IN THE KAISER'S REALM.

THE REICHSTAG WILL BE BUSY WITH THE COMMERCIAL TREATIES.

Caprivi's Attack on the Anti-Semites—Germany Would Like to See Crispi Returned to Power—Criticising the Circular Against the Socialists—Mr. Runyon's Speech Elicits Much Praise—Leading to Mexico.

Copyright, 1893, by the United Press.

BERLIN, Dec. 3.—The Parliamentary Commission made a quick decision in favor of the commercial treaty between Germany and Spain. This, while not assuring the approval of the treaties with Servia and Roumania, is regarded as a partial promise of a Government victory. When the party vote in the Commission shall become known, it will be seen how the Clericals combined with the Liberal members to defeat the Conservative Agrarians.

All three treaties in question must pass or fail before the Christmas recess. The Government knows that the gravest consequences are involved, but it does not falter in its confidence of victory. After the passage of the Servian, Roumanian, and Spanish treaties, the final struggle over the Russian treaty will begin. The expectation in official circles is that the close of this struggle will be announced within a month. The Reichstag's short discussion of the retaliatory tariff yesterday had no practical import, as this tariff has been in effect since last July, or immediately after the Emperor signed the decree relating to the customs war with Russia.

After disposing of the Russian treaty Chancellor von Caprivi hopes to make a new commercial convention with the United States on the basis of the revised American tariff. This may be a long look ahead, but the Chancellor has already declared his intentions, and his friends think that he can now see his way clearly enough to make such plans.

Toward the end of the budget debate on Thursday the speakers deviated from the main line of discussion to consider the Chancellor's general financial and commercial policy. Dr. Forster followed the lead of his fellow anti-Semite, Zimmermann, in declaring that the methods of taxation ought to be so reformed that the weakest shoulders would have the lightest burdens. The sneering interruptions of several deputies led Dr. Förster to say also that the anti-Semitic programme, including the financial item mentioned, was not a passing demand, nor was anti-Semitism a passing phenomenon. Anti-Semitism would endure as long as the Hebrew race.

The Chancellor, in his general reply to his critics, said that the Government aimed to relieve the weak of as many taxes as possible, yet at the same time was obliged to forbear from unloading too many burdens on agriculture. Anti-Semitism, the Chancellor said, was the most dangerous form of socialism. While pretending to attack only Jewish capitalists it would menace eventually all capitalists. The discontent created by the anti-Semites inured ever to the benefit of the Socialist agitation. The whole debate was rendered exceedingly entertaining by the keenness displayed by the chancellor. He was quick to reply, and skilful in unveiling the weak points of his adversaries.

The Ministerial crisis in Italy is watched here with painful anxiety. Nothing, except the restoration of Crispi, would be so grateful to the Foreign Office as a Zanardelli Cabinet with Alessandro Fortis in an important Ministry. Neither Zanardelli nor Fortis, both of whom were in power with Crispi, has broken off relations with Germany, which opposed *Italia irredenta* asserts correctly that none of the Triple Alliance treaties contains a stipulation as to the peace effective of the Italian army, and that Germany and Austria would infinitely prefer an Italy solvent and prepared though minus two army corps, to an Italy armed to the teeth and bankrupt.

Ex-Premier Crispi has a plan, approved by Berlin bankers in their recent conferences with him, by which the needed retrenchment can be secured without sweeping away official agencies of corruption which are paralyzing Italy's prosperity. If these drains upon Italy's strength were stopped much money might be saved without any material reduction of army or navy. The worst formal financial circumstances, the damaging reports now afloat about Crispi are not believed. His fall is known to have been due largely to a coalition of the bankers opposed to his reforms of the banking system. These men bribed right and left to undermine his position. But his return to power would strengthen both Italian credit and the position of the Triple Alliance is believed by all persons high in authority at the German capital.

The circular which Count Botho zu Eulenburg, President of the Prussian Council of Ministers, issued against Socialists, has been much discussed since the *Lokanzeiger* brought it to public notice in the middle of the week. It is criticised as vague and devoid of practical recommendations for combating Socialistic influence. Without indicating any clear line of repressive action, Eulenburg told his subordinates to use all weapons in the legal arsenal of repression, to conduct vigorously a counter agitation from press and platform, and to call all moral forces to their aid. All this is regarded merely as an avowal of his conviction that the old systems of restriction are impotent in the present situation.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten*, ignoring the failure of Bismarck's anti-Socialist measures, hails Caprivi's policy as responsible for the spread of socialism in the rural districts, and reminds the Government that socialism knows no truce nor compromise, but strives for power to be used without scruple as soon as it shall be obtained. "Those gaining the victory are the only ones who hold the power," says the writer; "hence the Government ought to use the most convenient means to crush this enemy of State and society."

