



ALEXANDRIA. MONDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 3

THE NEW YORK World of Saturday contains an interview with a prominent Northern democratic Congressman now in Washington, in which that Congressman says, in effect, that he is rather glad that otherwise, at the recent democratic defeat, because it will teach the democratic party to eschew ex-reb's in future, not to appoint them on Ways and Means committees, not to make them Speakers of the House of Representatives, not to put them in charge of the executive departments at Washington, and not to send them abroad as representatives of the country, or give them positions on the highest court in the land. Now if the opinion of this "prominent Northern democrat," who, however, is anonymous, on the subject referred to be entertained by the rest, or by a majority, or by any considerable number of other Northern democrats, they should hold a convention, and so declare themselves. That would be fair and square, and the Southern democrats neither could nor would object. But it is not unreasonable to suppose that the latter would like to know the real opinion entertained of them by their party allies in the North. Current information on the subject is all they want, and it is only natural that they should ask for it. To be sure, they would dislike to find out that they had not been acting with a rational party all the years since the war, and that they had been grossly deceived in that respect, but, if so, it would not be the first time they have been deceived by their nominal friends in the North; and then, too, certainly, even though unfavorable, is better than doubt and distrust, which naturally tend to engender dislike and enmity. In the meantime some "bloody relief" will be "insolent" enough to liken the condition of the democratic party without the South to that of a dog's tail without the dog.

MR. REFIN, second auditor of the State, says that "when it was seen that Mr. Cleveland had invited Fred. Douglass and his wife and negro daughter to his social reception at the White House at least four times, it became evident that he was ignoring the problem of his age, that he was by act a miscegenationist, and therefore was entitled to be called a great man, or the greatest President the United States ever had." If Mr. Ruffin were as correct on some other questions, such, for instance, as the State debt, as he is on the one referred to, his influence upon the people of his State would be greatly increased.

It is certain now that the republicans have made a net gain of 11 Representatives in the Fifty-first Congress, and will have 164 members, against 156 on the democratic side. This estimate leaves out of account all of West Virginia and one district in Tennessee (five members) and if all of the five were given to the democrats they would still be the minority party. It is probable that of these five votes the democrats will have 3 and the republicans 2. The republican majority at the opening of the next Congress will, therefore, be seven.

THE NEW YORK Herald says under the policy of the present administration "the sectional spirit has largely died out." And yet, on the word of Northern republicans, as well as that of Northern democrats, the sectional spirit was never more patent or potent in the North than during the late campaign, when expressions of hatred for the South and for her people evoked the loudest applause, and on election day, were productive of better returns than any other political capital that was employed.

THE PROPOSITION to disfranchise the negroes will never succeed, though it certainly would postpone the inevitable termination of the irrepressible conflict between the two races. Southern democrats will not favor it because it would diminish their power both in Congress and in the electoral college, and Northern republicans will oppose it because the negro vote in the Northern States determines the political complexion of those States.

THE CHIEF POINTS of the President's message are his wise recommendations for a reduction of the tariff on the necessities of life and raw material, and for letting the States attend to such matters as are entrusted to them by the Constitution.

The New York Sun calls the appointment of R. B. Hayes as one of the representative Ohio men appointed by Gov. Foraker to represent that State at the Washington inauguration celebration in New York next April a national insult.

Elliot F. Shepard's proclamation of war does not provoke much comment, and the only serious remark quoted about it is one of inquiry as to the sanity of the author. A New York democrat is reminded of a story that Commodore Vanderbilt used to tell. A certain very rich man in New York had a son-in-law of whom he said: "There are all sorts of d-d fools in this world, but my son-in-law is more kinds of a d-d fool than any man I ever happened to know."

Among the announcements for 1889 made by Harper & Brothers, of New York, is an article in Young People entitled "George Washington's School Days," by William F. Carver, of this city, an interesting paper on the life of an illustrious boy, the material for which is taken from hitherto unpublished papers in the school-boy hand of the "Father of his Country."

The January number of The Season, the ladies' illustrated fashion magazine, has been received from the International News Company, of New York.

