DAKOTA OUT IN THE COLD.

IT IS NOT LIKELY TO BE ADMITTED AS A STATE THIS SESSION.

Five Bills Already Before the House Committee—A Compromise Measure Agreed Upon by Democrats from the Territory.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Dakota is taking a rest. The statesmen from the Territory have for the most part gone home, understanding that nothing would be done right away about admission. Five bills providing for the admission of half or the whole of Dakota are before the House Committee. The Harrison bill, passed by the Senate, and admitting South Dakota, full fledged, with State officials and Senators and Congressmen elected, was pigeonholed a fortnight ago. The other bills are as follows:

The Josepha bill, introduced by the Delegate from New Mexico, which is substantially the same bill introduced by Delegate Pettigrew of Dakota, to divide the Territory on the forty-sixth parallel and create the Territory of North Dakota, so changed as to apply to division on the Missouri River; the Frederick bill, to admit the whole Territory this year, practically a compromise bill, which the former Delegate from Dakota, the late Col. Raymond, prepared in the Forty-eighth Congress, and had Delegate Maginnis of Montana introduce for him; the Springer bill, for division on the Missouri River, and securing a popular vote by the plan of minority representation on the question of division and admission, and, last of the five, the Butler bill, introduced by Senator Butler of South Carolina, and introduced in duplicate in the House. This bill is simply an enabling act for the whole Territory. As it stands it would require another act from the Dakota Legislature, another Constitutional Convention, and so cause two years' delay in admitting the Territory. The Butler bill is almost identical with the bill prepared two years ago by Senators Conger and Harrison to divide on the forty-sixth parallel, and admit South Dakota. This fact has been held in reserve by the Democrats as a strong argument. If the bill originated with the Republicans it ought to be acceptable to them now, they say, so long as when passed it gives them two more Senators.

The House will be slow to decide the Dakota question. Beyond all doubt the responsibility for the concession or rejection of Dakota's claims rests with the Democratic majority in that body. The South Dakota statesmen say with a confidence that has not been weakened in the least, that they have assurances that the President would sign any bill to admit either the whole Territory or South Dakota. If the House should decide to admit the whole Territory, the Senate could be relied on to concur, on the theory that half a loaf is better than no bread. The Democrats in the House want to take time for their task.

Ultimately the whole matter rests with the decision of three men—the Speaker, Mr. Morrison, and Mr. Randall. What they conclude to do will be the party policy toward Dakota. At the same time the Democrats from the Territory have quietly agreed on a compromise, which in a few days will be well shaped. They ask the advocates of division on the forty-sixth parallel, of division on the Missouri River, and those desiring the admission of the whole Territory, to unite in supporting a carefully prepared omnibus enabling act, submitting all these propositions to the people of Dakota. They would have a vote taken next November, at which each citizen should cast one of three ballots, in either the affirmative or negative, of the following questions: First, shall the Territory be divided on the forty-sixth parallel? Second, shall it be divided on the Missouri River? Third, shall the Territory be admitted as a State, or shall South Dakota be admitted? At this same election it is proposed that delegates be elected all over the Territory to meet in convention and carry out the will of the majority of the people. Thus, North Dakota would be represented in the Convention, and if the majority of votes cast should not be for either division and should be in favor of the admission of the whole Territory, the Convention could go on and frame a Constitution to submit to Congress. If the majority should be in favor of division on the forty-sixth parallel, the delegates from North Dakota could withdraw, and those representing South Dakota would be ready to go on and adopt a Constitution, which, to save time and work, might be the same one sent on to Washington this winter.

It has been suggested and will be considered whether the enabling act should require the whole number of votes cast on the three several propositions to be equal to the total vote cast for Delegate in 1884. Following the decision of the people in November, as soon as practicable another election is proposed to elect a Legislature and Congressmen. As the Democrats in Congress would commit themselves by passing the enabling act to admit the Territory, the Senators and Congressmen from Dakota could take their seats in the second session of the Forty-ninth Congress. This is the plan which results from the full test consideration among the Democrats. It is stated on good authority that it will be the only thing likely to pass both House and Senate this session.

MRS. MILLER VINDICATED.

Judge Dexter Decides That Her Husband Had No Grounds for Divorce.

BIG FLATS, N. Y., March 7.—For some time previous to April last Melville W. Miller and his wife of this village had not lived happily together. As both parties belonged to leading families and were of the highest respectability, their domestic difficulties caused much gossip in the village. Early one evening in April Dr. E. C. Taylor, a prominent physician and man of family, called at the Miller residence. He had been in the house a few minutes only when Miller, his brother Nathan, and his brother-in-law Lyman Randall, well-known citizens, smashed in a window of the house and rushed in. Dr. Taylor and Mrs. Miller were in the house, and Miller and his companions spread the report that they had surprised Mrs. Miller and the Doctor in a compromising position. Dr. Taylor and Mrs. Miller at once denied the report, the Doctor declaring that he had been called professionally by Mrs. Miller, who had been under his treatment for some time.

