sang "God Save the Queen" as Mr. Parnell passed, for which performance they were chaffed by the crowd.

Steps have been taken at Dublin to form a central body, to be called the national committee, in support of the secessionists' section of the Irish parliamentary party. Clergymen and members of the National League will be eligible for membership. Temporary rooms have been secured on Dame street for the use of the committee.

SPEECH TO HIS SUPPORTERS.

Parnell Receives an Ovation and Makes an Address That Was Loudly Cheered.

DUBLIN, Dec. 10.—Mr. Parnell was in consultation with his supporters during the greater part of the day. At 7 o'clock in the evening he left Mr. Kenny's residence and proceeded to the Mansion House, where the procession was to form. There the crush and enthusiasm was so great that Mr. Parnell and his companions found much difficulty in reaching the door. The crowd was so enormous and the people were so tightly packed and wedged in together that the organizers of the parade found it a most laborious task to get the various societies and other bodies into line. Ultimately, when nearly an hour had been consumed in the work of forming the procession, a start was made amid the crash of a score of brass bands and the waving of blazing torches. Mr. Parnell rode in the Lord Mayor's carriage at the head of the line. Just as the procession started a score of enthusiastic men quickly unharnassed the horses and took their places, dragging the carriage in triumph the whole way to the rotunda. Mr. Parnell received an ovation all along the route, and when the hall was reached he again experienced the greatest difficulty in making his way to the entrance. The hall had been packed almost to suffocation for an hour previous to the arrival of the procession. When Mr. Parnell finally managed to get inside he found it impossible to reach the platform in any way other than on the shoulders of the crowd, and he passed to the stage over the heads of the reporters, the audience pressing forward, sweeping aside the stewards and clambering upon the platform after him. The cheering which began when he entered the hall was kept up for several minutes, during which Messrs. Kenny and Campbell, the two Redmonds and others forced their way to the platform. When the tumult had subsided the Lord Mayor was installed in the chair, and a vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell was passed amid great enthusiasm. There was another burst of cheering as Mr. Parnell arose to address the audience. He said:

I have been accused of absence from the field of battle; but I did not intend to plead to-night either excuses or reasons, believing that you have confidence in me and would not put me to such an ordeal, but take me for what you have known me to be, and for what, please God, I will prove myself to be in the face of Ireland and my fellow-countrymen. [Loud cheers.] There is need at the present crisis for discrimination and judgment against Irishmen. Well, I invite them. It is said that I was absent from the fight. Ah, gentlemen, when Wellington retired to his winter quarters within the lines at Torres Vedras his officers did not seek to put a halter around his neck. [Cheers.] It is easy to make excuses for the secession and defection, but, I tell you, when the day comes for measuring the amount of my shortcomings [cries of "No"] and those of my opponents the balance will not be against me. [Shouts of "Down with the renegades."] I did not plead sickness, though God knows it was not the time, when I was crippled in health and strength, and it was doubtful whether I would ever again come before you—not the time to confront me with a movement of mutiny [cries of "Bravo!"] stronger, more vindictive, disgraceful and cowardly [cries of "Healy"] than ever commander-in-chief was called upon to face.

Ah, yes, they bided their time. They thought I was dead, and that they might play around my corpse and divert the Irish nation from the true issues involved without reckoning with you and me, and without taking into account the undying resolution of our race that when they found a true man they would stand by him and he by them. [Cheers.] Now, I suppose, this is a great crisis. Who made it? [Cries of "Healy," "Sexton."] Is it me? [Cries of "No."] Is it you, or who? [Several voices, "Old Gladstone, the hypocrite."] We shall see some day who did this deadly thing against our race. We shall know where to affix the stain they sought to attach to me. I would, only too willingly, as a man whose heart delights in compromise, who is anxious to meet enemies and the objections of the anxious, present my smitten cheek to the smiter, if by so doing I could prevent the other cheek from being smitten. I am anxious to assuage this trial, to give Ireland breathing time, to postpone the terrible issue. Why was I refused the opportunity? Why did Gladstone wait nine days after the verdict and allow the Leinster meeting before hinting that my retention was dangerous? Had he but whispered that my retirement was necessary I should have hastened to consult my comrades and rescue them from the impossible position in which they placed themselves by the Leinster resolution.

