Historical Society X

THE SEMI-WEEKLY MINER

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MINES AND POLITICS.

Items Of Interest From the Base Range.

NEVADA POLITICS.

The Interesting Question as to Who Shall Succeed Senator J. G. Fair.

Special correspondence of THE MINER.

EUREKA, Nev., November 19, 1885.

There are several hundred of old Nevada people at present residingin Butte City and the surrounding country, who will be pleased to read a few items of interest from the Silver State, and more especially the Base Range.

The mining condition of Eureka was never more depressed than it is at the present time, although we are not as badly off in this respect as the outside world is led to believe. It is true that the Richmond and Eureka Consolidated mines, which paid their stockholders something like $10,000,000 in dividends, are not producing ore, as in days of old, but these two grand old properties are far from being "played out," and there is ore enough in sight in the two mines to run their respective furnaces for a long time to come. Work in both these mines is being conducted above the water level. About two years ago a new shaft was sunk on the Eureka Consolidated ground, and machinery erected that cost the company $800,000. It was expected that this machinery would be found adequate to the task of

SINKING THE SHAFT ANY DEPTH

required; but when the water level was reached and the first bunch of ore discovered, the water flowed in in such large quantities as to render the new dydraulic engine worthless, and work was at once suspended and nothing has been done at that point for nearly two years. That there are larger bodies of ore lying below the water level of the great Eureka mineral zone, nobody doubts, but until recently no steps were taken to erect suitable machinery to handle the water and prosecute work in the lower levels of the two great mines. During the past few weeks the Eureka Con. people have been at work taking out the heavy and expensive hydraulic machinery which was put in by a former management; and when spring opens a more suitable plant will be put in, and the work of prospecting below the 14th level of the "Old Reliable" will be commenced in real earnest.

MINING RASCALITIES.

The rascalities that were practiced by the Albion, Wales Consolidated, Whalin Consolidated and Eureka Tunnel companies for several years past have done much to injure this camp. But for these things there would undoubtedly be at least thirty large paying mines at work in this district today. The last quarterly assessment roll of the proceeds of the mines of this district showed that there are fifty-seven ore-producing mines in the camp, from which 13,843 tons of ore were extracted, the gross value being $375,000. After all the cost of extracting, reducing, etc., a profit of nearly $100,000 was left to the owners of the mines. This is not a bad showing for a camp that is looked upon as having "gone in." It is reasonable to suppose that there are scores of mines in this country that would, with a little judicious expenditure of capital, in a short time take their places with the great dividend paying mines of the United States. There have been so many "wild cat" schemes played here that the mining world is reluctant to touch Eureka, and as a consequence one of the most promising mining regions in the world remains comparatively untouched.

MOUNT HOPE.

During the last six months Hon. Thomas Wren has had a large force of men at work in his mines at Mount Hope. This camp is located about twenty-five miles north of Eureka, on the Eureka & Palisade Railroad. Mr. Wren has several mines at this place, and large bodies of ore have recently been opened up, that will in a short time abundantly repay their owner for the large amount of money he has expended in that camp.

WHITE PINE.

News has lately been received that Superintendent Drake, of this county, has succeeded in selling the Monitor property to an English company, and that work is shortly to be resumed there on an extensive scale.

The Taylor Mining District, in White Pine county, is looking well, the several mines producing large quantities of paying ore.

SECRET CANYON.

This mining camp is situated in Eureka county, and it was at this place that some of the first mines in the district were discovered. During the past ten years little has been done in the camp, but very good rumors were afloat on the streets of Eureka a few days ago concerning the mining situation there. It is said that two bodies of ore have been discovered in the Geddes and Betrand mine during the past two weeks, both of which are proving extensive, and one will work upwards of $200 a ton. Jack Gilmer, of Gilmer & Salisbury, is the principal owner of the property, and the manner in which he is watching the situation proves that it is interesting, to say the least. The Geddes and Betrand mill and batching works are the largest and most extensive on the coast, and were built and superintended by Ewald Kipp, at present, I believe, in the employ of the Montana Copper Company, of Butte City.

On the whole, I think the mining situation of Southeastern Nevada is far better than it has been for three years past.

POLITICS.

Two weeks aro, like a clap of thunder in a clear sky, came the announcement that one of the leading Democrats in the county had "flopped" over to the Republican party. Investigation proves that the reason this gentleman forsook his former party is that he made application to the Government for the office of Register of the Eureka Land Office for his father-in-law, and the Post-office for one of his friends, and upon the authorities at Washington refusing to comply with his request he left us, and as he said in his letter of resignation, "Can now be found in the ranks of the Republican party." A few years ago a brother of this same gentleman left the Democratic party and joined the Republicans, and immediately after the citizens of Eureka elected him President of the Damphool Infirmary, a position which he has filled with great distinction ever since.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

The question of who shall succeed James G. Fair in the United States Senate is becoming an interesting one in this State. Rumor has it that ex-Senator W. M. Stewart, who has recently purchased a residence in Carson, is to be a candidate for the position and that he is to be backed by J. W. Mackey. Another rumor is to the effect that ex-Congressman Thomas Wren, who is the President of the Richmond Mining Company, is a candidate, and that the Richmond Company, recognizing Mr. Wren's efficient services in their behalf, will put up a considerable sum of money to assist him in the fight. Of the two men, the people of Nevada would most certainly choose Mr. Wren, as he is not ashamed to live in Nevada, and as his interests are identified with the people of the entire State. Mr. Fair has said that he will not be a candidate for re-election. With Jones and Wren in the Senate, and "Billy Woodburn in the House of Representatives, Nevada would make an onward step that is much needed.

A STATE PROJECT.

The leading papers of the State favor the project of having annexed to Nevada, Grant and Baker counties, Oregon, and Owyhee county, Idaho, in order to increase the taxable property of the State. Something of the kind must be done, or else we will have to resort to over-taxation, to maintain a State Government. S. J. B.

France and China.

PARIS, November 22.—A dispatch from Pekin says that all difficulty between France and China has been removed and that negotiations between the two nations have been resumed.

THEATRICAL SMALL TALK.

THE Grand will be closed during the present week.

* * *

THE next attraction, so far as known, will be Grau's English Opera Company, which will open on December 7, for two weeks. This is said to be a strong company, comprising of twenty-five persons, with a reportory of fourteen operas. Our people are hopefully looking forward to this engagement, with pleasurable anticipations.