Meanwhile the activity of Socialists everywhere except in the Reichstag has abated. The Extremist or Anarchist group in Berlin has organized meetings of the unemployed and has proclaimed with fervor resolutions in favor of the universal strike. On Thursday the police dispersed a crowd of unemployed who were forming a street parade after they had been stirred by speeches on the social revolution. When the Anarchist leaders are thus active, the regular Socialists often prefer to keep quiet.

The speech made by Theodore Runyon, American Ambassador, at the Thanksgiving dinner, in toasting the Emperor, has elicited favorable comments from the German and American residents. Part of Mr. Runyon's speech was:

"We are in a foreign land, yet one are entirely strange to us. We know the people and their language. They assisted to a great degree in creating the prosperity of the country of which we are so proud. We are not exiles here. We have come to drink at Germany's fountains of learning, to be taught at her schools of science and art. From the German people, from their gallant young Emperor down, we have received a generous and hospitable welcome. The Emperor, both in word and deed, has shown kindness of feeling toward our country. He has given also striking and memorable evidence of his disposition in using his personal influence for the creation of the magnificent exhibits sent to Chicago." These words were hearily cheered.

The War Office proposes to try the troops this winter in long marches and field drills, in order that the ability of the men to endure winter campaigning may be determined.

Kate Marsden has stopped here for a few days on her journey to St. Petersburg, where she will have an audience with the Czarina.

The Belgian Government has sent to the Foreign Office a communication on the question of the Congo Free State. Belgium is opposed to a settlement of the boundary questions by the French and Germans alone, and requests that the claims of the Congo State be considered. The Belgian plan is that delegates from England, Germany, France, and Belgium should meet in conference. This plan is under advisement.

The *Germania Volkszeitung* says that Dr. Bosse, Prussian Minister of Public Worship, has decided not to introduce in the Landtag any measure on the law of Feb. 2, 1888, relative to religious education in the primary schools. The Conservative organs say that if such a bill be introduced, the Conservatives, with the support of the Clericals, will take the initiative and pass it.

The Bleichroeders have arranged definitely to issue here, in London, and in Frankfort, on Jan. 7, a new Mexican six per cent. loan of £3,000,000. Twelve per cent. of the Mexican customs duties are pledged for the loan. Mexican sixes of 1888 advanced a point on the strength of this report. Deutsche Bank securities went up three points last week, owing to Dr. Siemens's favorable report of his visit to the United States to inquire into Northern Pacific affairs.

The Strasburg edict requiring the Germanization of all family names in official documents drawn in the Reichsland, provokes general irritation. All French names must hereafter be translated. Thus, Meunier will become Mueller, Boucher will be made Metzger, and so on. Lawyers say it will often embarrass legal procedure.

Russia is still active against the Jews. The Governors of the provinces have now been ordered to forbid Jewish students, without special permits, to go to the university towns.

Brigands have been at work in Kieff, notably in the Lipowec district, in the last week. Many families in small villages have been plundered, and not a few persons have been murdered. On Saturday troops were called out to fight the brigands, and killed five of them, besides wounding a dozen more. The brigands fought hard, and several soldiers were wounded.

The Supreme Court in Vienna has decided that the transactions of foreign insurance societies in Austria are subject to taxation.

A strong coalition is forming slowly in the Austrian Parliament against the Windischgrätz Cabinet. It will consist of Young Czechs, Moravian Czechs, Southern Slavs, Croatian Independents, and some Ruthenians.

THE ITALIAN CRISIS.

Zanardelli Nearly Completes the Formation of His Cabinet.

ROME, Dec. 3.—A Cabinet selected from members of the Left has been almost completed. The list reported this evening is:

Premiership and Interior, Giuseppe Zanardelli.
Finance, Paolo Boselli.
Treasury, Pietro Vacchelli.
Public Works, Alessandro Fortis.
Education, Niccolo Gallo.
Agriculture, Francesco Cocco-Ortu or Guido Baccelli.
Posts and Telegraphs, Baron de Riseio.

Gen. Baratieri, Governor of the Red Sea Colony, is regarded as the man for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. No selections have been made for the Ministers of War and Justice.

An Extremist manifesto, signed by thirty Deputies, was published this evening. It contains a hot attack upon ex-Premier Giolitti and his Ministers, who are described as responsible for the wretched condition of State finances. The Socialists cannot support any Cabinet of similar tendencies, the manifesto says. Further taxes are represented as impossible. The revision of the bank laws and immediate retrenchment in the departments and at the palace are demanded. This retrenchment must effect a saving of at least 100,000,000 lire a year.

The Naples *Courier* reiterates the report that King Humbert intends to forego 3,000,000 lire of his civil list.