He proceeded to refer cynically to Mr. Gladstone's talk of resigning. He reminded them that Mr. Gladstone, in 1886, carried the whole weight of home rule single-handed against every opposition. Continuing, he said:

We are amazed at his strength and courage. His herculean feat convinced us here that he was the man to settle the great Irish question. We came before you on that platform, but in coming we did not surrender our independence. [Loud cheers.] It is because this great statesman and unrivaled leader of his own people asks you to surrender your independence and depose your leader. We are here to-day to say to Mr. Gladstone, we respect you in your position; we acknowledge your immortality and the strength and power exhibited by you on so many diverse and great battle-fields, but we decline to fuse with you. We decline to surrender to you the independence which has produced in you the mind in which you are to-day, and which, please God, will continue till it has produced the fruition of our hopes. [Cheers.] There is one distinction between the grand old man—for he is a grand old man—and his colleagues. It is the distinction between the tail wagging the head and vice versa. [Laughter.] The message that Ireland sends back to the grand old man is this: "Resume your place as leader of your party, back up your legitimate authority, and when you have put yourself in the position of an independent leader such as ours is, then, and not till then, will we allow our leader to treat with you upon those equal terms which alone can assure a lasting, possible and permanent settlement." [Cheers.]

Mr. Parnell made a sarcastic reference to the promises of English money to start an anti-Parnell paper, and declared that when they measured the depth of purses of Mr. Labouchere and Professor Stuart they would be in a position to estimate the magnitude of their opponent's forces. Mr. Parnell continued his speech by saying that if the movement against him was honest he would yield to it immediately. "But," he said, "it is a movement of hypocrisy by a man whose home rule was skin deep, but whose hatred of Ireland is not skin deep. The main features of the movement are aberration of judgment and invincible ignorance. It depends on one-sided testimony. Do you think there is no other side? [Cheers.] I need not dwell on my defense; it will be known some day. [Prolonged cheering and waving of hats.] I could not come amongst you and look you in the face to-night unless I knew that there was another side to the question, and that you would be content to wait before deciding that I, unworthy as I am [cries of "No!"], am too unworthy to walk with you even in sight of the promised land, which, please God, I will enter with you." [Cries of "Parnell forever!"]

Referring to the offers of office to Irish members by the "Grand Old Spider" in good faith and with the singleness of purpose so characteristic of the spider and the fly, the speaker said:

The present crisis is as a feather in the balance compared with the intensity and intolerable character of the situation which will result should a single Irish member forget his pledge. That is, not to accept office from the English government is our charter. Hold fast to it. [Cheers.] That is the ground on which I stand to-night and you must stand if we are to succeed. We stand at the parting of the ways. It is an issue meaning life or death to the constitutional government. You cannot, if you would, avoid the issue forced upon you. I have not promised you absolute success, but I repeat, with all the force and energy my poor words and voice can give, that Ireland can win upon no other line, and if our constitutional government is broken down, sundered, discredited and forgotten, England will be face to face with that imperishable force which to-night gives me vitality and power. [Loud cheers.] If Ireland leaves this port to which I have led her—almost in sight of victory—I will not, for my part, say what will accompany her future. [Cheers.] But I shall claim my right to be warned by mistakes of the past, and shape my course accordingly. You may ask the meaning of this—whether I intend to cross the Rubicon and burn my boats. I will cross no Rubicon, and I have no boats to burn. But my position is that of 1880, and I say to all Irishmen, beware, while the power is still in your hands, before you surrender forever to forces which you cannot control the illimitable power of our race, which has shown itself in these Dublin streets to-night, and without which I should be worthless and useless, but with which I am strong, and with which on my side I pledge myself to push forward till I have reached the goal, or until a majority of the Irish people tell me that the goal is not theirs, and that I must try some other method. [Cheers.]

The remainder of Mr. Parnell's speech was devoted to the land and eviction questions, and was a repetition of his former opinions. He then delivered a twenty minutes' speech at the overflow meeting in the Concert Hall, and followed this with an address from the balcony to the immense crowd outside. At the conclusion of his speeches Mr. Parnell proceeded to the National Club, escorted by a large torch-light procession, headed by bands of music and cheered by the throngs which lined the route. Here, from a window, he made another speech, with which he closed a memorable day.

UNITED IRELAND SEIZED.

Mr. Parnell Scores a Point Against His Adversaries by Depriving Them of an Organ.

DUBLIN, Dec. 10.—The newspaper, United Ireland, has got into trouble through its persistent advocacy of the retirement of Mr. Parnell. Mr. Parnell is one of the directors of the company owning the paper, and, acting in that capacity, he to-day seized the plant of the paper, stopped the issue of the current edition, and ejected the acting editor, Mr. Bodkin. Barrister Kelly, Mr. Henry Campbell, Mr. Parnell's private secretary, and Mr. Mahoney, M. P., were present when the seizure was made. When Mr. Bodkin entered the office to-day he found Mr. Parnell in possession. Mr. Parnell, in the presence of the other directors, read the articles of association under which the company was organized, and then ordered the sheriff to eject Mr. Bodkin. The latter made an ineffectual resistence. A desperate row occurred in the down-stairs office between the sheriff's officers and the sub-editors. Sticks and stools were used as weapons, and the air was filled with flying missiles. Finally, after a sharp and fierce struggle, the sub-editors were forced from the building.