* * *

MANAGER MAGUIRE endeavored to secure the Nevada Concert Company for three nights—two in Butte and one in Helena, but "the sage-brush linnet" comes too high. She wanted $7,000 for the three concerts and railroad fares from Ogden and return. Mr. Maguire at one time thought of offering her the Anaconda mine or the annual profits of the Utah & Northern on the salt business, but he was afraid she might accept.

* * *

THE tragedy for Lawrence Barrett on which George H. Boker has been at work for a long time past, is now completed, and will be seen for the first time in New York, Mr. Barrett's present intention being to present it during his engagement at the Star Theater in February. The tragedy is an adaption from Bulwer Lytton's novel "The "The Last Days of Pompeii," and has been entitled "Glaucus." The eruption of Vesuvius will constitute the great scene of the play, and from the models that have been made it is expected that the scene will be quite effective. Mr. Barrett has been playing recently in Chicago and St. Louis. In Chicago be revived "The Man o'Airle," and made a notable success in his old favorite character, *James Harebell*. He is now on his way East to fill his New York engagement, stopping in Philadelphia for the Christmas holidays.

* * *

DURING Mr. Barrett's engagement at the Star, in February, he will also produce Victor Hugo's tragedy, "Hernani," which has not been played since Macready's time.

* * *

MISS MARY ANDERSON is a hard worker, if reports be true. It is said that if the whole executive staff were swept off the stage of the theater, Miss Anderson so well understands every rope, mechanism and effect on the stage, that she would be as capable of managing it as if going through her part. She personally rehearses her company—on many occasions encouraging the weak and prompting the forgetful with as much tact and energy as the most experienced stage manager. This young lady scored another merit mark last week as *Pauline* in "The Lady of Lyons." This being one of her oldest parts, it has received all the advantages of careful study and much rehearsal besides being handled, as to the artistic value in a much maturer manner than when last played by her. Mr. Forbes Robertson made the critics mad by his gingerly acting as *Claude*. One enraged newspaper man said that any living fellow after having been hugged three times by Miss Anderson, who couldn't muster up emotion enough to look as if he liked it, should be "fired off the earth" incontinently.

* * *

LOUIS HARRISON, a brother of Alice Harrison, well known on the coast, is now nearly 30 years of age, and first made his appearance on the stage at the Walnut Street Theater, Philadelphia, when he was 10 years old. He is a Philadelphia boy, and his friends are glad to see how much success he has won in his profession. Harrison plays farce, but he is a very earnest-going fellow. Not long ago when he was in Lowell, Mass., a local preacher attacked the morals of the stage. Harrison replied in a very strong and well-written letter, as well as a logical refutation of the statements made. In it he said: "When Mr. Packard says actors and actresses are low in their morals, I say it is false. My father was an actor and my mother was an actress, and two more worthy, God-fearing people do not exist upon the earth. And they are no exceptions, either, for I know hundreds of others."

* * *

OUT of his play, "Skipped by the Light of the Moon," Mr. Harrison and his partner, John Gourlay, have made a fortune, having cleared about $80,000 in two years. This year they are trying a new play, an English farcical comedy, which is known in the British provinces as "Kindred Souls." They propose to call it in America "Out of the Frying Pan Into the Fire." The piece is represented as having been played several hundred times in Great Britain. Their business thus far during the present season is reported as having been very large indeed.

* * *

"EVANGELINE," now in its second month at the Fourteenth Street Theater, New York, and playing to packed houses, bids fair to run the season out. The song, "I Like It, Don't You," sung by Miss Fay Templeton, is specially liked. The *Lone Fisherman* is constantly introducing new business, and Mr. John A. Mackay as the *Notary*, keeps the house in a roar with his new puns on the topics of the day. This revival of "Evangeline" appears to be a great success. It has received a new lease of life, and if as much money is made out of the new version as there was out of the old, Rice should be able to retire.

* * *

A BALTIMORE special says that Alice Oates, who a few years ago was a reigning favorite in opera bouffe, and who played to crowded houses in the best theatres all over the country, just night closed an engagement of a week at the Odeon, one of the low variety theaters where female minstrel shows are given, beer is sold in the audience and the demi monde resort. Only one member of her old troupe is with her still, and that is her nephew, Robert Vanorten. *Robin Hood* was the attraction last week. The dialogue of the play was changed to suit the place of amusement. Alice still wore her *Robin Hood* costume. Some traces of her pert ways remain, but aside from this naught is left to remind one of the little prima donna. Her voice, once so fresh and charming, is failing, and after the slightest exertion she gasps for breath. In the upper register she is decidedly flat and not one whit superior to the average serio-comic vocalist. Her husband travels with her and at times assisted at the Odeon as doorkeeper. Poor Alice! She is reaping the whirlwind.

* * *

THE new operetta of "Amorita," which has made such a success at the Casino, in New York, is an adaptation of Czibulka's "Pfingsten in Florence" (Pentecost in Florence). The composer has a standard repu- tation by his "Stephanie Gavotte." The plot of "Amorita" is as follows: "*Fra Bombarda* was the Dictator of Florence in the fifteenth century. Having thrown off the monk's garb, of which he had been a great exponent in his youth, he determined to taste the pleasures of life. *Bombarda* being a usurper, the *Duke of Medici*, at the opening of the opera, is on his way to dethrone him. *Signor Castrucci*, a furrier, and *Sparacani*, his prospective son-in-law, are conspiring with *Lorenzi*, to plan the *Duke's* entrance into Florence at 12 o'clock, midnight, on the eve of Whit Sunday, when, as it was the custom, the grand festival of Whitsuntide began. *Angelo Malanotti*, a young sculptor, whose family has been banished from Florence by *Bombarda* for his loyalty to the *Duke*, has been arrested while in disguise, charged with being a spy, for which he is sentenced to death. *Angelo* is in love with *Amorita*, the daughter of *Castrucci*, the furrier, who has promised her in marriage to *Sparacani*, whom she does not love. *Bombarda* seeing *Amorita* becomes enamored of her and determines that she shall be his. *Castrucci* does not approve of this, but in order to save her from *Bombarda* consents to her marriage with *Angelo*, and promises that as *Angelo* is to live but one day longer, she shall then become the wife of *Bombarda*. So anxious is *Bombarda* to become possessed of *Amorita* that he causes the bell-ringer of the church wherein the clock is situated, which is to ring out the feast of Whitsuntide, to place the clock two hours in advance; the *Duke* being in waiting with his forces to enter Florence at the stroke of 12, *Bombarda* thereby thwarts his own designs, the *Duke* enters Florence. *Angelo* retains his *Amorita*, the grand feasts of Witsuntide begin, and happiness reigns supreme."

