the House in writing forthwith. Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, then delivered the message, which was immediately read by the clerk.

When the reading of the President's message was concluded, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Bayne, Hill, Carter, Culbertson, (Texas) and Cummings as a committee on the Centennial Celebration. The House then, at 2:15 p. m., adjourned until Thursday.

In the Senate Tuesday, after the reading of the journal, a message from the House was presented by its clerk, Mr. McPherson, announcing the organization of that body.

Mr. Edmunds, on the part of the joint committee to wait on the President, reported that it had performed that duty, and had been informed by the President that he would communicate with the two houses by a message in writing immediately. Thereupon a message was received and the Secretary of the Senate, Mr. McCook, proceeded to read it.

At the conclusion of the reading of the President's message, at 1:45 P. M., the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY.

The Senate devoted most of Wednesday's session to the introduction of bills, the total number presented being 593, against 598 on the first bill day of two years ago. Most of the measures proposed were bills that failed to become laws during the last Congress. Senator Sherman introduced a bill to make and alter regulations as to the times, places and manner of holding elections for representatives in Congress. This is the prospective new Federal election law recommended in the message of President Harrison. The direct tax bill that caused so much trouble in the last Congress, came up with all the indications of proving a troublesome question this session. Senator Morrill introduced the measure, and it is understood that Caswell, of Wisconsin, will bring it up in the house in a few days.

THURSDAY.

Congress was treated to its first sensation to-day. The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from J. P. Leedom, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, directed to the Speaker:

"I regret to report that C. E. Silcott, late cashier of the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, has departed from this city without settling his accounts, and I have been unable to ascertain his whereabouts, and there is a deficiency in the cash of the office. In view of these circumstances I respectfully request an immediate investigation of my accounts under such action as the House of Representatives may take in the premises."

Mr. Adams, of Illinois, thereupon offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, J. P. Leedom, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, has reported to the House that C. E. Silcott, late cashier of the office of the Sergeant-at-Arms, has departed from this city without settling his accounts, and his whereabouts are unknown, and that there is a deficiency in cash in said office of about \$75,000;

"Resolved, That a select committee, to consist of seven members, be appointed by the Speaker, to examine the accounts of said officer, and report thereon to the House."

The committee, which has authority to administer oaths and to report in whole or in part at any time, was appointed by the Speaker as follows: Messrs. Adams, Stewart (of Vermont), Taylor, Lock (of Iowa), Holman, Blount and Humphreys.

The Speaker also appointed the following committee:

On Rules—The Speaker and Messrs. McKinley, Cannon, Carlisle and Randall.

On Accounts—Messrs. Spooner, Keenan, Kelly (of Kansas), Mendenhall, Harbrough, Hayes, Grimes, Lee and Kerr (of Pennsylvania).

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Kennedy, Townsend (of Pennsylvania), Moore (of New Hampshire), Kilgore and Williams.

The House then, on motion of Mr. McKinley, at 12:15 P. M., adjourned until Monday.

In the Senate Thursday, among the numerous resolutions and petitions presented, was one signed by D. E. Webster, of Ohio, that the national title be changed to that of "The United States of Columbia."

The Senate, at 1:20 P. M., adjourned until Monday.

When the House reassembled Monday the following committees were announced by the Speaker, the first named being chairman:

On Ways and Means—Messrs. McKinley, Burrows, Bayne, Dingley, McKenna, Payne, Lafayette, Gear, Corwin, Mills, McMillan, Breckinridge (of Arkansas) and Flower.

On Appropriations—Messrs. Cannon, Butterworth, McCanna, Henderson (of Iowa), Jones, Caswell, Belden, Mays, Brewer (of Michigan), Randall, Forney, Sayres, Breckinridge (of Kentucky) and Dockey.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Kelley, Burrows, E. B. Taylor (of Ohio), Arnold, Morse, Sanford, Wilson (of West Virginia), Bynum, Williams (of Illinois), Grime and Fowler.

