bers of Parliament, the joint treasurers of the league. It is suggested by both Messrs. O'Brien and Harrington that funds being sent to the league from America should be sent to Messrs. Kenny and Webb, members of Parliament.

THE ATTACK ON GEN. BOOTH.

It Is Said to Emanate from the Church of England, Which Has a Scheme of Its Own.

[Copyright, 1890, by the United Press.]

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The attack on General Booth and his scheme for the social enlightening of "Darkest England" is attracting much attention. The real motive for this attack is that the Church of England has a scheme of its own not very different from that of the General, and is anxious to prevent the charitable wealthy from giving all their money to the Salvation Army commander. The church, indeed, claims to be six months ahead of General Booth in the labor-colony plan of relieving the destitute and raising them to useful citizenship. The Church Army is not as well known as the Salvation Army, but there is such an organization, with the Earl of Meath as president. The Earl of Meath has been visiting Germany, where it seems labor colonies have been in operation for a long time, and has investigated their working and results. He is in favor of the German plan. The Earl is as emphatic as General Booth in pointing to the evils of the system of relief under the poor law. He wants to see colonies established where unemployed and homeless men can labor in return for support and go forth to the world, provided he remains a certain length of time, with some money and a good suit of clothes. The condition he considers absolutely requisite is to demonstrate to the public that there is no necessity to give money or food to any one in the street, because any needy man or woman could obtain means of support through honest work. Of course, all this requires money, and while a golden rivulet has been flowing into the coffers of General Booth for the carrying out of his scheme, but little attention and less money is given to the plan of the church authorities. Hence the severe criticism in the London Times to-day, accusing General Booth of child-like ignorance of farming and of projecting impossible theories, the article to be followed by others that, it is expected, will divert the golden rivulet in another direction.

It is asserted that General Booth's scheme, although as yet only projected, is already attracting to London tramps and all sorts of worthless characters from all parts of England; that the roads leading to the metropolis are swarming with vagrants anxious to enjoy Booth's hospitality, and that the class thus attracted consists rather of those who will not work under any circumstances than of people honestly seeking for honest employment. What, however, is looked upon by many as much more alarming is the impression, widely spread, that there are practically no other methods for the relief of the miserable and destitute except that proposed by General Booth. The consequence is that the income of several most excellent and well-administered charities has greatly diminished since "In Darkest England" was published, and the meritorious poor, heretofore aided by them, are in danger of serious privation. These societies are now aroused to the probability that their existence and work are threatened by the Salvation Army scheme, and are making appeals to the public not to cease contributions on account of it.

It is not generally known that General Booth is a banker as well as a preacher and commander of the Salvation Army. He issues Salvation Army bonds secured by first mortgage on the property of the Salvation Army and offers the high interest for Great Britain of 4½ per cent. The object of issuing these bonds is said to be fair interest, sound security and the extension of the kingdom of Jesus Christ. Some curiosity is expressed as to the nature of the investment that justifies such a rate of interest. It is also charged that the General lives in luxury, while his subordinate officers are often driven to beg. Such, in brief, is the attack on the Salvation Army leader ushered in by the article in to-day's Times.

The St. James Gazette has joined the Times in the crusade against the Salvation Army, for the attack upon the "Darkest England" scheme is only a pretext for the inauguration of a warfare against the Army itself. The Gazette repeats variations of all the allegations and innuendoes of the Times, and further promises to publish the results of recent investigations of its own into the inner history of the Army. These onslaughts have had the effect of greatly increasing the zeal of Salvationists, who have long been without the spur which persecution affords, and they are now rallying to General Booth's support with revived fervor.

LEO AND THE SOCIAL QUESTION.

Synopsis of an Encyclical on the Subject Which the Pope Will Soon Make Public.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Advices from Rome state that the Pope has finished the draft of his encyclical upon the social question. His Holiness has been working upon the subject for over a year, and at his request the most competent economists and bishops of different countries, including America, have furnished memoranda. The Pope considers the question the greatest of the present time. The encyclical will be the crowning act of the Pope's work in this direction. The date of its publication has not yet been fixed. The Pope is in the habit of carefully correcting and polishing his writings. He will also consult with certain cardinals and prelates on the leading passages of his encyclical, but the Associated Press correspondent is enabled to give the substance of it now. The encyclical will review and expound the whole question affecting wage-workers. The document will comprise three parts. First, his Holiness will develop the general principles upon which social economy is founded; and the dominant idea of distributive justice which should regulate the intercourse of men and the spread of wealth. The Pope says that distributive and restorative justice is needed to prevent misery and sweating on one side and exorbitant riches and tyranny on the other. The second part comprises the origin and cause of the present condition of the social problem. On this point his Holiness takes a new thesis, first developed in his encyclical on socialism. The third part contains the views of the Pope regarding the remedies, beyond religious and moral influence, to be advocated. His Holiness expresses himself again in favor of intervention by the state within the limits previously set forth. He condemns capitalism as now organized and advocates a more equitable and just distribution of riches.