Mr. Miller began proceedings for a divorce from his wife. Mrs. Miller employed counsel, and entered into the defense of the suit. On complaint of Dr. Taylor and Mrs. Miller, the latter's husband and his brother and brother-in-law were arrested and indicted for conspiracy to ruin the reputation of both complainants. Miller was subsequently arrested charged with bribing a person who was to be a witness in the litigation. No action has been taken in these cases.

After the arrest of Wilson, he had Dr. Taylor arrested, charged with perjury in testifying against him and the other defendants in the preliminary hearing in the conspiracy case. Dr. Taylor appeared for examination, but Miller withdrew his complaint. Miller then brought suit against Dr. Taylor to recover $25,000 damages for alienating his wife's affections, but subsequently discontinued it.

The proceedings in Miller's divorce case were referred to Judge Seymour Dexter of Elmira for a hearing. After examining nearly fifty witnesses, most of them produced by Miller to show the truth of his charges against his wife, the referee rendered his decision on Friday, denying the application for divorce with costs.

A New Phase of the Labor Question.

BROCKTON, March 7.—There is but one firm in Brockton which is authorized to manufacture what is known as Knights of Labor shoe. This firm started the manufacture of these goods about two months ago. During that time its business has prospered amazingly, and the capacity of the factory has been largely increased. Other Brockton shoe manufacturers have not liked this, and have become impressed with the idea that the manufacturing of Knights of Labor goods should be prohibited to them. Seven Brockton manufacturers have applied to Massachusetts Assembly, Knights of Labor, for permission to make these goods, and the application is now pending before committees of the Legislature. These factories must be made union shops; that is, every workman must be a Knight of Labor. This is the latest phase of the labor agitation, and should these seven factories be made Knights of Labor shoe the movement will probably spread throughout the city. Perhaps in the end this may be the most satisfactory solution of the local labor question.

The Government Tea Farm to be Abandoned

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Commissioner Colman of the Department of Agriculture has an unfavorable report upon the Government tea farm at Summerville, S. C. Mr Verdell, the Superintendent, writes him that the severe winter and protracted cold weather have stripped the tea plants of their foliage. He says that in this same varieties are dead to the root. In other cases one variety shows signs of life, and that indeed the cold better than others and from which no better have fallen. He is now plugging to tween these plants, and he says that he discourages all applications for them because they are evidently enfeebled by the cold weather and in no condition for removal. Commissioner Colman is understood to be of the opinion that the experiment of tea farming has been abandoned, as the growing propagated on the grounds of the department for plants in sufficient number to meet all calls for tea.

A House Wrecked by Dynamite.

WINCHESTER Ind., March 7.—Yesterday morning just before day a part the dwelling of Martin Donohue, in Sidgewick, was wrecked by dynamite. Windows were shattered and plastering was shaken off, and a large hole was made in the side wall. Donohue and his wife were sleeping in the room in which the dynamite was thrown, but were not much hurt. Albert Mann was arrested for the crime. He came half and a at large. The trouble is thought to have arisen from the too great intimacy between Mann and Mrs. Donohue. A few weeks ago Mrs. Mann attempted suicide because of her husband's intimacy with the woman. Last week Mrs. Donohue professed religion at a revival, and immediately sent to Mrs. Mann satisfactory letters written to her by Mann.

TWO FOUR-MASTERS WORTH SEEING.

A Giant Ship and a Schooner in the China Trade Lying in South Street Berths.

Two novel specimens of naval architecture were lying at South street piers yesterday, where they attracted the attention of everybody who happened to pass within eyeshot of them. One was the British ship Reliance, at Pier 9. The Reliance is in some respects the finest British sailing ship that ever entered this port. She has four masts, three of which are square rigged. The mainmast towers 196 feet above the deck, tapering like a whip stock, though strong enough to carry on like an old-time clipper. The lower masts and yards are of iron. Her forecastle deck, even at low tide, stands up so high that the sailorman who smokes his pipe on the knightheads can look into the fourth story windows of the red brick store across the street.

The feature of the ship, however, which strikes a landsman's eye first is her figurehead. A snow-white winged horse as large as Maud S., with mane erect, and bulging eyes, and a blood-red mouth wide open, seems to be in the very act of leaping from her cutwater to land clear across the street on the pavement. A more animated carving never graced a ship.

To one familiar with ships the Reliance looks more like a steamer than the clipper that she is. Her knife-edge bow and the unusually long lines under her counter are suggestive of a steam greyhound. The delusion is heightened by a turtleback aft, and the big house amidships, with a chart room and wheelhouse on top of it. The house is arranged to hold the entire crew, from Captain to cook's assistant, but by a proper use of bulkheads and the distribution of sail and store rooms, the Captain's quarters are as secluded, if not quite as airy, as they would be aft.

