LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS.

ONLY EIGHT MORE WORKING DAYS REMAIN OF THIS CONGRESS.

Little Chance for the Miscellaneous Bills on the Caucus Programme, as Only Two of the Appropriation Bills Have Become Laws—Important Change in the Rules of the United States Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Only eight full working days remain of the Fifty-first Congress, and from now until the 4th of March the proceedings in both branches of that body will doubtless be marked by the haste that is usual in the closing days of a short session. The chief effort in both Houses will be to secure action on the appropriation bills, of which but two—the Army and the Fortifications—have yet become laws. The status of the remaining appropriation bills is as follows: The Naval bill awaits approval of the conference report by the House; the Pension, District of Columbia, and Military Academy bills are in conference; the Diplomatic and Consular bill is awaiting an order for conference by the House; the Sundry Civil bill has been reported by the Senate committee, and is on the Senate calendar; the Legislative and the Indian Appropriation bills are in the Senate committee, and the Post Office, Agricultural, and General Deficiency bills await the action of the House.

It is expected that the Senate will devote its time during the week mainly to the appropriation bills, beginning with the Sundry Civil bill to-morrow, and following with the Legislative and Indian appropriation bills. These unexceptionable measures and similarly urgent conference reports on other appropriation bills are likely to leave but little time for action on other measures on the programme arranged by the Republican caucus. The Nicaragua Canal bill is the unfinished business in this category, and, although it will be laid aside to-morrow in favor of the Sundry Civil bill, its friends are confident that it will retain its position as against other miscellaneous business until brought to a final vote. The miscellaneous measures following it on the caucus programme are the Pure Food bill and the Conger Land bill, the Army Reorganization bill, the Inter-State Commerce bill, the bill to transfer the revenue marine service to the Navy Department, and the Pacific Railroad Funding bill. Unless expected progress is made, even with the aid of night sessions, it is hardly probable that they can be reached in time for action this week.

The House adjourned yesterday in a very bad temper, and its mood on reassembling to-morrow will have some effect on the course of legislation during this week. There are a number of important measures which the majority earnestly desire to have passed before final adjournment, and the order in which they shall be brought forward will largely depend upon the situation as it is developed from day to day. The friends of the Shipping bill have been assured of the report from the Rules Committee of a special order setting apart one or two days early in the week for the consideration of the measure, but the members in charge of the appropriation bills are insisting on right of way, and the Democrats, with a few exceptions, intend to exert all their power to prevent the passage of the Shipping bill. The Post Office Appropriation bill has come through the Committee of the Whole, and now awaits the action of the House, and the consideration of the Agriculture and Deficiency bills has not begun. Conference reports on other appropriation bills will also consume a part of the time during the week. In addition to these measures, there are the Copyright, the Appellate Court, and the Indian Depredation bills, which have yet to be acted upon in conference before they can go upon the statute book.

The report of the Baum investigation and the recommendation of impeachment in the case of Judge Boarman of Louisiana are matters of the highest privilege, on which action of the House is desired. It will thus be seen that the House has a large amount of work to accomplish within the next nine days, but the Republicans need only three additional members to make up a quorum, and are confident of their ability to expedite business to the extent necessary to carry out their programme.

The Silver bill is not included in the schedule of business arranged by the majority. The silver men are disheartened at the prospect for currency legislation during this Congress, but expect to make one more effort to compel a vote on the Silver bill, although in order to do so it will be necessary to make some motion commonly regarded as not within the purview of the rules or of parliamentary practice.

The man who is the most apt to be pleased at the appointment of Senator Hiscock's candidate, Martin A. Knapp, to be a member of the Inter-State Commerce Commission is Mr. William R. Morrison, one of the three present Democratic Commissioners. Under the terms of the Inter-State Commerce act no more than three members of the Commission may be appointed from the same political party. Judge Schoonmaker, the retiring Commissioner, is a Democrat, and if he had been reappointed, therefore, it would have been necessary for President Harrison to appoint a Republican to succeed Mr. Morrison. The appointment of Mr. Knapp changes the status of the Commission, the members of which are now Messrs. Cooley, Veazy, and Knapp, Republicans, and Messrs. Morrison and Bragg, Democrats. Mr. Morrison's term will expire in January, 1892, and as a Democrat must be appointed, Morrison will have a chance at least of being his own successor. His friends therefore regard the selection of Mr. Knapp as a good one.