The encyclical will probably appear before Easter. The Pope works upon it nearly every day. He is convinced that papacy and the church should lead the present social and democratic movement, and will appeal to all conservative forces and to Protestants to aid in securing the safety of society. The Pope's physician says that his Holiness may live some time yet, as he has a robust constitution and is suffering from no infirmity.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS.

Their Grievances and Desires Made Known in a Manifesto—Wrongs of Peasants.

[Copyright, 1890, by the New York Associated Press.]

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The Socialist leaders issued a manifesto to-night. The document affirms the determination of the Socialist party to rally the peasants around the flag of socialistic reforms. It says that the life of the agricultural laborers is scarcely human, and that they are serfs in all but name. They are exposed to the tyranny of capital quite as much as are the Russian factory hands. The bright dawning of the new era shall bring rejoicing to the peasants as well as to the toilers in the cities, and they shall learn that they have a right to the beautiful earth, the fruits whereof they may not stretch forth their hands and enjoy. They must be taught that the patriarchal system is the mortal foe of the agricultural laborers. The peasant proprietor and aristocracy are becoming brandy distillers, and will make the peasants the slaves of machinery, as the town workers have already been made. The poetry of country life has departed, and can only be restored through the relieving of the peasants of the heavy burdens arising from their oppressed condition, and giving them a higher sense of existence. The manifesto concludes by asking the members of the party to contribute money to assist in the rural propaganda. Behind the declarations in the manifesto, which the government might disregard, are practical arrangements for lecture tours, the dissemination of Socialist leaflets, and the formation of rural branches, which are already having a disquieting effect upon the official mind. The nature of the manifesto was known to the government before its publication, and the matter was referred to the Emperor, who instructed that nothing should be done to suppress it.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Brazil's Plan of Encouraging Immigration Denounced by a Russian Newspaper.

WARSAW, Dec. 27.—The Courier publishes the text of what purports to be a secret Brazilian decree for the encouragement of immigration. The decree appears to have been issued June 29, 1890, and bears the signatures of President Fonseca and Senhor Gliceria. It contains forty-nine articles. It promises that immigration agents shall be paid 120 francs for every adult they send to Brazil and 60 francs for every child landed. An additional premium of 100,000 francs is offered to any company landing ten thousand immigrants in Brazil in one year. In addition immigrants are promised substantial advantages, contingent upon their signing, before embarkation, a declaration as to the handicraft they intend to practice. The Courier complains that emigrants sailing for Brazil from German ports are never asked to sign any declaration, and says that therefore when they reach Brazil they are in the position of outlaws, and have no rights, and are forced to enter into contracts which practically converts them into slaves. The Courier denounces this system as a fraud, and accuses the Brazilian government of connivance.

The Elgin Marbles to Be Returned to Greece.

[Copyright, 1890, by the United Press.]

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The announced intention of the government to submit to Parliament the question of returning the Elgin marbles to the Parthenon, where they belong, is received with general satisfaction, public opinion entirely agreeing with the article in the Nineteenth Century pointing out the injustice of retaining these remains of ancient Greek art. The marbles are confessedly deteriorating in the climate of London, with its smoke and fog. Even the marble statue of Queen Victoria, erected forty-five years ago at the eastern end of the Royal Exchange, has been so affected by the atmosphere that her Majesty's face is almost obliterated, and although the delicate work of the Athenian sculptor of two thousand years ago is in a much better protected situation it is showing sufficient wear to indicate that before many years it could no longer claim to be immortal. Undoubtedly one of the memorable events of the year 1891 will be the return to Athens in a British war vessel of the splendid monuments of Athenian art which have so long been absent from the genial skies of their birth.

French Tariff Duties.

PARIS, Dec. 27.—Notwithstanding the protests made by M. Robot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and M. Roche, Minister of Commerce, against the tariff committee's augmentation of the tariff duties proposed in the government bill, the committee continued until adjournment to raise the tariffs to a prohibitive pitch. The representatives of the agricultural interests in the committee have supported prohibitive duties on manufacturers in expectation that in return they would obtain a close market for farm products. The agricultural party is stronger both in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate than the industrial element, and will wreck the bill unless their demands are conceded. A majority of the committee are dissatisfied with the proposal of the government for the free entry of the leading raw materials—silk, wool, hides, oil, seeds, etc.—and will offer as a substitute a proposal to impose duties with a drawback upon manufactured articles exported with or without the government assent.