The Reliance was launched in January, 1884, and in the ensuing March she sailed for San Francisco, where she arrived after a passage of 126 days. Her best day's run since she came out was 340 miles, but Capt. James English, who has had charge of her since her keel was laid, says he will do better than that before the vessel is much older. Her officers wear a handsome uniform. Her chief officer is John Edgar. She is 340 feet long over all, 42½ feet beam, and 24½ feet deep. She draws when loaded twenty-three feet of water only. She registers 2,631 tons, and has carried 4,100 tons of cargo, dead weight. There are not half a dozen sailing ships afloat that can make so good a showing. She carries twenty-four men in the forecastle. She came to this port from Calcutta in 102 days. She will soon sail with general cargo in the Pioneer line to Melbourne.

The other vessel which was noticeable among the hundreds at the piers was the Haroldine, a four-masted schooner, hailing from Providence. The Haroldine also has an unusually well-carved figurehead. A pretty lassie, with bangs over her forehead, stands on the cutwater and points the way with a shapely hand and arm. Four-masted schooners were as scarce as angels' visits on salt water five years ago, but now they are coming into fashion. As a schooner the Haroldine is a monster, although not the largest afloat. She measures 1,294 tons and carries 2,000 tons dead weight of cargo. She is 193 feet long, 40 wide, and 18½ deep. She is a bigger vessel than any full-rigged ship in the old Black Ball line thirty years ago, and it was not until about 1850 that there was a demand for any ship as large as she is. She carries more cargo than any one of half the clippers could that were once famous. She is rigged with a square-sail yard to spread a stu'n'sail in a fair wind, just as the schooners do on the lakes. This rig was probably put on at the suggestion of one of her owners, who lives in Chicago. She is fitted with a donkey engine and all other modern improvements. She arrived recently from Hong Kong with tea, and has been chartered to take a cargo to Boston. She is probably the only schooner in the China trade, and according to those interested in her she is about the only vessel of any kind in that trade that is making any money. As she requires only six men in her forecastle, and can sail as well as any other vessel, she is undoubtedly doing well for her owners. A full-rigged ship cannot get along with less than eighteen or twenty men in the forecastle, and besides that has a much larger ship chandler's bill.

THE DOORMAN LEADS THEM BACK NOW.

Sergeant Sheehan's Bed Looked Comfortable, and a Tramp Lay Down on It.

Sergeant Michael Sheehan sat poring over the blotter in the Eighty-eighth street police station on one of the stormy nights of last week when a seedy and shivering tramp presented himself with a mute appeal for shelter. To turn a homeless dog away on such a night would have been heartless. Sergeant Sheehan nodded his head in the direction of the door that leads to the lodgers' room:

"All right. Go back," he said, and returned to his writing.

The shuffling step of the tramp was drowned in the bang of the door that slammed to behind him, and all was quiet again.

It was after midnight when Sergeant Sheehan yielded the desk to his relief, and, after composing himself with a smoke by the stove, went to his room to go to bed. There was a brief pause, then a mighty crash was heard, and the Sergeant appeared, coatless, dragging by the neck a frowsy and struggling individual in a single tattered garment.

"Who in —," he shouted, turning the shrinking form to the light; but he stopped abruptly. The frightened face of the tramp he had "sent back" was revealed. As the Sergeant, in amazement, let go his grip, he gasped and his shirt about him with an injured air, and glanced resentfully at his captor.

The door of the "go back" adjoins that of the Sergeant's room, and the tramp had taken the wrong one. Finding a nice bed made up, he had accepted the situation and made himself comfortable. He was highly indignant at being suddenly thrust into the common lodging room to sleep on a board.

Sergeant Sheehan sat up that night by the stove with his pipe, grimly refusing to see the humorous side of the situation. Every tramp who has since sought shelter in the Eighty-eighth street station when Sheehan had the desk has been led to his couch by the doorman.

A Drunken Husband's Inhuman Treatment of His Wife.

OWEGO, March 7.—A woman named Cooley died at Canawanna, a suburb of Owego, on Tuesday last. Her husband was shiftless and dissipated, and during her illness she received no care nor food from him, he spending all his money for drink. What little food she did get was cooked and administered by the little daughter of a neighbor named Smullen. Her bed consisted of straw on the floor in one corner of the room. The employees of the Canawanna mill raised $2.50, which was given for her daily food. This the husband took and spent for drink. Some claim that the woman was frozen to death; others that she died of starvation. The husband said right after her death that he would probably marry inside of three months, but if some one could recommend a good, clean cook he might marry sooner. He followed the remains, which were buried in paupers' ground, a few rods only, and then said he had done far enough and returned.

A Missing Bridegroom's Mysterious Money.