On Elections—Messrs. Rowell, Honk, Cooper, Hagen, Sherman, Dalzell, Bergen, Greenhalge, Comstock, Crisp, O'Ferrill, Outwaite, Marsh, Moore (of Texas), and Wick (of Illinois).

On Mileage—Messrs. Lind, Townsend (of Pennsylvania), Wallace (of Massachusetts), Clunie, Pennington.

The appointment of Mr. McKinley as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means is the formal recognition of his position as Republican leader in the House.

NOT IN QUEBEC.

DETECTIVES SEARCHING FOR SILCOTT AND HIS COMPANION. All the hotels, boarding houses and places of questionable repute in Quebec have been searched by detectives and reporters within the past few days for the Washington defaulter Silcott and his companion, Hermine Tibault, without success.

The detectives never knew a man in Quebec answering Hermine's description and of that name, but there was one Eugenie Thebault in Quebec two or three years ago, who would answer the description given. The police think that either the avowed intention of the couple to come to Quebec was a blind or that they have stayed over at a point further west and have not yet reached Quebec.

A SENSATION IN CONGRESS.

THE EX-SERGEANT-AT-ARMS MAKES A STARTLING DISCOVERY.

Cashier U. E. Silcott, of Ohio, has gone to Canada with funds of the House amounting to \$72,000.

Silcott had been gone two days before the facts were discovered. The Democratic Sergeant-at-Arms, Leedom, of Ohio, is responsible for the money under bonds to the extent of \$50,000. His bondsmen include Congressman Felton, of California, and David R. Paige, of Cleveland, Ohio.

Silcott, the defaulting cashier, is from Georgetown, O., and was the personal appointment of Leedom, who also lives at that place and represented that district in Congress for three terms before his election as Sergeant-at-Arms. Silcott is about 50 years of age, with a bald head and flowing beard. He has a family, but had been leading a fast life and indulging in the most extravagant habits, giving big dinners at Wormley's and spending money everywhere in the most lavish manner.

Besides the \$72,000 embezzled from the Government, Silcott obtained \$4,000 from Leedom and amounts from other parties that will probably swell the aggregate to \$100,000.

Last Saturday Silcott notified Mr. Leedom that he was going to New York and would be back Sunday night. A message was received from him, dated New York, Monday morning, saying that he had been deined, but would return that night. A similar message reached his wife in this city. As he did not appear Tuesday, Mr. Leedom was fearful that he had been overtaken by some accident, but, to satisfy rising suspicions, began an investigation. The information that Silcott had drawn his bank account deepened these suspicions, and the inquiry was pursued. The enormous office safe could not be opened at the moment, as Silcott had the combination, but when an entrance was finally effected it was found that some \$30,000, set apart for the use of the paying teller, was intact.

The next inquiry was made at the Treasury Department, and Mr. Leedom was stunned by the result. He was informed that Silcott had called there Saturday and had drawn about \$72,000. It was possible for him to draw this large sum without any exciting comment, as he had for a long time been charged with the duty of collecting the money with which the salaries of the Representatives are paid. Silcott is under bonds in the sum of \$50,000, his securities numbering about 15 persons. This is, however, an indemnity bond given to the Sergeant-at-Arms, and Mr. Leedom, who is himself bonded in the sum of \$50,000, is directly responsible for the shortage.

BRAIN CUT OUT.

IMPORTANT OPERATION PERFORMED ON AN EPILEPTIC CHILD AT PHILADELPHIA.

Dr. W. W. Keen, professor of surgery at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, performed an important operation upon a six-year-old child, son of a prominent New York clergyman. The child suffered from epilepsy, and to effect a cure a portion of the brain was removed.

The little fellow when about two years old fell and bumped his head. After a time the boy became subject to epileptic convulsions, and gradually lost the power of speech except such words as Pa and Ma.