Late this evening Gen. Marzano is mentioned as the most likely candidate for the Ministry of War. Admiral Bacchia is believed to be slated for the Marine portfolio. Senator Canonico or Senator Puccioni will probably take the Ministry of Justice.

CASIMIR-PERIER'S POLICY.

Ex-Premier Dupuy Talked of as President of the Chamber.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—The *Morning Post's* Paris correspondent says that Deputy Le Bon will be the Minister of the Colonies.

Another correspondent says that M. Casimir-Perier will declare emphatically against an income tax, revision of the Constitution, and separation of Church and State. He will pursue, it is said, a democratic policy, and will agree to a pension plan for workingmen.

Deputy Brunet will interpellate the Government at once as to the troubles in Madagascar.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Ex-Premier Dupuy went to the Elysée to-day and rendered to President Carnot an account of his use of the secret service fund.

The *Temps* recommends warmly that M. Dupuy be made President of the Chamber in place of Casimir-Perier. The *Soir* says that all supporters of the Government probably will vote for Dupuy, whose election, therefore, will show the strength of Casimir-Perier's majority.

Distress of Russia's Peasantry.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Odessa correspondent of the *News* says that, in consequence of the recent famine the peasants of forty-seven Governments in Russia owe the Imperial Government 183,619,723 roubles and the provincial officials 16,000,000 quarters of grain. The peasants are still in a deplorable condition. Arrears of taxes continue to accumulate. Owing to the tariff war with Germany the peasants have lost the benefits of the good harvest this year and have been compelled to sell their grain at half its value.

The Civil Marriage Bill in Hungary.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 3.—The speech made in the Lower House yesterday by the Minister of Justice in favor of the Civil Marriage bill was applauded by the Deputies regardless of party, not even excepting the Radicals. The left proposed to mark this historical day by adjourning, but Count Apponyi, who opposed the motion, was hooted. The entire house arose to express thanks to Premier Wekerle. It is believed that now the Upper House will not dare refuse assent to the bill.

Financial Troubles in Cuba.

MADRID, Dec. 3.—A Havana despatch announces the failure of the plan for the Spanish Bank of Cuba to issue promissory notes to tide over the difficulty of meeting gold obligations until the sugar crop shall have been marketed. The bank's clients were unable to negotiate the notes, and a liquidation seems to be inevitable. Such an event would mean the ruin of many depositors. The manager of the bank, a Spanish official, is on his way to Madrid.

The Buffer State North of Siam.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* confirms the report that the French and English Commissioners were sent to explore the territory of the new buffer State in Asia. The country is new to Europeans and much difficulty has been experienced in negotiating with the natives. The future Government of the buffer State, as finally arranged, will be under the rule of China.

Losses in Chicago Drove Him to Despair.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Ella Ganon, who is said to have arranged the Tunisian pavilion at the Chicago Fair, killed himself at a hotel here to-day. In a letter he said that he had been disheartened by his losses in Chicago.

The Cabinet Crisis in Servia.

BELGRADE, Dec. 3.—The King has accepted the resignations of his Ministers, and M. Gruics has been called to form a Cabinet.

Notes of Foreign Happenings.

The influenza epidemic in Kiel spreads rapidly. Three hundred marines are under treatment.

The Swiss Government denies that it is about to expel hundreds of Anarchists from the republic. They won't be molested as long as they keep quiet.

M. Bertillon, Chief of the Anthropometric Department of the Paris police, is preparing a pictorial work on the Anarchists of Paris. Copies of it will be sent to all provincial police.

The Paris *Gaulois* vouches for the truth of the statement that the Czarevitch is betrothed to Princess Alice of Hesse. She is the elder of the reigning Grand Duke, and was born in 1872.

As King Leopold was bidding good-by to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha at the station in Brussels yesterday an Anarchist approached, shouting, "Long live anarchy!" He was seized by policemen and carried struggling to a station house.

THE HAWAIIAN SITUATION.

Both Sides of the Question Discussed in the North American Review.

"The Hawaiian Situation" is the subject of a symposium in the December number of the *North American Review*, published to-day.

Mr. Eugene Tyler Chamberlain contributes an article entitled "The Invasion of Hawaii," in which he maintains that the broad principles laid down in Daniel Webster's instructions to the United States representative at Honolulu in 1851 were the rule of conduct for the Government of the United States in its relations with the Government of Hawaii up to Jan. 16, 1893. The special passage in Mr. Webster's despatch to which Mr. Chamberlain refers is as follows: "While indisposed to exercise any sinister influence itself over the counsels of Hawaii, or to oversee the proceedings of its Government by the menace of the actual application of superior military force, the United States expects to see other powerful nations act in the same spirit."