STROUDSBURGH, Pa., March 7.—Four years ago John Buzza, a leading society young man of Phoenixville, Pa., was to have married Miss Danethome, a handsome young lady and a member of one of the best families of that village. Preparations were made for a grand wedding. The day before the wedding day young Buzza disappeared. He left no explanation, and has never been seen or heard of since. A trunk that he had packed for his wedding trip remained in his room locked and strapped just as he had left it. That trunk his intended bride and family refused to have moved or opened. She said her son would surely return and explain everything satisfactorily, and that his trunk should be found by him just as he left it. Mrs. Buzza died a fortnight since. Abraham Buzza, a brother of the missing bridegroom, had the trunk opened a few days ago. In it were found over $9,000 in money, which no one knew the owner of the trunk possessed. The money has been placed in the Phoenixville Bank to the missing man's order, his relatives believing that he will return some day to claim it.

Dr. Gale in Chicago Under an Assumed Name.

ST. PAUL, March 7.—From Judge Nethaway of Stillwater it is learned that Dr. Gale is stopping at the Sherman House in Chicago under the name of Henry Stiles. When he left St. Paul he did not go to Minneapolis, as was supposed by some, but went direct to Chicago, where he remained. Judge Nethaway received a letter from Dr. Gale dated at Ogdensburgh, N. Y., and was well acquainted with Dr. Gale. On the day Gale left St. Paul he met Judge Nethaway in the city and gave him a card on which he had written the assumed name and the name of the hotel in Chicago where he intended to stop indefinitely. He desired Nethaway to write him occasionally and keep him informed of everything which could be of interest to him. The Doctor said that he should not go back to Cobleskill, and seemed at a loss to know where to go for a permanent location.

Seizure of Smuggled Opium.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 7.—The Custom House officers yesterday seized $4,000 worth of opium, brought here on the steamer Belgic. It was addressed to Hop Kee, 118 Dupont street, San Francisco. A search of the premises to which the contraband opinm was addressed revealed in the dining room of a house a quantity of opium which did not bear the Custom House stamp. The owners claimed that it was purchased in the city. It has not yet been determined what action will be taken by the authorities. It is believed that the case will be compromised by the owners being allowed to pay the duty on it.

Letter from a Well-Known Restaurant Keeper.

452 AND 458 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, March 12, 1885.

Some weeks ago I took a severe cold, which settled on my lungs. I suffered great pain, considerable fever, and, worst of all, found myself with a racking cough. In the evening I went to my box of Allcock's Porous Plasters, intending to use them on my throat, chest, and back. Unfortunately my wife had given all the plasters away, and the consequence was that I spent a sleepless night. The next day I applied an Allcock's Porous Plaster to my throat, one to my chest, and one between my shoulder blades. By 12 o'clock my breathing was much easier, cough almost stopped, while a gentle perspiration indicated that the fever was almost gone. In two days I was entirely cured. J. L. Jones.—Adv.

IRELAND'S CAUSE.

Most of the Liberals and Many Tories Willing to Grant Home Rule.

BOSTON, March 7.—J. J. Clancy, M. P., cables the *Herald* from London as follows:

"The grand assault of the Tories on the Ministry has ended in a damaging fiasco, and illustrates afresh the utter want of tactical as well as debating ability among the opposition. The real object of the Tories this week was not to draw out Gladstone, but to get an occasion for raising in advance the cry of 'The empire in danger,' and as Sexton's motion of censure on Churchill would thus have served their purpose as well as any other, they angled to get it discussed at once; but the Irish party, seeing the little game, defeated it by the simple expedient of discussing on Tuesday for five hours another motion which had precedence, though it must be added that they were as anxious to carry the latter as to put off the former. Holmes came with his little scheme, with the result of discrediting himself as a debater, ruining Churchill as a serious politician, building higher up than ever the fame of Gladstone, terrifying the Whigs, dispiriting the whole body of the Tory party, and filling the Orangemen with unutterable disgust. Not the least significant fact of the whole encounter was that the only speeches which came from the Liberal benches were strongly in favor of home rule. The effect was clearly seen in Hartington's subsequent outside speech, which was of the most shifty-shally sort, and which the Tories ridicule to-day.

"It may be safely said that neither James nor Hartington has adversely affected Gladstone, and, judging by the private talk of British members in the House, not only the bulk of the Liberals, but even many Tories, are ready to grant home rule. Several things are forming toward this end, but chiefly the attitude of the Orangemen, who have this week made complete asses of themselves, and that of the Irish, who almost always, seventy or eighty strong, are watchful, grave, and sensible. The influence of the Orangemen may be judged from the fact that old Johnston, the Orange subchief in the recent debate, plaintively thanked, not the House, but the Irish party, for its forbearance. What the Ministerial scheme will be, however, still remains a secret, though all the indications point to a proposal of a Parliament of one house for Ireland. This is the only inference, as well from Gladstone's speech on Tuesday as from Morley's, but the further statement that Parnell has seen and approved the Government scheme is untrue.

"Meanwhile, in response to Gladstone's invitation, almost every public body in Ireland is sending to London petitions for home rule, while many of the Loyalist petitions against it are filled with forged signatures, as appears from a statement of a petition to the committee of the House of Commons this morning. Even the landlord Grand Juries in Ireland are not unanimous on the question. On Gladstone's coming declaration is wanting to add to the National ranks every one of them except a few thousand Orangemen."