From Washington

(Special Correspondence of the ALEX. GAZETTE.) WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3, 1888. The 2nd session of the 50th Congress met at noon to-day, with a pretty full attendance of members in both houses. In the House all the Virginia members were in their seats except Messrs. Bowden, Gaines and Yost. In the U. S. Supreme Court to-day Mr. W. L. Royal of Richmond made a motion for an execution order for the costs in the coupon case, for attempting to levy for which upon the property of Virginia, the sergeant of Richmond had been ejected from the State Capitol. Mr. Royal subsequently withdrew his motion for the purpose of applying first to the Attorney General of Virginia. General B. F. Butler was in the court room to-day. He doesn't dress as well as formerly, and the red rose was absent from his coat lapel, and age is apparent in all his points. The rumor that the House will order an investigation of Mr. Quay's proceedings in the late campaign is not credited by men of either party. Doubtless great recalcitancy would be revealed, but it would do no good, and the session will be too short.

A letter has been received here from the Secretary of State of West Virginia to the effect that certificates of election will be issued to three of the democratic Congressional candidates in his State, and probably to the fourth also. If this news had reached here early last week the democrats would have had the next House, as had they deemed it necessary they could at that time have secured one additional member from each of the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina.

Mr. Oates will at an early day introduce a bill making the certificate of an American consul and the payment of \$10 the prerequisite to the landing of any immigrant. Senator Ingalls, president pro tem. of the Senate, has been interviewed on the Southern question. He says: "Unless history is a false teacher it is not possible for two distinct races, not homogeneous—that is which cannot assimilate by marriage and the mixing of blood, to exist upon terms of political equality under the same government. One or the other must go to the wall. The alternatives are disappearing, the blacks are growing blacker, and the whites, whiter. The ethnological inference is irresistible. The black race is increasing more rapidly than the white. This adds to the gravity of the situation. It is doubtless true that for some cause or other the black race would vote against the white race if left to their own impulse. Whether this is race antagonism I do not know. I suspect, however, that it is a permanent condition." Though the Senator talks in this way, he still says that the vote of every negro man in the South must be cast, and must be counted as cast.

There is a rumor also at here to the effect that some of Col. Mosby's numerous friends in the West, North and also in Virginia, will urge the President-elect to appoint him either Solicitor General or Assistant Attorney General. Rep. executive Bowen, repub. an from Virginia, attributes his defeat to building, fraudulent voting and the purchase of votes. He says that he and one of his workers were waylaid on the road at night and the latter shot. A Virginia democrat, whose business compelled him to be in the North during the latter part of the late campaign, says the Southern democrats who went to that section to speak did more harm than good, as their very presence seemed to rally the anti-secessionists. He says the republicans in northern New York talked of nothing but the war and the rebels, and threatened and ostracized their democratic neighbors for being, as they termed them, copperheads.

Sullivan and Kilrain.

John L. Sullivan arrived in New York Saturday morning. He declared that he would be as strong and hearty as ever when he got a few weeks of open air exercise. He has been very ill, but he now weighs 210 pounds. "They claim," he said, "that Kilrain is the champion and I am only the ex-champion. Well, I'll make a match to meet him in six months for \$10,000 or \$20,000 a side, and I'll show who is the champion." He is willing to give Mitchell \$1,500 if he cannot knock him out in eight Queen-bury rounds, and he will fight him in a room with a limited number of spectators present. He wishes, however, to settle with Kilrain first, as he thinks that Mitchell must bluster and not fight. Parson Davis, Kilrain's manager, says: Kilrain will fight Sullivan with bare knuckles to a finish, under the rules of the London prize ring for \$5,000 a side, and to give Sullivan abundant opportunity to get into perfect health and condition, will give him ten or twelve weeks. Richard K. Fox, Kilrain's backer, stands ready to make the necessary deposit, and Kilrain is equally anxious to hear that Sullivan will agree to meet him."

PHILADELPHIA BUILT ON A GOLD MINE.—The ground on which Philadelphia is built is one of the richest gold fields in the world. This is a fact. The only difficulty is that the field cannot be worked. Nearly the whole city is underlaid with clay to the depth of about ten feet—an area say ten miles square. A cubic foot of clay, weighing 120 pounds, taken from a depth of fourteen feet when the cellar of the Twelfth-street market house was excavated, was precisely demonstrated to contain seven-tenths of a grain of gold, or one pound in 1,224,000. The experiment was repeated with about the same results with clay taken from a brick yard in the suburbs. Supposing the whole mass of clay to be 4,180,000,000 pounds (and it is really much greater), the amount of gold would reach in value the enormous sum of \$126,000,000. The gravel is much richer in gold than the clay, but there is not so much of it. Undoubtedly \$200,000,000 worth of gold lies within fifteen feet of the surface and still it cannot be used.—Philadelphia Times

THE WHEAT TRADE.—A London dispatch of Saturday says: "A very dull feeling has pervaded the wheat trade, owing partly to mild weather, but chiefly to the sharp decline in America. In addition there is a great reserve of French buyers, for whom the supply of foreign wheat has far exceeded the demand. The Mark Lane as well as the country markets show a decline of one to two cents on the week. Corn has been quiet, owing to the expected large imports from America, and to the fact that mild weather has enabled the farmers to put their cattle in the field.