King Milan's foot is so large that he is accused of having a sister in Chicago.—*Courier-Journal*.

BALK-LINE BILLIARDS.

A Glance at the Great Tournament at Chicago.

BOSSES OF THE CUE.

A Description of the Difference Between the Ordinary Game and the Balk-Line.

Special Correspondence of THE MINER.

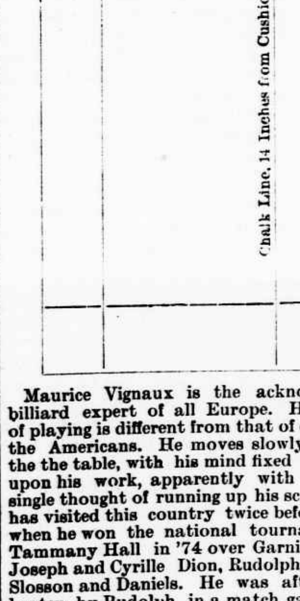
CHICAGO, Ill., November 16.—The most important event in the history of billiards in this country, perhaps in the world, is the great match which was inaugurated in this city on Monday, and in which the three greatest living experts in the game, George F. Slosson, Jacob Scaeffer and Maurice Vignaux, met in a triangular tournament at the 14-inch balk-line game. The contest is for the entire net gate receipts, special purses amounting to over $3,000 and the balk-line championship of the world.

The details of the game and the score are sent to you daily by wire, and they could not well be supplemented, but a description of the game and a brief sketch of the contestants would unquestionably be of interest.

The term "balk-line" needs a little explanation to those who have never seen that kind of game played. Players become so proficient at the old straight-rail or three-ball carom game that by holding the balls on the rail they were able to make runs of from 500 to 1,500 points, as in May, 1879, Schaeffer defeated Slosson by a score of 1,000 to 44. From its one-sided nature that style of game naturally became uninteresting to the public and, in order to hold public interest, more marked restrictions were placed upon the players. Benjamin Garno, of the New York *Clipper*, struck the idea when he invented the balk-line games, with the lines drawn eight inches from the cushions, which was adopted at a meeting of experts held February 14, 1883. This style of game was soon mastered and it became necessary to increase the distance of the line from the cushion, and the last profesional tournament, which was held in New York in April last, was played with the fourteen-inch balk-lines.

THE BALK-LINE GAME.

The chalk lines are drawn upon the cloth, fourteen inches from the cushion, extending from end to end and from side to side of the table, forming eight distinct spaces, as seen in the following cut. By the rules of the game when the three balls are in space but one point can be counted unless the second shot shall drive at least one of the object balls across the line. If the object ball so driven should return from the cushion into the space again, another point may be scored with all the balls remaining in space, but the second shot must again drive an object ball across the line. Should the two object balls roll together, however, one upon each side of the other, as seen in the accompanying cut, they may be carried as far in this position as the striker is capable of taking them. In the open space between all the lines, or with the balls in the center of the table, he may make as many points as he can, it not being necessary to send the balls across the line in such a play. Thus it will be seen that open-table play, synonymous with brilliant and difficult execution, must necessarily characterize the game from beginning to end:



Maurice Vignaux is the acknowledged billiard expert of all Europe. His style of playing is different from that of either of the Americans. He moves slowly around the the table, with his mind fixed intently upon his work, apparently with but the single thought of running up his score. He has visited this country twice before, once when he won the national tournament in Tammany Hall in '74 over Garnier, Daly, Joseph and Cyrille Dion, Rudolph Ubassy, Slosson and Daniels. He was afterwards beaten by Rudolph in a match game, and in similar contests he defeated both Cyrille and Joseph Dion. Before returning he played in another tournament in April, 1875, with Garnier, the Dions, Ubassy, Daly and Rudolph. Vignaux finished second in this event, Garnier winning. He defeated Sexton in a match in Paris in 1876, and beat Slosson in 1880 in a match for 4,000 points of five nights' play, 800 points to be played each evening. On one of the nights in question Vignaux scored 800 points without giving Slosson a chance to score. In March, 1883, in Chicago, he took second place in an 8-inch balk-line tournment with Schaefer, Daly, Sexton, Morris, Dion and Wallace. Three months later he defeated Schafer at the balk-line game in New York, and in November of the same year, at Paris, he defeated him at the same game by a score of 3,000 points to 2,859.

Jacob Schaeffer is called among those who know him, "The Wizard." His manipulation of the balls is simply wonderful. His style of playing is rapid and confident. He never studies over a shot. He seems to know just how he will play before the balls have stopped rolling. It is said of him that he can readily adapt himself to almost any style of game, but that as a match player he is often lacking in judgment. Though frequently himself defeated he has met and defeated all of the noted billiardists of his time, and he is regarded by many as the superior in brilliancy of execution of any player that ever lived. He is the favorite in betting in the coming tournament.

George F. Slosson is the present balk-line champion of America. He has been two years a resident of Chicago, where he keeps a room. He has been chiefly instrumental in bringing about this tournament, which, it is intended, shall decide the balk-line championship of the world. He has frequently met Schaeffer in matches, and has somewhat the best of it in the number of victories. His style of play is somewhat similar to that of Schaeffer, his shots following each other at times with bewildering rapidity. His career as a billiardist has been a remarkable one, his record showing more brilliant and closely-contested victories than do those of either Vignaux or Schaeffer.

A TRIPLE TIE.

Schaeffer Beats Slosson and Causes a Play Off Next Week.

