

JOHN G. CARLISLE FOR PRESIDENT.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT SOON.

He Will Be Supported by Mr. Cleveland and the Entire Cabinet.

Secretary Carlisle is a candidate for the presidential nomination at Chicago, and a public announcement to that effect will soon be made by one of the Secretary's friends in the senate. This announcement, however, will not be made until President Cleveland has formally stated his purpose not to permit his name to be used in the convention in connection with a third term. It is learned on excellent authority that the President has fully decided upon this course, and it is expected that he will make known his determination within a short time. Although Secretary Olney's name has been considered with favor by Democratic leaders, it is known that he does not desire the nomination. It is undoubtedly true that Mr. Carlisle's candidacy will have the support of Mr. Cleveland and members of his cabinet. He will go before the convention as the representative of the "sound-money" views of the administration. His friends in conducting the canvass for Mr. Carlisle's nomination will urge that it is made upon a sound-money platform, and, if he is successful at Chicago, will then make this issue prominent in the campaign leading up to the November elections.

JAPAN REACHING OUT.

Steamship Lines to be Established and Her Navy Increased.

Evidence of great activity, political and commercial, in the affairs of Japan, China and the countries of the far East, come to the attention of Washington. As a result of Japan's prosperity, brought about by the success in the war with China, that country has not only determined to largely extend her navy, but also to establish commercial steamship lines connecting the United States with Japan. The Japan Steam Navigation Company is preparing to start on this new field, running between San Francisco and Yokohama, in competition with the Pacific Mail and Oriental and Occidental Lines, now controlling this trade. New steamers are to be built and the management of the company has recently passed through Washington on his way to contract for the warships, two of which will probably be built in this country and two in England. They will be of 6,000 and 8,000 tons burden, and of a speed of about 22 knots greater than the ships now in the Pacific.

There appears to be little further doubt that two of the warships will be built in the United States, and although the contracts have not been let, the indications are that the Framps, of Philadelphia, will build one, and the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, the other. The Japanese parliament has passed the naval appropriation bill, giving \$20,000,000 for the single item of new warships. As this will cover only the first year's payments the aggregate expenditure on the increased navy promises to be very large during the several years that the vessels are under construction.

TO HIDE A CRIME.

The Body of a Murdered Man Placed on the Railroad by His Slayers.

William Neff, aged 35 years, was murdered near West Newton, Pa., some time between midnight and daylight Monday morning. After the killing his body was placed on the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and York and Lehigh railroad tracks and was ground to pieces by a freight train. The body was found on the tracks at West Newton, Pa., by a police officer who had been sent to look for the body of the man who was reported to have been killed. The body was found in the light of the engine, but it was not until half the car had passed over the body that he succeeded in recovering it. The remains were taken to the undertaking rooms of Spitzer, Sawyer, of West Newton. There it was discovered that the man had been murdered and his body placed on the railroad track to cover up the crime. An examination showed that his throat had been cut from top to bottom. All the arteries and veins had been severed and the indications are that the murder was committed with a razor. The railroad men had a thorough examination of the scene and found a spot about 10 yards from the track where it is thought the tragedy occurred. There were numerous footprints in the snow and other evidence that a struggle had taken place. From the marks it was determined that the murderer had little trouble in tracing the dead man to the railroad track. A trail of blood in the snow indicated the course taken by the murderer. At least two men were implicated in the tragedy, as the snow shows two different sizes of footprints.

A POSTMASTER SUICIDES.

Shortage of \$9,200 in His Accounts Causes the Deed.

To escape arrest for embezzlement of government funds, Frank Mapes, postmaster at Kansas City, Kan., committed suicide in his own residence. On Thursday last two post-office inspectors arrived and began an investigation of the office. Upon their arrival Mapes showed no resistance, but as they pursued their investigation through Friday and Saturday he became nervous and distressed. The impression on the minds of the inspectors was that the postmaster had been involved in the general funds of the office to the amount of probably \$9,200.

Suit to Recover \$1,800,000.

A. F. Mackay and other stockholders of the Portland gold mining company, of Cripple Creek, have filed suit against James P. Burns, James Boyle, John Harman and W. S. Stratton, principal owners, charging that they have fraudulently transferred to themselves 704,000 shares of the treasury stock, valued at \$1,600,000, and declared dividends on it to the amount of \$176,000.