For the week past the child has been in Dr. Keen's care. He carefully watched the little patient and studied each symptom of epilepsy. Finally he diagnosed the case, maintaining that the epilepsy was due to a lesion of the brain. He located this lesion partly by the statements of the parents as to the fall and partly by the parts of the body and organs affected by the supposed diseased condition of the brain substance.

Dr. Keen decided upon the operation. The little patient was etherized and laid upon the operating table. Dr. Keen, assisted by Dr. William Forbes and Dr. Addison Hewson, Jr., began the operation. After taking the length of the skull with an instrument devised for the purpose and marking a line upon the crown running at an angle of about 60 degrees forward and to the left of the median line, Dr. Keen carefully separated the scalp and turned it back, leaving the skull bare.

Applying the trepan at two points on the line, he removed the circular pieces of bone and enlarged the apertures thus made with bone forceps. All these pieces of bone were carefully placed in sterilized fluid at the temperature of the human body, that is, about 100 Fahrenheit. Now the quivering brain covered by the dura mater was to be seen. This being carefully divided, the diagnosed lesion was found right at the place supposed.

At this point an experiment was made. A galvanic battery was brought out and on being applied to the center of the brain all the phenomena of an epileptic attack were simulated, confirming the surgeon's opinion that here was the seat of the trouble.

A few skillful movements of the knife followed, and in a few moments the mass of diseased brain substance was successfully removed and the resulting cavity carefully cleaned. On applying the galvanic battery again no epileptic convulsions followed much to the physicians' delight.

The work of closing the brain by replacing the dura mater was begun, followed by replacing the bone and then the scalp all over. This was secured in place by antiseptic dressings and bandages, and the little fellow was restored to his cot.

The result of the operation will be watched with great interest by the profession.

EPIDEMIC OF TYPHOID.

SICKNESS IN A VILLAGE PROBABLY CAUSED BY POUL WATER.

Dr. Probst, Secretary of the Ohio State Board of Health, has received word that there is an epidemic of typhoid fever at Cadiz Junction, Harrison county, and that the citizens of the place are considerably alarmed. There are 100 inhabitants in the village, and within the last 10 days 14 cases of fever have appeared, resulting in four deaths.

The village is on the line of the Panhandle Railway, and the opinion is expressed by a physician, who has written Dr. Probst, that the water supply, which is taken from a reservoir built by the railway company, has something to do with the health of the people. Dr. Probst will visit the village, Monday, to examine into the sanitary condition.

LATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

New York City has secured the sum of money which it set out to raise. The proposed \$5,000,000 guarantee fund for the World's Fair of 1893 now reaches \$5,135,826.

A tragedy is reported from Robson county, S. C. A circus exhibited at Lumberton, and a crowd of negroes began a quarrel among themselves. Soon a free fight was a progress and pistols, knives, clubs, stones and other weapons were brought into use. Jack Hunt, Tom Collier and Julius Embra were killed and half a dozen others more or less seriously injured.

A dispatch received from Vancouver, British Columbia, states that on the steamer Batavia there arrived at that port, from Japan, a Russian gentleman who had just escaped from Siberia, where he had been in exile 18 years. The gentleman, who had assumed the name of Bant, was 18 years ago the editor of a newspaper in Russia. He was not a Nihilist, but his liberal views, as expressed in his paper, displeased the Government, and for the offense he was sentenced for life in Siberia. For six years Bant was in solitary confinement.

The death of Jefferson Davis recalls the fact that but three out of the fourteen men who served under him in the Confederate Cabinet are now living. Senator Reagan, of Texas, who was Postmaster General of the Confederacy from first to last; Thomas H. Watts, of Alabama, who was Attorney General for a short time, and George E. Davis, of North Carolina, who also filled that position for a few months, are the survivors. Mr. Reagan lives at Palestine, Texas, and represents that State in the United States Senate. Mr. Watts lives at Montgomery, Alabama, is a very active man still engaged in the practice of law. Mr. Davis, of North Carolina, still lives at Washington, practicing law.