CHICAGO, November 21.—Schaeffer and Slosson played the sixth game of the balk-line billiard tournament to-night. The situation of affairs was peculiar. Slosson and Vignaux had each won two games and Schaeffer one game. A victory for Slosson would make him richer by $5,000, while his defeat would make a triple tie. There was a large amount of money bet. Schaeffer was the favorite, the odds early in the day being $100 to $70 in his favor, but in the afternoon the rate became nearly even. Just before the game, however, Schaeffer's friends offered $100 to $60, and it was freely taken. Referee McCreery announced the situation of affairs and stated that no provision had been made in the event of a tie for continuing the tournament, but it would be played off and

NO DIVISION OF MONEY

would be made. At 8:14 o'clock the two players banked for the lead, and Scaeffer won by a hair. He counted from the lay off and gathered the balls, but missed the second shot—an easy one-cushion. The balls were left in a line, but by banking to the opposite cushion, Slosson counted, and held them well together; he played them well for a run of 63, and had a good position at the rail when he failed to get the balls out of the balk on the second shot. Schaeffer found a good opening, but spoiled it on a draw to the cushion. Slosson picked off 17 and missed a one-cushion. Schaeffer had an opportunity in the fifth inning to make a good run, but his position of play was very poor, and he stopped at 17. Slosson played his seventh inning for the run of 27, and he, too, showed considerable nervousness. Schaeffer's miss of an easy one-cushion shot in the eighth left a set up, and

SLOSSON NOW SET TO WORK

in good shape once more, and at 44 stopped on a delicate one-cushion effort. This time the balls were left grouped for Schaeffer, who quickly rattled up 34, only to fail on an easy short draw for position, leaving the usual set up. At the end of the seventh inning the call was, Slosson, 121; Schaeffer, 58. Slosson increased his lead with a run of 33 in the ninth, missing a delicate kiss back from the cushion. Schaeffer profited by the fine set up by making his best run thus far. The balls lined on him three consecutive times, but he counted with as many masse shots. He kept on until he had made a very pretty run of 74, when he came to grief on a very easy draw and left the balls in a heap. The call was, Slosson, 198; Schaeffer, 132. Slosson then passed to his third string with a run of 23. Score—Slosson, 221; Schaeffer, 132. Schaeffer in his eleventh inning missed a plain two-cushion shot and again left the balls well for Slosson, who at 36 missed a hard cross-table kiss shot, in which he had to use the bridge. Schaeffer responded with 26, missing an easy draw shot in an unaccountable manner. The balls were left at the head rail as well as Slosson could have placed them with his fingers, but

HE DID NOT HANDLE THEM VERY WELL,

and stopped at 28, before having spread the balls badly. This seemed to give Schaeffer courage, for he settled down to business and played a magnificent run of 107, stopping on a tough left-hander. Slosson, 285; Schaeffer 265. Slosson was perceptibly shaken by Schaeffer's rush of speed, and played his next two innings very poorly. Schaeffer in the fifteenth made a neat run of 42, and now was squarely ahead for the first time (307 to 293). A set up gave Slosson a run of 27 in the seventeenth, and he again was in front (336 to Schaeffer's 308). But Schaeffer was not to be shaken off. He dashed in for another big run in the eighteenth inning, and never stopped until he had made 114, and failed on a masse shot. Score—Schaeffer, 442; Slosson, 336. Slosson now peeled off his broadcloth, but it did him no good. He played a very poor run of 27, in which he had plenty of opportunities.

SCHAEFFER RAPIDLY SCORED

a run of 17 in his twentieth, stopping on a line break in which he could neither bank nor masse, but tried a kiss follow. Again in the twentieth inning Slosson found the balls well bunched for him, but he staggered along with only 12, and when he missed a perfectly easy draw the balls were set up for Schaeffer, who ran 40, and his score was 535 to Slosson's 390. In the twenty-third innings Schaeffer tried a hard round-the-table shot, and got beaten out of a count by a kiss, and left Slosson a fine set up. The Chicago boy accepted this lucky interposition thankfully and once more began to play billiards. A run of 54 in his twenty-third was very well played until he succumbed to a succession of tough breaks, though these were the result largely to his faulty position plays. Score—Schaeffer, 538; Slosson, 446. Schaeffer in the twenty-fourth piled up 42, missing a very hard left-hand draw. Slosson followed with 20, and Schaeffer with 10. Both were

ANXIOUS AND FLUSTERED.

Slosson's run of 24 in the twenty-fifth inning ended with a freeze, and he failed to make the lay-off stroke. He got another opening in the twenty-sixth, but stopped at 2; and in the twenty-seventh Schaeffer made the necessary 9 and won the game, and the tournament ended in a triple tie.

SUMMARY.

Schaeffer (black,)—1, 2, 0, 1, 19, 1, 0, 2, 34, 74, 0, 26, 107, 0, 42, 1, 0, 114, 0, 73, 40, 2, 1. 42, 10, 1, 9—total, 600; average, 22 6-23; high runs, 107, 114.

Slosson (white,)—63, 17, 0, 1, 13, 0, 27, 44, 33, 23, 36, 36, 28, 1, 7, 0, 16, 27, 15, 26, 12, 20, 54, 20, 2, 4, 2—Total, 492; average, 18 2-46; high run, 63.

THE PLAY OFF.

Arrangements for playing off the ties cannot be made to-night, but it is thought Battery D can be fitted up with seats in ampitheatrical form, and the tournament played to an end, commencing on Tuesday night, with one game each of 800 points.

THE WEEK'S GAMES.

Who Won Them, and the Scores Which Were Made.

The tournament has been the most wonderful exhibition of billiards ever known, particularly the game of Friday night, when Vignaux made an average of 75 points. Following is the result of the six nights' playing:

Monday—Slosson, 600; Vignaux, 536.
Tuesday—Vignaux, 600; Schaeffer, 440.
Wednesday—Slosson, 600; Schaeffer, 501.
Thursday—Schaeffer, 600; Vignaux, 507.
Friday—Vignaux, 600; Slosson, 136.
Saturday—Schaeffer, 600; Slosson, 492.

California Races.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 21.—For the second day of the Blood Horse Association's meeting the track was muddy.

First race for all ages, three-quarters of a mile heats—Estrelle won in straight heats. Time, 1:20¾, 1:21.

Second race for two-year-olds, five-eighths of a mile—Ed Corrigan won. Time, 1:07.

Third race, for all ages, one and three-eighths miles—was a walkover for Beaconsfield.

Fourth race, for all ages, seven-eighths of a mile—Ichi Ban; time, 1:37½.

Fifth race, for three-year-old fillies, 1¼ miles—walkover for Question.

Good Freight Time.

VICTORIA, B. C., November 22.—Dispatches from the mainland state that the first through freight train from the Atlantic over the Canadian Pacific Railway will reach Port Moody, Burrard Inlet, at noon to-morrow. The steamer "Princess Louise" will bring the freight on to Victoria, arriving here at 8 o'clock in the evening. The freight left London on the 7th and Montreal on the 15th instant, and will have been only fifteen days to Victoria to-morrow night, having come through on passenger time.

An Indian Zephyr.

LONDON, November 22.—A dispatch to the *Times* from Calcutta says that 5,000 people have been drowned and 150 villages submerged in Orissa by a cyclone, and that 1,241 square miles in the Moors, Hedabad and Huddea districts have been devastated.