Piled With Poison.

At Craig, Mo., the family of W. B. Taylor, a wealthy farmer, was mysteriously poisoned. The drug is supposed to have been introduced in the coffee, though by whom and for what purpose is a mystery. W. B. Taylor died. His three sons, one of their wives, and Taylor Crohan, a cousin, are dying. It is rumored that a near relative of the family administered the poison.

Father and Son Dead.

Delmonico Tido and his son, Plasko, two Italian section men on the Lake Shore railroad, were burned to death in their homes at Geneva, Ohio, at 4 o'clock Sunday morning. When their dwelling was found to be on fire the flames had gone beyond control. After the fire had subsided the charred bodies were found with heads, legs and arms burned off. Police officers, as they had been robbed once before this winter and as they were known to be saving funds to send to their families in Italy, it is surmised that they were murdered, robbed, and the house set on fire.

LIVING ON HOPE.

Expected Increased Demand Has Not Yet Materialized.

R. G. Dunn & Co.'s weekly review of trade, says: Waiting is still the rule. Large hope but little actual business explains the strength of some markets, and the weakness of others. The feeling that the spring 1896 ought to bring larger business will not suffice to meet expenses all the season if the larger business does not come. It is noteworthy that prices of materials have varied quite differently from prices of manufactured products, although in most cases the advance last fall was commensured by extraordinary lifting of prices for materials.

Cotton goods sell but slowly, notwithstanding recent reductions in price, and the enormous accumulation of unsold stocks causes apprehension in many quarters. In woens the demand is very largely for low grade goods, and hence competition affects the prices of the better goods materially. In clay worsted the manufacture has been so far overdone that stopping of some of the most important works is considered not improbable. The great need of a more effective law to prevent undervaluation of imports is not realized by all parties, and one has been unanimously recommended to the committee. Sales of wool at the recent markets are the smallest in five years, and for two weeks have been only 6,883,800 pounds, of which 3,339,300 pounds were domestic, against 9,241,500 pounds last year, of which 5,180,900 pounds were domestic, and 12,017,666 pounds in 1892, of which 8,369,425 pounds were domestic. Prices are still maintained, with decrease in Australian supplies.

The market for wheat is weaker, with no better reason than the government report of wheat in farmers' hands, which is altogether out of keeping with the government estimate a year ago, and yet is probably more nearly correct. Western receipts since last year's, and for two weeks have been 1,567,392 bushels, against 3,636,715 bushels last year, while the Atlantic exports, four included, this week is a little smaller than a year ago, having been for two weeks 2,921,906 bushels, against 3,510,152 bushels last year.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKETS.

Over 100 soldiers on the Italian cruiser Lombardia, died from yellow fever at Rio Janeiro. The steamer Wolf, of the New Brunswick sailing fleet, was crushed by ice and sank. All of the crew were saved. St. Louis merchants' exchange petitioned congress for the deepening of the channels of rivers tributary to that city.

A straw vote among business men of New York shows that Cleveland is the Democratic preference for president, while Morton leads the republicans.

General Howell, of New Jersey, is the only general in the United States army. He was born in the County Mayo, Ireland, and came to this country in 1851, a penniless orphan, at the age of 16.

Senators Allison and Gear and members of the Iowa delegation agree that "Lo-wah," with a little accent on the first syllable, is the correct way to pronounce the name of the state.

Judge Fryer of the New York supreme court, decided in favor of the Goulet estate in their appeal from the assessment of \$3,000,000 of property, which they claimed only amounted to \$700,000 in value.

The buildings at 219, 221 and 223 Columbus avenue, occupied by the Pope Bicycle Manufacturing company, were burned out Thursday. The loss is \$125,000, which includes the cost of the destruction of 1,700 bicycles and 5,000 tires.

The United States Circuit Court of Appeals at New York gave Harriet Munroe \$5,000 damages in her suit against the "World" for the promulgation of her poem delivered at the dedication of the Chicago World's Fair buildings.

FIFTY REBELS KILLED.

Government Troops Win Another Battle in the Nicaragua Revolution.

News has been received of another signal success for the arms of the government against the Leon rebels at Metapa, a village near Matagalpa, which contains a large American settlement and is only about twenty miles from the frontier of Honduras and in the department of San Rafael.