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Friends of Home Rule Alarmed by Mr. Gladstone's Proposed Scheme.

LONDON, March 7.—The well-authenticated statement that Mr. Gladstone intends to propose a separate council for each of the four provinces of Ireland alarms some of the friends of home rule and increases the importance and difficulties of the Irish problem. Others, however, look upon the scheme of creating representative legislative bodies for the different divisions of Ireland with favor, and among them is John O'Leary. Mr. O'Leary regards Mr. Davitt's idea of a single chamber Parliament as one fraught with especial danger. The Celtic races, he says, are to a great degree impressible, and a vessel filled with them are to be allowed to make their own laws, they will need the check of a second chamber to prevent rash legislation.

Mr. Gladstone has so far progressed with the landlords' expropriation scheme as to require the services of Sir Henry Thring, the Parliamentary draftsman of the Government, to draft the details of the bill. He proposes an ascending scale of rates of purchase on the ratio of the extent and value of tenants' holdings.

LOSS OF REVENUE TO FRANCE.

The Effect of Carrying the War Against Religion Into the Hospitals.

LONDON, March 7.—The question of loss of revenue by legacies to the public charities of Paris, owing to the blacking of the hospitals, is growing serious. It is estimated that the annual loss from this cause will reach, if not exceed, 6,000,000 francs, and a great outcry is raised against lay hospitals by people who were foremost in demanding the dismissal of the Sisters and the substitution of paid nurses. Public meetings to protest against the present system of conducting the hospitals and to demand the restoration of the Sisters of Charity are being held almost daily, and occasion is taken to urge the great advantage of private over public management of charitable institutions. Violent attacks have been made by many speakers upon what they term the socialism of the State in carrying its war against religion into the hospitals, virtually making the sick and the maimed the chief if not the only sufferers from its spite against the priests.

A very pertinent example of the superiority of private management was shown by one of the speakers at a meeting held last night, in the cause of the private hospital of St. Jacques. This institution was founded twenty years ago with a capital of 600 francs. It now expends half a million francs yearly for its maintenance, and is well known to possess the best organized and most efficient service of any hospital in Paris.

London Financial Review.

LONDON, March 7.—Discount was firm at 1⅛ for three months and 1⅛ for short. Business on the Stock Exchange was active; the tone improved, but prices were without notable variation. American railway securities were firmer and dealings were brisk. The fears of pool difficulties have subsided, and the prospects of the Reading reorganization are restoring confidence. All issues show a marked gain, prices closing the highest of the week. Louisville and Nashville rose 1⅛ yesterday, the animation in the cotton market facilitating a rise of 1 in cotton shares. The variations in the prices of American railway securities were as follows: Increases—Denver mortgage, 6; Atlanticleased, 5; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio first mortgage, 3½; Atlantic leased debentures and Wabash mortgage, 3 each; Erie preference and Ohio and Mississippi preference, 2 each; Ohio and Mississippi ordinary, 1⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, Norfolk and Western preference, Pennsylvania consols, St. Louis Bridge, and Union Pacific mortgage, 1 each; Erie seconds, 4¼; Illinois Central, 2¼; Mexican, ½; St. Paul common, ¼; New York, Chicago and Reading, 2½; Debentures—Wabash ordinary, 1; Oregon preference and Wabash preference, ½ each. Canadian Pacific was in good demand and advanced ⅝. Grand Trunk consol, advanced 1; do. third preference, ⅞.

Why the Chinese Outrages are Approved in Berlin and London.

LONDON, March 7.—Both the press and the public in Berlin and London generally express sentiments of approval of the outbreaks against the Chinese in the Western States and Territories of America. This feeling is largely based upon the hope that the pronounced hostility of a large part of the people of the United States will check the manifest tendency of the Chinese Government to encourage American enterprise at the expense of Europe.

The Duke of Seville Pardoned.

MADRID, March 7.—The Duke of Seville, who was recently sentenced to imprisonment for insulting Queen Christina, was pardoned by the Queen on the occasion of the marriage of Princess Eulalia. He will be liberated to-morrow.

The elections have been fixed for April 4 and the Cortes will meet on May 11.

Almost a Century of Life.

BRIDGEPORT, March 7.—Mrs. Grace Aurelia Lewis, relict of the late Henry Lewis, died at her home in Monroe Centre Friday night. Had she lived two months longer she would have been 99 years of age. She retained her faculties until the last and was knitting a pair of stockings a few days before her death. She had frequently expressed the hope that she might complete 100 years on earth. She leaves one daughter, Mrs. Alonzo Nichols.

Trying to Get a Pardon for Mrs. Druse.

HERKIMER, March 7.—Meetings are being held in Herkimer county to get signatures of women to a petition asking Gov. Hill to pardon Mrs. Roxana Druse, the murderess who, after killing her husband, chopped him up and burned his remains in the cook stove. The Rev. Mr. Wardwell of Pennsylvania is at the head of the movement. It is reported that Mrs. Druse is about to become a mother.