Times Improving in Peru.

SANTIAGO (VIA GALVESTON), November 22—The military club in this city and the Jockey club at Iquique have been established. It is stated that Senor Goll, the owner of rich mines in Butuca, is about to sell them to a German company for the sum of 1,000,000 pounds sterling.

Caceres Sorely Pressed.

LIMA (VIA GALVESTON), November 22.—Further advices concerning the battle of Jauga state that three of Caceres's colonels were captured, that Caceres himself fled with a few officers, and that his army was completely dispersed. Many rebels, including Pacheco Cespedes, were drowned in the river while endeavoring to escape, as the stream is very much swollen for this season.

THE AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The Opening Ceremonies—The Grounds and Buildings.

THE GREAT SHOW.

The States and Territories—The Pacific Slope and Territories in the Lead—A Gossipy Letter.

Special Correspondence of the BUTTE MINER.

NEW ORLEANS, November 16.—The opening day of the American Exposition was propitous enough and as successful as the people of New Orleans could possibly make it. It was a thouroughly New Orleans day, in point of weather, with a clear blue sky, free from a single cloud, and would have been warm but for a refreshing gulf breeze. The city put on its holiday dress for the occasion and flags hung from every building, while the streets were bright with life and color. Everybody was out, en route to the Exposition. There never has been a more complete or general public holiday in New Orleans than this. The courts, the schools, the public offices, Federal, State and municipal, the stores and offices were all closed, and business was as dead, for one day at least, as it is possible to conceive.

The programme of the opening ceremonies included a parade by the local and visiting military companies and other organizations, a trip by river to the grounds, and the usual speeches and music there. The procession that escorted the Governor to the Exposition tent was quite impressive in point of numbers and appearance. The United States troops, the Second Artillery, held the post of honor at its head, then followed the local and visiting military comprnies, Grenadier force in the high bear-skins, Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry. A second division included the entire Fire Department of New Orleans with its twenty-four companies. A third, the Knights of Pythias and other uniformed organizations; then followed the benevolent associations and the veterans, while the last division was given up to the colored troops and organizations.

THE RIVER PARADE.

The trip to the ground was made by the Governor and the military escort by river, up which four steamers, gaily caparisoned with bunting, steamed; but the general public had to make the trip by car or carriage, which was a marked and agreeable improvement over last year in the matter of transportation, and which will prove a great convenience to those strangers, who swore, with cause, last year, over the slow horse-cars that took three-quarters of an hour to reach the grounds. The construction of a steam railway to the Park has obviated this discomfort, and in twenty minutes one is now landed at the very doors of the main building and guaranteed a comfortable, roomy seat all the way out.

Equally advantageous is the new asphaltum drive to the grounds, along St. Charles avenue, the longest continuous paved boulevard in the world, just constructed at a cost of $450,000. For the first time people in carriages were able to reach the Exposition without danger of getting lost in a quagmire of mud. Thousands availed themselves of this opportunity, and there was, in consequence, a splendid display of fine turn-outs and fast horses, and of the fashionable world of New Orleans.

With these conveniences, and with the five lines of cars and four of steamboats there was no crowding or elbowing for room, and a crowd of 40,000 persons was carried to and from the grounds with the greatest ease and without a single accident of any kind.

The ceremonies were held in Music Hall, in the center of the main building, and which, notwithstanding its seating capacity of 12,000, could not contain half the audience that tried to force their way in. There were speeches by Governor McEnery and Mayor Guillotte, by Senor Mathias Romero, Minister from Mexico to the United States, and the Exposition officers, but the striking features of the ceremonies was the music, and the chorus of 500 male and female voices, that gave in splendid style the national airs. Congratulating telegrams were read from the Presidents of Mexico, Venezuella, Ecuador and Uraguay and other American republics, and from many of the Governors and members of the cabinet.

The speeches, as usual, ran on to a late hour of the afternoon, while the crowd surged in and out of the hall, wandering through the buildings and over the grounds to see and study the sights.

THE GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

As far as the buildings and the grounds themselves were concerned, everything was in perfect condition. The walks and drives, the gardens and groves, all presented a bright and inviting appearance. The turf was as fresh and as green as in springtime, the trees in bloom, the plants and shrubs covered with buds and flowers. The plan of the horticultural hall was changed from last year, and this conservatory—the largest in the world—converted into a vast garden, with winding walks throughout it, bordered by tall tree ferns and camellias, and with avenues of pineapples, bananas, palms and other tropical plants leading away in every direction from the grand fountain that stands in its center.

The Mexican gardens, planted last year in cactus, agaves and magueys by the Mexican Commissioner, were flourishing; the drives and walks in good order, and, indeed, everything as fresh and bright as possible.

It was the same with the buildings, but there was considerable backwardness with the exhibits, many even of those from New Orleans being not yet in place. But none of the machinery was in working order, and only about one-third of the main building and one-half of the Government or State building was filled with exhibits. This delay is attributable to the exhibitors, who have been warned to hurry up by the management, but who have, as usual, delayed their arrival here until there is a blockade, and it is impossible to get everything unpacked and in position at the same time.

FOREIGN EXHIBITS.

Only four of the foreign governments—Honduras, Guatemala, Venezuella and San Domingo—are fully prepared. The French, Brazilian, Argentine, Chilian and English exhibits are now on their way here and will be in position in a few days; the others are even more delayed. Of those already up, Honduras holds the palm with a very creditable exhibit, the central figure being a true Moorish building, constructed entirely of the rich natural wood of the country. The Venezuellan, Guatemalan and San Domingan displays are fine exhibits of the mineral, vegetable and forest resources of those countries.

The Government or State building—thanks to the energy of the several Commissioners—is in a more advanced condition, although it will take some weeks yet to get it fully in order. Iowa, Arkansas, New Jersey and Louisiana are fully arranged; Mississippi, Texas, Alabama, Illinois and Tennessee nearly so; Kentuchy, South Carolina, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Montana and Arizona in an advanced state of preparation. The other States and Territories have a large quantity of their exhibits on the grounds, but little of them unpacked.

On opening day Iowa and Arkansas carried off the prizes for the best and most complete displays. Arkansas' exhibit of fruits, both preserved and in a raw state, exceeded anything horticultural seen in the last Exposition, and is said to be the largest and finest State exhibit of fruit ever made in this country.