The government forces have been working more vigorously on the Honduras frontier in order to form a junction with the troops which the republic of Honduras has offered to President Zelaya to assist in putting down the revolt. The rebel forces made an ineffectual attempt to hinder this junction, and a battle resulted in which the rebel forces were completely routed, losing fifty killed.

A skirmish is also reported to have taken place at Nagazote near the western shore of Lake Managua and the scene of the recent terrible slaughter of the insurgent forces. The British small loss resulted to either side, but the rebels were driven back towards Leon.

KOREAN CANNIBALS.

Greedily Devoured the Flesh of the Murdered Ministers.

The steamer Empress of India, brings details of a ghastly incident in the recent Korean revolution. On the night of February 10 three of the ministers, Kim Hong Chik, Yu Kil Chun and Kim Yun Sik, were arrested by order of the king and conducted to the police bureau, where their hands were tied behind their backs and the police began eating the flesh of the men in short order.

The bodies were finally left on the public square for inspection of the populace, minus their heads, which were displayed on poles, and the public, who a few months before had bowed down before the dead as their leaders, quickly proceeded to crush in the heads and eat the flesh torn from the bodies, which was devoured greedily by both men and women.

Iowa Republicans.

The Republican State convention elected Senator Gear, Congressman W. P. Hepburn, David B. Henderson and J. S. Clarkson as delegates-at-large to the national convention. The platform is an address on Allison's claims for the Presidential nomination based upon his record as a sound legislator, who has always represented Republican policy and is especially strong as an advocate of protection and as a financier who has been always favorable to a free bi-metallic upon the basis of an abundant currency of gold, silver and paper, made interchangeable and equal to the best currency of the commercial world. "If the foreign policy of the nation is to be an issue," the platform says, "Senator Allison has held rigidly to the teachings of Washington in his dealings of Monroe opposing all entangling alliances with other countries."

Rhode Island Democratic Ticket.

The Rhode Island Democratic State convention nominated the following candidates: Governor, Hon. George Littlefield; lieutenant governor, Hon. Augustus S. Miller; secretary of state, Hon. L. Church; attorney-general, George T. Brown; clerk of court, John G. Perry. The platform adopted did not touch upon the nation.

FOR CHEAPER TRANSPORTATION.

MONSTER SHIP CANAL.

Proposed to Reach from the Great Lakes to the Seaboard.

The bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Hamblough, and in the house by Mr. Cooper of Wisconsin, to incorporate the Maritime canal company of North America, providing for the construction of a ship canal not less than 26 feet in depth and 300 feet in width from the great lakes to the Atlantic, is wholly unlike the three dozen other canal and waterway bills now pending in congress. It asks for no government appropriation. It simply seeks a federal charter for a canal from Lake Erie to Lake Ontario and from Lake Ontario to the St. Lawrence river to Lake Champlain and thence to tidewater in the Hudson river. The charter is very complete in all details, providing for regulating traffic and tolls by the interstate commerce commission, for seizure for the public use and welfare in case of war or invasion, or whenever it shall be deemed wise and necessary by the government and for a rigid limitation of tolls by, as well as annual reports to the government.

The object of the company is to make an all-ice-free route from the great lakes to New York city and beyond. The other divisions of its trade which is now so annoying to that port. The charter mentions no foreign connections or routes and it is said the promoters have found that the route from Lake Ontario down the St. Lawrence nearly to the fifty-fifth parallel, and thence to Lake Champlain, all on American soil is entirely feasible and using the pneumatic lock can be constructed for about 6 per cent of the estimates hitherto made for other plans of getting down to the level of the Hudson river.

The charter provides that for all its canals, locks and works, there shall never be issued more than \$300,000,000 of bonds, preferred stock and debentures; that no more than 5 per cent shall be steadily reduced, so as to keep the dividends and payments within the limits that work shall commence within three and be complete within ten years, and that its terms shall have complied with the instrument shall continue in force forever, unless the property shall be assumed by the government for the free use of the public.