The news of the seizure of the paper created great excitement in Dublin, and a mob surrounded the office. Mr. Parnell later addressed the staff, the members of which promised to serve him during the remainder of the crisis. Mr. Parnell placed Mr. Leamy in charge of the paper. It has been ascertained that one of the editors got a hint of Mr. Parnell's intention to seize the paper and made arrangements to have to-day's edition printed at an earlier hour than usual. The edition was on the point of being issued when Mr. Parnell appeared. He ordered that the entire edition, which contained bitter attacks upon himself, be destroyed. In the struggle that took place in the office one of Mr. Bodkin's supporters was hit on the head with an office stool, receiving a scalp wound. Three of the sheriff's men received slight contusions. Mr. Timothy Healy was at the office of the National League on Sackville street when the paper was seized. United Ireland will reappear to-morrow, but its policy will be changed and henceforth it will be issued as a Parnellite organ.

It is stated this afternoon that Mr. Parnell owns 474 of the 500 shares into which the capital stock of the United Ireland company is divided and that Dr. Jos. E. Kenny and Mr. Justin McCarthy own the remainder. The editors who were ejected from the office will sue Mr. Parnell for assault. Mr. Bodkin, the acting editor of the paper, who was to-day deposed by Mr. Parnell, in an interview subsequent to his removal said that the edition of the paper which Mr. Parnell ordered destroyed contained many resolutions that had been adopted by provincial branches of the National League opposing Mr. Parnell. It contained, also, a cable dispatch from Mr. O'Brien saying: "Abide by my instructions. Insist moderately, but firmly, upon Parnell's retirement as a sine qua non."

Late to-night a strong party of Mr. Parnell's opponents made a descent upon and recaptured the offices of United Ireland. The invaders destroyed all the "leaders" which had been prepared by Mr. Leamy, who was installed as editor to-day by Parnell, and turned all the matter they found set up into "pi". Then they took possession of the ledgers and other books and documents belonging to the concern. All this was done in the name of William O'Brien. A strong posse from various laborers' societies has been left as a garrison, with instructions to remain on guard day and night, and to resist by force any further intrusion by Mr. Parnell and his friends. It is stated that the suppressed edition of the paper will appear to-morrow.

WHY THEY DEPOSED HIM.

McCarthy's Party Give Their Reasons for Refusing to Recognize Parnell.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The anti-Parnell members of the Irish Parliamentary party have issued their promised manifesto to the Irish people. In this they say:

Feeling bound to protect our country's cause, at whatever personal sacrifice, we found ourselves under the sad necessity of terminating Mr. Parnell's leadership. It would have been easier to have left him undisturbed, but such a course would have left every man of us a traitor to his country. Mr. Parnell, disregarding our appeals to remember the country, evinced an ill-judged determination to maintain his untenable position, thus threatening to plunge Ireland into a conflict which may overwhelm her and cause her present fair prospects to disappear forever. It is the duty of Irishmen now, irrespective of all consideration of feelings either for Mr. Parnell or those differing from him, to adopt a course that will tend to save Ireland from destruction.

After detailing various reasons for their action, the signers of the manifesto add that whatever judgment Ireland may pass on the manifesto, her cause hangs on the issue, and the signers will abide by that judgment, they being the nation's servants. They enumerate the charges against Mr. Parnell as follows:

First—He speaks as if he was the injured party, whereas he alone is responsible for the present deplorable situation.

Second—He pledged himself to repel the charges in connection with the O'Shea case, but when the time came to do this he remained silent.

Third—He does not hesitate to renounce and denounce the multitudes of English friends of Irish liberty as English wolves.

Fourth—But the English wolves and the Irish bishops express the same opinion of Mr. Parnell, and he cannot mend matters by calling nicknames.

Fifth—The reminder of the Leinster re-election was the most ungenerous taunt ever uttered. The effort to sustain Mr. Parnell without playing Ireland false is made a cause of attack, whereas it ought to be a vindication.

The signers' position before Ireland is dwelt upon at length. They set forth that Mr. Parnell's re-election was due to gratitude for past services, and his deposition to the fact that if he continued as leader the struggle might as well have been abandoned. The manifesto says:

He [Mr. Parnell] must be aware that his personality obstructs efforts for freedom and leaves Ireland with nothing for many years but the abominable system imposed by the present government. If he is re-elected the Tory government will resume power, coercion receive a new lease, and struggle for home rule be lost to the living generation. The final question, which rests with the Irish nation, is, "lose all for Parnell, or win all without him." Home rule with Gladstone is safe.