Iowa's exhibit included all the productions of that State. One of its proudest features was a miniature representation of an Iowa farm on the Mississippi, with the green fields under cultivation, the houses, stock, etc., and in the distance a range of hills. New Jersey and Illinois both deserve special mention for their very creditable exhibits of their agricultural and manufactured products.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Pacific slope and the Territories will appear to much greater advantage in the present Exposition than in their predecessor. The Southern Pacific Railroad is giving, with the State of California, a fruit exhibit that will be the largest in the building. Idaho and Wyoming both appear to advantage. Dakota is improving her last year's exhibit. Nearly all the display that Montana had here last year was retained, and with this as a nucleus, with the many additions new being made, she will be able to present a fine display, confined mainly to her mining interests.

In the Art Gallery the creole exhibit is fully arranged, forming one of the most attractive features of the Exposition for strangers interested in creole life and characteristics. The collection is a large one, rich in works of art, in paintings and statuary, and still richer in historical relics brought from France and Spain by the ancestors of the Louisiana creeles.

AMUSEMENTS.

A striking feature on the grounds is the number of booths, stands and buildings, and the amusements and enjoyments offered visitors. The management last year regarded these as somewhat lowering to the dignity of a great exposition; the present management has pursued exactly the opposite tact, and have concluded that the American people like to be amused as well as instructed, and there is every amusement going on it is possible to conceive. The mile race track is in splendid coadition. The baseball season opened to-day with a meeting between the New York and St. Louis clubs; there are roller coasters, merry-go-rounds, swings, panoramas and enough side shows of the kind to take several days to see. The result is to give life and gaiety to the scene and to make it look not unlike one of those old England fairs, where there was as much fun, sport and amusement as business transacted. So far the attendance has been almost wholly of New Orleans people, as it is not expected to have much of a rush or influx of visitors here until everything is in order.

PARNELL'S PLANS.

What the Great Leader Says to the Irish People.

LONDON, November 21.—Parnell has issued a manifesto to the electors of Great Britain and Ireland saying: "The Liberals are appealing to electors for support under false pretenses. The Liberals have flagrantly violated the solemn pledges made to Ireland, which should be denounced. The coercion practices resorted to under their regime were the most brutal of coercion measures. Juries were packed in an unprecedented number of cases with utter shamelessness, and innocent men were hung or sent to a living death of penal servitude. Twelve hundred persons were imprisoned without trial, and ladies were convicted under the absolute act which was directed against

THE DEGRADED SEX.

The press and public meetings were suppressed as if Ireland were Poland and the administration in England were Russian autocracy. Representatives of liberalism in Ireland have been men like Mr. Foster and Earl Spencer, who have left more hateful memories in Ireland than any statesman for the past Century. If the long delayed triumph had not expelled the Liberals, Earl Spencer would still be at Dublin Castle and coercion would be triumphant in Ireland. Landlords instead of making a reasonable abatement in the rents which the depression in agriculture demanded and which every landlord in England and Scotland conceded would be

EVICTING THEIR TENANTS

by wholesale, with Earl Spencer encourageing them and the police, and the soldiery and coersion magistrates would have filled jails in assisting them. Under the name of free schools the Liberals are making an insidious attempt to crush religious education and establish a state of tyranny and intolerance to fetter the conscience, therefore, we feel bound to advise that no confidence be plased in Libeal or Radical party, and as far as possible prevent the government of the empire from falling into the hands of a party so perfidious, treacherous and incompetent. The Irish Nationalists should not vote for a Liberal or Radical except in some few cases in which some courageous fealty to the Irish in the last Parliament had given a guaranty that the candidate did not belong to the servile, cowardly and unprincipled herd who would break every pledge and violate every principle in obeyance to the call of the whip or the mandate of the caucus."

SHOT IN THE BACK.

The Cowardly Murder of an Ex-Mayor of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 21.—Ex-Mayor J. B. Bowman, of East St. Louis, was assassinated in a cowardly manner a few feet from his home at 8 o'clock last evening. He was returning from Belleville, Ill., and was walking home with a satchel in his hand. Just before the shooting a man was seen walking behind him. As Mr. Bowman reached his gate, the man walked up behind and deliberately placed a revolver at the back of his neck and fired. Mr. Bowman fell and died instantly. When found five minutes later the skin of his neck was powder burned. The murderer escaped, and the police have no clue to his identity. Mr. Bowman was one of the best known politicians in southern Ilinois, and a friend of Congressman Morrison.

Ambushed and Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, November 21.—A Texarkana, Arkansas, special says: Last night Rit Barefield and his son William, of Austin, Texas, while riding home in a wagon, were both shot dead by unknown parties in ambush. The horses became frightened, ran away, turned over the wagon and threw the mangled bodies in the road. Suspicion rests on Tobe Baroney, convicted two years ago on their evidence of a postoffice robbery, and whose sentence has just expired. He was arrested.

Caceres Knocked Out.

LIMA (via Galveston), November 21.—Further details of the engagement at Jauja prove that it resulted in a complete triumph for the Government forces. Over 500 of General Caceres' troops were taken prisoners, while the Government's loss was slight. Jauja is occupied by an expeditionary force. The rebels destroyed the bridge at Huaripampa, over which they retreated.

A Notorious Character Gone.

LANDER, Wyoming, November 21.—Intelligence has reached here that old "Mother Osborne," who was once so notorious as a female road agent in the Black Hills, has died in a rude cabin on the Clarks Fork of the Yellowstone, from destitution and exposure. She left the Hills in 1879, and carried away a large sum of money with her, as the result of her criminal enterprises.

Peace Prospects.

LONDON, November 21.—The Exchange Telegraph Company has dispatches from Paris, stating that the French Government has resolved to terminate the Madagascar expedition, negotiations having been commenced with the Hovas, and it is expected that peace will soon be restored.

A Cyclone's Doings.

LONDON, November 21.—A terrible cyclone swept over the Phillippine islands yesterday. Eight thousand buildings, including numerous churches and school houses, were destroyed and twenty two persons were killed.

The California Fruit Men.

LOS ANGELES, November 21.—The State Board of Horticulture adopted a resolution to-day, memorializing Congress to place a high protective tariff on prunes, raisins and olive. They also endorsed the Mexican Reciprocity Treaty.

The Clearing Houses.

BOSTON, November 22.—The leading clearing houses of the United States report that the total gross bank exchanges for the week ending November 21st were $1,156,967,998, an increase of 44.4 per cent. as compared with the corresponding week of last year.

Hibbs Indicted.