The incorporators are Luther Mendenhall, G. G. Hartley and T. W. Hugo, of Duluth; Rowland J. Wembs and L. B. Hurd, of West Superior; Captain E. L. Tance, of Milwaukee; W. B. Dean and P. H. Kelley, of St. Paul; Henry C. Burleigh, of White Hall; Smith M. Wood, of Plattburg; James Andrews, of Pittsburg; Lester Allen, of Cleveland; John Kirkbride, of Philadelphia; Daniel B. Burnham, Lucius G. Fisher and Oscar D. Wetherell, of Chicago; John Bogart, C. H. Dutton, Henry B. Slaven and George S. Stover, of New York city.

Senator Fryer stated he has information that if congress will not grant the required charter the company is prepared to go ahead in Canada.

NEW CABINET OFFICE.

Department of Manufactures and Commerce is Now Proposed.

Senator Fryer's bill providing for the creation of the Department of Commerce and Manufactures contemplates the transfer to this department from the Treasury of the life-saving service, the Lighthouse Board, the Marine Hospital service, the Bureau of Steamboat Inspection, the Bureau of Navigation, the Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, and the Bureau of Statistics; also the Bureau of Statistics of the State Department, the two Bureaus of Statistics to be consolidated into one.

The consular service is also transferred from the jurisdiction of the State Department to the proposed new department. It is provided that the department shall have general jurisdiction over the foreign and internal commerce of the United States, except in so far as relates to the collection of the revenue and the administration of the duties and internal revenue laws. It is also to have jurisdiction over all matters relating to the manufacturing interests of the United States, including the extension of foreign markets for the same, and the increase of trade and trade facilities with foreign countries. The new secretary is also to perform all the duties now incumbent upon the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the trade and commerce of the United States, whether upon land or water. The bill is in the line of the recommendation of the National Board of Trade, and it is supposed that it will receive the general support of the trade and manufacturing interests.

FOR GOOD ROADS.

Congressman Stone's Bill Has a Hearing in Committee.

A hearing was given by the agriculture committee on Congressman Stone's bill to create a special commission on highways. The purpose of the commission is to inquire generally how the government may further promote the improvement of highways on the public domain; the employment of the geological survey in the discovery of road material and the free testing of these; and the construction of modern roads and instruction in road making at agricultural colleges and experiment stations.

Representative Stone introduced a number of gentlemen interested in good roads to the committee, and briefly explained the purposes of his bill. The commission contemplated no great expense, he said, no increase of salaries, and its life was limited. In time, it meant a brief continuation of the work which the agricultural department had so well begun.

Among those in the party were: E. G. Harrison, of Ashbury Park, N. J., the secretary of the National League for Good Roads; Mr. Sampson of Baltimore, one of the officials of the Wheelmen's league; Prof. J. A. Holmes, the state geologist of North Carolina; Mr. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., a member of the Wheelmen's league; Prof. Alvord, of the agricultural department, and General Roy Stone, chief of the good roads bureau of the agricultural department.

MICHIGAN'S NEW PARTY.

Democrats Who Favor Free Silver Organize for Fight.

A new political party known as "The Free Silver Democratic party of Michigan," was organized at Lansing, Mich., at a conference of some 25 free silver Democrats, representing various sections of the state.

A permanent State organization was effected, with Charles S. Hampton, of Petoskey, as president, and George P. Hummer, of Holland, secretary.

The conference also appointed an executive committee and a State central committee consisting of one member from each congressional district, with authority to appoint sub-committees and thoroughly organize the State.

It declared that three-fourths of the Michigan Democrats favored free silver, and that there was danger that a conspiracy to send a gold standard delegation to the Chicago National Convention would rob the free silverites of an opportunity to give an expression of their views where it would have the greatest effect.

Five Sailors Drowned.

Capt. Charles Bates, of the schooner Mary Bates, bound from Sag Harbor for New York in ballast, lost his way in the blinding snowstorm and ran his vessel ashore at low tide at Eaton Neck. The crew consisted of five men, including the captain. Two sailors were drowned in trying to reach shore. The schooner will be a total loss.

THE RAINES BILL PASSED.

The Restrictive Liquor Law in the State of New York.

The Raines Liquor bill passed both houses of the New York Legislature and goes to the Governor. It provides for a more rigid control of the liquor business by the State. The bill is very drastic in its provisions, prohibits Sunday selling and the selling of liquor in restaurants with meals. It increases the license fees largely, the rate being graded according to the size of the city or town in which it is proposed to sell liquor. The traffic is under control of a State commissioner of excise, with an assistant commissioner and a deputy for each county in the State. One-third of the license money goes to the State.