Miss Ida M. Tarbell, Mr. M. M. Springer, in an article entitled "Our Present Duty," contends that the only honorable course open to the United States is to restore the Queen to the throne, inasmuch as she was displaced only by a superior force of American troops. Mr. Springer indulges the hope that the example of our own Government and the advantages of our civilization may soon induce the Hawaiians, acting upon their own judgment, to suppress their monarchy and establish in its place a republican form of government.

The Hon. John L. Stevens, who was United States Minister in Hawaii when the Queen was dethroned, makes a powerful plea for annexation. Mr. Stevens passes in review the history of the native monarchy, and says that from the time Liliuokalani tried to proclaim a constitution giving herself arbitrary power, overturning an incorruptible Supreme Court and granting to herself the appointment of new Judges, the Hawaiian monarchy was dead, and no restoration is possible except by the exercise of some outside and foreign force. Neither by force, threats, nor intimidation did the United States officials oppose the fallen Queen or aid the Provisional Government. Mr. Stevens continues:

"It would be a piece of infamy of which no great nation has been guilty, to look coldly on and see an American colony standing with a spotless record on those beautiful islands, the advanced post of American civilization, struck down by a league of foreign adventurers, gamblers, and national enemies. It would justly bring on us the moral opprobrium of the world."

Everybody Should See the Bargains in furniture at Flint's, 104 West 14th st.—*Adv.*

FEAR THE FISH WILL STARVE

WAR BETWEEN THE FISHERMEN AND THE DEEP SEA SPORTSMEN.

The Latter Say the Menhaden Nets Are Exhausting the Fish Food Supply, and Demand Legislation to Protect Our Fisheries.

There is at present great diversity of opinion between the two classes of fishermen—those who fish for sport and those who fish for the market—upon the question of the probability of the extinction of fish food. The amateurs say that the fisheries from Maine to South Carolina are endangered by the threatened destruction of their food supply. The feeling in the matter is shown by the following circular, which has been widely distributed:

The growing scarcity of edible fishes along our coast line, from Maine to North Carolina, is a matter of importance that should not be overlooked by the States interested. The cause or causes of this diminution should be ascertained, and some remedy, if possible, should be applied at once by the enactment of simple and uniform legislation in all of the seaboard States, before the now reduced supply becomes further exhausted. With this object in view, and with a desire for a full, impartial, and thorough examination of the whole subject, we, the undersigned citizens of the State of New York, have determined that some effort should be made to obtain a conference of the Commissioners of Fisheries, as well as other citizens of the seaboard States interested, who have made the matter a study in order that some plan of action be adopted to secure the protection and preservation of food fishes. We, therefore, invite you cordially and request that you will personally invite such citizens of your State as may feel sufficient interest in this matter, to attend a conference to be held at the office of the Commissioners of Fisheries of the State of New York, at 53 Broadway, New York city, Wednesday, Dec. 13, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. This invitation or request will be extended to all members of the Commissions of Fisheries of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, and the Commissioners in addition will be requested to invite such citizens of their States as would be likely to take sufficient interest in the matter to attend such conference.

The circular is signed by the following: Austin Corbin, Henry W. Bookstaver, Henry P. McGown, Robert B. Roosevelt, H. C. Fahnestock, John L. Hill, W. C. Harris, Charles E. Whitehead, Henry S. Wilson, W. B. Williams, Albert E. Cochran, James E. Hulshizer, Edwin M. Folt, Thomas N. Cuthbert, T. B. Williams, John W. Beers, Silas C. Force, I. F. Parker, George H. Penniman, Jenkins Van Schaick, Arthur M. Hunter, William K. Vanderbilt, Calvin F. Pratt, Phineas C. Lounsbury, William P. Clyde, W. Barard Cutting, Richard V. Harnett, Charles R. Reynolds, George G. DeWitt, Alex. Taylor, Jr., William M. Fleiss, Samuel F. Prentiss, John S. W. Thompson, Timothy L. Woodruff, Paul Worth, H. A. Craft, S. W. Doubleday, Fred Mather, Ezra S. Connor, Watts T. Miller, P. Howard Worth, and Alfred Wagstaff.

Its array of well-known names does not exempt the circular from the criticism of those men who claim that their interest in the matter does not begin and end in an occasional angling trip. "I am wholly opposed to the object of that circular," said Eugene G. Blackford, ex-Fish Commissioner of the State of New York, "and regard it as based upon false premises. Just look at those names, sportsmen, all of them, who like to spend their abundant leisure fishing, or, as they call it, angling. They go out for a day's sport, come in empty-handed, and at once give out the alarming report that the reason they haven't caught any fish is because there are no longer any fish to catch. They have all been destroyed.