The North American Review for December has been received from its publishers in New York. Its contents are: Is Sarahy Dead? by General Woolsey, Chas. P. Daly, Jas. M. Hubbard and Dr. Franz Boas; Hon. Jas. G. Blaine, by Gen. Sherman; Madness and Murder, by Dr. Hammond; High License Justified, by Warner Miller; The Fast Set at Harvard; Why I am a Spiritualist; Lord Beaconsfield and the Irish; Shakespeare's Influence on the Drama; Why Harrison was Elected, by Waker Blaine; Evolution of Democracy; D. W. Want Dialect? The Spirit of the Pioneers; Cradledom and Cupid; Typographical Eccentricities; Some Quaker Beliefs; Lester Wallace's Successor; Our Postal Service; The Home in France; and Book Reviews.

Nothing increases the holiday trade like advertising.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

John Crawford, aged 102, died at Wilmington, Del., on Saturday.

Mr. Randall reached Washington Saturday looking better than for some time.

Cardinal Gibbons confirmed over 200 colored persons at St. Francis Xavier Church in Baltimore yesterday.

It is now positively asserted that Mr. Blaine will accept the portfolio of State, if tendered him, and this it is considered settles that question.

Miss Louise Drexel, daughter of the noted Philadelphia banker, who is to be married in the spring to Dr. Edward Morrell, has purchased for \$90,000 the magnificent country place, Beechwood, near that city.

A report from Coal Valley, West Virginia, says that Stet. Montes shot and killed Arthur Hawk, one of the proprietors of the Hotel Pickins, last Saturday. Hawk hit Montes with a billiard cue, when Montes pulled a revolver and killed him.

A hitch has occurred between Germany and England over the East Africa block ad agreement. Lord Salisbury's statement in the House of Lords that Germany did not intend to combine her land and sea operations in direct variance with the views of the Berlin government.

The plans for the new depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company at Bounded and New York avenues, in Washington, have been submitted to the building inspector. The plans of an addition to the present depot and an approach thereto by a bridge across the area from New Jersey avenue were also submitted.

A riot occurred at Lyons, France, yesterday owing to popular discontent over the municipal regulations regarding the Grand Theatre. The windows of the Progress were smashed and the members of the municipal council were hooped. Finally the cavalry were called out, and they dispersed the mob. Several of the ringleaders of the rioters were arrested.

The schooner Gov. Ames, the largest and only five masted centre-board schooner ever built, was launched at Waldoboro, Me., on Saturday. Her dimensions are: Length over all, 205 feet; breadth of beam, 50 feet; depth of hold, 21 feet; gross tonnage 1,778. She has one of the largest windlasses ever built, and an engine of 35 horse power. This schooner is designed to run between Baltimore and Providence in the coal trade. The cost will be about \$80,000.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

During the month of November 61,215 bales of cotton were shipped from Norfolk to Europe.

From the 1st of January to the 29th of November 804,925 tons of coal were shipped from Lambert's Point at Norfolk.

The property holders of Lynchburg will probably vote on the question of subscribing \$500,000 towards manufacturing enterprises.

Dr. R. G. Preston has been elected superintendent of the Southwestern Lunatic Asylum, at Marion, in place of the late Dr. Harvey Black.

Ca was back ducks for many years past hardly ever seen in the sea-side waters are now said to be plentiful, especially around Chincoteague.

John M. Langston, who was defeated for Congress in the Petersburg district by Hon. E. C. Venable, will contest the latter's election on the ground of fraud.

A voluntary conference of Baptist ministers and laymen for the free and courteous discussion of current questions of interest and importance will convene in Richmond Tuesday.

The Richmond State says Mr. James H. Drake, general freight agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad, will move his office this week from Washington to Richmond. The office will be located in the Danville building on Bank and Tenth streets.

