territories, in connection with which the British and Portuguese authorities are now engaged in several disputes. This project, the telegram added, if carried out, would affect Manica territory claimed by England and Portugal. Since that time the Lisbon government has received intimation through the public press and through official channels that the Portuguese government was apparently courting the visit of a British fleet to Lisbon. Lord Salisbury is understood to have instructed Sir George Glynn Petre, the British embassador at Lisbon, to call the attention of the Lisbon government to the reported Boer expedition, to the detention of the Sir John Willoughby expedition and to other and similar matters which have caused the relations between Great Britain and Portugal to resume a dangerously strained aspect. Lord Salisbury was not content with entering a protest against the reported expedition of the Boers. The British Premier, through the Foreign Office, promptly communicated with Sir Henry Brougham Loch, the Governor, British high commissioner and commander-in-chief of Cape Colony, with the result that the latter, with equal promptness, placed himself in communication with the President of the Transvaal, Paul Kruger. The substance of the British Governor's communication to the President of the Boers was that the projected Boer "teck" into Mashonaland, if made with the view of establishing a new republic, would be treated as an act of hostility to her majesty, the Queen of England.

To this distinct declaration President Kruger has just replied. He says that he has dampened the proposed "teck," and that, in addition, he has sent messages to the prominent Boers who are suspected of having been the leaders of the movement, with the determination to still more clearly impress upon them the necessity of not taking any action which might lead to complications between the government of the Transvaal and the government of Great Britain. On the other hand, it is understood that the Portuguese government has assured the British government that Portugal has not in any way countenanced the projected raid of the Boers, and should the Boers obey the injunctions of their President this incident, which threatened to have serious consequences, may be said to have blown over. The Boers, however, are a very crefty race, and their proximity to and meddling with the territory about which Portugal and Great Britain are disputing may yet lead to dangerous complications.

Portuguese officials claim that the stoppage of the Willoughby expedition was not a breach of the modus vivendi with England, because, owing to the British attitude at Massikesse, a state of siege had been declared. A Portuguese newspaper, in an article on the Pung We river incident, urges the government to conclude a treaty with England quickly, good or bad, in order to avoid fresh complications. Other papers make similar recommendations, and well-informed people in high positions expect that a treaty will be signed before the modus vivendi expires, and that there will be time for orders to reach Fort Salisbury which will prevent a conflict at Massikesse. Sir George Glynn Petre, the English minister at Lisbon, is ill in bed, the strain of the negotiations having been too much for him.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Salisbury said that the English had been treated by the Portuguese in a manner not consistent with the engagements entered into by Portugal. The demeanor of the Portuguese officers in Africa corresponded so little with the assurances sent from Lisbon that it had been decided to send three British war ships to the entrance of the Pungwe river. [Cheers.] He said that the war ships proceeding to the Pungwe river were not large, but would suffice for the purpose. The Portuguese minister having intimated that his government had ordered the removal of obstacles to the passage of the river, it was proposed to appoint a consul to see that the modus vivendi was observed.

It is believed here that a hostile encounter has taken place between the Portuguese and the British South Africa Company, in Manicaland. The latest dispatches from the Cape represent the company as obstinately holding to every point of advance and preparing to repulse the Portuguese by force. Further information is anxiously awaited, although no apprehension is felt as to the result, for the pioneers in the service of the British South Africa Company are mostly young men full of vigor and courage and to whom a fight with the Portuguese would be an agreeable pastime.

ASKED TO RESIGN.

Exciting Scene at a Meeting Called by a Member of the French Deputies.

PARIS, April 23.—M. Camille Dreyfus, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and a well-known journalist, editor of La Nation, and the gentleman who was some time ago almost killed by the Marquis De Mores in a duel, presided to-day at a meeting which he had organized. Two thousand of his constituents from the Twelfth Arrondissement of the Department of the Seine were present. The object of M. Dreyfus in calling the meeting was to refute the charges of black-mail brought against him by M. Edmund Blanc, of Monte Carlo. An uproarious discussion, intermixed with incessant quarrels, characterized the first portion of the meeting. Eventually M. Dreyfus lost his temper, and, jumping from the platform, began to pummel one of the electors who had been most prominent in interrupting him. A free fight, in which nearly everybody present joined, followed the onslaught of M. Dreyfus upon the interrupting elector.

