

MR. PERSICO DENIES.

HE IS NOT INTRIGUING IN IRELAND.

EXPLAINING HIS LETTER TO AN IRISH BISHOP—THE HOME RULING QUESTION STILL ACTIVE. DUBLIN, Jan. 6.—Mr. Persico, the Papal envoy, denies that he is intriguing to put pressure upon the Irish priest. A letter appeared in today's "Gazette" from the vicar of an Irish Bishop to a priest, to the effect that the bishop had heard from Mr. Persico that the priest was to be prosecuted, and the writer urges the priest to avoid anything likely to bring him within the reach of the new statute. Mr. Persico explains that a county magistrate wrote to him, complaining of a speech made by the priest. The magistrate said that the priest had violated the law and would be prosecuted for so doing. Mr. Persico replied that he was sorry that such an offence had been committed, that he would write to the priest's bishop, and that he hoped the matter would be passed over.

The Land Commissioners have presented to the Lord Lieutenant a report on the basis of the recent orders for a reduction of judicial rents. They appointed sixteen gentlemen to ascertain the staple product of each union as a basis for reduction. Judge O'Hagan differed with the other Commissioners because he considered that the Land Act gave the Commission greater powers than the other Commissioners conceived to be open to them.

Mr. Gilhooly, M. P., failed to appear when his case was called at the fourth sitting of the Select Committee. The case was therefore adjourned.

A Nationalist demonstration at Bire to-day was attended by 6,000 persons. Several members of Parliament were present.

EIGHT Nihilists HANGED.

RESULT OF ANOTHER ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE GREAT WHITE CEAR. LONDON, Jan. 6.—A telegram from the Russian frontier states that the eight Nihilists, including the Cossack Tchernoff, who were condemned to death for making an attempt upon the life of the czar during his visit to the czar's country, were hanged at St. Petersburg on January 2.

REPORTER McNEILL'S BODY FOUND.

PICKED UP ON THE BEACH AT BOULOGNE—ROBBED AND MARKS OF VIOLENCE ON HIS THROAT. LONDON, Jan. 6.—The body of Archie McNeill, who went to France to report on the condition of the "London Spectator" and who had been missing since, has been found on the beach at Boulogne. There were distinct marks on McNeill's throat showing that he had been strangled. He was known to have in his possession when last seen, a tank of English notes and a watch, all of which were missing when his body was found.

Several notes, which he was known to have in his possession when he left London, have been cashed at the bank of England. A post-mortem examination will be made to-morrow. Some believe that the body may have been in the dock and have been thrown overboard. The nose is broken and there are several wounds on the head. In the pockets were found a watch, a tank of English notes and a watch, all of which were missing when his body was found.

POPE LEO INSPECTS HIS PRESENTS.

ROME, Jan. 6.—The Pope has announced that he will receive the presents of the English and American colleges in Rome and the British pilgrims on the 10th of the month. Monsignor Clifford will make the necessary arrangements for the reception. The Pope's Jubilee presents were placed on exhibition at the Vatican to-day for the first time. The foreign diplomats, a number of Roman aristocrats and a host of other guests were present. The Pope entered the hall where the presents had been arranged at noon. He was followed by forty-eight English and American cardinals and bishops. The Pope took his seat on the throne and Cardinal Scialoja proceeded to read an address to the Pope. The Pope received the presents with great enthusiasm. The Pope took his seat on the throne and Cardinal Scialoja proceeded to read an address to the Pope. The Pope received the presents with great enthusiasm.

REICHTHUM TO TAKE THE MEXICAN LOAN.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 6 (Special).—It is said privately that the Mexican Government has decided to issue a loan of \$10,000,000. The loan is to be guaranteed by the Government of Mexico. The loan is to be issued in the form of bonds. The loan is to be used for the purpose of building up the Mexican economy. The loan is to be issued in the form of bonds. The loan is to be used for the purpose of building up the Mexican economy.

KING KALAKAUA MAKES CONCESSIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6.—A private letter received here from Honolulu, dated December 24, says: "The Cabinet have made a demand that Judge Jonathan K. King, of Honolulu, resign his office. The King has refused to do so. The Cabinet have demanded the resignation of Judge King. The King has refused to do so. The Cabinet have demanded the resignation of Judge King. The King has refused to do so."