The bookkeeper of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank at Ft. Worth, Tex., forgot to lock the safe, and Watchman Charles Wallace, discovering this during the night, sent for his friend Lee Riegly. Riegly responded with a bag and \$5,000 in silver was carried off. The men were arrested and part of the plunder recovered.

The steamer Atlanta has arrived at New York from West Indian ports with the chief officer and fourteen men of the steamer Edith Gordon, which foundered at sea November 10. No lives were lost.

William Jackson, a chopper in a tie-camp near Boston, Mo., had a fight with John Ryder, the camp cook, on Wednesday. Each man was armed with an ax and the fight continued until both were fatally wounded.

Robert and George Lilly, aged respectively 6 and 4 years, were suffocated by smoke during a fire in the basement of a New York flat-house. The mother locked them up in the room while she went marketing.

The boiler of Calhoun's cotton gin, at Colfax, La., on the Meredith plantation, exploded, killing six men and two women and injuring many others, all negroes.

Two Apache murders were hung at Florence, Arizona, and three more would have been hung on the same gallows, but they committed suicide the day before.

Nathaniel J. Niles, Jr., ex-President of the Tradesman's National Bank, New York city, was indicted by the grand jury for letting a house for immoral purposes.

Jimmy Hope, the noted bank burglar brought back from California, was discharged from custody at New York and was allowed two days' time to leave the State.

At Newton, N. L., on Tuesday, a paint mill was burned. In the ground beneath was found a moonshiner's nest. In the vat were 2,000 gallons of mash, and it has been running ten years. Warrants are out for the three men, one of them being a Justice of the Peace.

Attorney Foster finished his argument in behalf of John F. Beggs in the Cronin case Saturday. He told the jury they must, according to the evidence, either find his client worthy of death or acquit him entirely. Mr. Forrest also spoke in behalf of all the defendants.

Henry Ward Beecher's country place on the Hudson, upon which he spent \$300, 000, has been sold to Thomas M. Stewart, of New York, for \$75,000.

August H. Schattenberg, of Milwaukee, who, as secretary of the school board, was a defaulter for perhaps \$100,000, shot himself through the heart.

James Barry, George Booker, Richard Johnson and James Whalen lost their lives trying to rescue property from a fire on the North River pier, New York.

At the Delaware Bank at Wilmington, Delaware, while John C. Patterson was clipping coupons a sneak thief snatched his deposit box, containing \$13,000, and escaped.

The latest instance of judicial virtue is the fining of himself \$50 by a California Judge for getting drunk, a fine that he paid like a man who respects the judgments of the Court and applauds the integrity of the Judge himself.

Judge Brewer is the Kansas Judge who decided that when a State adopts a prohibitory liquor law it must pay for all the distilleries and breweries whose business is destroyed.

Fifty 40,000 people viewed the remains of Jefferson Davis, Sunday, lying in state in the City Hall at New Orleans. At nearly all of the churches allusions were made to his death. Many churches held memorial services in his honor, principally the Protestant Episcopal, Catholic, Methodist and Presbyterian.

At Troy, N. Y., Saturday, Lineman William McNamara received a current said to be 1,000 volts. He was badly burned but survived.

The United States steamship Pensaicola, with the American eclipse expedition, has arrived at St. Paul de Loands, West Africa.

Mrs. Frederick Fairfax, of Washington, has attracted much attention by draping her house in Confederate flags in honor of Davis' memory.

It is said that the ballot box forgery has estranged Senator Sherman and Amor Smith, of Cincinnati, so the Senator will oppose the later's confirmation as surveyor of the port of Cincinnati.

Foraker has characterized as unmitigated impudence the charge of Attorney T. C. Campbell, that the governor has suppressed certain telegrams which show he had guilty knowledge of the ballot box forgery.