The speaker's platform was stormed by M. Dreyfus's constituents, and matters were made so lively for that gentlemen that he was compelled, in order to escape very rough handling, to make his way from the hall by a window, followed by the hooting, and jeering, and insulting remarks of the citizens of the Twelfth Arrondissement. The meeting, after M. Dreyfus's undignified exit, was continued by his constituents, who passed a resolution calling upon him to resign.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Memoirs of Jenny Lind, the Great Songstress, Given to the Public.

LONDON, April 23.—The memoirs of Jenny Lind are published to-day. They are edited by Canon Nolland and Rockstro, from letters, documents and diaries belonging to her husband. The work comprises two intensely interesting volumes, which give her history up to the time of her marriage. The first chapter explains that the public is entitled to know only the artistic career of the lady, and not her domestic and private life. It appears that quite early in life she had a strong vein of antipathy to a dramatic career. Writing to her father, in 1842, she expressed the desire that God would save her from being obliged to sing on the stage. During her whole life there was a gradual increase of religious feeling, which doubtless induced her early retirement from the stage, although not through puritanical motives. The work includes accounts of the singer written by the Queen and Madam Schumann, and gives the cadenzas which she employed and her correspondence with Mendelssohn. A concise foot-note gives an account of Jenny Lind's chief public appearance or fateful journey to America, and with this the biography concludes.

Another Battle Won by Chilian Rebels.

PARIS, April 23.—According to dispatches received here by the Chilian delegation having its headquarters in this city, the insurgents of Chili have fought another battle with the government troops and defeated the latter. This last battle was fought at Iqique on April 19. The loss suffered by either side is not stated. Further advices bring the news that the insurgent fleet is concentrated about Valparaiso. It is announced, however, by the insurgents that they will not bombard the city of Valparaiso.

The British Budget.

LONDON, April 23.—The budget was submitted to the House of Commons this afternoon by the Hon. George J. Goschen, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Mr. Goschen said that there was an excess of £1,760,000 over the surplus which he suggested in 1890. He added, however, that there was no certainty that a progressive increase would be maintained, as the needs of Ireland had increased the expenditure by the sum of £200,000.

Our Pork Will Soon Be Admitted.

BERLIN, April 23.—The Berliner Nachrichten says the removal of the prohibitory restrictions on American pork has been arranged for as soon as the United States government issues regulations for the carrying out of the meat-inspection law. The Nachrichten adds that the report that only live swine will be admitted into Germany is inaccurate.

Speck of War in Newfoundland.

PARIS, April 23.—A telegram to the Temps, from St. Pierre Miquelon, says: "Forty Newfoundland vessels, which ran the blockade, have arrived at St. Pierre, with herrings. The fishermen at Fortune bay are in armed revolt, and determined to resist to the bitter end. Thirty-four armed schooners have left St. Pierre for the banks."

Italy's Demands Cannot Be Satisfied.

PARIS, April 23.—A dispatch to the Temps, from Rome, says that Baron Fava, in his report to the Marquis Di Rudini on the New Orleans lynching, expresses the belief that there is no way out of the situation, as the federal government has no power to give Italy the satisfaction demanded.

Cable Notes.

The St. Petersburg Novosti says it is certain that Lord Salisbury has concluded a treaty of alliance with Italy.

For three years the Russian passport tax to Polish emigrants will be remitted, which will promote the exodus of Jews to America.

Baron Bleichroder and Count Henckel have each offered a house to Prince Bismarck in Berlin, but he has as yet accepted neither.

Participants in a religious meeting at Kieff have been locked up for two months without trial. Exile to Siberia will meet a repetition.

Sir William Whiteway, Premier and Attorney-general of Newfoundland, presented the fisheries case to the British House of Commons yesterday.

A split has occurred among the Paris Socialist section caused by disputes over the manner in which the May day demonstrations shall be conducted.

Bulgaria will shortly request the Porte to recognize Prince Ferdinand as ruler of Bulgaria. In the event of the Porte's refusal, Bulgaria will proclaim her independence.

The Belgian employers have decided not to grant a holiday on May day, believing that a peaceful agitation on the part of the working men will be likely to obtain for them the right of suffrage.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A movement to provide for General Banks in his old age has taken definite shape at Boston.

The Western White Sash, Door and Blind Association, which was formed at Chicago some weeks ago, is said to be defunct.

The Boston Herald says it is almost definitely settled that the next pastor of Tremont Temple will be Rev. George C. Lorimer, of Chicago.