The signers say they refuse to abandon Mr. Gladstone for Mr. Parnell, or to insist on the Liberal leader's revealing his plans for home rule, which action, they say, would be foolishly to give an advantage to Ireland's foes. They refuse to believe that Mr. Gladstone desired to dictate. He was bound to publish his conviction that the retention of Mr. Parnell in the leadership of the Irish party would wreck home rule. Why should a man of eighty-one waste the brief remnant of his life in a struggle foredoomed to failure? The signers offered Mr. Parnell an opportunity of temporary retirement with a view to his eventual reinstatement, but he never gave the faintest chance of a settlement. His fatal manifesto was an appeal to the hatred between the peoples of Great Britain and Ireland, and makes it impossible for him hereafter to co-operate with the Liberal party. The signers never deserted Mr. Parnell, but he them, and the honor of Ireland is safe in their hands through good or evil fortune. The signers of the manifesto pledge themselves to remain an independent party, thus insuring final victory for the Irish cause under the auspices of the alliance of the British democracy and the British people. The manifesto concludes thus:

Fellow-countrymen—The issue we submit to you is one upon which the fortunes of our country must depend. May God defend the right!

There are forty-seven signatures attached to the manifesto, headed by that of Mr. Justin McCarthy.

IRISH CAUSE FUNDS.

Money Subscribed at Chicago Liable to Be Tied Up for an Indefinite Time.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—The final disposition of the money subscribed for the Irish cause on the occasion of the late meeting to listen to addresses by the Irish envoys, then in this city, remains in doubt. The aggregate of subscriptions and money realized from the sale of tickets was between $16,000 and $18,000. Less than half of this has been realized in cash, as most of the subscribers, in view of the split in the party, have thought it best to keep their money in their pockets till the air has cleared. Speaking of the matter to-day, Mr. J. V. Clarke, treasurer of the fund, said: "I have on hand about $7,000, which I hold subject to the joint instructions of William O'Brien and Timothy Harrington. The day before the delegation left Chicago Messrs. O'Brien, Harrington and M. E. Stone came here, and the disposition of the funds was discussed. It was agreed between us that I should hold the money until I should receive letters of instruction signed by both O'Brien and Harrington, which they would send as soon as both sections of the Irish party had agreed as to who should handle this money. I am following out this agreement, and I still hold the money because I have not since heard from either gentleman." As Mr. Harrington is in favor of Parnell and Mr. O'Brien opposed to him, the contingency of their agreement as to the disposition of the money seems rather remote.

Parnell Asked to Make a Sacrifice.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The executive committee of the Irish National League cabled the following to Mr. Parnell to-day:

The executive committee of the New York Municipal Council, Irish National League, gratefully remember your magnificent services to your country and deplore the necessities of the hour.

We believe your retirement for the present absolutely essential to success. A divided Irish party will result in the collapse of Irish-American support. Unity means triumph; division means disaster and permanent ruin. We beg you to make a sacrifice, which more even than your past services, will endear you for all time to every lover of Ireland. Our loyalty and services in the past will attest the sincerity of our movement. We make this appeal that Ireland may not be deprived of your future usefulness and that her cause may not perish in our day and generation.

RUSSIA'S PERSECUTED JEWS

Prominent Englishmen Ask the Czar to Adopt Less Oppressive Measures.

Meanwhile the Autocrat Is About to Promulgate Laws More Harsh than the Old Ones—King Humbert and the Vatican.

IN BEHALF OF RUSSIAN JEWS.

Englishmen Ask the Czar to Ameliorate the Condition of His Suffering Subjects.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—A meeting of influential persons was held at the Guild Hall today to consider the condition of the Jews in Russia and to take action to secure some alleviation of their distress. The Lord Mayor, who presided over the meeting, made an address, in which he expressed the hope that nothing in the slightest degree hostile to the Czar would be said by the speakers. The hopes of the Russian Jews, he said, were fixed upon him who, with one stroke of his pen, could annul the laws which oppressed them. The citizens of London were always ready to take a leading part in defense of religious and civil liberty. Upon the conclusion of the Lord Mayor's address, he was warmly cheered.

A telegram from the Archbishop of Canterbury was read, in which he expressed the hope that a resolution would be adopted by the meeting that would convey to the government of Russia an earnest prayer for consideration of regulations affecting the Jews in that country. The Duke of Argyll sent a letter expressing his sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

The Duke of Westminster moved the adoption of a resolution declaring that the renewed sufferings of the Jews in Russia from the operation of severe and exceptional edicts against them and the disabilities placed upon them are deeply to be deplored, and that in the last decade of the nineteenth century religious liberty is a principle which should be recognized by every Christian community as among natural human rights. In asking the adoption of his resolution the Duke pointed out that the persecutions to which the Jews were subjected in Russia were without parallel in any other European country, in America, or even in Asia. The anti-Jewish laws of 1882, he declared, were a lasting monument to the infamy of their inventor, Count Ignatieff. He said he believed that the Czar was a humane man, and that he excelled in all the domestic virtues, but that he and the Czarina were ignorant of the conditions under which the Jews eked out their miserable lives. [Cheers.]