The Raines bill as passed provides for the abolition of all local excise boards on April 30. In their place it creates a state liquor tax department, which is to issue, instead of licenses, liquor tax certificates. All licenses are to be terminated on June 30, unless they expire sooner, and whatever proportion of the license fee is due to the holder for the unexpired term is to be returned to him.

In New York the annual tax for an ordinary saloon is to be \$500, in Brooklyn, \$650; in cities having a population between 500,000 and 10,000, \$200; between 10,000 and 5,000, \$300; between 5,000 and 1,000, \$200; and in all other places, \$100.

The governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, is to appoint a state excise commissioner, who will serve five years at the salary of \$5,000 a year, and have charge of the liquor tax department. He is to appoint a deputy at \$4,000 a year, another for Kings county at \$3,000 and one for Erie county at \$2,000. He will also have under him sixty confidential agents or inspectors, who are to get \$4,200 a year each.

A JUMBO CITY.

New York to Surpass All Other Cities on This Continent.

The New York Senate passed the Greater New York bill by a vote of 38 yeas to 8 nays. The explanations of members when voting were quite interesting. When Senator Higgins' name was called on the final passage of the bill he rose for the purpose of explaining his vote. He said: "One year ago I voted for the consolidation, but since that time my mind has been changed entirely. The bill does nothing but create a greater city. I do not believe that the bill is in the interests of good government. What the people want is better cities, not greater cities, and without further explanation I will vote in the negative."

Senator Malby, in explaining his vote, said: "I do not think that the successful government of a city of 3,000,000 people can be accomplished. I have tried by my vote to help the Brooklyn delegation secure proper and just terms, but that is impossible, and as Senator Higgins has been in favor of some kind of consolidation I will vote with the majority for this bill."

"While personally I do not think it is a good thing for the Republican party, nevertheless it is the decision of the majority and I will abide by it. You are creating a normal democratic plutocracy in the Harlem and the Republican party will never again control any part of that municipality. I think the Republican party is committing the greatest political blunder of the century; however, as I said before, I will vote with the majority."

The bill as passed provides for a commission consisting of Andrew H. Green (Dem.), Mayor Strong of New York (Rep.), Mayor W. W. C. Rorer, of Brooklyn, Mayor Gleason of Long Island (Dem.), State Engineer Adams (Rep.), Attorney-General Hancock (Rep.), and nine other persons, residents of the territory enlarged to be appointed by the governor or with the consent of the senate. The commission is directed on or before February 1, 1897, to make a final report to the legislature. The municipal officers of the territory shall be voted for in November, 1897.

IT IS WHISKING AWAY.

Rough Calculations Indicate Perrine's Comet Will Soon Disappear.

Observations of Perrine's comet made at the National observatory show that it is travelling away from the earth in a southerly direction very rapidly and growing perceptibly dimmer. It is still an open question whether the stranger in traveling in a parabolic orbit or in the direction of an elongated ellipse, as the difference in its travel in this respect from the last observation was too slight to warrant a definite conclusion. In the latter case it will again return to view, but otherwise it will pass beyond observation and become lost in space.

Rough calculations indicate that it will disappear in about a month. It has been moving further away from the earth since Feb. 23, when it was nearest the earth, the distance being about 35,000,000 miles.

The observations of the government observatory will be continued as long as possible and early developments may solve the vexatious question as to which of the two courses of travel it is taking.

PAUPER'S WEALTH.

Inmate of Cleveland Infirmary Falls Heir to \$250,000 in England.

The officials of the Cuyahoga county, O., infirmary have information from England that John Francis, a pauper in the institution, has fallen heir to nearly \$250,000. Francis, who is sixty-five years old, came to this country with his wife a few years ago, and was for a time employed as a flagman on the Nickel-plate railway, but was dismissed for inattention to his work. Then his wife died, and he drifted into the poor-house. Francis says he knew that he was entitled to money in the old country.

BRIEF MENTION.

The Mabel clothing company, Indianapolis, Ind., failed for \$82,934.

Ballington Booth has adopted a new flag and named the new army "God's American Volunteers."