THE FRENCH RAFFIA SCANDAL.

PARIS, Jan. 6.—The Tribunal today resumed the trial of the case against M. Ribaucourt, Hebert and Dubouche, who were concerned in the Legion of Honor decorations swindle. The prosecutor announced that additional evidence had been procured which implicated M. Wilson. The case was again adjourned pending the receipt of a magisterial inquiry. M. Ribaucourt, Hebert and Dubouche were allowed to go at liberty until their case is again called up.

SMITH AND SULLIVAN.

LONDON, Jan. 6.—Sullivan's backers want Sullivan to give a series of exhibitions to the public throughout the world, ending in California. Sullivan has refused. Smith's manager is anxious to a real fight.

TO BUILD A TIMBER SHIP AT JOGGINS.

TORONTO, Jan. 6.—The extradition of Young, the Detroit forger, has been ordered by the courts. Young will start for Detroit in a few days.

THE TOLL ON THE WELLAND CANAL.

OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 6.—With reference to Congressman Dugley's inquiry in the House of Representatives for information relative to alleged discrimination on the part of the Dominion Government in the matter of tolls on vessels passing through the Welland and Canal Dugley States ports, inquiry as to whether it was a case of alleged discrimination. The tolls on the Welland Canal were raised from 10 cents to 15 cents. The tolls on the Canal were raised from 10 cents to 15 cents.

CHOLERA RAGING AT VALPARAISO.

LIMA, Jan. 6, via Ovale.—A private dispatch from Valparaiso states that cholera has increased at that city. The number of cases daily is increasing. The number of cases daily is increasing.

CANADA HANDS OVER A FORGER.

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THE DISASTER AT MIDDLETON.

TWO ENGINEERS, A FIREMAN AND A BRAKEMAN KILLED—SCENES AT THE WRECK. CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—A dispatch from Wilmington, Mass., says: "The passengers who passed the scene of the accident on the Canada Pacific Railroad at Middleton, 108 miles east of Port Arthur, arrived here to-day. C. A. Milligan, a young Englishman, said the accident happened between one and two o'clock Wednesday morning. Two freight trains came into collision on a high trestle. Two engineers, one fireman and one brakeman were killed outright. One man, wedged in under the wreck, was seen to be alive and one of his comrades undertook to remove him by grasping his hand, which was sticking out, but was horrified by the man's fingers breaking. They having been frozen while he was imprisoned in the ribs, the fireman who was rescued in a few minutes, but expired in a few minutes. A fireman who was injured by a collision was killed. The bodies of the two engineers, the fireman and the brakeman, were found in the wreckage. The loss is estimated at \$150,000."

CHICAGO PACKERS COMPLAINING.

RAILROADS CHANGED WITH EXTORTION. A GRIEVANCE INVOLVING MILLIONS OF DOLLARS—THE RATES ON DRESSED MEATS TOO HIGH UNDER THE INTERSTATE LAW. CHICAGO, Jan. 6.—Five immense petitions have been sent from the various dressed beef and canning companies to the Interstate Commerce Commission. This is the beginning of a lawsuit, involving millions of dollars, which will be brought in the United States Supreme Court, and involves the constitutionality of the Interstate Law. The individual damages claimed by the packers, in consequence of the law amount to \$500,000, as follows: W. A. Allerton, \$200,000; G. H. Morris, \$100,000; P. D. Armour, \$200,000; O. N. Hammond, \$200,000; C. F. Swift, \$400,000. Senator Edmunds and Don M. Dickinson are counsel for the beef companies. The five beef companies mentioned are those which have formally petitioned for relief.

The common carriers have established the rate of 65 cents per 100 pounds on dressed beef, sheep and hogs in transportation from the Union Stock Yards to New York, and to intermediate points in proportion. The petitioners laid out and used the cars, and ship at their own risk, relieving the roads of much labor. The rate now exacted, and which has been exacted since the act went into force is 14-1/2 per cent greater than the average published tariff rate for the same service prior to that date.