A group of capital visitors was passing through the corridor near the Supreme Court chamber a day or two ago when a Senator walked hastily along on his way to the House of Representatives. The visitors stepped aside, and their guide, who, it is said, was none other than the soureless statesman, Jerry Simpson, said to them in a stage whisper:

"That is Senator Blair of New Hampshire, but he doesn't amount to much. He is only a figurehead in the Senate; a mere nom de plume, in fact."

An important change in its rules which the United States Supreme Court made before adjourning for the February vacation is attracting a great deal of attention from lawyers throughout the country, and some of them seem to be in doubt as to its purpose. The effect of the modification of the rules made by the court is to compel the docketing of each case brought before it within thirty days from the time the appeal is taken from the decision of the lower court. All appeals, writs of error, and citations must be made returnable to the Supreme Court by the twelfth day of January next, and they must, unless for some good reason a special order is made in any case. This change in the rules is of equal force whether the court is in session or in vacation, and unless cases with the records are docketed within the prescribed period of thirty days they will be dismissed. Heretofore many months might intervene between an appeal and its docketing on the records of the court, advantage being taken of this privilege in cases where the principal object of the appeal was to delay a final decision. The attention of the court was directed to this state of affairs by the proceedings in the Jugiro case, and it was for the special purpose of meeting these habeas corpus cases that the new rule was framed, but it is made of general application, and will affect all cases before the court. It is thought probable that the rule will, to some extent, reduce the long calendar of cases before the court.

The Republican Senators will hold a caucus, probably on Tuesday, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President pro tempore to succeed Senator Ingalls. A very lively canvass is going on in the interest of Senators Hoar and Frye, each of whom would be pleased at the honor of presiding over the Senate in the absence of Vice-President Morton. Senator Spooner is particularly active in behalf of Mr. Hoar's selection, while the senior Wisconsin Senator, Mr. Sawyer, champions the cause of Mr. Frye with equal activity. Mr. Frye was formerly Chairman of the Committee on Rules, and framed the rules at present in operation in the Senate. Mr. Hoar's candidacy has caused considerable feeling among Senators, growing chiefly out of the bad blood stirred up in the recent discussion of the Force bill and his disastrous management of that measure.

The Republicans of the House have determined to pass the Shipping bill and to delay action on the appropriation bills until this is accomplished. A conference of the particular friends of the Speaker is being held this evening, and they say that a caucus of the House shows that the Republicans lack only two of a quorum, and that these two votes can be secured by Tuesday if necessary. The Republicans intend to take advantage of the fact that the Democrats will not filibuster against the appropriation bills, and so a programme has been arranged that will leave these measures undisposed of until the shipping and other party bills are passed. They say that the backward state of the appropriation bills need cause no alarm, as in past Congresses those bills have been much further behind than at present and yet all were enacted into law.

Another bill which it is proposed to pass as an amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill is that providing for the payment of the French spoliation claims. For the past week there has been an unusually powerful lobby hard at work in this direction and there is a fear that they have their plans all fixed to insure the passage of this measure. The total amount of money involved in the payment of those claims has been variously estimated from thirty to sixty million dollars, but it is only proposed at this time to appropriate a million and a half as the entering wedge.

Senator Walthall of Mississippi, who has been appointed one of the Board of Visitors to the annual examinations at West Point next summer, was once before assigned to the same duty. The first time he was appointed was while Jefferson Davis was in the Senate, about a year before Mississippi seceded from the Union. At that time Mr. Walthall was about thirty years of age. He had just begun practising law, and had no knowledge whatever of the duties of a soldier or of the science of warfare. He considered that his youth and inexperience made him incapable of performing the duties of a member of the Board of Visitors, no matter how perfunctory those duties might be, and he modestly declined the honor. In speaking of this incident last year when the President made public the names of the visitors, Senator Walthall said:

"I would like to be appointed again some time, but I don't want to go if any one else cares about going. When I was appointed on the recommendation of Mr. Davis there were so many distinguished men in my State who were better fitted to perform the duties that I decined. A year after that, however, I had learned a good deal about military duties and was in command of a regiment."

Senator Walthall very seldom refers to his war record, and yet no soldier, North or South, has a more brilliant one. He passed through all of the grades of a commissioned officer from a First Lieutenant to a Major-General, and at the time he received the commission to the last named office he was the youngest officer of that rank in either the Northern or Southern armies. His division was made up of picked men, and it was often called upon to perform extraordinarily dangerous service. When Hood's army was routed at the battle of Franklin and was forced to rapidly retreat from Tennessee into Mississippi and Alabama Walthall's division was called upon to act as the rear guard of the demoralized army. The duty of the rear guard was to keep in check the pursuing Union army until the main portion of Hood's forces had reached a place of safety. The preservation of the Confederate army depended upon the successful performance of this almost impossible task. Walthall had 1,600 men only in his depleted division, but when it was known that he had been placed in command of the rear guard it is said that every officer and soldier in Hood's once magnificent army knew that the retreat would be made secure or that Walthall would die at the head of his command with his face to the enemy. The retreat was accomplished and Hood's army reached a place of safety, but it was saved from annihilation by the bravery and skill of that small body of men under the command of Walthall.