"Now I ought to know something about this alleged dearth of the supply of fish food," continued Mr. Blackford. "These anglers, instead of putting the blame for their inexperience where it belongs, want to make people believe that the menhaden fishermen have destroyed the supply of fish. The circular is really directed against the menhaden or mossbunker, and the purse-or pound-net fishermen. These catch the menhadens for the purpose of making oil and fertilizing material. In taking them up, it is alleged that large quantities of edible fish are also caught, and thus a destructive waste is carried on.

"Five years ago Congress passed a law prohibiting the catching of mackerel on this coast for the term of five years. It was supposed that the total prohibition of mackerel fishing for this length of time would result in enormously increasing the supply. The time expired the first of last January. The result of this year's fishing has demonstrated conclusively that the law had no appreciable effect on the supply. Mackerel have been caught in very moderate quantities. Anglers say that bluefish are scarcer than ever, and this is attributed to what they call the wasteful methods of the menhaden fishermen. From the market standpoint this is an entire error. For the last three years bluefish have been very plentiful and cheap. The reverse is true. A favorite fish of anglers is the striped bass. As to whether this variety is as plentiful as formerly is now a subject of debate. Members of the Cuttyhunk and Pasque Island clubs claim that the bass are much scarcer than ten years ago. Local markets have been all along abundantly supplied with striped bass from the Chesapeake Bay and the coast of North Carolina. The present season for this fish in the New York waters has been abnormally good, and the catch of bluefish was so fifty to seventy-five per day have been caught at Hell Gate, and they weigh from ten to eighteen pounds.

"My contention regarding the deep-sea fish supply is that it is now fully equal to what it was formerly. Statistics are quoted from the reports, and not on observation during occasional fishing excursions, and also upon the very significant fact that more men and more capital are now in the business than ever before. This is pretty good evidence of the truth of what I say, isn't it? Would the amount of capital invested in the business be on the increase if the fish supply were on the decrease? A comparison of the prices this season with those of ten or fifteen years ago shows a marked advance. If there were such a scarcity as is claimed by anglers, surely an increase in the prices of fish food would follow. There are in the vicinity of Fulton Market alone thirty-eight firms, employing 500 men and having capital invested to the amount of $1,450,000. Some idea can be had from these figures how vast is the interest which would be affected by any legislation or any proposed legislation that would affect fishing interests. No one is more enthusiastic than myself over the question of protecting fish in the inland waters; but we must be very cautious as to the steps we take regarding ocean waters.

"A number of laws now on the statute books of New York State for the protection of fish were passed at my suggestion, and great improvement has resulted in the quantity of fish taken from the rivers and lakes of the State. The Hudson River to-day produces more shad annually than it did fifteen years ago. Large quantities of salmon were caught during the past season in the Genesee River and Lake Ontario. Striped bass also were abundant in the Hudson. All this is the result of legislation. But when we take up the question of sea fish I am in entire harmony with the doctrine of Prof. Baird, who, as Commissioner of Fisheries for Great Britain, made an exhaustive investigation into the condition of the fisheries of that country. At the conclusion of his report he stated that 'as to the sea fishes man is not a factor in their increase or their decrease.' I should greatly deprecate any action by individual States, such as is contemplated in the circular sent out, before an investigation could be made by the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries."

Mr. Blackford, as an angler, as Mr. Blackford calls them, do not accept this view of the case. They are already discussing the interest taken in the circular, evidence of which is found in the following letter:

16 NOVEMBER, 1893.

Hon. E. P. Doyle, &c., Commissioner, &c.

DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 15th inst., and to state that I am in sympathy with movement. Please enroll my name, but I will be unable to attend any conference, as I am about to leave for Europe. I am, yours truly, W. K. VANDERBILT.

Secretary Doyle says that copies of the circular were sent to the authorities in all the coast States from Maine to North Carolina. From all these, except Delaware, Virginia, and North Carolina, from which replies have not as yet been received, delegations will be sent to attend the conference. The United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries writes:

I heartily approve of the object of this conference and trust that it will have excellent results. The National Commission will be represented at the conference.

Gov. Werts of New Jersey writes:

In compliance with the request contained in yours of the 15th inst., I have designated the members of the New Jersey Fish Commission to attend your conference on Dec. 13 next.