Good Voice, a Sioux prophet, predicts two wet seasons, and has put in a one-hundred-acre crop. Other Sioux are following his example.

An elaborate dinner was given Wednesday night by William Berri, proprietor of the Brooklyn Standard Union, in honor of M. H. De Young, of San Francisco.

Black leg has put in an appearance among stock in Marion county, Iowa. One farmer who had one hundred head of cattle ready to ship will lose most of the bunch.

At Lyons, Ia., Earl Britt, aged eight, while playing with some other boys, fell on an open knife which he was carrying, piercing his heart and causing instant death.

The Reading collieries, near Ashland, Pa., which have been working but four days a week, have received orders to work every day until further notice. The order gives great satisfaction to 5,000 workmen and the business community.

W. F. Pierronnet, a retired Board of Trade member, took a room at McCoy's Hotel, Chicago, on Wednesday. Yesterday it was discovered that he had committed suicide with poison. He had been drinking rather heavily and was despondent.

Owing to the reduction, by the Wisconsin Legislature, of the world's fair appropriation from $100,000 to $65,000 D. M. Benjamin, of the national commission, sent his resignation to Governor Peck, yesterday, with a caustic letter relative to the matter.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Chauncey M. Depew and party passed through Kansas City, last evening, en route from Omaha to St. Louis. Mr. Depew, in an interview, said that the Vanderbilts had no intention of paralleling the Union Pacific, as had been reported.

The South Dakota National Guard building, at Watertown, a structure 150 feet long by 50 wide, valued at $30,000, fell with a crash last evening. Water had undermined the foundation. All the guns, ammunition and supplies of Company H were in the building at the time of the collapse and were destroyed.

The Cincinnati Presbytery has, by a vote of 54 to 17, adopted a report asking the General Assembly to take such action with reference to the noted deliverences of Prof. Charles A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, as shall in its judgment be best adapted to preserve the peace, purity and prosperity of the church.

A proof of Washington's farewell address, which is particularly valuable because of the corrections written on it by the first President himself, has been presented by Mr. George W. Childs to the Mount Vernon Association, and in a few days it will be placed among the other treasures at Washington's Old Veteran Home.

About five weeks ago George Scott, of Chicago, lost $1,150. About the same time his room-mate, William Lewis, disappeared. Wednesday night Lewis was arrested at Cincinnati in company with a woman. He claimed that Scott had given him the money to go into the horse-trading business. He gave up $360, all he had.

James McCarthy, living near Dexter, Ky., was at work on his farm yesterday morning when he discovered his residence on fire. When he reached the building nothing could be seen of his wife. Her body was at last found in a well near by, into which it is supposed she had fallen while getting water to extinguish the fire. She was sixty years old.

The St. Louis Presbytery yesterday voted unanimously in favor of a negative reply to the overture from the General Assembly providing that one-third of the presbyteries could compel the General Assembly to consider any question which they may force upon it. The Presbytery also disapproved of the overture concerning the method of amending the Confession of Faith.

Business Embarrassments.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 23.—Creditors' petitions in insolvency were filed in the local court to-day against the Freeman Manufacturing Company, of North Adams, the American and United Zylonite Company, the L. L. Brown Paper Company, of Adams, and L. L. Brown personally, at the instance of the Eagle National Bank and National Bank of the Republic, both of Boston, who are creditors for over $100,000.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—The Merchants' National Bank, of Clarksville, Tenn., lately in trouble, will be allowed to resume, an impairment of capital being made good.

Dinner in Honor of Minister Blair.

NEW YORK, April 23.—At the Fifth-avenue residence of Colonel Elliot F. Shepard tonight, Hon. Henry W. Blair, our new minister to China, met many gentlemen interested in the Chinese trade and others well known in social and political circles. The event was a dinner and reception tendered to the guest in anticipation of his early expected departure for the scene of his new field of labor. About twenty-five gentlemen were present at the dinner by invitation.

Over Three Thousand Immigrants in One Day

NEW YORK, April 23.—To-day 3,177 immigrants were landed at the barge office. The steamer Waesland, from Antwerp, brought 1,313; the Spree, 455 from Bremen; the Wisconsin, 648 from Liverpool, and the Saale, 761 from Bremen. Among the passengers landed at the barge office, from the steamer Wisconsin, were eighty Mormons in charge of two elders, en route for Utah. This is the first batch of Mormons arriving here under the new immigration law, which excludes polygamists.