LEWISTON, Idaho, November 22.—Isaac N. Hibbs, the defaulting postmaster, who, after much trouble, was extradited from British Columbia, was indicted yesterday by the United States Grand Jury for forgery.

WARS' CONSEQUENCE.

Sensational Report of the Capture of Sofia.

A MOONLIGHT FIGHT.

The Bulgarians and Servians Believed to Have Been Engaged in a Fight Last Night.

LONDON, November 21.—Dispatches from Stivnitza state that only a few shots were exchanged between the Servians and Bulgarians at the front yesterday. Prince Alexander intends to attack the Servian forces at Dragoman to-day if the weather permits. Both sides are constantly hurrying reinforcements to the front. The battlefield is still strewn with unattended dying and dead soldiers. The medical and ambulance corps of both armies are wholly inadequate to meet their present wants, and many of the wounded who are unable to help themselves are left to perish where they fall.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF SOFIA.

BELGRADE, November 21.—Intense excitement prevails here owing to the report that Colonel Topalovitch cut off the retreat of the Bulgarians from Slivnitza, while Colonel Benitzky, with the Shumadia division, entered Sofia unopposed.

HEAVY FIGHTING,

LONDON, November 21.—Advices from Tsaribrod state that Colonels Benitzky and Topalovitch yesterday effected a junction of their forces, and made a joint attack upon the Bulgarians at Stivnitza. The latter were driven from their positions after a desperate fight. At 5 o'clock last evening the two armies were still engaged. An aide-de-camp of King Milan was wounded during the fight. Three other Servian officers were killed and six wounded. A dispatch from Belgrade, dated midnight, says it is believed the fighting is still going on by moonlight. The reported capture of Sofia is untrue.

KING MILAN TOO FAST.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 21.—The *Journal de St. Petersburg*, in an editorial to-day says: Servia has no reason to continue the campaign now that Prince Alexander has announced that he will evacuate Eastern Roumelia. If King Milan persists in going to Sofia it will cost him more than he foresaw. The Powers, as a speech of Emperor William at the opening of the Reichstag on Thursday indicated, have the right to secure respect for the treaties relating to the Balkan states.

THE BALKAN CONFERENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 21.—The Balkan conference sat for four hours today. It is not known what action was taken. The statement is made that the Servian Government has announced its intention of withdrawing the force from Bulgaria and of making no attempt to annex that country when the treaty of peace has been concluded.

CELEBRATING THE VICTORY.

RUSTCHUK, Novembrr 21.—The town was illuminated to-night in honor of the Bulgarian victory. A band of Bulgarian students has arrived here from Odessa. They will volunteer their services in the Bulgarian army. Many Russians are anxious to join the Bulgarian troops, but they are prevented by their Government from so doing.

THE MORAL CRIMES OF UTAH.

Miss Kate Field's Lecture on Mormonism And Polygamy.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Miss Kate Field last night entertained a large audience at Chickering Hall for two and a half hours, with a lecture upon the "Vice and Treason of Mormonism." By way of an introduction, the speaker said that although possessing the average intelligence, until a year ago she never knew nothing about Mormonism. An accident led her to visit Utah and she became so much interested in the subject that she remained several months. The religion of Mormonism sprang into life in 1830; the so-called revelations, however, were not given to the world until 1852. John Taylor, the President of the Mormon Church to-day and its chief apostle, calls himself the

"MOUTHPIECE OF THE ALMIGHTY."

A more fiendish paper than tht so-called revelation by Smith never existed. In one of its sections it is declared that if a man is married to a woman in accordance with the laws of the church he is at liberty to commit all kinds of blasphemy and crime, except shedding innocent blood. The Gentiles were not of innocent blood, and could therefore be put out of the way without sin whenever the occasion required. The blood atonement is not now practiced to the extent it was during the palmy days of Brigham Young. "If it had not been for Vermont," continued Miss Field, "there nover would have been such a thing as Mormonism. Brigham Young, Joseph Smith and Heber C. Kimball, all bright and shining lights of the Mormon Church, and indeed its very founders, were

ALL BORN IN VERMONT.

It seems just, therefore, that Senator Edmunds, who framed the recent law against polygamy, should have been born in that State also. It is the religious nature of woman that is appealed to and outraged in Mormonism. She is taught that her husband is her God. The majority of Mormon women are more unreasonable than sensitive. Heber C. Kimball used to call his wives cows. The Edmunds bill has served to make the polygamous elders weary. They no longer marry their wives on the endowment house ceremony, performed in kitchens, backwards, or any other secluded spot. Think of it, Utah, an empire State, under the same flag. We should be ashamed of ourselves (that is, those of us who vote). [Applause.] Brigham Young used to tell his wives they must not expect him to love them. They should consider it sufficient honor to

BEAR CHILDREN TO A SAINT.

The Mormon theory in regard to a woman seemed to be that they are not worthy of damnation." Miss Field said she found it impossible for her to believe anything she heard unless proven. The Mormon women would lie about their religion without a blush. The divorce laws were formerly very loose in Utah. Brigham Young used to charge his elders $10 for every divorce granted. The speaker called attention to the fact that John T. Caine, Utah's representative in Congress, draws $2,500 more salary each year than Eli Murray, the Governor of the Territory. The Mormons teach that Joseph Smith will be the first one of the faithful to rise from the grave on resurrection day. There are

THREE GLORIES IN THE MORMON HEAVEN.

The first, that of all unmarried men and women. They are, as it were, celestial bootblacks to the elders. The second is that of monogamists. The third is that of polygamists, who alone see Christ. Mormonism, therefore, places a premium on vice. The Mormons have no politics. They are neither Republicans nor Democrats. Among them they hold millions of dollars worth of property, upon which they pay no taxes. The Temple of St. George in the southern part of Utah, cost $80,000; the temple at Logan $500,000, while upon the temple at Salt Lake $2,000,000 has already been expended, and the latter probably will not be finished for thirty years to come if subscriptions continue to pour into the treasury of the Mormon Church.

A Heavy Lawsuit.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22.—Martha T. Hitchcock instituted a suit to-day against John H. Stanley and John H. Wise, executors of the estate of Charles M. Hitchcock, deceased, her husband, to recover the rents accruing from the Brooklyn Hotel property on Bush street, between Montgomery and Sansome, since 1852, which aggregate about $200,000. She claims that the property is her private estate, and also asks that the executors be ordered to execute a deed of the property to her.

INDIGNANT CANADIANS.

Meetings Being Held On All Sides Denouncing the Government.