Other similar letters insure a large attendance at the conference, which, Mr. Blackford says, is gotten up by the anglers who fish for sport and can't catch any fish. One of these interested anglers is Judge Henry P. McGown. Those names appear among the signers of the circular. "During the past three or four seasons," Judge McGown said, "there has been an enormous decline in the amount of fish food in our coast, a decline so rapid that it threatens the total destruction of the supply. People who have fished have at last become aroused and even alarmed. We have finally been forced to a realization of the fact that if we do not want our entire supply of fish food destroyed we must act and act now. Edible fish are becoming scarce. The trouble is this: Edible fish, such as striped bass, bluefish, and mackerel, feed on the menhaden. The latter fish is unfit for food, but makes large quantities of oil. It is the menhaden fishermen who do the mischief. They have their boats stationed all along the coast, and not only deprive edible fish of their food, but actually destroy the schools of the latter. Whenever these fishermen see a school they drive right into it, catch what they can of the menhadens and the others as well, and what fish are left after the slaughter are thus driven from these shores.

"These fishermen care nothing for the edible fish they catch. They don't take the trouble to separate them from the menhadens, but throw them into the pot together, where they are boiled for their oil. There being little oil in any except the menhadens, of course there is an enormous waste. Besides they drive into the schools when the fish are spawning, so that they not only take them when unfit for food, but destroy greater quantities than they otherwise would.

"What this conference proposes doing is to secure, if possible, in every coastwise State from Maine to North Carolina the enactment of laws prohibiting, within three miles of land, fishing for menhadens, except during certain seasons; prohibiting entirely operations in bays and estuaries, and to securing an enactment by the general Government enforcing like prohibition on the high seas."

Thomas N. Cuthbert, Treasurer of the New York Association for the Protection of Game, endorsed what Judge McGown had said. He added that the decrease in the supply of certain kinds of fish was attributed by the menhaden and certain other fishermen to the fact that these fish make desultory migrations.

"For the past few years," he said, "no mackerel have been seen north of Cape Fear. We have no desire to prohibit fishing for menhadens entirely. We are willing that they be taken in small nets, but fishing on a great scale will leave us in a few years without any fish food supply."

THE SITUATION IN BRAZIL.

A Washington Diplomat Thinks the Revolutionists Have Made Great Strides.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A member of the diplomatic corps, who is intimately acquainted with Brazil and Brazilians, to-day gave his view of the situation in that republic. He said:

"If the report of a battle near San Paulo is correct the revolutionists have made immense strides in their control of the territory south of Rio Janeiro. On July 1 Gen. Saravia, at the head of the insurgent forces, was located along the frontier of Uruguay and the Argentine Republic, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul; and, as a matter of fact, this revolution began in that part of the country. Mello gave his adherence to it after it had been in existence some time. To have reached San Paulo, the revolutionists must have gone by land through the States of Parana and Santa Cataline, to within 300 miles of the capital of the republic. These States—San Pablo, Santa Cataline, Parana, and Rio Grande do Sul—comprise the richest portion of the republic, and have within their borders some of the most important commercial and strategic points in the country. One of these is the port of Santos in San Pablo, from which is exported the greater portion of the coffee of Brazil. Its Custom House revenues, I am told, amount to $80,000,000 a year, by far the largest portion of the receipts of the Government. On the Uruguay and Argentine frontiers are situated the towns of San Borja and Itaquy, in each of which is a national arsenal, containing immense quantities of war materials. If the revolutionists have obtained control of these places it will readily be seen that the condition of the Government of Brazil is quite desperate. The Peixoto Government, however, maintains at least nominal control of the territory, with Gov. Castilho at Porto Alegro in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. The Governor has six thousand national troops with him, but cannot spare any of them. The supplies he wanted by sending launches out to hold up lighters on to which supplies consigned to Brazilian people had been discharged from foreign vessels. These lighters flew the Brazilian flag, and so were the lawful prey of Mello. Lately Mello has been checked by the owners of the lighters flying the flag of the vessel which brought the cargo to port, which he could not fight against.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Buck and Capt. Slocum of the Piratinig called on Minister Mendonca at the Brunswick and received their sealed orders.

PEIXOTO NOT MURDERED.

Denial of the Report—How Mello Got Away from Rio.

PARIS, Dec. 3.—Senhor Guanabara, ex-Deputy of Brazil, received a despatch from Rio Janeiro yesterday denying that Peixoto had been murdered. The despatch said that Coritaba had been reported as captured and Parana as disloyal.

Admiral Mello's Aquidaban was said to have been piloted out of the harbor by a Government deserter who knew the location of the torpedoes.

Both Sides at Rio Respecting Commerce.

The German steamship Salerno, which arrived yesterday from Brazilian ports, was in the harbor of Rio Janeiro during one of the semi-weekly bombardments. Capt. Scharmberg says he steamed into Rio on Oct. 29. He had been warned the day before by signals from Fort Santa Cruz to stay out a day, as the Government and the insurgents were having a long-range duel.

The forts and the war ships politely ceased hostilities long enough to allow the merchant fleet which wanted to get out and the fleet that wanted to get in to accomplish their purpose.