Joaquin Miller's Mother Married Again.

PORTLAND, Ore., March 7.—Mrs. Miller, mother of Joaquin Miller, who two years ago married a boy of 20 years and was deserted by him, obtained a divorce at the last term of court. On Friday she married again at Kuger, Lake county, the groom being a young man named Kline. The ceremony was performed by a Justice of the Peace.

"Osier" Joe in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 7.—The newspaper talk created by the reading in public of Sim's poem, "Osier Joe," led to a demand for it in this city, and the announcement that it would be recited last night at Ford's Opera House by Miss Blanche Chapman attracted one of the largest audiences of the season. Fully fifteen hundred ladies and gentlemen enthusiastically applauded a highly dramatic rendition of the much criticised poem.

Elker's Compound Sarsaparilla

Will be found to give far better satisfaction than Ayer's or Hood's. This they guarantee, or agree to refund the money. Above all, it contains no mercury or potash. Extra large bottles, containing 170 ounces, 75 cents; 3 bottles, $2. For sale only by Elker & Sun, 353 sixth av., corner Twenty-second st.—adv.

If you have catarrh, use the surest remedy—Dr. Sage's.—adv.

CONFERENCE OF THE TRADES

MAY 1 TO BE PROCLAIMED A WORKINGMEN'S HOLIDAY.

Holding Eight Hours to be a Day's Work Thereafter for Some of the Unions—Pending Strikes—Those Waiters Kicking.

The Salvation Army has hired for a month the large hall in the building 141 Eighth street, in which the Central Labor Union has held its meetings since Jan. 1, and the union had to go up to Nilsson Hall yesterday. It decided that May 1, the day on which the workingmen are to demand that eight hours be a day's work, shall be a general holiday for workingmen. A committee was selected to arrange for a mass meeting on April 1, to push the eight-hour movement. There is to be a parade on May 1. It is understood now that the workingmen, pretty generally, will agree to a reduction of wages to fix the reduction of the hours of labor.

The carpenters reported that they are now insisting upon but nine hours' work, and that they get pay accordingly. So far eighty-four employers have yielded. Two hundred men in small shops will go on strike.

The tin and sheet iron workers say that they have come to an understanding with the bricklayers whereby the tinsmiths hereafter will put hot-air pipes in the brick walls of buildings.

The stairbuilders, the Edison Association of Wood Turners, and the German Beer Drivers' Association applied for admission to the Central Labor Union. The Defiance Association, composed of International cigarmakers who are Knights of Labor, was admitted. None of the Progressive cigarmakers objected.

The Pittsburgh Central Labor Union sent a telegram congratulating the Central Labor Union upon its successful management of the car drivers' strike. The Central Labor Union had nothing to do with the management of the strike, but it accepted the congratulations in a brotherly spirit.

The walking delegates of the Building Trades' Council reported that Phillip Herman, builder of the Emigrant Savings Bank, has violated his agreement to work his carpenters nine hours and pay them $3.10, and to pay his men for the time they were out on strike. The carpenters are to renew the strike, and to insist upon the performance of the agreement.

The committee which investigated the trouble in the Duryea Starch Works, at Glen Cove, reported that the company must reemploy Miller Fellendorf or the boycott will be renewed.

The Barkeepers' and Waiters' Unions reported that Theiss, on East Fourteenth street, gave them no satisfaction, but they went to complaint of his system of employing waiters and bartenders. Unless Mr. Theiss, they say, comes down from his high horse this week they will order that he be boycotted. The Carl Saltm Club complained that the leader of Theiss's orchestra discharged one of the musicians. A committee was told to go around and talk to Theiss.

The employees of Staats, Dillmeier & Co., brass manufacturers of Williamsburgh, will go on strike to-day. The trouble with the Lane Brass Manufacturing Company has been settled. The rule was adopted that the workmen for sanitary reasons to change their clothes before and after work has been rescinded. They are to wear what they like.

Journeymen butchers met at Kessler's Hall, 356 West Thirty-sixth street, to perfect an organization. They complain that they are often compelled to work eighteen hours a day. They will try to get shorter hours.

Forty delegates, representing longshoremen's unions of this city, Brooklyn, and Jersey City met in convention yesterday afternoon in the hall of St. James's school, New Bowery, and resolved to boycott the members of old Unions No. 3 of this city and No. 3 of Jersey City, the members of which work for thirty cents per hour on all vessels, unless they give up the practice. Members of other organizations are paid thirty cents for working on regular lines, but on other vessels receive forty cents an hour. Last week the firm of steevedores, Dick & Quinn, unloaded a vessel filled with lumber to discharge. They then sublet or "lumped" the work of unloading to the longshoremen at such rates that the men were able to earn only twenty-five cents per hour. The Convention has forbidden lumping by its men, and at the meeting yesterday each longshoreman who sublets was fined $10, and a fine of $80 was ordered to be imposed by Dick & Churchill.