THE elegant Hotel Denison, under the new proprietor, C. W. Shepherd, is fast growing in popularity with the traveling public. It has the largest, coolest and best furnished rooms in the city. Extensive improvements have been made, and now every modern comfort and luxury, combined with the best dining-room service, awaits guests on their arrival. Special inducements are offered commercial travelers.

IN THE LAND OF FLOWERS

California's Enthusiasm Over the President's Visit Unbounded at All Points.

Pelted with Bouquets by Children at San Diego Yesterday, Where He Made a Short Speech—Receptions at Riverside and Other Places.

SAN DIEGO'S WELCOME.

President Harrison Cordially Received at California's Most Southern Sea-Port.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., April 23.—The President and party spent two very pleasant hours in San Diego this morning. The entire population turned out to receive the chief magistrate, and paid him every possible honor. The programme included breakfast at the Hotel Del Coronado, a street parade and public exercises on the plaza. That beautiful square was profusely decorated, as were also most of the business houses along the route. Thousands of yards of bunting marked the line of march, and the ships in the harbor were alive with streamers. The party was received by a committee of citizens, including Mayor Gunn and Gen. Eli H. Murray, Governor Markham, Senator Felton, and Governor Torres and staff, of Lower California, joined in welcoming the President and party. As the procession was passing the military barracks on H street a national salute was fired. At one point of the march, the procession passed through a line of 2,500 gaily-dressed school-children, who showered the President and Mrs. Harrison with flowers. At the plaza addresses of welcome were made by Governor Markham, Mayor Gunn and Governor Torres, which were responded to by President Harrison, Secretary Rusk and Postmaster-general Wanamaker. The President, in his speech, said:

"Mr. Mayor and Fellow-citizens—I am in slavery to the railroad schedule, and have but a few moments longer to tarry in your beautiful city. If there were no other reward for our journey across the continent, we have seen here about your magnificent harbor that which would have repaid us for all the toil of travel. [Cheers.] I do not come to tell you anything about California, for I have already perceived in my intercourse with Californians, and during this brief stay among you, that already you know all about California. [Laughter and applause.] You are, indeed, most happily situated. Every element that makes life comfortable is here, and I am sure, as I look into these kindly upturned faces, that your homes have as healthful a moral atmosphere as God has spread over your smiling land. [Cheers.] It is with regret that we now part with you. The welcome you have extended to us is magnificent. We shall carry away the most pleasant impression and shall wish for you all you anticipate in your largest dreams for your beautiful city [cheers]; that your harbor may be full of foreign and coastwise traffic; that it may not be long until the passage of our naval and merchant marine shall be by the Nicaragua canal. [Cheers.] I believe that great enterprise, which is to bring your commerce in nearer and cheaper contact with not only the Atlantic seaboard cities but half this continent and South America, will not be long delayed. [Applause.] And now again, with thanks for your friendly attentions in our behalf and in behalf of all who journey with me, I bid you a most kindly farewell." [Cheers.] Governor Torres arose at this point and said: "Mr. President, I wish to read you the following dispatch which I have received from President Diaz:

"It has come to my knowledge that the President of the United States shall visit San Diego on the 23d inst., and I let you know it, so that you may call to congratulate him in my name and present him with my compliments.

"PORFIRIO DIAZ."

President Harrison responded as follows:

"Governor Torres—This message from that progressive and intelligent gentleman who presides over the destines of our sister republic is most grateful to me. I assure you that our people—that the government through all its constituted authorities—entertain for President Diaz and for the chivalrous people over which he presides the most friendly sentiments of respect. We covet, sir, your good will and those mutual exchanges which are profitable, and we hope that the two republics may forever dwell in fraternal peace." [Great cheering.]

The pavilion at the plaza, where the exercises took place, was a beauiful mass of flags and flowers, and it is said that so fine a floral display was probably never before seen in this vicinity. The Chamber of Commerce presented very handsome souvenir invitations to the President and Secretary Rusk. They were printed in gold letters on white satin, in folio form. The speech-making was followed by a general reception, during which about a thousand persons shook hands with the President. This was shortened in order that the President might keep his engagements elsewhere. The procession was then reformed and escorted the President and party to the train, which left here promptly at 11 o'clock for Riverside and Pasadena. During his stay here the President gave a special reception to the Indiana colony.