Capt. Scharmberg saw Mello's magazine on Ponto de Matoza explode on Nov. 3. Mello's fleet had inflicted much damage on the forts at Villegaignon, which was plainly visible from the Salerno when she passed out.

The Modern Mother
Has found that her little ones are improved more by the pleasant laxative syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, than by any other remedy, that by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Children enjoy it and it benefits them. The true remedy, syrup of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.—*Adv.*

TURQUOISES.

If gold December gave you birth—
The month of snow and ice and mirth—
Place in your hand a Turquoise blue;
Success will bless whate'er you do.

Diamond, marquise, and cluster rings with turquoise centre, $40, $60, $75, and upward—stick pins, $4—hoop rings, $10—marquise rings, all turquoise, $10—as a gentleman's ring, $15, $20, and $25. Souvenir spoon, turquoise setting, $2. Send for catalogue.

J. H. Johnston & Co.,
17 Union Square, N. Y.

PIRATING DETAINED BY THE FOG.

She Will Sail To-day Under Sealed Orders from Minister Mendonca.

The Destroyer, now called the Piratinig, did not sail for Brazil yesterday as expected. On account of the heavy fog, as was announced, it was deemed advisable to delay her departure until to-day. The Yarrow boat, now the Moxotó, was towed up to the foot of East Nineteenth street, where the Santvil was lying, and there swung aboard by the Morgan Iron Works, floating derrick. She was placed forward on the starboard side.

Minister Mendonca was busy with correspondence all day at the Brunswick, and announced that he had received no news about the affairs of his country. The Minister expected to return to Washington last night.

He said he thought Mello had made the bold move of leaving the harbor of Rio on the Aquidaban because he was running short of supplies, and also because he possibly intended to put in at some southern port and clean his flagship. He said that lately Mello had found it harder to get supplies. Early in the struggle he got all the supplies he wanted by sending launches out to hold up lighters on to which supplies consigned to Brazilian people had been discharged from foreign vessels. These lighters flew the Brazilian flag, and so were the lawful prey of Mello. Lately Mello has been checked by the owners of the lighters flying the flag of the vessel which brought the cargo to port, which he could not fight against.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Buck and Capt. Slocum of the Piratinig called on Minister Mendonca at the Brunswick and received their sealed orders.

A WESTERN MAGAZINE.

Chicago University Will Father It and Contribute Many of the Articles.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The University of Chicago is to publish a magazine representing the thought and tendencies of the West. It will be called the *Lakeside Magazine*, will contain seventy pages, and will appear monthly. The business manager and editor in chief will be C. W. Ricketts and S. A. Harris. The first number will appear about Dec. 15.

As to the contributors, it is intended to secure the best writers of the West. Not a few of them will be chosen from the University of Chicago. Among these writers will be Prof. Herman Edouard von Holst, Prof. J. Laurence Laughlin, Prof. William Gardner Hale, Prof. Harry Pratt Judson, and others.

CURES RISING ∴ BREAST ∴

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BURZEN,
Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

The TRUTH!
The Whole TRUTH!
Nothing but the TRUTH!

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

Has been before the public for the past fourteen years and achieved a success never equalled in the history of medicine, not only in the United States, but in Great Britain, Canada, Germany, France, and Australia as well.

WHY, you ask, has this Great Remedy outrun all competitors in the field of medicine in all parts of the world?

Because
It is a Purely Vegetable Compound.
It contains No Harmful Drugs or Opiates.
It does Exactly as Represented.
It Permanently Cures all Kidney, Liver, Urinary, and Nervous Disorders.

The Kidneys are the only blood-purifying organs of the system. Every drop of blood in the body goes through the kidneys every three minutes night and day, year in and year out. Good health is therefore impossible if the kidneys, the sewers of the system, are clogged up and diseased.

Put the Kidneys in perfect health with Warner's SAFE Cure and your blood will be pure, your appetite will return, your step will be elastic, your nerves will be restored, and the bloom of health will return to your cheek. Thousands have testified to such glad experience; you can swell the number if you will. A great point in favor of

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

is that it is no new, untried remedy, but has stood the test of time and has cured thousands of men and women given up to die.

There are things, however, Warner's Safe Cure does not do.

It does not lull your nerves to rest only to make a wreck of your nervous system in the end.

It does not create an appetite for narcotics which demands more and more soothing potions until you are in the toils of the monster and a mental and physical wreck.

If you are suffering from Backache, Nervous Troubles, Stomach Difficulties, or any form of Kidney, Liver or Urinary Disease,

WARNER'S SAFE CURE

will cure you. There is no doubt about this. Warner's Safe Cure Rests its Reputation on Its Record.

Begin the use of this Great Remedy to-day.

Disease does not stand still.