For the transportation of dressed beef, sheep and hogs between initial and terminal points 35 cents per 100 pounds more is demanded than for the transportation of package provisions, and 30 cents per 100 pounds more than for a charge on a car for bulkheads, for the time, the initial and terminal points, the length, direction and character of the haul, and the value and every other condition and circumstance are substantially the same, except the difference in rates. Notwithstanding these facts the charges for transportation of dressed beef, sheep and hogs are 50 per cent more than for the transportation of meat provisions.

The provision rate as fixed by the common carriers is a single rate for all services, whether the service be by rail or by water. The rate is a single rate for all services, whether the service be by rail or by water.

The average rate on provisions for the last six years was 10 cents per 100 pounds. They were carried in refrigerator cars, ice and salt provided free for all shippers of provisions prior to April 5, 1887, at less than the published rate. The rate was reduced from 35 cents to 30 cents per 100 pounds, so as to make the published rate correspond to the actual rate.

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THE POLICEMAN THOUGHT HE HAD A FIT

BUT CAPTAIN CORTRIGHT ARRESTED HIM FOR BEING DRUNK—SOME OTHER TESTIMONY. All four of the Police Commissioners sat in the board room of Headquarters yesterday to listen to the evidence in the case of Young Policeman John Mara, of the Carmansville squad. Mara passed the Civil Service examination and was put on the force in January, 1886. Before that time he had been a cart driver. Captain Cortright told the Commissioners that shortly before 10 o'clock on New Year's night Mara staggered into the Atlantic Casino at Eighth-ave. and One-hundred-and-fifty-fifth-st., leaned across the bar and demanded a drink of liquor. Mara's uniform was muddy and his coat was unbuttoned. He had his belt and club, and was about half a mile away from his post. Captain Cortright was in the Casino at the time and led Mara outside. Seeing that the policeman was drunk, the captain started to take him to the police station. Mara refused to go and the captain had to use force, with the help of Policemen Goetz, to make him go alone. Several times on the way to the station Mara showed signs of being choked into submission. At the police station Mara attempted to strike the captain. He was locked up in a cell, stripped of his uniform, and on the following day, was held in \$300 bail for trial at the Harlem Police Court, on a charge of drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Several witnesses corroborated Captain Cortright's story, and they were of the opinion that Mara was both drunk and violent at the time of his arrest.

In His defence Mara declared that he was sober enough at 9 p. m. He had a "faint recollection" of being dragged at that time on his post. After that he remembered nothing that happened until he found himself in a cell on Tuesday morning. Three witnesses testified that Mara was soberly before the trial. Levi T. Helman, a well-known first base ball player, and Andrew Barton, a well-known water-gate man, testified that Mara was sober at 9 p. m. on Monday night. They went to him and found him apparently suffering from an epileptic fit. While they were waiting for a doctor, Mara was taken to a man who said he was a doctor, came along and offered to get some medicine. Later he gave Mara a dose of medicine, and Mara was taken to the hospital. Dr. Thomas Morgan, recently arrived from Ireland, testified that he saw Mara in the hospital. He said that Mara was suffering from an epileptic fit. He mentioned, and gave him a spoonful of a mixture of opium, bromide, chloral, whiskey, and spirits of ammonia. Mara was taken to the hospital, and was admitted to go to the police station, but he said he felt better and went along on his post. On cross-examination he testified that he was not a doctor, but a man who had been in the hospital for some time. He said that he was a doctor, and that he was in the hospital for some time. He said that he was a doctor, and that he was in the hospital for some time.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 6.—This community was started by a sensation this morning in the criminal court when Attorney General B. Peters arose for the first time he had been convicted and moved that all the indictments against him be quashed, pending against President B. H. Hadden, President of the Memphis Chamber of Commerce, and against James Lee, Jr., Counselman John F. Randle, County Trustee, A. J. Harris, and Wharf Master Patrick Kallagher, be dismissed, which was done without the consent or knowledge of those gentlemen, by Judge J. C. Dubose, in a separate opinion in which he stated that he accepted the result of yesterday's election as equivalent to the verdict of a jury finding the above named persons not guilty of the crime for which they had severally been indicted. At the election held yesterday for the taxing district officers, the Hadden and Harris names were on the list, and they were elected after a bitter personal campaign, in which it was contended by opponents that Hadden and his associates were corrupt. The names of Harris and Hadden had not been on the list, and they were not on the list.