Population of German Cities.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.—The official census of Germany, which was recently completed, gives Berlin a population of 1,574,485, being an increase of 259,000 in five years. The city containing the next highest number of persons is Hamburg, with 570,535. This is an increase of 99,534 since 1885. Hamburg, which, with the city of Altona, has 715,170 inhabitants, has added 21 per cent. to the population within the last five years. Leipsic, which has 353,272 inhabitants, had only 159,500 in 1885. This is the greatest increase in any city, being 82 per cent. Munich has 344,898; Breslau, 334,710; Cologne, 282,537; Dresden, 276,085; Magdeburg, 200,071, and Frankfort-on-the-Main, 179,850.

The Czar's Uncle Dying.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 27.—Grand Duke Constantine, the Czar's uncle, is dying.

Grand Duke Constantine was born at St. Petersburg, Sept. 21, 1827, is the aid-de-camp-in-general of the Emperor and Grand Admiral of the imperial fleet, besides holding a number of other important positions. In his character of admiral he, at a certain period, ventured to arrest his elder brother, the late Czar, who was on board the Grand Admiral's ship at the time, for which he was himself placed under arrest by his father. Grand Duke Constantine married, Aug. 30, 1848, the Princess Alexandra, daughter of Joseph, Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

Skaters Drowned.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The ice broke to-day on the river Avon at Portobello bridge, Warwick. There were thousands of skaters on the surface at the time. A panic followed and there was a rush for the shores. Many persons broke through and were rescued with difficulty. Several disappeared under the ice and were drowned.

When the first shock was over a number of people hurried to the rescue of the drowning skaters and a number of them were pulled out, but it is feared that many were drowned, as a large number are missing. The latest reports state that seventeen bodies have been recovered, among them several women.

The Late Dr. Schliemann.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—There is mourning all over the continent for the death of Dr. Schliemann, and the newspapers devote columns to reviews of his life and discoveries. The element of romance in Schliemann's career—the grocer's apprentice becoming the discoverer of Troy and the instructor of the most learned archæologists—makes the subject a most attractive one, and the lesson of encouragement afforded by such a life is duly dwelt upon for the benefit of the young and poor.

Suicide of a Chess-Player.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A telegram from Whiteby, Yorkshire, announces the suicide of Walter Grimshaw, the eminent chess-player and composer. He cut his throat this morning with a razor. No reasons are assigned for the deed.

Cable Notes.

Professor Weiger, of Strasburg, is dead.

According to dispatches received from Senegal the French troops under command of Colonel Archinard have marched against the Sultan of Segon.

The German man-of-war Frederich Karl, which struck on a rock off the island of Mitylene, in the Ægean sea, near the coast of Asia Minor, was floated on Christmas day.

Prince Schouah-Cafiofa, grand master of German Masons, has sent proposals to the leading Masonic lodges in the continent for the establishment of a central court of reference. It is reported that the Grand Orient of Rome favors the proposal.

The Russian Minister of Railways has resolved to make a general reduction of 25 per cent. in the charges of carriage of freight, believing that the traffic will increase so largely that the net earnings of the roads will be increased as a result of lower rates. This movement is the result of a careful study of the system of low charges which has proved successful in Hungary.

Dr. Von Gossler is known to differ with the Emperor of Germany in regard to his ideas on education. It is reported that he offered to resign his office, but that at the request of the Emperor he has consented to remain for the present so as to give the Emperor time in which to make the selection of his successor, who, it is thought, will be Dr. Hinz Peter, Emperor William's former tutor.

The father of Gabrielle Bompard, the accomplice of Michael Eyraud in the murder of notary Gouffe, said yesterday in the course of an interview that he considered the verdict a just one, and that he had only one wish regarding his daughter, and that was that she might die quickly. From his daughter's childhood, M. Bompard said, nothing could be done to check her perverse instincts.

A Father's Terrible Mistake.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—Louis Schwinge, worn out with watching beside his four-year-old daughter, who had diphtheria, took a brief sleep yesterday, and, suddenly awakening at the stroke of 2 by the clock, hurriedly poured a teaspoonful of medicine for the child from a bottle on the table and gave it to her. A shriek from the child, followed by agonizing contortions, aroused him fully, and, looking at the bottle, he found he had given carbolic acid. The child died in two hours, and Schwinge was with difficulty restrained from taking his own life.

Two Brothers Shot in a Row.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Michael Flavin and his brother Frank were shot to-night in a fight with Harrison Berry, and the latter's brother Thomas. Michael Flavin died shortly afterwards. Frank's wounds also are dangerous. All four men are packing-house employes and had been drinking. A quarrel over a girl they met at a dance led to the fight and that ended in the shooting.

MEDDLESOME REFORMERS

Indian Defense Association Accused of Doing Red Men More Harm than Good.

How the Brave Police May Be Rewarded by the Government—Many Hostiles on Their Way from the Bad Lands to the Agency.

INDIAN DEFENSE ASSOCIATION.