In the early part of January of this year Gen. Schofield and Senator Walthall were introduced to each other. Senator Walthall said that it was the first time in twenty-seven years that he had been so close to Gen. Schofield. The previous time was when Hood had almost surrounded the Union army under Schofield at Columbia, on the Duck River, in Tennessee. There was only a small opening, and there seemed to be no possible way for escape, and yet on the morning when the environed army was to have been captured there was not a trace of it in sight. During the night it had slipped through the unguarded opening without being molested, although there were Confederate troops within hundred rods of the place on each side. Senator Walthall said that he considered this piece of generalship on the part of Gen. Schofield to have been the most brilliant that was enacted at any time before, during, or since the war. It is said that some of the most venturesome of the Union soldiers actually had the audacity to light their pipes at the camp fires of the Confederates, but owing to the darkness they escaped detection.

Spring has surely arrived in Washington. The pioneer Forsythia has already put forth its delicate yellow blossoms on the south slope of Capitol Hill, and all the bushes of that species are in full bloom all over the hill and in most of the public parks, while its more timid but equally attractive attendant, the flowering quince, is just beginning to show glimpses of its vivid red blossoms. The more enterprising members of the trees are on the point of leafing out, and the shapely box elders have already assumed their light-green spring suits. The past winter has been especially favorable to the life and growth of the vegetable kingdom hereabouts. It has been quite as mild as that of Washington, and there have been hardly any dangerous or abrupt variations in temperature. The prospects for foliage, flowers, and fruits this year are therefore excellent, not only in the District, but throughout Maryland and Virginia. Last winter it was far otherwise. The weather was abnormally warm, and the Forsythias and some other plants bloomed all winter long. Then came a cold snap in March, and the consequence was that the fruit crop was ruined. Apparently there is little danger of such a result this year, and the city promises to be exceptionally beautiful next April and May.

PRIVATE INDEBTEDNESS.

Statistics of Real Estate Mortgages in Alabama and Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Superintendent Porter of the Census Bureau has just prepared an introduction to the bulletin on private indebtedness of individuals and corporations of the United States. In it Mr. Porter says:

"The employment of a small army of special agents to make an abstract of every mortgage placed on record in every county of the United States for the last ten years has attracted attention to the dangers of these encumbrances, to the enormous burdens in the way of interest, to the alarming extent in which usury is practised, and to the defectiveness of these records in all parts of the country. The agents of the Census Office have, as a matter of fact, overhauled the records in every State and Territory, and we now have on file in Washington, as a result of their labor, the abstracts of about nine million mortgages. As will be seen from the preliminary report for the States of Alabama and Iowa the first plan makes it possible to determine with reasonable accuracy the amount of existing debt Jan. 1, 1890, the rate of interest, and the motive of the loan, whether for purchase money, improvement, or other purposes. The second plan will show the number of persons by counties in the United States who own their farms and their homes free from debt, and the number having encumbrance thereon, the amount of such indebtedness, the value of such farms, and other facts of minor importance.

"The special agents who have carried out this work, Mr. George K. Holmes and Mr. John S. Lowe, deserve great credit for the intelligence and industry they have displayed in the difficult task allotted them.

"According to this report, the total real estate mortgage debt in Alabama in force Jan. 1, 1890, was $90,027,983; the total real estate mortgage debt in Iowa in force Jan. 1, 1890, was $196,034,957. The average amount of debt to one of population in Alabama was $26; in Iowa, $104. In 1889 the number of acres mortgaged in Alabama was 1,744,420; total number of acres in the State, 32,985,600; per cent. of acres mortgaged, 5.3. Number of acres mortgaged in Iowa, 3,240,482; total number of acres in the State, 35,604,000; per cent. of acres mortgaged, 9.1.

"The interest charges in Alabama range from 1 to 40 per cent., and in Iowa from 1 to 24 per cent. Throughout the South and West the contracts often state that the debt is without interest, or give a lower than the true rate. The average of mortgages, with an allowance for partial payments, is computed to be 2.78 years in Alabama and 4.33 years in Iowa.