TO INCREASE THE MANUFACTURE OF AIRBRAKES. PHOENIX, Jan. 6 (Special).—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Phoenix Air Brake Company, this afternoon, the plan of the board of directors to increase the capital stock of the corporation from \$5,000,000 to \$5,000,000 was adopted. One million dollars of this increase is to go to the stockholders in the shape of a dividend and the other \$4,000,000 will be available for the recovery of \$2,000,000 damages from Charles Brautgart for false imprisonment and electricity, and compensating the city with the laws of the State for the same. It is thought that observations of atmospheric electricity will afford much more reliable data for predicting storms than those in present use. The observations of the action of the barometer. At the Correlation variations were recently noticed, two days before the storm occurred. The Physical Building, and is fitted with all the appliances of a signal station besides electrical apparatus.

ASKING FOR AN INCREASED TARIFF ON GLASS. PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6 (Special).—The window glass workers want an increased tariff on the imported article. They say that it is cheaper than Pittsburg glass and that they can sell their product, and that prices are continually decreasing, although the tariff remains the same. "The Common and Glass Worker" intimates that there is something wrong in the New York Custom House, and that the tariff rates have been allowed to fall for a breakage." Correspondence with the Treasury Department at Washington resulted unsatisfactorily.

KILLED WHILE HANDLING A REVOLVER. WILLIAM BROOKLYN, age twenty-two, of No. 25 Tompkins-ave., Thursday night. He and Hermann Gottschalk, fast friends, had spent the evening in the liquor-shop of Gottschalk's father, at No. 10 Tompkins-ave., playing cards. At midnight Brooker said he would go home, and young Gottschalk started to show him a revolver. He looked at it and compared it with his own, and was handling it back when, in a flash, he fired. The bullet struck Brooker in the head and he fell dead. The ball passed through the bridge of his nose and entered the brain. The shooting was regarded as a case of self-defense. Brooker was arrested and held in \$5,000 bail.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.—James A. Weill has retired from the presidency of the International Navigation Company, which office he has held since the formation of the company in 1871. He has been succeeded by Clement A. Griscom, who was the vice-president of the company since its organization and as such has had direct charge of all its extensive operations. The lines of the International Navigation Company consist of

A COMEDIAN GAINS A LAUREL. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 6.—Comedian Jacques Kruger, of a light opera company now here, has been informed by his attorneys of the same loss of possession of an estate in France.

THE IDLE COAL FIELDS. INDIVIDUAL COLLIERIES CLOSE UP.—THE READING COMPANY REFUSE THE OPERATORS' DEMANDS—THE SHUT-DOWN ALMOST COMPLETE—AN IMPENDING CRISIS INEVITABLE—NO SIGNS OF YIELDING BY EITHER SIDE—THE PRICE OF COAL.

READING, Jan. 6.—Can we afford to carry the striking miners on our backs? This is the question that is being seriously considered by every merchant, shoemaker, grocer and tradesman in Schuylkill County to-day.

"During the strike in 1879," said a prominent merchant of Pottsville to-day, "over two hundred firms were either sold out by the sheriff or granted extensions. Out of this number, not more than thirty fully recovered from the blow. It is estimated that the losses sustained by merchants exceeded \$800,000. Some lost everything. One man is said to have lost \$50,000 alone. In view of this fact it is believed that many of the merchants will either refuse to take any stock or get out of business. They cannot stand a prolonging of the strike, and do not believe that the Reading Company will decide to take a stand, and such an action is not probable, many persons are of the opinion that the strike will be short-lived."

The Reading Company's coal was mined by the Reading Company to-day, probably 250 cars all told. The strike is about as general now as it is possible to make it. There are only a few collieries in the entire region except at Pottsville and at the Reading Company's collieries. The Reading Company has decided to call out the miners at all individual collieries who ship over the Reading Road. The Reading Company has decided to call out the miners at all individual collieries who ship over the Reading Road.

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