Typographical Union No. 6 met by delegates in Clarendon Hall yesterday afternoon. It was the first meeting under the new system, the old plan having been assume of nearly all the members. About 200 delegates were present, and the organization of a Board was perfected. The Board expelled a member of the union named Graham for working on the *Tribune*.

A RISING YOUNG MAN.

Made Famous by One Speech, but by No Means a Political Accident.

From the Philadelphia Record.

John C. Spooner of Wisconsin was born in January, 1843. His friends speak of him as the coming man on the Republican side of the Senate, and as a dark horse for the Presidency. Certainly he has made his mark in the Senate already, and that in a fearless manner, and his political career so far has been almost unparalleled in its success. In 1884 Spooner was only known as a successful railroad lawyer living at Hudson, in Wisconsin, but practising mostly in Madison, the capital of his State. His reputation as a shrewd and successful lawyer had extended so far beyond the borders of Wisconsin that he was retained by several corporations in Boston. But the general public, even in Wisconsin, had scarcely heard his name. The Republican managers, knowing that Spooner was a good speaker, and being hard pressed for good speakers in the campaign of 1884, urged him into the service. Very reluctantly he left his law business and took the stump for Blaine and Logan. His speeches astonished even the knowing committeemen. They were brilliant and eloquent and moved the people mightily. The Republican managers put their heads together and said: "This man must be our next United States Senator. He will be a worthy successor of Matt Carpenter." Then they went to Spooner and talked to him. He was reluctant to leave his law business any longer. He had no political aspirations. He did not care to go to the Senate. Gov. Lucius Fairchild, a one-legged veteran, whose private secretary Spooner had been after the war, was a candidate for the Senate, and evidently the choice of the old soldiers. In short, they really must excuse him. But they wouldn't. Fairchild was a good worker, but they had in Philetus Sawyer one good worker in the United States Senate. What they wanted was a good talker—some one who could speak for the State, as Matt Carpenter did.

After holding on as long as he possible, Spooner at last consented, and he was elected the successor of Angus Cameron in the Senate. He sat modestly and quietly in his seat until the other day, when he delivered that striking eulogy on Hendricks. The sentiments he expressed in that eulogy he fully believes in. He is a partisan who believes that a popular government is impossible without parties. He believes that the party in power should control all the offices. Theoretically he is a spoilsman. Practically he does not meddle with the offices at all. I am told that he never recommended a man for appointment to office. He once wrote a letter certifying to the high standing of a gentleman who wished an honorary appointment without salary from the President. The gentleman was appointed, but he had other letters than that from Spooner. At all events, he has never directly or indirectly procured the appointment to office of any of his friends. Spooner is an odd-looking little fellow. He is not only short in stature but he is thin in body. He has a long, low head, plenty of brown hair parted on the right side of his head and brushed over his forehead, and a very small moustache. He looks as though it was his 33d and not his 43d birthday that he celebrated not a week or two ago. He dresses very plainly, and looks very much like a country schoolmaster. His manner is very easy and agreeable, and his conversation is cheerful and sensible. His speaking voice is clear and silvery, reminding you of Matt Carpenter, and his manner of speaking is eloquent and dignified and quite unaffected. He has an income from his practice variously estimated at from $15,000 to $30,000. He has half a dozen assistants who help him carry on his professional work while he serves in the Senate. He lives very quietly both here and at his home in Hudson. He has an accomplished and cultivated wife and three bright boys. Spooner is an Indiana man. He was born at Lawrence Bay, Dearborn county, on Feb. 6, 1843. His father took him to Madison, Wis., in June, 1859. He graduated at the Wisconsin State University in 1864, and he is now a member of its Board of Regents. He earned the title of Major by his services in the war, rising to that rank from that of private in Company D, Fortieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. After the war he was the military and private secretary of Gov. Lucius Fairchild, under whom he had served in the army. He has been a member of the bar only since 1867.

New Elevated Railroad for Brooklyn.

ALBANY, March 7.—Certificates of incorporation were filed yesterday as follows:

The Central Elevated Railway Company of Brooklyn; capital stock, $1,000,000.

The State Line and Stony Point Railroad Company; capital stock, $2,500,000. The road is to be constructed from a point in the town of Orangetown, Rockland county, on the division line between the State of New Jersey, near the shore of the Hudson River, to a point of connection with the West Shore Railroad in the town of Stony Point, Rockland county, eighteen miles.

Ex-Assemblyman Dimmick Takes Care Of.

PORT JERVIS, March 7.—Ex-Assemblyman J. H. Dimmick of this village, who came within 1,200 votes of nominating Hon. H. B. Law for State Senator last fall, has been appointed Postage Stamp Agent at New York city, at a salary of $2,000 a year, in place of Major J. B. Fassett, resigned.