PHOTOGRAPHED AT RIVERSIDE.

The President's Picture Taken While Leaning Against a Pillar of American Block Tin.

RIVERSIDE, Cal., April 23.—The presidential party arrived at Riverside at 5 o'clock this afternoon after a delightful trip from San Diego over a route abounding with beautiful scenery. Short stops were made at Oceanside, Santa Ana, Orange and at South Riverside. The President received a cordial welcome at each of these places, and expressed his thanks in brief speeches complimentary to the people and their country. The crowd at each of these places was swelled by school children, who presented the ladies of the party with flowers. At Santa Ana a reception took place in a float pavilion surmounted with a fine specimen of the American eagle. Postmaster-general Wanamaker made a speech there. The President left the train at South Riverside for a few minutes and was photographed standing on a low platform, with his left hand resting against a tall column of block tin, mined and manufactured in the immediate vicinity. He congratulated the people on the development of this important industry.

The party was received at Riverside with great enthusiasm. The party left the train at Arlington station, six miles distant, and drove to the town in flower-bedecked carriages through a continuous lane of orange groves and the celebrated magnolia avenue. On reaching the high-school they were received by a large crowd, including hundreds of school children with waving flags.

The President had just concluded a brief address to the school children when the horses attached to a carriage containing Secretary Rusk, Mrs. Harrison and Mrs. Dimmick took fright at the shower of flowers and dashed wildly into a crowd of children who were standing in the open road. A panic ensued and the children tumbled over each other in precipitate flight. There were four horses to the carriage, and the leaders became unmanageable, tripped in the traces and fell down. Secretary Rusk had jumped out of the carriage at the first alarm, and was at their heads in a moment, and with the assistance of some bystanders soon had them under control. Several children went into hysterics from fright, but beyond that no harm was done. Mrs. Harrison was very nervous over her narrow escape, and declared that she would never again ride in a procession behind four horses, unless a man walked at the head of the leaders.

The formal reception took place at the Glenwood Hotel, where the President was introduced by Governor Markham and made a short address. He was then escorted through the principal streets by a procession composed of local militia and civic organizations, to the station, where the train was in waiting.

Banquet at Pasadena.

PASADENA, Cal., April 23.—This beautiful city was illuminated to-night in honor of the visit of the presidential party. They were welcomed by Mayor Lukens and a committee of citizens amid firing of canon, ringing of bells and the cheers of the populace. The approach of the train was marked by huge bon-fires on each side of the track. The reception committee was assisted by the local militia and civic organizations. The party was escorted to the Hotel Greene, where the President had a short public reception. The party was afterwards entertained at a banquet at the hotel, which was attended by all the leading citizens of this and adjacent cities. The postmaster, Mr. W. U. Masters, presided, and the toasts were responded to by the President, Secretary Rusk, Postmaster-general Wanamaker, Governor Markham, of California, ex-Governor Sheldon, of Montana, General McCook, U. S. A., and others.

A Governor with a Case of "Big Head."

PORTLAND, Ore., April 23.—Governor Pennoyer, when asked to-day whether he would go to the State line to meet the President, is reported to have said: "Mr. Harrison represents in his official capacity the official power and dignity of the federal government. I, as Governor of Oregon, represent the State of Oregon in the same way. We are equal. I have no business to go and pay homage to him. On the contrary, when he visits Oregon he should rather pay his respects to me as its official executive."

Threaten to Boycott Our Goods.

VIENNA, April 23.—The Fremdenblatt and the Neue Freie Presse, in commenting upon President Harrison's speech at Galveston, agree that a European zollverin is the only answer to American protection. The Fremdenblatt suggests that European nations look to the African and Asiatic colonies for goods which they have hitherto bought from America.

Losses by Fire.

CHICAGO, April 23.—A fire at noon, to-day, which resulted from an explosion of gasoline in the house of Theodore Karnbradt, destroyed that and several adjoining buildings and their contents, and rendered homeless about a dozen families. Karnbradt was badly and Mrs. Mary Burnsen fatally burned. Loss, $50,000.

WHITE HALL, Mich., April 23. — Fire started this afternoon in the lumber shed of the White Hall Manufacturing Company, destroying their dry kiln and shingle and planing-mill; also, the carriage shop of Bell & Utley. The loss of the manufacturing company is $75,000; partially insured. Bell & Utley's loss is $5,000; fully insured.