Lord Ripon, in seconding the Duke of Westminster's resolution, denied that the meeting was composed of sentimentalists. Those present did not desire to jeopardize the peace by fussiness, he said, but the resolution was an appeal from English public opinion to the Czar. Rev. Hugh Price Hughes and a number of others supported the resolution, which was adopted. A committee was then appointed to convey the views of the meeting to the Czar.

Harsher Laws to Be Enforced.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 10.—The government will probably promulgate the new anti-Jewish law at the beginning of the coming year. One of the most important clauses of the new measure forbids the selling, leasing or mortgaging to Jews of any real estate in any part of the empire. Hitherto such a regulation has applied only to Poland. Another clause provides that Jews shall be dispossessed of any real estate they may hold. In the past Jewish merchants, after paying the commercial tax of the first guild, for years have been allowed to purchase real estate outside of the limits assigned to the Jewish population. The new law cancels this provision and compels them to sell real estate that they may have acquired. Jewish artisans are also to be deprived of certain rights, and are to be kept strictly within the limits assigned to the Jewish population. Repressive measures will be taken against Jews infringing the new law, as well as against Christians who may be found abetting them.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

King Humbert Opens the Italian Parliament—A Hint to the Vatican.

ROME, Dec. 10.—The Italian Parliament was opened to-day. In his speech opening the session King Humbert said that the recent elections for membership of the Chamber of Deputies had rendered the state more solid than ever. Italy, he declared, was faithful to her foreign alliances, and the cordial friendships that existed between the powers had dissipated the danger of international complications. The most reassuring anticipations everywhere prevail. He announced that bills to improve the condition of workingmen would be introduced. In conclusion his Majesty said: "Following my father's example, I have always respected the rights of my ancestors' religion, but I will never suffer my sovereign authority to be derogated in that religion's name." This utterance was greeted with enthusiastic applause.

Cable Notes.

Slavin and McAuliffe have been adjudged not guilty for prize-fighting at London.

Bishop Tucker, who left Zanzibar in July last in a caravan under command of Mr. Stokes bound for Unamwezi, south of Victoria Nyanza, arrived at Usamiahr on Oct. 21.

In consequence of the increase of taxes upon property held by religious bodies recently decided upon by the French Chamber of Deputies, the Sisters of Charity at Paris have resolved to move to London.

The man who shot and killed a bride and bridegroom at Clermont-Ferrand, France, on Thursday, just after the wedding procession had left the church, subsequently committed suicide. The murderer proves to have been a rejected suitor for the lady's hand.

The Paris Siecle says that King Menelek of Abyssinia, finding that the Italians had duped him in drafting the recent treaty between Abyssinia and Italy, has ordered the suspension of trade relations between the two countries. War between Italians and Abyssinians is therefore imminent.

The Paris Figaro says that Princess Marie, the second child and eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, has been betrothed to Prince Ferdinand, son of Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, and heir to the Roumanian throne. The Princess Marie was born Oct. 29, 1875, and the Prince Aug. 24, 1865.

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion and preparation, curative powers superior to any other article of the kind.

COOPER'S CHARGES IGNORED

His Latest Fulmination Against Raum Refused a Hearing by the Committee.

Congressman Owen Gives the Result of the Immigration Investigation—Prices of Farm Products—Proposed Legislation.

KICKED OUT OF COURT.