"By personal inquiry in Alabama as to the objects in mortgaging real estate, the most prominent ones given are: Purchase money to buy other land, business, improvements, farm expenses, family expenses, family supplies, amounts paid to repay borrowed money, and litigation and lawyers' fees. In Iowa: Purchase money, improvements, to buy other land, business, farm stock, security debts, speculation, litigation, living expenses, and unscribed debts. The counties thus selected and known in the census office as "inquiry" counties were Jefferson and Greene counties in Alabama, and Cass, Crawford, Delaware, and Johnson counties in Iowa. In Jefferson county, Alabama, it was found by actual inquiry by special agents of the census that the motive for 95.84 per cent. of the indebtedness was the purchase of the encumbered and other real estate, improvements, and business; in Greene county, Ala., for these purposes, 68.31 per cent.; in Cass County, Ia., 91.13 per cent.; in Crawford county, Ia., 90.33 per cent.; in Delaware county, Ia., 88.89 per cent., and in Johnson county, Ia., 93.47 per cent.

"In an extract from the report of Mr. Wright, Chairman of the Committee on Statistics of the American Economic Association, he gave it as his opinion that the result of this inquiry 'will not vary more than 5 or 10 per cent. from actual truth.' I believe the variation will not reach 5 per cent., and it certainly will not exceed 10 per cent.

"In computing the amount of existing indebtedness in two selected or 'inquiry' counties in Alabama, the total actual debt on Jan. 1, 1890, was $14,952,020, the total computed debt $15,399,230, and the percentage of error in excess was 2.99. In the four selected counties of Iowa the total actual debt at the same date was $8,453,117, the total computed debt $8,478,105, and the percentage of error in excess of debt was .24. This would indicate that the plan adopted will yield both valuable and accurate statistical results, and this supposition is fortified when it is borne in mind that able statisticians admit that, even if the error should vary from 15 to 20 per cent., the results would still be of incalculable value."

The Limb Broke, but He Died from Exposure.

BRAXTON, W. Va., Feb. 22.—Mead Meadows suddenly disappeared from here last Thursday. To-day he was found dying in a thicket near Plainwoods. He had attempted to hang himself to the limb of a tree. The limb partially broke, allowing Meadows to assume the sitting posture in which he was found. How long he had been in that position is unknown. He died shortly after being brought to town.

DR. HENRY STEVENS DEAD.

PHYSICIANS AGREE THAT THE INOCULATIONS DID NOT HARM HIM.

A Peculiar Malady that Followed a Case of Blood Poisoning—The Victim Feared He Had Been Inoculated with the Virus of Hydrophobia and Went to Dr. Gibier.

Dr. Henry Stevens, the assistant pathologist of the New York Hospital, died yesterday in his home at 152 Hicks street, Brooklyn. The story of his peculiar malady was told in yesterday's SUN.

Together with Dr. Ira Van Geisen of the College of Physicians and Surgeons Dr. Stevens performed an autopsy on Jan. 23 on the body of George Kendall, a New Jersey farm hand, who had died in the Chambers Street Hospital that day of hydrophobia. Three weeks before Dr. Stevens had injured the index finger of the left hand in dissection. Inflammation of the arm from blood poisoning resulted, and a sore that is called an anatomical tubercle, or a post-mortem wart, formed at the seat of the original injury. A scab that covered this was broken while Dr. Stevens was working on Kendall's body.

Suspecting possible inoculation with hydrophobic virus from the dead man, Dr. Stevens had a series of Pasteur inoculations made by Dr. Paul Gibier of the Pasteur Institute. He was inoculated twice a day for fifteen days. He made his last visit on Feb. 9.

He was taken sick with a nerve disease, which caused his prostration shortly after the last inoculation was received. These facts were linked together and a story was evolved that the inoculations had formed an important part of the case. It was even said that Dr. Stevens was suffering through their administration.

Dr. Stevens's affliction first appeared in his lower limbs. It consisted of a nerve paralysis, not numbing, but instead accompanied by excruciating pain. As he grew worse morphine was administered to lessen his sufferings. His brain was fairly clear, but the disease progressed slowly upward.

On Saturday last it reached the diaphragm, and then spread itself to the muscles that govern respiration. Artificial respiration was resorted to in vain, and Dr. Stevens died yesterday at 11:50 A. M.

Dr. Francis Delafield, the pathologist in consultation, says the fatal disease was peripheral neuritis, and the other physicians agree with him.

With Dr. Stevens when he died were Dr. Carl N. Dowd of 147 West seventy-third street, New York, Dr. Jonathan Wright of 73 Remsen street, Brooklyn, Dr. Ferguson of the New York Hospital, and Dr. Duane. An autopsy will probably be made to-day.