In purchasing accept no substitute. The picture of a Safe is on all genuine packages.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Jerry Fryer, better known as Pauline Cushman, who died in straitened circumstances in San Francisco on Saturday, was a well-known character in war times. She was born in New Orleans on June 10, 1833, and was the daughter of a Spanish refugee. Her beauty of face and figure led her to the variety stage, where she was successful for several years. She used her profession during the war of the rebellion to act as a scout and spy for the Northern military police. While playing in Nashville she betrayed the contemplated movements of guerrillas and gave valuable information concerning thefts from the Government stores. In May, 1863, she entered the Confederate lines as a spy to ascertain the strength of the rebel forces and the extent of their fortifications. She was found out and arrested. When tried by court martial she was condemned to be hanged, but before the sentence could be executed the Union forces drove the rebels out of Nashville, where Pauline Cushman was in prison, and she was liberated. The soldiers gave her the title of Major, and she adopted the oak leaves of that rank. Her knowledge of the roads in Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi proved of great service to the Army of the Cumberland.

Lawyer Stephen B. Ransom, the oldest member of the Hudson county bar, died yesterday at his home, 85 Summit avenue, Jersey City. Mr. Ransom was 79 years old. He was born in Salem, Conn. His grandfather, Stephen Billings, was an officer in the Connecticut militia during the revolution. Mr. Ransom taught school in various places while studying law. In 1844 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1856 he settled in Jersey City. Mr. Ransom always took an active part in politics. He was originally a Democrat. Afterward he became an Abolitionist, and was one of the founders of the Republican party. He was a personal friend of Abraham Lincoln. He was, it is said, one of the managers of the so-called underground railroad by means of which slaves were enabled to escape from the south to Canada. Sam Williams, the negro slave who acted as guide for Burnside's expedition, was concealed in Mr. Ransom's house during the draft riots of 1863. Gen. Burnside sent him to Mr. Ransom's house with a request that he be protected. Mr. Ransom supported Horace Greeley in 1872. Afterward he became a Prohibitionist, and ran for Governor of New Jersey in 1889.

Edward Martin died at his home in Red Hook, N. Y., yesterday morning, aged 81 years. He was a civil engineer by profession, and had laid out many railroads in this country. He located the Hudson River Railroad from Albany as far south as Hyde Park. At one time he was superintendent of the old Gatena and Chicago Union Railroad, and was the first President of the Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroad. The first engine that drew a train of cars in America was put in order by him. He was noted for his philanthropic deeds, and had largely contributed to church work in his native town.

Joseph D. Potts, President of the Empire Steamship line and American Steamship Company, director and a leading man in transportation matters and in the Pennsylvania Railroad, died yesterday at Milton, Pa., of paralysis.

Willis Raney, ex-secretary of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, died yesterday in Louisville, aged 88. He retired from business ten years ago.

Giulia C. Morosini, wife of Giovanni P. Morosini, the banker, died yesterday at her home in Riverdale in her 52d year.

CURES RISING ∴ BREAST ∴

"MOTHER'S FRIEND" is the greatest blessing offered child-bearing woman. I have been a mid-wife for many years, and in each case where "Mother's Friend" had been used it has accomplished wonders and relieved much suffering. It is the best remedy for rising of the breast known, and worth the price for that alone. MRS. M. M. BURZEN,
Montgomery, Ala.

Sent by express, charges prepaid, on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.,
Sold by all druggists. ATLANTA, GA.

DEMOCRATS ARE CURIOUS

TO SEE ON WHICH SIDE OF THE FENCE THE PLUMS WILL FALL.

Mr. Cleveland Has a Lot of Fat Places to Give Away, and Before the Next Democratic State Convention (or Conventions) They Will Doubtless Be Passed Around.

Senator Hill departed for Washington yesterday afternoon and was followed later on by Senator Murphy and his family. During the day the two Senators talked with Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan and others.

There are now a great many curious Democrats in the State. Their interest is centred in the distribution of the Federal patronage. These inquiring minds believe that future appointments in the State will determine the attitude of President Cleveland toward the organization and the anti-organization men. These appointments are therefore awaited with more than ordinary interest, especially since the Grace movement popped up its head. As to the patronage thus far handed out, here is pretty much all of the list of important places:

Secretary of War—Daniel S. Lamont.
Postmaster-General—Wilson S. Bissell.
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General—Robert A. Maxwell.
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury—William E. Curtis.
Collector of the Port of New York—James T. Kilbreth.
Deputy Collectors—Daubney, Hawthorne, Baldwin, and King.
Appraiser—Walter H. Bunn, and four assistant appraisers.
Assistant Treasurer—Conrad N. Jordan.
United States Shipping Commissioner—Maurice J. Power.
Collector of Port of Plattsburgh—George S. Weed.
Collector