An Organization That Does the Red Men More Harm than Good—Brave Police.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—If there needed anything to convince the Washington public that too many friends of the Indian is worse than no friends, that proof was furnished the other day when the Indian Defense Association presented its version of the killing of Sitting Bull. This organization claims to be the friend of the Indian, and is constantly interceding between the government and the Indian, for the alleged purpose of seeing that the red man has fair play. It always interposes an objection to measures proposed in Congress, and is constantly calling the government's agents thieves, and giving them epithets which are intended to prejudice the savage against the government to which he looks for sustenance.

The Indian Defense Association claims that Sitting Bull was assassinated; that the Indian police, or scouts, dispatched to arrest Bull for inciting war and directing an insurrection of bloodshed and pillage, were his mortal enemies, and had a desere to take his life. The association's account of the killing would lead the uninformed reader to believe that the killing of Sitting Bull was an assassination. The Indian scouts, or "police," as they are called, had no influence whatever in the performance of their duty. The charge of the Indian Defense Association that these Indians were selected with a view to killing Sitting Bull has disgusted men in Congress who have read the account, and if ever the association had any influence in directing legislation that influence is now gone.

At the War Department and Indian Office, as well as throughout Congress, there is the greatest praise given to the brave police who laid down their lives in the performance of a duty which resulted in breaking up what threatened to be a very long and serious Indian outbreak. It is not improbable that a bill will be introduced and passed by Congress, if not at this, then surely at the next session, which will recognize in some way the services of the Indians who lost their lives in this outbreak, and if the Manderson bill to reorganize the army should be adopted, these Indians who have come to the assistance of the government in suppressing the outbreak will be recognized in the enlistment of troops. It will be remembered that the Manderson bill anticipates the enlistment of two full companies of Indians, and it is the universal belief in Congress and at the War Department that the Indians who have assisted the government should be recognized in this enlistment. It is not improbable that a lot of the red braves who have come to the rescue of the government and settlers in the Northwest will not only be privates in the regular army within a short time, but minor officers.

The effort of the Indian Defense Association to create dissatisfaction among the people, and especially the Indians, over the manner in which the army has conducted the campaign against the savages in the Northwest has been an unfortunate effort for that association. It now appears that quite all of the work that this association has accomplished in the interest of humanity and peace has had the effect of creating dissatisfaction among the Indians and put them on the war-path.

COMING IN TO THE AGENCY.

Hostile Brules, Cheyennes and Northern Indians Finally Listen to Reason.

RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 27.—The news today indicates that the Indian troubles are about to be brought to a close without the sacrifice of any more lives. General Miles's advices of last evening that hostiles in the Bad Lands had listened to the logic and persuasion of General Brooke, Ogallala and Brule peace commissioners and were moving in toward Pine Ridge, were confirmed by General Brooke's dispatches to-day. The whole body of braves, squaws and papooses of the Brules, Cheyennes and northern Indians who have been enjoying several weeks' outing at the famous terrace of the Wall camps in the Bad Lands, killing and smoking beef, stealing horses and engaging in other exciting pastimes are now en route to the hospitable agency at Pine Ridge. General Brooke's messengers state that the party have already reached White river, and will to-night camp on White Clay creek at a point sixteen miles from the agency. Colonel Offel's scouts confirm this intelligence by reporting the camps in the Bad Lands deserted, though one dispatch says one of the camps was moved two miles southeast to avoid scouting parties or to secure better protection from the heavy winds of yesterday. This party is probably following the main body of the Indians. General Miles has issued orders to General Carr and Colonel Sanford, in command of the Western and northern sections of the cordon, to send in forces to carefully search the Bad Lands for straggling Indians, cached arms, etc., and to draw in toward the agency. "Now," remarked the General, this morning, "I want to know where Big Foot is. My last advices were that he was on Porcupine creek, but there is no definite news of him this morning."

THE INDIAN STRONGHOLD.

Story of a Half-Breed Who Visited the Bad Lands—Fears for the Fate of "Friendlies."