When Dr. Gibier called at Dr. Stevens's house on Saturday night he was told that the physician was too weak to be seen. Dr. Gibier said yesterday he did not believe the inoculations at all affected his case.

A reporter obtained the opinions yesterday of two medical writers. The first said:

"The disease is an inflammation of the nerves of the outer parts of the body. The depressing effect of overwork, with slight systematic poisoning is liable indirectly to produce it. It is usually associated with lowered vitality. Dr. Gibier noticed no irritation of the sore on Dr. Stevens's hand during the inoculations, and, therefore, I don't think that the two discussions that he speaks of in particular had anything to do with the physician's illness. Their effects would have been manifested sooner. I don't attribute the cause of Dr. Stevens's disease to Dr. Gibier's inoculations either, because I think the Pasteur injection is inert, and powerless to work either good or ill."

The second specialist said that Dr. Stevens might have contracted his disease from the dissection at which the sore first started, because "peripheral neuritus" might be brought on by a poison taken into the blood and causing inflammations of the nerves by contact.

"We know," he continued, "that in fact virus does produce this disease, and because the wound was healing it does not follow that Dr. Stevens was not being affected inside by poison. I don't think the Pasteur injections caused the malady, because there is no such case on record where they have produced the disease, despite the thousands of times they have been made."

Dr. Delafield was asked yesterday whether any of Dr. Stevens's physicians thought the Pasteur inoculations had at all affected the disease.

"How could they think so?" he said. "My only knowledge of the case is that the patient was sick, as I have seen other persons sick with the same disease, who had never been inoculated at all. The man had a disease of which there are many cases without discoverable causes.

He, as a matter-of-fact, some days before he was attacked, was inoculated with the attenuated virus of hydrophobia. A great many people have been inoculated with the attenuated virus. We have no knowledge that in any of them it has produced peripheral or multiple neuritis."

THEIR FIGHT FOR LICENSES.

How Pittsburgh Saloon Men Are Meeting a Judge's Peculiar Views.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22.—The liveliest kind of work is being done here preparatory to the sitting of the License Court to be presided over by Judge White and an associate. Two years ago Judge White held that there was no law upon the statute book for the granting of a liquor license, pure and simple, but that such privileges should be extended only when the house provided refreshments like a restaurant, or lodgings like a hotel. The applications for licenses are now all in. There is ground for the assertion that the License Court has been having secret detectives out who have secured exact knowledge of the character of each applicant's place. The evidence is not necessarily to be made public, but will be before the Judges when the applicant appears.

It is also understood that applicants are preparing to meet Judge White's views by claims that they are keeping a restaurant or hotel. To this second plea will show the numbers of persons by counties in the United States who own their farms and their homes free from debt, and the number having encumbrance thereon, the amount of such indebtedness, the value of such farms, and other facts of minor importance.

"The special agents who have carried out this work, Mr. George K. Holmes and Mr. John S. Lowe, deserve great credit for the intelligence and industry they have displayed in the difficult task allotted them.

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The Talk of the Town

is Flint's display of furniture at half last season's prices.—Ads.

CANADA'S POLITICAL BATTLE.

The Conservatives Making a Great Bugaboo of Annexation.

HALIFAX, Feb. 22.—The political campaign is being waged with intense bitterness.

The Conservatives are doing their best to make the issue one of loyalty to the British Throne against annexation, while the Liberals keep unrestricted reciprocity with the United States nailed to the masthead.

The following paragraphs, printed in big type, are published in the *Lunenburg Argus*, and will give an idea of the canvass in the fishing districts:

"Vote for Kaulbach and the preservation of our fishing privileges."

"Fishermen, vote against Eisenhauer, and keep Yankee fishermen outside the three-mile limit." "Vote for Kaulbach and against Yankee purse seines."

"Home rule, not Yankee rule, should be and is the rallying cry of every true Canadian." "Vote for Kaulbach and 'God save the Queen,' and against 'Yankee Doodle.'"

"Vote for Kaulbach and against Yankee competition." "Vote against Eisenhauer and annexation." "Vote for Kaulbach and the union jack in preference to the Stars and Stripes." "Vote for Kaulbach and our mother country."

An article in the Halifax *Herald*, addressed to the "Descendants of United Empire Loyalists," concludes as follows:

"All nations and countries and peoples have had their patriots. Let us emulate the deeds of our fathers, the patriots of our country, and oppose and run to the ground this annexation scheme, even if it is necessary at the point of the bayonet.