QUEBEC, November 22.—A meeting, called to express indignation at the execution of Riel, was held at Levis to-day. It drew an immense crowd. Effigies were burned, and flags inscribed, "Glory to the Hero and Martyr, Riel;" "Death to Sir John Macdonald," and "Hurrah for Riel," were displayed. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Hon. M. Pelletier was called upon to speak and said that the war had been opened by the Orangemen in Sherbrook, in attacking the Nationalists, and here M. Desejardens, Conservative member of Parliament, said the protest against the execution of Riel representing 1,500,000 French Canadians, was sent to the Government, but was not recognized, and the threatened rupture had now come between the Government and the Province of Quebec. He reminded Sir John Macdonald of the burning of the Parliament House in Montreal, in 1843, and latterly the scaffold of Riel. Other prominent men made strong

SPEECPES AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT.

An indignation meeting at Quebec Center last night was attended by 3,000 electors. Mr. Rosse, member of Parliament of this constituency, said he did not think the Ministers deserved censure. He was not allowed to speak further, and in the uproar which followed was forced to retire. Some threats were made against him, but the influence of the committeemen and the presence of a strong posse of policemen prevented them from being carried out. Ex-Mayor Owen Murphy, Messrs. Liemeux and Fitzpatrick, Hon. P. Garneu and others addressed the meeting. The speakers stated that the movement was directed against Orangeism only and wanted it distinctly understood that the question of Protestanism and Orangemen must not be confounded, and they wished to live in peace in the future as they had done in the past with the former denomination.

ANOTHER INDIGNATION MEETING

was held at Charlesbourg, the constituency of Hon. Mr. Caron, this afternoon. There were 3,000 persons present. In point of forcible speech and enthusiasm, the meeting almost surpassed anything of the kind yet held. Sir A. P. Caron was loudly denounced and imprecations were uttered against him. He had been invited to be present, but did not put in an appearance. Beauport to-night was also the scene of an indignation meeting, which was equally as loud in the protestations and denunciations as any of the other meetings.

A PASTOR'S ADVICE.

MONTREAL, November 22.—The Rev. Father Dowd, at St. Patrick's Church, to-day, advised his flock to have nothing to do with the new National party, which he said would lead them to disaster.

The long talked of mass meeting at the Champ de Mars, by the French Canadians, was held this afternoon, about 10,000 persons being present. There were three platforms, at each of which the French flag floated. There were between thirty and forty speakers, who, one and all, protested in strong language against the action of the government in hanging Riel, and called upon all present to combine to defeat the Government. Sir John Macdonald was the special object of invective, his action in the present instance being regarded by the speakers as a crime of the most culpable character. A telegram was received from Messrs. Boyd & Murphy, of the New York Irish Union, protesting against Orange fanaticism and British brutality, and wishing the French Canadians success in the struggle. The following resolution, among others, was passed unanimously, "that in executing Louis Riel the Government committed an act of inhumanity and cruelty unworthy of a civilized nation, and deserves the condemnation of all friends of right and justice, without distinction of race or religion."

REFORMED JUDAISM.

The Trouble Caused by the Recent Convention in Pittsburg.

BALTIMORE, November 22.—Sermons were preached in this city yesterday at the various Jewish synagogues, denouncing the action of the recent convention held at Pittsburg, and severely criticising their published ideas on reformed Judaism. Rev. Dr. Szold, pastor of the Hanover street synagogue, the most influential in the city, was particularly severe in his strictures, and the official body has taken action looking to a severance of its connections with the American Hebrew congregation by which the Jewish cemetery at Cincinnati is supported. There is a great deal of bitter feeling among both orthodox and reformed Hebrews over the assertion "that the right of circumcision is a relic of barbarism, and the idea of a personal God is old-fashioned, and should be abolished."

San Francisco Water Front.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 22.—Mrs. Isabelle Francahu to-day instituted suit against the city of San Francisco to have the defendant declared a trustee for her of a tract of land included between Franklin, Lyon and Union streets and the water front, which comprises 100 squares of outside city land, valued at about $2,000,000. She claims that the tract mentioned was granted her father, Gabriel Castro, by the Alcade of the old Pueblo of Yerba Buena in 1836. The title to Yerba Buena, including this tract, was recently made good to the city by the United States. The plaintiff claims prior title under the grant made her father by the Mexican Government. A large portion of this property is now occupied by persons who first pre-empted and now hold a quit claim title from the city.

The Austrian Mission.

NEW YORK, November 22.—A Washington special says: Since the Keiley episode our diplomatic relations with Austria have been practically cut off. The Austrian Minister, who has not been in this country for some time, having been retained upon the grounds that having been in diplomatic service for forty-two years he is disqualified for further service. This leaves the mission vacant and the Austrian Government has signified that it will remain so until the United States sees fit to appoint a Minister to succeed Keiley, whom they rejected.

"LEWD CONDUCT."

How the Mormons Are Getting Even on the Gentile Element.

SALT LAKE, November 22.—Deputy United States Marshal Vandercook and United States Commissioner Pearson were arrested last night by the police, under a city ordinance, on a charge of lewd conduct with a Mrs. Field and Lydia Bailey, respectively. The former declares that he never heard of Mrs. Field, and the latter denies his guilt. The Mormon paper this morning, in high glee, says this turns the tables on the Gentile persecutors. There are said to be a large number of such warrants out against prominent Gentiles. The rumor says that they will be prosecuted indiscriminately, by hired testimony if necessary, to convict, and that some loose women were brought here a few months ago by Mormon officials to catch "the enemy," either in fact or say they had. A good deal of indignation is expressed at the Mormon action, and feeling runs high in many quarters.

PARNELL'S CAMPAIGN.

His Enthusiastic Reception in All Parts of Ireland.

DUBLIN, November 22.—Parnell presided at a conference of sixty Nationalist candidates for Parliament held here to-day. It was decided to adopt uniform election tactics, with the view of averting liability under the stringent Corrupt Practices act. The Nationalists will employ a few lawyers to advise them, but will rely chiefly on volunteer counsel. They will also issue placards explaining the chief provisions of the Corrupt Practices act, so that the cause shall not be given for petitions to set aside the elections on the ground of intimidations. Parnell announced the receipt of an additional sum of $75,000 for the Parliamentary fund. The announcement was received with cheers, which were echoed by the crowds that had assembled on the outside of the building. After the meeting Parnell found difficulty in reaching his car. The crowd followed him for a mile, cheering until exhausted. The enthusiasm displayed by the Irish people over the election is phenomenal.