Gen. Haupt, owner and proprietor of Mountain Lake Hotel, in southwestern Virginia, has sold to Northern capitalists 100,000 acres of heavily timbered land around and near Mountain lake. The gentlemen propose to erect a furnace and develop the iron ore with which the mountains are stored.

Friday evening as the steamer Helen Smith was coming in to Norfolk on her regular trip from North Carolina, two of the colored crew were accidentally thrown overboard from a vessel in Currituck sound, and were drowned before assistance could reach them. The mate of the steamer, Mr. J. H. Pritchard, went overboard with the men, but escaped by swimming.

THE EMPEROR'S HEALTH.—There is very good reason, says a London letter in the New York Sun "to believe that the indisposition of the German Emperor, publicly announced as the result of a cold, is in reality a manifestation of the hereditary disease which for many years has been apparent in a trouble of the ear, and for which he used daily, when occupying a less exalted position than at present, to consult a celebrated specialist in Unter Den Linden. The fact that he has been officially announced that the ear trouble has nothing to do with the Emperor's illness is calculated to make one believe all the more firmly that it has. The Emperor will not go out for some time yet, and no ordinary cold, it is certain, could keep a man of his energy very long confined. It is very possible, as I have before suggested, in referring to this trouble of the Emperor, that all the speculation as to the fate of the German empire in his hands may be settled by his premature disappearance from the throne. The statement is already going about that the Emperor's latest baby has inherited his father's disease. It is very feeble, and is also declared to suffer from a malformation of the left arm similar to that of the Emperor."

THE HEIGHT OF OCEAN WAVES.—A writer in the Liverpool Mercury—a captain in the mercantile marine—has taken great pains to take what are probably the most careful observations as to the height of the ocean waves in a gale which have ever been recorded. He made them during a voyage round Cape Horn, and to do it he went up in the main rigging, to get, if possible, the top of the wave coming up astern in a line of sight from the mast to the horizon at the back. The reason he selected the mainmast was this—that, as a rule, it is nearly amidships, and when the sea is running, the sea ahead and from astern the two ends, forming a hollow amidships (the actual fact of the wave below the mean draught, equal to the sight elevation) and the observer necessarily is above the true height. It was a difficult operation, but the captain obtained some good observations, making the height of the waves on the mast. On measuring the distance from these to the main draught he found them to be as follows: 64, 61, 68 and 60 feet, respectively varying in length from 755 to 800 feet.

"What wound did ever heal but by degrees?" That's an easy conundrum! Why the thousand aches and pains, and bruises daily cured by Salvation O', the greatest cure on earth for pain.



ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

Proceedings of Congress.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3. SENATE.

It was an unusually full Senate that responded to President pro tem Ingalls' call to order at 12 o'clock to-day. At that time all the galleries were full except the President's and the diplomatic departments, the latter containing but one of the under-secretaries of the Austrian Legation, and three lady friends. The desk of the presiding officer was decorated by a very handsome pyramid bouquet and several Senators had before them nature's emblems of the esteem of friends. As the minute hand overtook the hour indicator on the dial of the clock facing him, Mr. Ingalls let fall the gavel, and Chaplain Butler opened the proceedings with prayer.

A few moments were spent in greetings among the Senators and then Senator Sherman offered the usual resolution that the Secretary notify the House that the Senate was ready to proceed to business. The resolution was adopted, as was also, one offered by Mr. Morrill, for the appointment of a committee to notify the President that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he may have to make. Messrs. Morrill and Saulsbury, composed this committee.

Mr. Cameron offered a resolution that the Senate meet daily until further ordered at 12 a. m. Adopted.

At 12:47 on motion of Mr. Sherman the Senate took a recess for half an hour. The recess was further extended to half past one o'clock.

At the conclusion of the recess, the usual message from the House announcing the facts of its being in session, and of its having appointed a committee to wait upon the President was delivered, it having been delayed in consequence of the recess. That was followed by a report from the committee to wait on the President to the effect that it had performed that duty, and that the President would communicate in writing immediately; and then the President's message was delivered by Mr. Pruden, one of his Secretaries, and Mr. McCook, the Secretary of the Senate, proceeded to read it.

HOUSE.