"If Mr. Jones (who in 1868 said he would never be satisfied until the flag was hauled down from Citadel Hill) and his allies are returned to power, it will simply mean civil war and death to our manufacturing interests, death to our farming interests, death to our fishing and mining interests. We will be simply hewers of wood and drawers of water, and that at a wage determined upon by the United States capitalists.

"If an equitable reciprocity treaty (not unrestricted) with the United States is considered desirable, or, better still, closer relations with the British empire in trade and commerce and politically, place Sir John A. Macdonald and his colleagues in power to obtain it."

LIKELY TO BE A DOUBLE PARADE.

Small Chance of Harmony Between the Opposing Factions of the A. O. H.

The efforts to harmonize warring factions in the organization of the Ancient Order of Hibernians in Brooklyn and do away with a double parade on St. Patrick's Day this year will not apparently prove successful.

The split which occurred in the general order seven or eight years ago has caused a most bitter faction fight in Brooklyn. One faction is known as the Myrtle avenue faction, and the other as the Gold street faction. The Gold street delegates representing as alleged, the Irish societies of Kings county, met yesterday afternoon in the hall in Joralemon and Court streets, John McCarty presiding. An address to the Irishmen in Kings county, recommending unity and concert of action and suggesting, that if possible, there should be only one parade on St. Patrick's Day, was adopted. A committee of seven was appointed to wait upon the other branch of the organization which was then in session in Hibernia Hall in Gold street, and suggest some plan by which "the disedifying spectacle of a double parade" might be avoided.

Pending the return of the committee Thomas Gaffney was elected Grand Marshal for the St. Patrick's Day parade. James Rodden, First Aid, and John Gillen, Second Aid. A committee was also chosen to lay out a line of march.

At the meeting of the Myrtle avenue faction, over which John Finley presided, resolutions filled with Irish national sentiment, and discouraging continued intestine strife in the order, were adopted.

The Harmonizing Committee from the other factions was received, and a committee of the same number was appointed to confer with it. The joint conference lasted a couple of hours, each committee submitting propositions which the other would not accept.

The proceedings were of rather a stormy character. They will be resumed on Wednesday night. The Gold street faction also appointed its officers for the parade.

They are ex-Supervisor John F. Carroll, Grand Marshal; Thomas Kelly, first aid, and Patrick Green, second aid.

PARNELL IN IRELAND.

He Says he will Adopt an Attitude of Armed Observation.

DUBLIN, Feb. 22.—Mr. Parnell made a number of short speeches on his way to Roscommon to-day. The general burden of his remarks was that not even the Healyites dare say that Mr. Gladstone's assurances are satisfactory.

The men to whom Ireland had looked in confidence had now sunk low enough to accept English gold in payment for their subservience to the English parties.

No opposition to Mr. Parnell was manifested along the route. The only exciting incident of the journey occurred at Knockrognery, where a man who was standing in the throng about the window of Parnell's railway carriage was dragged along the platform by the moving train, and was only saved from death by the prompt action of Messrs. Parnell and Redmond, who seized him by the shoulders and held him safely on the footboard until the train reached Roscommon.

Upon arriving at Roscommon Mr. Parnell was escorted to his hotel by a torchlight procession. From a window of the hotel he made a speech, in the course of which he declared that he would adopt an attitude of armed observation until he saw what solution was offered on the police and land questions.

At mass in the morning the Catholic curate appealed to his fellow townsmen to have regard for the purity of domestic life and not to attend the meeting to be addressed by Mr. Parnell.

Labor Troubles in England.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The dockers' committee have issued a manifesto charging the Shipping Federation with committing breaches of faith and with desiring to bring about another severe struggle between labor and capital. The union men are advised by the committee not to go out on strike until they receive the signal from their leaders. The union men made a demonstration to-day in Victoria Park. Messrs. Davitt, Wilson, Tillett, Thomas McCarthy, and others addressed the meeting. All the speakers, while denouncing the course pursued by the Shipping Federation, urged the men to be patient and not to take any decisive action until a thorough organization had been effected.

Empress Frederick in Paris.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Empress Frederick this morning attended service in the Protestant Chapel in the Rue Royale. Thence she drove in a carriage to the German Embassy, and afterward visited the Military Riding School in the Champ de Mars. The officers of the school saluted her respectfully. In the afternoon she went to the English Church. She will leave Paris to-morrow.

Warns His People Against Parnell.

CORK, Feb. 22.—A pastoral letter from the Bishop of Cloyne was read in all the Catholic churches in County Cork to-day. The Bishop warns the Catholics of his diocese that the threats uttered by Mr. Parnell since the rupture of the Boulogne conference point to a design to induce the people to ignore the precepts of religion and defy the authority of the Church.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

Osman Digma is fleeing to Kassala.