RAPID CITY, S. D., Dec. 27.—A courier has arrived from Creston with the following dispatch: Things which a few days ago, under the policy of General Brooke, tended to a cessation of all hostilities, are to-day just the reverse. Late last night General Carr received a telegram from Colonel Sumner that the Indians from Hump's and Big Foot's camps, whom he was supposed to have held as prioners, had escaped and were heading for the Bad Lands. At daylight General Carr and his troops pulled out from here to intercept them or capture and destroy them, but so far no word has been received yet from the General. The Indians are still carrying on their depredations as usual, and are growing much bolder, having stolen three valuable horses and ten head of stock out of a corral last night at the ranch of a Mr. Burns, situated only ten miles from this camp on the Cheyenne river. A half-breed came into camp and was interviewed on the subject of the hostiles in the Bad Lands, and gives a very interesting description, which is as follows: He says that he left Pine Ridge Agency a few days before the 500 friendly Indians left there for the Bad Lands to induce their hostile brethren to come in. He declares the number of "friendlies" is greatly exaggerated, and that they did not number over 150 in all. He says he was in one of their tepees outside of Pine Ridge agency, where a number of bucks were congregated, and that the squaws were crying and saying that they would never return, and commenced singing the death dance around them. He says there are, at least calculations, from five hundred to six hundred warriors among them, all well armed, a number having Springfield carbines, the same as are used by the soldiers in the army. They all declared that they would fight. They also told him of a young Indian whom they had put to death by torture a few days before because he came to try and induce them to return to the agency. He says he knows this to be true, as the young Indian left Pine Ridge over a week ago for the Bad Lands stronghold and has never returned. He also says he entertains great fears as to the 150 friendlies who went out as he is almost sure that the majority if not all of them will be killed. He says that they have an immense stock of provisions, and that their stronghold is skilfully fortified and is almost impregnable. He counted over one hundred tepees on the side nearest the Pine Ridge agency and sixty-three on the other side. He says that love or money would not bring him near their stronghold again, as he is afraid that should they recognize him, he would be killed also.

General Miles was heard to say in Rapid City to-day that he was tired of fooling with these Indians, and thought that the best thing to be done was to attack them without any further delay.

Captain Fountain Was Not Hemmed In.

DICKINSON, N. D., Dec. 27.—Lieutenant Sydenham and scout Spence, of Captain Fountain's command of the Eighth Cavalry, have arrived here with dispatches. They report that there was no foundation for the story that the command was hemmed in by five hundred hostiles in the Cave hills. Captain Fountain had not, up to Christmas morning, been able to discover any trace of the missing Indians, but had learned that Sitting Bull's followers are on their way to the Pine Ridge and Cherry Creek reservations. Stories about ranchmen murdered and property destroyed by the hostiles are also stated to be unfounded. As far as the military authorities here are aware not a shot had been exchanged between the Indians and the troops. A general summary of the disposition of the troops shows that the entire reservation is hemmed in by troops ready for the field, and fears of an outbreak in the spring are groundless.

Soldiers Scored by a Ranchman.

PIERRE, S. D., Dec. 27.—Scotty Phillips, a well-known ranchman living on the reservation, came to the city to-day to make some arrangements to protect his own and Governor Mellette's cattle, which are running at large near the Bad Lands. He says the hostiles have hundreds of range cattle in the Bad Lands, which they are quietly eating, while the troops stay around in camps on the outskirts guarding them while they eat. "That's how ranchmen are being benefited by the troops," he says, and adds that the troops are afraid to go into the Bad Lands for fear of being ambushed. He proposes to receive sanction to muster a regular company of cowboys which will go through the hostile country and regain the stolen cattle or make some "good Indians."

THEORIES OF ECONOMISTS.

Professor Taussie's Explanation of the Cause of Varying Charges by Railroad Companies.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The first business before the American Economic Association, to-day, was the reading of the report of Mr. Richard T. Ely, the secretary of the association. It represented the association as in a prosperous condition, the number of members and subscribers on the list begin 635. Three national associations on the other side of the world, the report said, had received the impulse which gave them existence from the American Economic Association. The report suggested the wisdom of continuing the policy of offering prizes for essays, the object of these prizes being to awaken public interest in economic topics and to lead to the formation of intelligent opinions upon important matters of the day.

A paper was then read by Prof. F. W. Taussie, of Harvard University, entitled "A Contribution to the Theory of Railroad Rates." The paper considered particularly the explanation of the apparent anomalies in the varying charges for different classes of freight and passenger traffic. The Professor thought that the key to the situation lay in the fact that by far the greater part of a railway's expenses were joint—that is, were incurred, not each expense separately for every bit of traffic, but jointly for the traffic as a whole. The apparent and real discrimination in railway rates, the classification of freight, higher charges on shorter hauls, special rates, party rates—all these were not the result of railway monopoly, or of arbitrary discrimination by railway managers, but arose naturally and almost inevitably from the peculiar conditions under which railway transportation was carried on.

Papers were also expected from Hon. Geo. H. Ely, of Cleveland, on the relative cost of water and rail transportation, and from Prof. Edmund J. James, of Philadelphia, on the relation of railroad passenger traffic to freight traffic. Neither gentleman was present, however, the former being ill and the latter not reaching the city on time.

The report of the committee on statistics by Hon. Carroll D. Wright, chairman, first occupied the attention of the association at its evening session. The report said that as to quantity the work of American statisticians was equal to that of any other country; as to the quality their work still fell somewhat below the scientific characteristics which belonged to continental efforts. The report spoke encouragingly of the progress of statistical investigation and science in the United States—work which was viewed with increasing respect abroad, and was exciting widespread interest at home.