Snows, sleet and blizzards have wrought great damage to early fruits and vegetables in Arkansas, Texas and other south-western States.

Russia is alarmed over the orders given by Japan for new warships, and she may increase her navy.

Mrs. Ernest Biehnbrink, of Erie county, Pa., was killed at Erie, her horse jumping over a crossing just as a train came along.

Governor Bradley, of Kentucky, issued orders to the sheriff to preserve order in the capital during joint assembly sessions.

St. John Boyle, the Republican candidate came within two votes of being elected United States Senator, by the Kentucky legislature.

Cuban insurgents are again within Havana province and destroying bridges and canals and other Spanish property within view of the city.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

FORAKER FOREMOSS.

McKinley Delegates to the St. I Convention Chosen—The Platform.

The Ohio Republican State convention called to order in the Grand opera Columbus, March 10, at 4 o'clock. The Ohio congressmen and other Republicans on the stage sat ex-officio. The Treasurer, Charles Foster, Bushnell occupied one of the boxes. Rev. J. C. Watt, Chairman, called the convention to order and the two campaign success administration, and stated that at the convention in Zanesville last year they entered into a sacred pledge to make a noble record for the people of Ohio and a honorable means to make McKinley president. Two parts of the trinity had been filled, and Republicans of Ohio now bled to enter sincerely into the faith of the third part. Then Mr. I. Truesdell, state-elect Foraker as a temporary chairman of the convention.

Foraker spoke as follows: Mr. Foraker said: "The Republic of Ohio don't look unkindly at Thomas L. Allison, nor Levi P. Morton, nor W. B. Allison, nor Matthew Stanley. You are the great leaders who have led us on in connection with that honor. Contrary, if the St. Louis convention should disapprove and give the honor to us, we here and now pledge him to advance the electoral vote of Ohio, by the great majority ever cast in the history of the State. It is not that we love Cleveland, but home more, William McKinley, our own."

Here he told the story of the McKinley law and its repeal, and continued: "As a result, in every section, in every State, in every community, in every municipality, in every mill and mine and furnace and forge and workshop, everywhere throughout this broad land where capital is invested or labor is employed, William McKinley is the ideal American statesman, the typical American leader and the veritable American idol. No man ever in public life in this country enjoyed such universal popularity as he. No man in this country in public life ever commanded, as he now commands, the affection of the great mass of the voters of the country. Other states are declaring for him. Ohio cannot and will not follow the nation on the march. (Laughter.) All we can do is to join the procession. (Loud laughter.) We will not hesitate longer to take action in that respect."

Ex-Congressman W. C. Cooper, of Mt. Vernon, offered a resolution that the four delegates-at-large to the national convention at St. Louis be Senator-Elect Foraker, Gov. Bushnell, Marcus A. Hanna and Congressman C. H. Grosvenor. The question was carried with a shout of yays.

At this point a flash light was thrown upon the picture of McKinley and his family, and this was the signal for another burst of loud and loud applause.

Delegates-at-large—Gov. Asa S. Bushnell, Senator-elect J. B. Foraker, Congressman Charles H. Grosvenor and Hon. Marcus A. Hanna.

Alternates—J. E. Lowe, Charles Fleischman, J. P. Green and J. N. Taylor.

Electors-at-large—J. F. Mack and Albert C. Douglas.

Secretary of state—Charles Kinney.

Supreme judge—Marshall J. Williams.

Food Commissioner—Joseph E. Blackburn.

Member board of public works—Frank A. Hoffman.

THE PLATFORM.

The Republicans of Ohio congratulate the people of the country upon the growth of the Republican sentiment, as evidenced by the signal victories of his last few years, when secure a glorious national triumph in the coming election.

We denounce the Democratic administration as the most destructive and disastrous in the history of our country that ever known. It has not only disappointed the expectations of the country, but has justly forfeited the confidence and support of its own party. We affirm our adherence to the principle of the Republican party as defined by the national convention in 1892.

We are faithfully wedded to the great principle of protection, which has given us beauty and affection and it is dearer to us now than ever before. It has more devoted supporters among the great masses of the American people, irrespective of party, than at any previous period in our national history. It is evergreen, recognized and endorsed as the great, most just, profitable and American principle—the key to our prosperity in business, the safest prop to the treasury of the United States, and the bulwark of our national independence and financial honor.