GALVESTON, Tex., April 23. — Sixteen mules were burned to a crisp by a fire in the City street-railway stables this morning. Six street cars were also destroyed. The property belonging to the railway company was full insured. How the fire originate is a mystery.

Another Victim of the Wedding Poisoning.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 23.—Mrs. B. F. Guthrie, wife of the first victim of the poisoning at the wedding near Lyndon, Ky., died this evening. The coroner will make a careful autopsy with the hope of establishing the nature of the poison. The family have consented. Lack of this consent has prevented an autopsy previously. Mrs. Guthrie's death leaves her daughter the wealthiest unmarried lady in Kentucky. Mrs. Gray here and Mrs. Dr. Hobson, at St. Matthews, are very low.

Western Outlet for the B. & O.

KEOKUK, Ia., April 23.—An incorporation was formed here to-day to build a railway from Beardstown, Ill., to this point, to furnish a Western outlet for the Baltimore & Ohio, which stops at Beardstown. The company is to be known as the Beardstown, Fort Madison & Sioux City Railway Company, and will have a capital stock of $2,000,000. Work will commence at once.

Clubbed an Italian.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 23.—Matthew Bell, a colored policeman, was put in jail tonight, charged with clubbing an Italian to death. A little over a week ago orders were issued to clear the streets of loafers, and the over-zealous policeman Bell fiercely clubbed the Italian for not moving promptly. Bell has been in jail before for too free use of his club.

A NATIONAL HOG-PEN.

A Full Outline of the Workings of the Alliance Sub-Treasury Scheme.

Birmingham Age-Herald (Dem.)

The Nashville American is authority for the statement that Colonel McDowell, candidate for United States Senator on the sub-treasury ticket, is preparing an amendment which Congressman Rice Pierce, of the Ninth Tennessee district, who is a sub-treasury advocate, will offer at the next session of Congress, to cover the case. According to our Nashville contemporary this will provide for a national hog-pen to be regulated as follows:

This federal hog-pen is to have two subpens, one of which is to be known as the Pen of Weights and Appraisement and the other as the Pen of Curtailments and Abbreviation. When the farmer brings his hogs for deposit they first pass through the Pen of Weights and Appraisement, where they are separately weighed and valued and the proper figures written upon a card and tied to the tail of each hog. Thence they are driven to the Pen of Curtailments and Abbreviation, where their caudal ornaments are neatly snipped off and returned to the farmer, these tails to be his receipts. Hogs having no tails when offered for deposit are to be thrown out as mutilated coin. After passing through this pen, they are next taken to the Pen of Final Deposit, or Swine Vault, as it is called, there to be held for redemption. It is provided that each pigtail shall represent so many dollars per inch, and shall be cut the proper length to represent the full value of the hog with 10 per cent. added. These tails, according to the plan of our worthy president and oil inspector, are to be legal-tender for all debts, including custom-house dues; though Brother Pierce is inclined to think that it would be sufficient to make them receivable for State and county taxes. Whichever view prevails there will be provided an abundance of cheap and convenient currency, and the hog-raiser will be supplied with a means for meeting his most pressing necessities while holding the bulk of his hogs for a better price, they being cared for and fattened in the meantime without trouble or expense to him. Whenever he thinks the price justifies it he may redeem his hogs and throw them on the market. To do this he simply appears and presents his tails to the proper officer, who identifies the hogs by fitting the tails to the proper stumps. The office assigned to this work is called the Department of Tail Fittings and Adjustment. The hogs are then redeemed and the tails taken up and canceled by means of a bell punch, the punching to be done with care, and in the presence of the passenger. The tails are then taken to the Bureau of Leaf Lard and Soap Grease, where they undergo the proper process of manufacture, and from this is created a fund to be called the Tail Grease Fund, for the payment of salaries.

This is a very good scheme, but it seems to be rather restricted in its application. Besides hogs they also raise quite a variety of other kind of stock up in Tennessee, including jackasses. Probably the reason for not carrying the application of the bill to this extent is that Messrs. McDowell and Rice fear that it might endanger their personal liberty.

The Republican League.

Kansas City Journal.