Cooper's Latest Malicious Charges Against Raum Too Gauzy for Investigation.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The reckless charges made on the floor of the House recently by Representative Cooper against Commissioner Raum were repudiated today by the select committee of the House appointed some time ago to investigate the several charges made against the Commissioner. It may be alleged by Mr. Cooper and his friends that the committee acted without investigation, but it did not, and a large number of letters have passed between members of the committee and gentlemen located in Mr. Cooper's district, and the thorough inquiries made by the members upon their individual responsibility led them to the unhesitating conclusion that Mr. Cooper had no ground for his charges, and that he must have known they were without truth. When Mr. Cooper's connection with this investigation is thoroughly known it will prove as ridiculous as he is surely malicious. He was led into this attack upon Commissioner Raum by personal feeling, and he brought down an assault upon the part of General Raum's enemies which was as vicious as the onslaught made upon Postmaster-general Wanamaker's financial responsibility by the Louisiana Lottery Company because the Postmaster-general advocated the anti-lottery bill. It appears that Commissioner Raum many months ago took up the request made by certain Republicans in Mr. Cooper's district for special attention to pension cases, and when it became known that one of the gentlemen whose frequent requests at the Pension Office for attention to pension cases were recognized was to be Cooper's political opponent in the recent campaign the Congressman became very angry, and from that moment opened his mud batteries upon the Commissioner of Pensions. General Raum has been thoroughly vindicated of intentional wrong either by omission or commission. When the investigating committee met to-day Mr. Lewis, a Democratic member of the committee, offered a resolution reciting that on Dec. 4, 1890, it was charged on the floor of the House by Representative Cooper, of Indiana, that during the last election Commissioner Raum, now under investigation before the committee, visited Cooper's district and engaged in such practices as tended to degrade the public service and to prostitute the office which he held, and providing that the committee take testimony concerning said charges. The resolution was defeated by a party vote of 3 to 1. Mr. Flick said he voted against the resolution for the reason that in his judgment it was a matter that should be presented to the House by the party introducing it and making the charges, and that the House should instruct what action should be taken. Mr. Lewis thereupon offered a resolution requesting the chairman of the committee to present to the House the resolution to investigate certain charges by Representative Cooper against Commissioner Raum as to his conduct in the late canvass in the Indiana district, and requesting authority to investigate the same. This resolution was also defeated by the same vote, Mr. Flick giving the same explanation of his negative vote. The committee will meet again Saturday.

TO REGULATE IMMIGRATION.

Congressman Owen Explains a New Measure Intended to Shut Out Undesirable Persons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Representatives composing the House contingent of the joint congressional committee on immigration have agreed upon a bill to regulate immigration. Representative Owen, of Indiana, is chairman of the committee which has been making an investigation into immigration affairs, and will report the bill, which has the support of all the members of the House committee, as soon as possible. In explanation of the general features of the measure Mr. Owen to-day said: "It is a new contract-labor law. The old law is so wretchedly inefficient that, according to the testimony of the labor inspectors themselves, 25 per cent. of the immigration now coming to the country is in violation of the contract-labor law. The statute was framed to meet a condition of things that existed at the time the law was passed. The employers have now changed their methods, and the law is unable to reach them. It is practically useless, so we have framed a new law. We have also very much enlarged the inhibited classes of immigrants. There is no intention on the part of the committee to restrict immigration, our only object being to sift it—to separate the desirable from the undesirable—believing that the time has not yet come to prohibit immigration except such as is undesirable, which now and always should be kept out. The committee proposes to leave the door open for the immigration of every man and woman in a foreign country who would make a desirable citizen of the United States. The question is a delicate one. A great many of our German and other foreign-born citizens do not want the law touched at all, while many Americans think immigration should be checked. This country can well support seven times its present population. Every desirable citizen adds to our wealth, and the committee's sole purpose has been to keep out those who should never, at any time, be allowed to enter."

"One important change we have made is the prohibiting of not only 'paupers,' but those who are likely to become such. In one case ninety-seven immigrants from Ireland were stopped and held in custody because their passage money had been prepaid by the poor-law guardians of Ireland. They had, besides, a few dollars. The United States judge ordered their release, holding that the fact that their passage had been so prepaid did not necessarily make them paupers. Yet it must be evident that persons whose way here is paid by the poor-law guardians of Ireland, England, Germany and other countries are likely to become paupers very soon, and the bill is framed so as to permit the exercise of a wise discretion. This will weed out the Eastern poor-house and penitentiaries, and ameliorate an alarming state of affairs."

The bill as to be reported is substantially that introduced a week ago, by Mr. Owen, and heretofore published. Polygamous persons are added to the list of classes defined in Mr. Owen's bill as not entitled to be admitted into the United States. The tax upon aliens, which, in Mr. Owen's bill, was fixed at 50 cents, was increased by the committee to $1.

PRICES OF FARM PRODUCTS.

Interesting and Reliable Statistics Gathered by the Agricultural Department.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The statistical returns of the Department of Agriculture for December give the average farm prices of agricultural products by counties, which are consolidated in this office to obtain accurate averages for the several States. State agents obtain similar estimates, revise and consolidate, and forward State averages. The department estimates, as published, are made from these duplicate and independent sources of information, which are in remarkable agreement and may be relied upon as the true measure of value of crops in the hands of the farmers. The present corn crop is worth more than the last and farmers will receive more for it. Unfortunately, districts of failure do not realize their portion of the advance in average value. The average price, by present returns, is 50.1 cents per bushel, against 28.3 cents for the crop of 1889, an increase of 77 per cent. It is the highest December price of the decade, except that of 1881, the only year in which the final average of condition was worse than that of the present season. The average price then rose to 63.6 cents, and that of the following year was 48.4, with a better crop than the present. The next highest average is 44.4, in 1887, following three years of large crops and cheap corn. The prices therefore depend upon the quantity grown in the year plus the reserves from preceding years. The present average shows that small crops are a sure cure for low prices, and that the law of demand is still the main factor in making prices and profits. The prices in the seven corn-surplus States are: Ohio, 51 cents; Indiana, 47; Illinois, 43; Iowa, 41; Missouri, 44; Kansas, 51; Nebraska, 48.