We denounce the present tariff law as the sublimated product of democratic ignorance and incompetency, bringing, as it has, to a prosperous and happy people a period of unprecedented adversity and distress form which nothing but a return to the policy of protection is a relief.

We denounce the free gold provision of the present tariff law as an unjust discrimination against an important industry and against a large part of our people, and demand such protection for sheep husbandry as will secure fair prices for American wool.

It stands for commercial policy that will protect the American flag, and that will protect the flag wherever it floats. It stands for a fiscal policy opposed to debts and duties in time of peace.

We demand for money for a currency of gold, silver and paper with which to measure our exchanges, and as unimpaired as the government and as unimpaired as his honor; and to that end we favor bi-metallic and demand the use of both in all legal transactions, and money, either in accordance with a standard to be fixed by an international agreement, if that can be obtained, or under such restrictions and such provisions to be determined by legislation as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and selling power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall at all times be equal.

We denounce the present administration of the pension bureau for its betrayal of the interests of the union soldiers, and we pledge to revise the national traditions and restore the national spirit which carried us proudly through the earlier years of the century.

DR. JAMESON IN COURT.

Large Numbers of the Aristocracy Attended.

Dr. Jamison and the officers who accompanied him in the Transvaal raid were arraigned in the Bow street police court London, March 10, and the charges against them renewed. Maj. Coventry and Capt. Gosling were added to the list of accused.

The courtroom was crowded with members of the aristocracy, among whom were the duke of Abercrombie, the earl and the countess of Coventry, and Lady Anny. Many members of the house of commons were also present.

Sir Richard Webster, attorney general, and Mr. R. B. Finlay, solicitor general, conducted the prosecution, and Sir Edward Clarke, E. H. Carson, M. P., and Sir Frank Lockwood appeared in his defense. Magistrate Sir John Bridges presided.

Sir Richard Webster, opening for the prosecution, said that Jameson's expedition into the Transvaal had long been planned, but the rank and file of his party were led to believe that they were to proceed against a native chief.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Summary of the Most Important Measures Presented in Both Houses.

SEVENTY-THIRD DAY.

The Senators spent most of the morning hour-to-day in fighting over the question of introducing into speeches of communications from former diplomats. Dupont contest was then taken up and Purple (Dem., Indiana) resumed his attack against the claims of Dupont to a seat in the senate. The House passed the bill making a continuous residence in a territory requisite to obtain a divorce.

SEVENTY-FOURTH DAY.

The Senate debate on the House bill resolutions still drags on, but the friends of Cuba claim they will pass to-morrow or to-day. This news seems probable, although it is likely that the dissenting vote will be somewhat greater than that on the Senate resolution last week.

The House passed the postoffice appropriation bill, which has been under consideration since last Friday. The feature of the bill is a provision for the "savings banks," in connection with the "savings banks." The House committee on agriculture, by a vote of 9 to 6, decided to lay upon the table the anti-optics bill. This practically closes the measure for this congress.

SEVENTY-FIFTH DAY.

The conference report on the Cuban embargo resolution was again up in the Senate to-day, and two speeches were made upon it. The first was by Mr. Hill, Democrat, New York, announcing his purpose of voting against the conference report, and stating the reasons why he took that position, after having voted for the resolution that passed the Senate. His opposition was to the third clause of the conference report which proclaims the purpose of the United States is to be prepared to intervene in order to protect the legitimate interests of the United States. He opposed that clause, as being liable to misinterpretation, and being unnecessary and therefore unwarranted.

House—Mr. Dalzell to-day called up his house and had passed the bill to extend the term of the construction of the Union railway bridge over the Chesapeake. Mr. Dalzell introduced a bill for the relief of John A. McKnight, surviving partner of the late John A. McKnight. It authorizes the return of the anterior to pay McKnight \$12,000 out of any money in the treasury appropriated to pay claims of the "soldiers' widows," or of other persons who have been left by the passing of Mr. Dalzell's bill, election contest cases, were considered. The claim of Coleman, (Rep.), of the South Louisiana district, to the seat of Buck's (Dem.), was decided in Buck's favor.

SEVENTY-SIXTH DAY.