The infant son of Emperor William has been quite sick for several days.

The Big Coke Strike in Dollars.

GREENSBURG, Pa., Feb. 22.—Experts estimate that the coke strike up to last night has resulted in a loss of $227,500 to the men. This is on a basis of $1.75 per day for each of the 13,000 men involved. The production for the ten days of the strike would have been about 122,400 tons, which, at the prevailing rate, would have realized $260,000 to the operators. The men consider that these figures give them the best of it, and they keep up a bold front.

A Letter Box Broken Open.

A mail carrier from Station A discovered on Thursday afternoon that the letter box on the corner of Howard and Mercer streets had been tampered with. The hinges at the bottom of the box had been wrenched loose, so that when the carrier unlocked the box the door fell out. The box was replaced with a new one immediately. It is not known whether or not any mail was stolen.

Prepare For Spring

By Building up
Your System
So as to Prevent
That Tired Feeling
Or Other Illness.
Now Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla

OBITUARY.

Robert J. Livingston died yesterday of pneumonia, at his home, 10 East Forty-eighth street, in his 80th year. He was the only surviving son of Maturin Livingston, who was once Recorder. His mother was the only daughter of Gen. Morgan Lewis of Revolutionary fame. He was born in this city on Dec. 11, 1811. He studied at Yale, and went into the Coast Survey service, where he worked for several years. He was afterward a banker in New York. He retired from business many years ago and lived at his country place near New Brunswick. He was one of the founders of the Children's Aid Society, of which he was a trustee, was a member of the Board of Governors of the New York Hospital, and one of the founders of the Home for Incurables. He was one of the charter members of the Knickerbocker and Union clubs. His only son died in 1857. His widow is Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry. His wife died seven years ago. The funeral will be on Wednesday from the Church of the Heavenly Rest. The interment will be at the family cemetery at Hyde Park.

John Wiley, the founder and head of the publishing house of John Wiley & Sons of 53 East Tenth street, died at his residence on Harrison street, East Orange, on Saturday night. He was found dead in a chair in his room. Mr. Wiley was 83 years of age, and was born Flatbush, L. I. On the death of his father he succeeded him in the publishing firm of Wiley & Putnam, the latter being Gen. Putnam the veteran publisher. Later Mr. Putnam went into business for himself and Mr. Wiley's sons took his place. Mr. Wiley married Elizabeth S. Osgood, by whom he had five children, three sons and two daughters. He was the founder of the Church of the Puritans in Madison avenue, of which the Rev. Dr. Cheever was pastor for many years. He was an active member of the American Home Missionary Society and for many years its President. Soon after going to East Orange he became one of the founders of the Orange Valley Congregational Church. He wrote many articles upon international copyright. The funeral services will be held from the Trinity Congregational Church of East Orange Wednesday afternoon. Death was due to heart disease.

Word has been received in Wellsville, Allegany county, of the death at Oakland, Cal., of Gen. Alfred J. Hatch, formerly of Wellsville, where his wife is now an invalid. Gen. Hatch went to California in 1852, where he followed his profession of mining engineer, finally going to Nevada, being among the first to demand a territorial form of government. He helped organize the State government of Nevada, and when the Territory was admitted to the Union was elected to the first Legislature. He was subsequently Surveyor-General of the State. His wife came East on a visit recently, and his son prevented her from returning to Nevada. Gen. Hatch was on a business trip to California at the time of his death.

Among the more notable persons in southern central New York who died last week at the age of 80 years and upward are: Miss Jane Cordwell, Goshen, 92; Mrs. Caroline McMonagle, Montgomery, 92; Mrs. Sophronia Fitchnatin, Franklin, 87; Mrs. Laura Brownell, Meredith, 87; Silas Hull, Norwich, 82; Solomon Baldwin, Schenevus, 85; Mitchell Ackley, Oneonta, 82; Francis L. Fairbanks, Marshall, 84; Mrs. Jennie Hunter, Glen Wild, 80; Peter Crugier, Port Ben, 82; William Paine, Bluestone, 92; Mrs. Lemuel Smith, Clinton, 81; Mrs. Deborah Craw, Sugar Loaf, 84.

Old people who died in Saratoga and its immediate vicinity last week were: The Hon. Henry W. Merrill, Saratoga, 81; Thomas McMahon, West Corinth, 79; Caleb R. Barton, Saratoga, 98; John Ashton, Cambridge, 75; Mrs. Robert Gridley, Saratoga, 73; George Richards, White Creek, 88; Daley Kenyon, Gansevoort, 78.