We have always regarded this club organizing feature of the Republican masses as the sign of the highest political health and the expression in the best form of that disinterested patriotism which is, after all, the real anchor of public safety. The danger to party health is always in ambition of leaders, and these working organizations, inspired only by the general good and free to criticise, resent or approve, act as the most efficient checks on that too common political disease known as big-headedness. Then, too, they are open, free as the air—no passwords, no closed doors—but open to the world. And they will win the battle for their country.

Let It Wave.

Chicago Herald.

In no other country having an organized government and a national air is ever seen, or would for an instant be tolerated, the sullen indifference or rude disrespect which Americans show to the rendering of their national air on notable occasions. When the Marine Band played "The Star-spangled Banner," at the close of its concert, in the Auditorium, on Friday evening, and played it with a magnificence of coloring no other band has ever given to its strains, nine-tenths of the crowded house stolidly sat, never raising a cheer nor clapping a hand. The other tenth used the moments to hurry out of the house. The hour is opportune for American citizens to remember that we have a national flag. We are resolved that it shall wave. Let it wave on every occasion when, with or without music, its breezy folds shall tell the other nations of the earth that we are independent, free, federal and united. If we are rude to the stars and stripes we cannot complain that others, not claiming its protection or acknowledging its allegiance, suspect us of deficient patriotism or dull national sentiment. Whenever a national air is played within doors Americans should note it by becoming deportment, by standing during its rendition or by cheering and applause.

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

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ELAINE GOODALE'S ROMANCE.

The Young Poetess to Marry an Indian Almost as Accomplished as Herself.

New York Press.

A life that is tinged with romance has always a fascination for the public. The public is to be forgiven, for there is something so refreshing and simple about romance, and so painfully realistic about other things. It was two or three months ago that a bit of romance was telegraphed over the wires from the West—the announcement of the engagement of Miss Elaine Goodale to Dr. Charles A. Eastman. The special significance of this engagement is in the fact that Dr. Eastman is an Indian, and that both have consecrated their lives to the Indian cause.

Miss Goodale's personality is but little known here, although her name, and that of her sister Dora, are familiar to all who have read their charming verses, published when they were so youthful that they were little more than children.

That nature bestows lavish gifts upon some if but beggarly ones on others is very truly exemplified in these two sisters. They are both women of extraordinary talents, and while this article is intended mainly as a sketch of the elder the two were so closely associated in their childhood that for a certain period it is impossible to speak of them separately. One ought not to omit saying that Miss Dora's rare endowments are hardly secondary to those of her sister, and that within the last two or three years she has developed so much feeling for art that, through the zealous advice of Mr. John W. Stimson, she has devoted herself to serious study in this direction, and last June took the first prize in the art department at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

As children Elaine and Dora Goodale ale exhibited wonderful facility in expressing their thoughts, and these thoughts, nurtured as they were in the midst of nature in all its most ravishing beauty, were poetic and imaginative in the extreme. At two years old Elaine showed signs of precocity, and a visitor to Sky Farm, where her parents were then living, sent back pages to her father about her after he left, so great had been the impression she had made upon him.

Sky Farm was the name given to the six hundred acres of land Mr. Goodale owned in the Berkshire hills. It was here that the children were born and lived until they were thirteen and sixteen years old, when in 1879 they came to New York to attend school for one year. All the rest of their training was received at home. Both father and mother having highly cultured minds, the children were in a literary atmosphere constantly. Great attention was given to the study of the languages, a clergyman near at hand teaching them Greek, a German scholar grounding them in that language, and facilities to learn French being provided for them in their own mother and father.

A fact which seems almost inconceivable to the more commonplace mind is that the children began to write at five years of age. A little later they prepared a journal, which was read regularly once a month before the assembled family. The journal was called "Sky Farm Life," and great ceremonies were prepared for the occasion when it was read. The meeting generally took place at some pretty spot in the woods, and the reading was followed by a picnic and fun—an idyllic festival. Elaine was the editor-in-chief, and all that the journal contained was expressly designed as a surprise to the parents.

There was almost no society for either parents or children at Sky Farm. Dr. Orville Dewey was a neighbor; there were one or two families at Great Barrington, and Lenox was near at hand; but the chief amusements were found among themselves. Mr. Higginson, in writing about the children, thinks this almost hermit-like loneliness, however congenial, was unnatural and to be deprecated; but, as the result has been in every way gratifying to their parents, there is no occasion for regret.