The evening session was closed by the reading of a paper by Prof. H. C. Adamson—"Statistics as a Means of Correcting Corporate Abuses." It was the object of this paper to show that there is an essential difference between a business organized as a corporation and one organized as a partnership, and that many social evils arose from the fact that the law of private property was appropriately applied in the case of a business organized as a corporation. A definite statement of the idea embodied in this paper, so far as its direct proposals are concerned, is expressed in the following four propositions:

First—The granting of corporate privileges should be limited to those businesses in which the interests of the public predominate over the interests of the individual incorporators.

Second—All businesses in which the interests of the public predominate over the interests of the individual incorporators should be obliged to assume corporate form.

Third—All corporations should be required to make such reports as will enable the government, acting under rules prescribed by law, to direct their policy and control their administration.

Fourth—All businesses, other than those organized as corporations, should be subject to inquiry, though not to control, the purpose of the inquiry being to determine whether or not a business in any case should be required to assume a corporate form.

DONNELLY'S "CRYPTOGRAM."

The Author's Theory Upheld by a Dakota Justice, Who Thinks the Cipher Is Correct.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 27.—Waupeton, the cultured little city just across the North Dakota line, was the scene of a very important lawsuit Tuesday, and one which has a bearing upon the literary world, and especially that important controversy, "Did Bacon Write the Shakspearean Plays?" It came about in this wise: When Ignatius Donnelly's "Great Cryptogram" was about to be published Shelby Smith secured the agency for Richland county. In making the rounds of his canvassings this gentlemanly book agent called upon Hon. P. J. McCumber, the well-known North Dakota politician, and under the pretense that the "Great Cryptogram" explained the cipher running through the Shakspeare plays, sold him a copy.

Mr. McCumber never paid for the book, and when the agent demanded the money declined on the ground that he had read the book and failed to find the cipher which was represented to be there. Smith sued, and the case came off before Justice Thayer, who gave the plaintiff a verdict on the ground that the preponderance of evidence showed that the cryptogram was there, as Smith, the plaintiff, swore that it was, and McCumber couldn't swear that it was not, although he was certain of it. The courts seem to be with Donnelly, if the critics are not.

Negroes as Targets in Arkansas.

PINE BLUFF, Ark., Dec. 27.—Meagre details were received here to-day of a bloody affray at Swan Lake, in Africa, this county. Two negroes are reported dead and ten injured. The row originated at a dance and a target practice was kept up all night. No names are obtainable because of the excitement.

Collided with Two Wild Engines.

FRESNO, Cal., Dec. 27.—A collision occurred last night three miles north of this city between a freight train and two wild engines. Brakeman J. Lafferty was instantly killed. Engineer John Moore and fireman Stevinger jumped. The latter was terribly mashed, and cannot live. The engineer sustained a slight fracture of the hip and probably internal injuries.

Of all articles used to grace a table none imparts more brilliancy than Dorflinger's American Cut Glass. It is the richest cut glass in the world. Inquire for it of your dealer. Every piece has Dorflinger's trade mark label.

WRECKED BY SPECULATION

Chicago Real-Estate Broker Charged with Misappropriating $70,000.

Receiver Appointed for the Firm on Application of His Partners—Kean's Assets Further Diminished—Other Business Troubles.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—According to charges made in court to-day the P. E. Stanley-Winston Company, a well-known real-estate corporation, has been wrecked by speculations of the president, P. E. Stanley. Bertram M. Winston, the treasurer, to-day applied for the appointment of a receiver for the concern, and that the affairs of the corporation be wound up. Mr. Stanley is charged with the misappropriation of $70,000. On the application for the appointment of a receiver Master in Chancery Noyes recommended that the prayer of the complainant be allowed at once. Judge Sheppard appointed C. M. Walker. Mr. Winston says that on the 22d of December it was discovered that Stanley had misapplied $70,000, and that the most of it had gone in wild and reckless speculation in the Chicago Stock Exchange.

The wrecked corporation was organized Sept. 29 of this year, succeding the old firm of P. E. Stanley & Co., composed of Mr. Stanley and Dudley and Bertram Winston, the sons of Hon. F. H. Winston, ex-United States minister to Persia. The corporation was the same as the old company, only it was merged into a stock company with a capital stock of $50,000 with 500 shares. Stanley was elected president. Dudley Winston was vice-president and Bertram Winston secretary and treasurer. Prior to the organization of the new company Mr. Stanley was engaged in confidential business with certain customers, and a considerable portion of this private business was never merged into the business of the firm. Among the transactions which the Winstons claim were put through by Stanley in his individual capacity were deals with L. H. McCormick and J. F. Keeny, involving, respectively, $45,000 and $125,000.