Long before the hour for the meeting of the second session of the 50th Congress the galleries of the House (with the exception of those galleries reserved for the President and his friends and for the Diplomatic Corps) were filled with spectators, and the bright dresses of the ladies formed a brilliant frame to the picture presented on the floor below. There hand shaking was indulged in, and congratulations on re-election or condolences on defeat were exchanged among the members. Of course the recent election was the chief topic of conversation, but there was no bitter feeling manifested, jocosely on the part of the republicans and patient resignation on the part of the democrats being everywhere evident. The republican members who are prominently mentioned in connection with the Speakership of the 51st Congress came in for an extra share of felicitations, it being generally conceded on the floor that the next House will be republican with from 3 to 7 majority. The Speaker's desk was ornamented with a handsome floral piece, while other prominent members were not forgotten by their friends, and numerous floral designs added a pleasing feature to the scene.

When Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, entered the Chamber, which he did at a few moments before noon, he was surrounded by his friends desirous of expressing their pleasure at seeing him once more able to resume his Congressional duties. At precisely 12 o'clock the fall of the gavel stilled the tumult which existed in the hall, and silence reigned, while Dr. Milburn, the Chaplain, offered the opening prayer.

The roll of members was then called and the hum of conversation broke out afresh. During the progress of the roll Mrs. Cleveland entered the executive gallery and became an attentive spectator. The call developed the presence of 236 members—there being 88 absentees.

On motion of Mr. Mills, of Texas, a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House had appeared, and that the House was ready to proceed to business.

In accordance with a resolution, adopted on motion of Mr. Holman, of Indiana, the Speaker appointed Messrs. Holman of Indiana, Turner of Georgia, and O'Neill of Pennsylvania, as a committee to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate—to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might desire to transmit.

The House then at 12:30 took a recess for an hour.

After the recess Mr. Holman announced that the committee appointed to wait upon the President had performed that duty, and that the President would communicate with the Congress forthwith.

Mr. Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, was then announced and the annual message was delivered to the House and immediately read by the Clerk.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President sent to Congress to-day his annual message, the principal features of which are as follows: "With the expiration of the present session of Congress," he says, "the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed. Our survival for one hundred years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire who her in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity." He then goes to the founding of the gov-

ernment and to the constitution to show that combinations, monopolies, and aggregations of capital were restrained in the early days of the republic, but now find that "the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but they result from the discriminating favor of the Government, and are largely built upon due exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.

"Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens, to the necessities of its economical administration, the Government persists in exacting, from the substance of the people, millions which unappreciated and useless lie dormant in its Treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channel of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the Government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swells the profits of a small but powerful minority. The people must still be taxed for the support of the Government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few, the Government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people. This is not equality before the law. Our farmers, long suffering and patient, will not fail to see that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while the debts increase; and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the Government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need, that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation. Our workmen, no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their own homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions.

"The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessities of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of free raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor. The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's property.

"The questions and necessity of the erection of more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts, and a post-office building in the national capital, are not disputed. But these needs yet remain unanswered, while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent." He recommends a revision of our pension laws, which would provide for every worthy applicant; hundreds of private pension laws, he says, are annually passed, which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization.

"The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen, under treaty and international comity, in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland, I regret to say are not yet satisfactorily adjusted.

"Near the close of the month of October last, occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the government of Great Britain. The correspondence in relation to this incident will disclose the up-to-date conduct of the official referred to in his interference with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the Presidential election then near at hand, and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugnement of the Executive and Senate of the United States.

"The offense thus committed was a gross breach of diplomatic privilege, and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of this government. Having afforded full opportunity for Her Majesty's government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the affair.

"Amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Saloman of Hayti, no government constituted by the will of the Haytian people has been recognized as administering responsibly the affairs of that country. Our representative has been instructed to abstain from interference, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Haytian waters to sustain our minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens.

"With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores, abuses of the privileges afforded by our naturalization laws call for their careful revision. The unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a large class to avail themselves of the opportunity to be absolved from allegiance to their native land and yet by a foreign residence to escape any just duty and contribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus, while evading the duties of citizenship of the United States they may make prompt claim for its national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf.

"The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance. The number of principal consular offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. It need not be our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live in comfort, and so distributed as to secure the convenient supervision, through subordinate agencies, of affairs over a considerable district.

"The condition of our Indian population continues to improve and the proofs multiply that the transforming change, so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism enlightenment and civilizing education, is in favor of a progress." He again calls attention to the present inconvenience and the danger to life and property attending the operation of steam railroads through and across the public streets and roads of the District, and says: "The propriety of such legislation as will protect and guard the use of these railroads and better secure the convenience and safety of citizens is manifest." The message is a business document, and i-

after giving, or rather repeating, his tariff views he proceeds to eulogize the reports of the heads of the various departments, giving such suggestions as he deems wise and proper. This message is long, and consequently will not be as thoroughly or generally read as if abbreviated.