AT CASEVILLE, MICHIGAN, RICHARD CLARK, 71 YEARS OF AGE, ATTEMPTED TO KILL HIS SON-IN-LAW, RICHARD MCKENDRICK, AND THEN DELIBERATELY KILLED HIMSELF.

The Paw Paw river (Michigan) bridge collapsed beneath a freight train train of the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad, which dropped into the river.

Marion Crowl, a young machinist working in a foundry at Connelville, Pa., visited Dunbar, three miles south, and in cold blood shot his friend, Joseph Porter. Both were respectable young men, well known and intelligent. Up until a few weeks ago they were employed as brakemen on the Baltimore & Ohio road and spent much time in each other's company.—Whisky.

There was a sharp shock of earthquake at Dalmatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina Monday.

The revival of cho'ra at Bagdad has caused a panic at Alexandria, and trade is paralyzed.

Leather-makers of Woburn, Mass., have reduced wages from 50 cents to \$1.50 per man. Fifteen hundred men are involved.

Word has reached Duluth that Jay Cook's old plans regarding the Northern Pacific are to be carried out and that city to be made the terminus of the road.

There is a strike of the dyers at Chemitz, Saxony, for an advance of wages. Fifteen hundred have quit work.

The Burgomaster at Brussels congratulates Stanley by cable and asks him to receive hospitality at the town hall.

The French Chamber of Deputies has validated the elections of MM. Cafiarelli, Vervine, Conillon and Bourgonner.

"D. F. Buckley" was the name found upon underclothing adhering to the burned body of a man taken from the Boston fire ruins.

The Southern students of the John Hopkins University in Baltimore passed resolutions on the death of Jefferson Davis.

A committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has passed without debate a credit of 1,600,000 francs for the secret service fund. A large seal was caught on the beach at Long Branch, near the wreck of the bark Germania. The seal had been shot, and died.

Emperor William arrived at Frankfurt. A large crowd gathered to welcome him, and he was greeted with much enthusiasm.

The 82d birthday of Poet Whittier is near, and he has published a request that he be permitted to pass it quietly, as his health is so delicate he could not respond.

With one end of a rope looped about one foot and the other end hitched to a musket trigger G. F. Robbins, of Freehold, N. J., blew off his head. Religious mania.

Five of the family of Mr. Foyle, of Tacoma, Wash., were made seriously ill by eating poison which had become mixed with the flour from which their bread was made.

Mollie Brown, a prisoner in the woman's ward of the Leavenworth (Kan.) penitentiary, struck one of the guards, P. S. Hanks, on the head with a hatchet, splitting his skull.

A FROZEN WOUNDS.

AN AGED WOMAN BUTCHERED BY A WOULD-BE ROBBIER.

What appears to have been a deliberate murder for robbery was committed shortly after midnight, at No. 110 Butler street, Cincinnati.

The victim was Bridget Byrns, aged 70 years, who lives alone in a little cottage at that place. She was a market woman, but it was known that she had saved money, had bought bonds and that she kept them in her house.

The first knowledge of the crime was obtained by a neighbor's family hearing some one burst into their kitchen. It was Mrs. Byrns, who fell bleeding on the floor. She was nearly dead, but managed to gasp, "John Smith did it; he tried to rob me." She was taken to the hospital, and on the way stated to the officer that it was "Brooky" Smith, "Brooky" being the name given to the John Smith she had named as the murderer. She was dead when the wagon reached the hospital. Her wounds were a dozen in number, and were made by a knife.

John, or "Brooky" Smith, who lived in a house in front of Mrs. Byrns' cottage, was arrested in bed. Blood was found on his sleeve and on his undershirt, but he said that came from a fight he had with his brother. Later the officers found the bloody knife, supposed to have been the weapon he used; it was secreted in a closet on the premises. The room occupied by Mrs. Byrns was spattered with blood, and the furniture showed that a fearful struggle had been made by the woman for her life. It is thought the murderer was deterred from getting her money or bonds by the outcry she made and his fear that he would be discovered.