After Stanley became convinced of his liability to criminal prosecution, so the bill says, in order to square himself he gave it out that the corporation was liable in an action at law to McCormick, Keeny and J. P. Odell, for the money intrusted to and misappropriated by him. The Winstons' bill said that McCormick threatened to bring suit against the corporation on the wrongful ground of liability for Stanley's misappropriations. Keeny, it is said, has also threatened to sue for his claim, amounting to $30,000. The court was asked to issue an injunction restraining both parties from beginning suit. No action toward an injunction was taken by the court, and Mr. McCormick made good his threat to try and hold the corporation liable. This afternoon he commenced suit against Stanley and the Winstons for $50,000 damages. The assets of the corporation, according to Mr. Winston, are amply sufficient to meet its obligations and the value of its securities held by the banks exceed the amount of the firm's indebtedness by $10,000.

Little Left for Kean's Creditors.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The assets of Kean's bank have been further diminished by upward of one hundred thousand dollars. It looks much as if from 5 to 10 per cent. will be all the creditors will receive. Of the original figures of $270,000, or thereabouts, for bills receivable, $135,000 vanished early, it being found that large amounts of Kean's personal notes, accommodation paper of his friends and worthless claims were included. Now the expert accountant who has been going through the bills receivable reports that fully $80,000 consists of protested notes, whereof the makers are entirely insolvent. Many of these notes are long past due, some of them more than a year. In addition to this, $10,000 on deposit at the American Exchange Bank of New York has been applied on Kean's paper held by it. A Boston bank did the same thing with $3,500 in its vaults.

This evening attorney Mayer, for the depositors, said: "We had reckoned on saving about ninety thousand dollars' worth of that $100,000 worth of bonds floated in New York by Kean through Hatfield, the manager of the branch there. We won't get a dollar's worth of assets out of the deal, and I would be willing to take a quit claim deed from any of the banks, and think we were lucky to escape suit for the bonds. That's how the matter panned out."

The Maverick Bank of San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 27.—As stated briefly in these dispatches last night, the Maverick Bank, of this city, was compelled to close its doors yesterday, after a run of three weeks' duration, with liabilities of $844,164 and assets of $1,789,915, as shown by the schedules of assignment filed. The assets, while more than double the amount of the liabilities, consist largely of real estate and other securities, which cannot be realized on immediately without a sacrifice, and the policy of the assignee will be to avoid sacrificing the interests of the creditors by hasty action. The Alamo brewery, Maverick printing-house, San Antonio Paint Company and Alamo Insurance Company, in all of which Mr. Maverick has large interests, are not affected by the bank's closing, and are being conducted uninterruptedly and without any change of management. The list of creditors to whom the bank is indebted was published to-day. Among the number are C. M. Terrell, $1,400, and Edwin H. Terrell, $3,000.

Other Business Troubles.

GREELY, Col., Dec. 27.—The old banking firm of Hunter & West has failed through bad outside investments. Messrs. Hunter and West have made an assignment of all their personal property as well as the bank's assets, as follows: Bank assets, $90,000; Mr. Hunter's, $33,000; Mr. West's $14,300. The bank's liabilities are $3,200. Mr. West's private liabilities are $66,500. If time is given it is hoped that no one will lose anything. Several attachments have been made, one by the Union National Bank of Denver for $10,000.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 27.—In the Circuit Court at Geneva, to-day, judgment of confession was found against M. W. Dubois in favor of the Home National Bank of Elgin for $10,500. Dubois, formerly an English merchant, is largely interested in Texas cattle-raising, both for himself and the Elgin Cattle Company. He is believed to be worth several hundred thousand dollars, and the judgment, it is thought, was perhaps entered through his inadvertence.

WOONSOCKET, S. D. Dec. 27.—Stevens, the banker, who closed his doors yesterday, acts as as if he were delirious, and mumbles incoherently when any of his creditors are allowed to see him. Some think he is really insane. The twenty creditors had a meeting to take action to protect their interests. Depositors do not like the looks of things, as deposits were taken in up to Wednesday night.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—The false report as to the suspension of Messrs. Pixley & Abell, bullion brokers, of this city, arose from the financial indiscretions of a youthful member of the firm, who has since retired. The firm's credit is unimpaired, and the Rothschilds and other banks are announced to be satisfied with the stability of Messrs. Pixley & Abell.

BOSTON, Dec. 27.—At a meeting of the creditors of Winslow, Rand & Watson, dealers in teas and coffees, the committee of investigation reported from the firm an offer of 55 cents, 50 cash and 5 in notes at 6 per cent. The committee recommended that the offer be accepted, and the creditors will probably follow the committee's recommendation.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 27.—Late this evening the dry goods firm of O'Keefe, Guide & Co. assigned to D. J. Shenker, to secure a claim of $42,000. There are other preferred creditors to the extent of $20,000.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—The total appraisement of the assigned estate of B. K. Jamieson & Co., bankers, is $165,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—Olney G. Gibbs, lumber-dealer, has assigned. Assets, $16,000; liabilities, $21,000.