A Denial. BOSTON, Dec. 3.—In relation to the Rome dispatch stating that Cardinal Gibbons has been instructed by the Pope to congratulate General Harrison on his election on the ground that Catholic interests in America would be safe under his administration, a special cable under date of December 2 received by the Boston Pilot's correspondence says the Vatican telegraphically denied the report relating to Gen. Harrison's election. The report as reproduced here produced a painful impression. The Vatican denies that it declares that the Pope never intended national politics.

Mitchell and Dempsey. NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Richard K. Fox, a day received the following from J. J. Harrison, of San Francisco: "Mitchell and Dempsey caught at Golden Gate Athletic Club for \$5,250."

Mr. Bright's Condition. LONDON, Dec. 3.—John Bright is at night and his condition is worse than morning.

Killed Her Husband. MURKESBOROUGH, Ill., Dec. 3.—Mrs. Emma Greenwell, of Grand Tower, Ill., has been found in jail here on a charge of murder. She separated recently from her husband, Robert Greenwell, and meeting him on the street Saturday shot him twice through the body. The wounds were fatal. Jealousy seems to have been the cause of the shooting. Mrs. Greenwell is a beautiful brunette of about 27 years of age. Robert Greenwell, her husband, was a son of Judge Joseph Greenwell, formerly a prominent resident of Perry county, Mo. Mrs. Greenwell claims that she intended to commit suicide when she met him on the street but he prevented her, when, on lower end of the revolver, it went off, accidentally hitting him.

Terrible Atrocities. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 3.—Advice from Peru received by the Panama steamer report terrible atrocities committed in the interior country by Indians. The curate of Moyara was shot and beaten to death with sticks and stones and when his old mother interfered she was shot and her head cut off. Another woman who tried to save him was killed. The bodies of all three were wrapped in hides and thrown into the river. At La Perla street a riot occurred owing to an attempt to lead a movement for Camacho the revolutionist leader. In the indiscriminate firing by government troops 137 men, women and children were killed and 60 wounded.

Dr. Tumblety. NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—"Doctor" Tumblety, suspected of being connected in some way with the Whitechapel murders in London, arrived in this city yesterday on board the steamer La Bretagne. Police Inspector Byrnes said this morning that although Tumblety was a fugitive from justice and under \$15,000 bail for a nominal offense in England, he could not be arrested here. The Inspector added that in case Tumblety was wanted, he knew where to lay his hand upon him.

Judgment for Col. Mosby. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Court of Claims today gave a judgment for \$13,839 in favor of Col. Jno. S. Mosby, late United States Consul-general to China. This sum represents fees for issuing certificates to Chinese immigrants to the United States, etc., collected in his official capacity and for which the accounting officers of the Treasury refused to allow him credit.

Stanley. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 3.—Mail advices received here from the west coast of Africa say: "A rumor has reached Bombay from the Upper Niger that Henry M. Stanley is proceeding at the back of the great rivers under the British flag and that the natives are friendly."

Arrested on Suspicion. VIENNA, Dec. 3.—A man has been arrested of Venice while on his way from Rome to Trieste upon suspicion of having designs upon the life of Emperor Francis Joseph.

Swindled by Bunco Men. BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—Mr. William G. Barrett, a retired merchant of this city, was swindled Saturday out of \$5,000 by two bunco men.

Supreme Court. WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—There were no opinions of importance rendered in the Supreme Court of the United States to-day.

The six days' working match at Madison Square Garden, New York, closed on Saturday night, Littlewood leading the contestants with the unprecedented score of 623 miles.

The power of the imagination is certainly very strong, but it takes something with more of a body and base to cure a cold or cough. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is now the great national remedy.

CATARH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. Sold by E. S. Leadbeater & Bro.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY—a positive cure for Catarrh, Diphtheria and Canker Mouth. Sold by E. S. Leadbeater & Bro.

After Using Ely's Cream Balm two months I was surprised and delighted to find that the right nostril, which was closed up entirely for over twenty years, was open and free as the other, and I can use it now as I could not do for many years. I feel very thankful to the proprietor of Table Cutlery, Spoons and other goods in the housekeepers' line, which we are selling at reduced prices, wholesale and retail.

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