A few visitors came to Sky Farm, and when one day General Armstrong galloped over the hills to the secluded home he was destined to trace the dim outline in a future for Elaine which had remained undreamed of before. His enthusiasms about Hampton College were imparted to the family, and soon imbued one of his listeners with an ardor that resulted in her leaving the farm and taking up serious duties at Hampton. For three years she remained there, and then found a still broader field in the far West, where she was made supervisor of all the Indian schools, and has been associated with the best and most helpful of Indian work.

Closer and closer she came to the little romance, which, however natural and consistent it may have seemed to herself, was like an improbable fairy tale to the outside world. The Indian whom she is about to marry is fast becoming a hero. Dr. Eastman's real name is Ohiyesa (a winner.) He is not a full-blooded Indian, and has assumed the name of his grandfather, Capt. Eastman, a white man in the regular army, for the purposes of civilization. He is a man of rare physical endowments, and his face and head indicate great power and intellectuality. He has received his medical training in Boston and has been offered most flattering inducements to remain there and practice his profession, but he has a lofty and unswerving purpose to return to the land of his people, and together he and his bride have marked out a life little short of heroic. They both speak in the Indian language, and Miss Goodale has attained the facility of a native. One of the incidents related of her is that she arrived in a new camp late one night and from within her tent talked to the Indian women. They did not discover until the morning that she was not one of themselves.

Dr. Eastman and Miss Goodale not only converse in the Indian language, but when they are separated write in it, showing cupid's advantages of secrecy in their case to be undeniable.

Four volumes by Elaine and Dora Goodale have been published. These are "Apple Blossoms," "In Berkshire with the Flowers," "Journal of a Farmer's Daughter" and "All Round the Year." They appeared between the years 1879 and 1881, and Elaine has done little, if any, verse writing since. While at Hampton she edited the Southern Workman, and it seems hardly possible that she could have definitely laid aside her professional pen.

Dr. Griffin's Denial.

Kansas City Journal.

The report of Mary Anderson-Navarro's domestic infelicity is indignantly denied by her step-father, the venerable Dr. Hamilton Griffin, whose business for some years has been to indignantly deny reports concerning his step-daughter. Indeed, the Doctor is disposed to regard reports of his step-daughter's unhappiness as reflections upon himself, for has he not been closely identified with her household ever since her talent became productive?

To Be a Year of Prosperity.

Iowa State Register.

New York advices state that available stocks of corn in the United States and Canada only amount to 4,365,000 bushels, or very little more than one-seventh of the aggregate in sight one year ago. Chicago's corn in store at this date last year was one and a half time as large as the total in sight to-day in all the Nation. In addition to this there was over 4,500,000 bushels in transit on the lakes, and nearly 4,000,000 on board cars for the seaboard. These three single collections of corn at date last year were each equal to or in excess of the total aggregate stocks today. The severe winter in Europe has largely killed off the growing grain, the loss in wheat in France alone being now estimated at 100,000,000 bushels. This will create an unequaled demand for the farm products of the United States and thus bring prosperity to all lines of trade. This is to be the year of genuine jubilee, and American laborers, farmers and manufacturers will be blessed with unequaled prosperity if they will only join in a general and determined effort to kill off the demagogues and croakers who have been demoralizing business of every character for several months past.

Not Pleasant to the Democracy.

Minneapolis Tribune.

Treasurer Huston will go home in good temper, and at peace with all the world. He will work for the next Republican nominee for the presidency whoever he may be, and his work will count then as it has in the past. This will not be pleasant news to the Democratic camp, but it is the truth nevertheless.

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 11:20 pm.; arrive from Chicago, d 3:45 pm.; d 3:30 am.

Leave for Louisville, d 3:40 am., 2:00 am., d 3:55 pm. Arrive from Louisville, d 11:00 am., 6:00 pm., d 10:50 pm.

Leave for Columbus, 4:30 pm. Arrive from Columbus, 10:25 am.

Leave for Vincennes and Cairo, 7:20 am., 4:00 pm.; arrive from Vincennes and Cairo; 10:50 am., 5:00 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. All trains connect at Terre Haute. Through sleeper on 11:00 p. m. train.

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. 45—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 8:30 p. m., daily.

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

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SUNDAY-SCHOOLS like PRAISE IN SONG [40 cts., or $4.20 doz.] Emerson; SONG WORSHIP [35 cts., or $3.60 doz.] Emerson and Sherwin; NEW SPIRITUAL SONGS [35 cts., $3.60 doz.] Tenny & Hoffman.

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