The average farm value of the wheat crop, as estimated, is 84 cents per bushel, against 69.8 for 1889, an increase of 20 per cent. on the price of last year. The value of wheat is affected by the harvests of other countries, as corn is not perceptibly, and, therefore, prices are not entirely governed by the size of the home-grown crop. For example, the crop of 1885, though smaller than the present one, brought but 77 cents in December, while the crop of 1882, aggregating over 500,000,000 bushels, the second largest ever grown, sold at 88 cents at the same date.

The price of oats has responded sharply to the pressure of a small crop and increased demand because of a short corn crop. The average is 42.2 cents, against 23 cents last year. It is the highest reported since 1881. An examination of records shows that abundance or scarcity of corn materially affects the value of oats, these grains being largely interchangeable in use. Rye, like oats, at 62.9 cents, is higher than in 1881, and the same is true of barley, at 64.8 cents. Buckwheat, at 57.7 cents, marks an advance over last year, but is lower than in 1888.

The deficiency in the potato crop has caused an advance in values in all sections of the country. The average is 77.7 cents, an increase of more than 90 per cent. over the prices of the two past years. The returns show slightly higher prices for tobacco to have prevailed since 1887. The average is reported at 7.7 cents per pound. Hay alone, of all the farm products, records a decline from last year. The present price is $7.74 per ton, and the slight falling off is due to the increased product.

NEW MEASURES PROPOSED.

Amendment to the Tin-Plate Schedule—Two Bills Pertaining to the Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Representative Abner Taylor, of Illinois, to-day introduced in the House an amendment to the present tariff act proposing to fix the duty on tin-plate at 1 cent per pound, with a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem on manufactures of tin instead of the existing rates of 22/10 cents per pound for plate, and 55 per cent. for manufactures. In addition the amendment proposes to maintain on the free list tin ores and pigs, on which the present tariff law imposes a duty of 4 cents per pound after July 1, 1893.

Representative Cutcheon to-day introduced a bill to authorize the President to prescribe a system of examination of enlisted men of the army to determine their fitness for promotion to the grade of second lieutenant. The bill embodies suggestions contained in the last annual report of Secretary Proctor relative to a means of preventing the exercise of favoritism in promotions.

A number of the members of the House committee on merchant marine and fisheries met to-day and agreed upon a composite bill, to be submitted for the action of the full committee, embodying in one measure the principal features of both the tonnage and subsidy shipping bills.

Senator Hawley introduced a bill to define the line of the army and increase its efficiency. The bill provides for the same number of regiments of infantry, cavalry and engineers as at present compose those branches, but increases the artillery branch of the service by the addition of two regiments. Each regiment of infantry, cavalry and artillery is to have one colonel, one lieutenant-colonel, three majors and the usual number of junior officers, with twelve companies. Each company throughout the line of the army is to have one captain, and the number of enlisted men, of all grades, is not to exceed 30,000, five thousand of whom may be Indians, in the discretion of the President. The regiments of artillery are to be officered by the promotion, assignment and transfer of the officers now in that branch of the army, and any vacancy remaining thereafter in the grade of second-lieutenant may be filled by transfer from other arms of the service.

Senator Farwell introduced a bill to amend Section 1 of the present silver law so as to direct the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase all the silver bullion that may be offerred at the market prices thereof, not exceeding $1, for 371.25 grains of pure silver, and to issue in payment for it United States treasury notes.

Senator Wolcott introduced a bill to make applicable certain sections of the Revised Statutes so that hereafter coinage of gold and silver may be carried on at the branch mint at Denver, Col. The compensation of the officers is to be the same as those of the mint at Carson City, Nev.

Losses by Fire.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 10.—J. B. Buckley's button factory was burned to-day. Loss, $40,000.

GREENVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.—The Greenville woolen-mills, with office and dwelling adjoining, were burned last night. Loss, $50,000; no insurance. R. J. Snapp's tannery and two dwellings were also burned. Loss, $10,000; no insurance. Other dwellings were injured to the extent of $2,000 to $3,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 10.—Early this morning fire broke out in the linseed oil-works of Kittle & Co., near Third and King streets. The flames could not be checked, and the entire establishment, with all its contents, was destroyed. The loss will probably reach $200,000. The insurance is about $100,000. The same establishment was burned out several months ago and had recently been rebuilt.