Destitute Railway Laborers.

PORTLAND, Ore., Dec. 27.—The situation of the discharged laborers from the Union Pacific Puget sound extension is growing more serious every day. At present there are about one thousand in this city, and the number is increasing hourly. Most of them are destitute and unable to get money on their time-checks, which were due Dec. 26. A large number are being fed and lodged by the city. Owing to the inability of J. H. Smith & Co., who had the contract, to secure money from the Union Pacific, the men are being put off from day to day, and as the money is not yet forthcoming it is difficult to foresee the outcome, as the men are growing desperate. Some are sore pressed and are discounting the time-checks at 50 per cent. J. H. Smith is now at Omaha endeavoring to secure money from the Union Pacific company.

Career of the Dead Count Parisi.

SAN DIEGO, Dec. 27.—Count Parisi, whose death occurred here Thursday, and was followed by the attempted suicide of his wife, came from a noble family in Austria. His father formerly occupied a position of state in the Austrian empire. He was forced to retire on account of the burden of years. But he still stands at the head of one of the foremost banking-houses of Austria. Count Parisi was the youngest of two brothers. From his early years he was of a wild disposition. After two years' service in the Austrian army his parents fixed upon him a liberal allowance, and a little over five years ago he came to this country, and went first to San Francisco, where his half-brother is now Austrian consul. He was married in Galveston, his wife being at one time a teacher of art in the university at Galveston. A cablegram has been received from the Count's father ordering the body embalmed and sent to Austria, and also that in case of death of the Countess to have her body shipped there also. In case she survives she is to go to her father-in-law, there to take her rank and station with her husband's people.

LATER—Countess Parisi died this evening.

VOLUME OF PAPER CURRENCY.

A Correspondent Who Says the Treasurer's Report on the Subject Is Inaccurate.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27. — A Washington special to the Daily News, which will appear in to-morrow's issue, says that no one can form an intelligent idea of the volume of paper currency to-day in circulation. The Treasurer purports to give each year an exact and detailed statement of the existing condition of the finances, but the Treasurer has no exact data upon which to base his report, and consequently it is defective and unreliable. There is not to be found in any bureau of the Treasury Department any record of notes or certificates for which the government is responsible, and the Treasurer's report is consequently nothing more than guess work as to the volume of paper money really afloat. He cannot say of his own knowledge how many notes or silver certificates of the several denominations authorized by law are outstanding, nor can he give the precise aggregate amount. The way the Treasurer arrives at the amount of money afloat is by deducting the amount of currency destroyed from the aggregate amounts paid out by the government. This would appear to be correct, but it is fatally defective, because he has no means of knowing that there are no duplicates of notes destroyed either in the Treasury Department or in the hands of the people. It may be assumed that there are no duplicate notes afloat, but assumption cannot be accepted as a reliable basis for banking operations. The only way the government has of knowing that there is no duplication of notes is by obtaining from the contractors who furnish the paper a sworn statement of the number of sheets supplied the Bureau of Engraving and Printing and then deducting the number destroyed in the pressroom and adding to this number the number of sheets of printed notes received at the Treasury Department. These must balance with the total number of sheets furnished by the contractors.

TIN FOUND IN TEXAS.

The Metal Said to Exist in Large Quantities on the Colorado River, in Llano County.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Dec. 27.—Louis Girand, a prominent civil engineer, has just come in from Llano to-day with specimens from the new tin discoveries just made, and which are creating much excitement. He brings the ore here to be assayed. It has been found in workable quantities on the Colorado river in Llano county, one hundred miles northwest of here, south of the famous Ballinger iron hill. The specimens are cassertite and the deposit covers a large extent. It lays near the iron fields and was passed by unrecognized by the miners. Prof. Comstock, assistant State Geologist, recently made the discovery of the ores and their value. New discoveries are being made daily, and sixty deposits have already been located.

Obituary.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Gen. James Hughes Stokes died at his home, No. 18 East Forty-seventh street, to-day, after an illness of two weeks. He was born in Maryland and was graduated from West Point in 1835. He offered his services to the Governor of Illinois and was made a brigadier-general of volunteers. At the close of the war he returned to private life, and lived until eleven years ago in Chicago. He leaves two sons, a daughter and a widow, his second wife. The sons and daughter are living in Chicago.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—James H. Stevenson, secretary of the Philadelphia & Bound Brook railroad, died to-day at his home, near this city, from the effects of injuries received on the North Pennsylvania railroad recently.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Franklin Chase, who was for thirty-seven years in the consular service of the United States, died to-day at his home in Brooklyn, aged eighty-five.

Assaulted and Robbed of $5,000.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A brutal case of assault and robbery, the details of which have been suppressed by the police, has just come to light. Last Friday night Dr. H. A. Kelso, of Paxton, Ill., was knocked down and robbed of $5,000 in cash, a wat