Ex-Mayor Theodore F. Butterfield died in Utica on Saturday evening, aged 65 years. He was a brother of Gen. Dan Butterfield of New York, and father of General Passenger Agent Theo. F. Butterfield of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad.

Justin Arnold of the well-known firm of Stephens & Arnold, contractors for building railroads and other public works, died recently at his home in Tranquility, N. J., aged 62 years. He leaves a large fortune to his wife and children.

A remarkable coincidence was the death near Alton, Ill., of Elihu Stout and wife, old settlers of that place. Mrs. Stout died on Saturday morning. She was in her 69th year. Mr. Stout died yesterday. He was 75.

Mary Brodie, Steve Brodie's mother, died yesterday at the house of her son, 362 Broome street. She was born at Tralee, county Kerry, Ireland, 67 years ago. The bridge jumper was her seventh son.

Thomas H. Pond, a well-known insurance and real estate broker of Rome, N. Y., dropped dead in his office on Tuesday of heart disease. He was 69 years old, a widower, and childless.

George Cryor, a well-known merchant of Yantic, Conn., who was the Postmaster at that place under President Cleveland, is dead at his home in that village, aged 45 years.

Dr. James G. Armstrong, once a prominent minister in the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, died suddenly yesterday in Atlanta from apoplexy.

John Knecht, director of Bethlehem Iron Company, and one of its incorporators, died yesterday at his home at Shimersville, Pa., aged 77.

Jonathan Price of Catasauqua, Pa., foreman of the Bethlehem Iron Company's pattern shops, died yesterday, aged 45.

Thomas J. Rice, a well-known resident of Bethlehem, Pa., died yesterday, after a short illness, aged 47.

George Johnston, a noted historian, died of pneumonia in Elkton, Md., yesterday, aged 62 years.

Admiral L. H. Pinzeay Alvarez, Commander-in-Chief of the Spanish Navy, is dead.

Where Yesterday's Fires Were.

A. M.—5:45, cellar of 805 Woodruff street, occupied by Jacob Rosseau Jr., damage $100; 6:30, third floor of 16 Madison street, damage $2,000; 11:50, 100 Cherry street, no damage.

P. M.—12:15, first floor of 237 Bleecker street, occupied by Jacoby and Abramson, damage $800; 3:00, second floor of 464 West Fifty-seventh street, occupied by Frank A. Bockman, damage $20; 6:30, first floor of 422 Canal street, occupied by Ullman, damage, $6 at; 657, fifth floor of 316 East Fifty-fourth street, occupied by Jacob Fuerer, damage $100; 7:15, third floor of 169 Spring street, occupied by McClain Brothers, hardware, damage $4,000.

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Eighty-three excise arrests yesterday.

Ferdinand W. Cohn, Henry Oppenheimer & Co's. defaulting clerk, was held for examination in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, in $2,500 bail.

William Kelly, a laborer, of 289 East Fifty-sixth street, swallowed arsenic at his home yesterday afternoon. He died shortly before 11 o'clock last night in Bellevue.

The anchor line steamship Belgravia, from Mediterranean ports with 4 cabin and 225 steerage passengers, was detained at Quarantine for disinfection, as one of her stewards, Archibald Lyall, was sick with varioloid.

The first four-masted Italian ship that has ever appeared in American waters arrived from Genoa yesterday after a stormy voyage of forty-three days. She is the E. Maggio. She measures 2,495 tons and was built last year at Sparta. Her skipper, Capt. Cappurro, thinks she is going to be a record-breaker.

John Roach, a brassworker, living at 328 East Fifty-second street, walked into Bellevue Hospital after 9 o'clock last night suffering from a stabbed or slash wound in his body. He said he had been stabbed by George Williams of 342 East Thirty-second street, in the grocery store at 725. The wounds are serious. The police are looking for Williams.

BROOKLYN.

Three stereopticans will be used by the Brooklyn Institute to illustrate Mr. Serving's lecture on "The University in Association Hall to-morrow afternoon.

Thomas Andrews, a retired plumber, of 705 Prospect place, attempted suicide yesterday morning, by cutting his throat with a razor. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and will probably recover. His family say the act was committed while he was suffering from temporary aberration of mind.

The members of Clarence W. McKenzie Post, 208, G. A. R., marched in a body yesterday afternoon to the Sunday school room in Plymouth Church and presented an American flag to the children of the Mayflower Mission. The children sang patriotic songs, and addresses were made by Rear Admiral Rowan, Gen. T. T.