MISSIONARIES IN DANGER.

A MOB DESTROYS SEVERAL CHAPELS—LATEST ADVICES FROM THE CELESTIALS' LAND.

By the arrival of the new steamer China advices are received from Hong Kong to November 23 and from Yokohama to November 22. The Chinese troops suffered a severe defeat from the savages in South Formosa, 300 or 400 of them having been killed. Recently a mob attacked the China Inland and Methodist Episcopal missions in Nanking and destroyed both chapels and an opium refuge and stoned the officials who attempted to interfere. The missionaries and ladies took refuge in the Yamen. The United States flagship Omaha returned to Yokohama from Corea on November 21. Custom house branches have been opened at Karatsu, Hakata, Kuchinotsu and Fushiki—four of the newly created special ports of exportation in J. pan.

WE ARE DRINKING MORE.

The total collections of internal revenue for the first four months of the fiscal year were \$48,783,350, an increase of \$4,030,364 as compared with the collections during the corresponding period of the last year. The increase has averaged over \$1,000,000 a month and was particularly due to the increased consumption of spirits, tobacco and fermented liquors. The increase on spirits alone was \$2,368,130. The receipts for October 1889 were \$5,558,553 greater than for October 1888.

KNIGHTS AND FARMERS

ON A PLAN OF FEDERATION.

Messrs. Powderly, Wright and Beaumont, representing the Knights of Labor, met the demands of the committee of the Farmers and Laborers Union, and the basis of federation between the farmers and the knights was agreed upon.

The resolutions to which the farmers had agreed were read over to the representatives of the Knights of Labor, and with very slight modifications were accepted as a basis of federation. Then it was agreed that the farmers should appoint a Legislative Committee of two, to act in conjunction with the Legislative Committee of the Knights at Washington to secure legislation in accordance with the views of both parties.

A Committee on Platform was agreed upon—on land, money and transportation reform—and an understanding arrived at by which each organization will actively assist the other in every way possible. The executive officers of the two organizations will form a central council to consist from time to time upon all matters of joint interest.

The various farmers' bodies have agreed upon a plan of consolidation which will, as soon as the necessary references can be had to the various State organizations, result in bringing about an absolute union in one body. It is probable that in time the Knights will also join the farmers' actual union. In the meantime the leaders of both are entirely satisfied with the practical federation now consummated.

The National Farmers' Alliance has adopted a long series of resolutions favoring woman suffrage and favoring the reservation of public land for actual settlers, and against the acquisition of lands in the States and Territories by aliens; for the rigid enforcement of the law against railroad corporations that were not complying with their contracts as to the disposition of lands; calling for the free coinage of gold and silver, and an amendment to the law which permitted banks to bank on bonded securities of money at 10 per cent while the farmer was obliged to pay 8 and 10 per cent; favoring the payment of the public debt as rapidly as possible, opposing bonds as the basis for loans, and reiterating the argument against the National banking system and in favor of the Greenback doctrine. Taxes on real estate, mortgages and a graded income tax are recommended. Economy in the management of all departments of the Government is called for, and a special declaration is launched against any proposition looking to the increase of Governmental salaries. The liquor traffic is opposed in all its forms. The Hennessy canal project is indorsed, as is also that of a deep harbor on the Gulf coast.

Another resolution was passed recommending Congress to take some action to compel the Union Pacific and Central the roads to pay their debts and objecting to any further extensions of time. The Australian system of voting is enthusiastically indorsed. The resolution on the tariff has as follows:

"Resolved, That we favor such reform and reduction of the tariff that the farmer may rest as lightly as possible upon positive labor, and that its burdens may be as light as the necessities of life, and in a manner which will prevent continued accumulation of the United States Treasury surplus.

The foregoing resolutions were then adopted by one declaring that the members of the convention would support no candidate who did not subscribe to the principles enumerated therein.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.