That Miserable Medical Nostrums

Are patented easily and without examination is not creditable to the Government. It is an outrage on an innocent public. Between plasters, medicine and cure at once. No patent, no humbug, no humbug.—adv.

THE IRISH BISHOPS ON IRELAND'S NEEDS.

Roman Catholic Prelates on Home Rule, Social Order, and the Land Question.

From the London Standard.

The following is the text of the letter addressed to Mr. Gladstone by the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, acting on behalf of the Bishops of Ireland:

"Sir: Your letter to Lord De Vesci, which was published in the Dublin newspapers, has been under the consideration of a large and representative body of Irish Catholic Bishops assembled here to-day on important ecclesiastical business. The prelates so assembled substantially represent the whole Irish episcopacy. At the request of their lordships, I beg to lay before you, in response to your expressed desire, the views they entertain regarding the wants and wishes of the Irish people. There are, as you observe, three great Irish questions demanding the immediate care of the Government—namely, self-government, the settlement of the land question, and social order.

"First, as regards self-government, or home rule, it is our firm and conscientious conviction, based, as we believe, on the fullest, most varied, and, at the same time, most reliable information, that it alone can satisfy the wants, the wishes, as well as the legitimate aspirations of the Irish people. Those wishes and aspirations have been expressed with unmistakable clearness by nine tenths of the four provinces of Ireland at the recent elections. We venture to remind you that immediately before those elections you had appealed to the people of this country to speak out their mind on this great question, and that in doing so you clearly laid down the method in which you believed it to be a question of practical politics. We regard the issue of the elections as the answer given by the Irish people to that appeal. We are fully satisfied that the demand for home rule thus put forward in no way transgresses the constitutional limits marked out by you. Its concession would not interfere either on the side of the Crown or on the unity of the empire, nor can it interfere with the maintenance of all the authority of Parliament necessary for the consolidation of the unity. This being so, we feel convinced with you that the granting of home rule within those limits will be not a source of danger but a means of averting it, as furnishing a new guarantee for increased cohesion, happiness, and strength.

"As regards the settlement of the land question, we have no hesitation whatever in stating that in our opinion it now imperatively calls for action, and that this cannot be better effected than by some such measure as that which certain English journalists and statesmen have recently advocated—that is, the purchase up by Government of the landlord interest in the soil, and the resetting of the latter to tenant farmers at a figure very considerably below the present judicial rents. In addressing one of the foremost financiers, as well as one of the most enlightened statesmen of the age, we do not presume to enter into the details of this weighty and no doubt complicated project, but are perfectly satisfied to leave them to your own sense of wisdom. It is to the reasonable claims of existing landlords on the one hand, and of the future tenants of Ireland on the other. We desire, however, to have it perfectly understood that the Irish people do not aim at the confiscation of any species of property, but only ask for fair play as between man and man, over what has been well described as the right to live and thrive in their native land.

"Third, as regards 'social order,' we shall confine our remarks to two aspects of the case: public outrages—namely, what is called personal intimidation, or, as you otherwise express it, the fulfilment of contracts—and personal liberty of action. It is our deliberate opinion that no just cause of complaint on either head will, or indeed can, exist after the settlement of the land question on the basis just indicated, or on any other basis which supposes the utter effacement of that system of landlordism which has so long and so ruinously existed in Ireland. In points of fact, we believe that social order that has occurred for years among our people has arisen from the sense of wrong entertained by a large majority of the occupiers of the soil, owing to the remorseless exaction of needy or extravagant landlords. Even now the peace of the country is seriously imperilled by the fact that very many landlords, as if making a final but fruitless effort to collect impossible rents, have entered on an ill-considered course of eviction against their unfortunate tenants. We would therefore earnestly and fervently urge that, pending the final settlement of the land question, which we are confident is now near at hand, the power of eviction be suspended in Ireland; at the same time, that in the most impoverished districts some provision in the shape of remunerative labor be made out of the public purse to support the starving poor in the present and helping them on to better times.

"Wishing you every success in your renewed efforts to restore peace and prosperity to our long-tried and much-loved country, I have the honor to be, sir, your very faithful servant.

"WILLIAM J. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin,
"Chairman of Episcopal Meeting."

To this communication the following reply has been sent:

10 DOWNING STREET, WHITEHALL, Feb. 20, 1886.

MY LORD ARCHBISHOP: I have the honor to acknowledge your Grace's communication to me on the 17th of the views entertained on pend ng questions with respect to Ireland by yourself and your episcopal brethren, and I request your Grace to accept my most sincere thanks for this communication. W. E. GLADSTONE.

The Most Rev. Dr. WALSH, Archbishop of Dublin.

Dan Brodie Sent Up to Cool Off.

Daniel Brodie, one of the Fourth ward family that did not go fillibustering with the gang on the steamship San Domingo, was in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, to accuse his brother Tom of licking him. Dan had not a scratch, whereas Tom's head was tied up. Justice O'Reilly ordered Tom to make a compl