Stood by Their Chief.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—A sensational clash occurred to-day between the Chicago board of drainage trustees and the engineers employed by the board to carry on the work of constructing a canal navigable by large vessels and connecting lake Michigan at Chicago with the waters of the Mississippi. A resolution was adopted by the trustees that Chief Engineer Cooley be deposed and the engineering work be intrusted to his first assistant to be conducted under the direction of the trustees. Mr. Cooley promptly vacated, but his assistants, Messrs. Rees, Johnson, Blunt, Des Granges and Wison, one after another declined to take up the task he relinquished, and all formally tendered their resignations. The engineering department of the big canal is to-night without a head and the five divisions of the department are similarly situated.

Obituary.

KINGSTON, Ont., Dec. 10.—Augustus Thibodo, aged ninety years, died suddenly at his home here last night. He is the father-in-law of the Rev. T. W. Barry, chaplain of the United States forces at Fort Sully, S. D. He was the compatriot of William Lyon Mackenzie, the Hon. Robert Baldwin and Sir Francis Hicks. His wife died suddenly three weeks ago.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—News was received here to-day of the death, at Dover, of Col. A. H. Young, quartermaster of the United States army. Colonel Young had been in charge of the construction of the new military barracks at Newport, Ky., from the beginning.

Lifted 1,571¼ Pounds of Solid Iron.

BOSTON, Dec. 10.—Charles G. Jefferson, of Clinton, an amateur weight-lifter, lifted with his hands alone 1,571¼ pounds of solid iron at his private gymnasium to-day. A large company of prominent gentlemen were present, with a justice of the peace and a pair of scales to test the weights and make the record complete. The best amateur lift previous to this was made by H. Leussing, of Cincinnati, March 31, 1880, of 1,384 pounds. David L. Dowd, of Springfield, Mass., made a professional lift of 1,442¼ pounds March 27, 1883.

One Day in Jail for Each Oath.

CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., Dec. 10.—Polk Wilson, a well-known character about town, was to-day sent to jail by Justice Hautman for eighty days for swearing eighty profane oaths, under the Pennsylvania "blue-laws" act of 1794. The penalty for profane swearing is 67 cents for each oath, or, in default of payment thereof, one day in jail for each oath. Wilson could not pay the fine—$57.30—for the oaths indulged in, so he went to jail for eighty days. A conviction under the blue laws is a very rare occurrence in this State.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

RAILWAY TIME-TABLES.

From Indianapolis Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

East—West—South—North.

Trains run by Central Standard Time.

Leave for Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York. d 4:45 a m. d 3:00 p m. d 5:30 p m.

Arrive from the East, d 11:40 am., d 12:50 pm. and d 10:00 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 9:00 am.; arrive from Columbus, 3:45 pm.; leave for Richmond, 4:00 pm.; arrive from Richmond, 9:00 am.

Leave for Chicago, d 11:05 am., d 11:30 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 8:00 am., d 4:00 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 5:55 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 4:10 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:20 am.

Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo, 10:50 am., 3:00 pm.

d, daily; other trains except Sunday.

VANDALIA LINE—SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS AND THE WEST.

Trains arrive and leave Indianapolis as follows:

Leave for St. Louis, 7:30 am, 11:50 am, 1:00 p m, 11:00 pm.

Greencastle and Terre Haute Accom'dation, 4:00 pm.

Arrive from St. Louis, 3:45 am, 4:15 am, 2:50 pm, 5:20 pm, 7:45 pm.

Terre Haute and Greencastle Accom'dation, 10:00 am.

Sleeping and Parlor Cars are run on through trains. For rates and information apply to ticket agents of the company, or W. F. BRUNNER, District Passenger Agent

MONON ROUTE. THE VESTIBULED PULLMAN CAR LINE.

LEAVE INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 38—Monon Acc, ex. Sunday.....5:15 pm

No. 32—Chicago Lim., Pullman Vestibuled coaches, parlor and dining car, daily.....11:25 am

Arrive in Chicago 5:10 pm.

No. 34—Chicago Night Ex., Pullman Vestibuled coaches and sleepers, daily.....12:40 am

Arrive in Chicago 7:35 am.

ARRIVE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

No. 31—Vestibule, daily..... 3:20 pm

No. 33—Vestibule, daily..... 3:45 am

No. 39—Monon Acc., ex. Sunday.....10:40 am

No. 48—Local freight leaves Alabama-st. yard at 7:05 am.

Pullman Vestibuled Sleepers for Chicago stand at west end of Union Station, and can be taken at 9:30 p. m., daily.

Ticket Offices—No. 26 South Illinois street and at Union Station.

National Tube-Works

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