

PRO AND CON.

The New Code of House Rules Reviewed.

ARGUMENTS FOR AND AGAINST.

The Majority's Lame Excuse for Stealing Power—The Minority's Vigorous Protest.

[Associated Press Dispatches to THE HERALD.]

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Though not formally presented in the House, majority and minority reports upon the new code of rules have been filed with the journal clerk and ordered printed. In regard to the rule authorizing the Speaker to count a quorum, the majority report says: "The process of ascertaining the presence of a quorum to do business under the Constitution would ordinarily be under the control of the Speaker, who would derive his information from his own senses or by the aid of the clerk, or in any way which would satisfy his mind as to the accuracy of the count. Under our system of roll-calls, it has been deemed more convenient to ascertain and announce the votes of members and the presence of those who refuse to vote at the same time and by the same means."

Discussing the new clause to Rule 26, that no dilatory motion shall be entertained by the Speaker, the report says: "This clause is merely declaratory of parliamentary law. There are no words which can be framed which will limit members to the proper use of proper motions. In the early days such prostitution of legitimate motions, caused by anger, willfulness and party zeal, was not so much as named among legislators; today the abuse has grown to such a proportion that the parliamentary law which governs American assemblies has found it necessary to keep pace with the evil and enable the majority, by the intervention of the presiding officer, to meet by extraordinary means the extraordinary abuse of power on the part, sometimes, of a very few members."

It is argued that this does not confer a dangerous power on the Speaker, as he will not dare to act in the face of the majority against him.

Considering the question of providing that one hundred members shall constitute a quorum, the committee of the whole, the report states that this change is made necessary by members refusing to vote when the roll is called, and points out the fact that everything done in the committee has to be reported to the House, and that nothing done by the committee is in any way final.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

The minority report, signed by Carlisle and Randall, reviews the proposed code and criticizes many of its features. The minority says under Clause 4 of Rule 24, no bill on the House calendar can be reached for consideration unless called up by the committee that reported it, and under Clause 5 of the same rule, no individual member can make an original motion for the purpose of considering any particular bill in committee of the whole. When, however, a motion has been made by direction of the committee to go into committee of the whole to consider a particular bill, an individual member may move to amend it by designating another bill. This is the extent of his right under the proposed rule, and it is evident that he will be placed at great disadvantage. The only reasonable explanation for this discrimination is the policy under the proposed rules, to suppress individual members of the House as far as possible, and increase the powers of committees. In fact, under the proposed rules an individual member will scarcely have the power to make a motion of any kind, except when he acts as the representative of a committee and by its direction.

AN UNWISE INNOVATION.

Relative to the change in rules governing the committee of the whole, the minority says: "It always has been so universally conceded that the committee of the whole is simply the House itself that it never has been considered necessary to prescribe in the rules what number of members is necessary to constitute a quorum. The Constitution requires a majority of all the members-elect to constitute a quorum to do business in the House, and without a majority on the subject the same number has always been recognized necessary in committee of the whole. In addition to this proposition to reduce the number necessary to constitute a quorum, it is also proposed, by the modification of old Rule 23, to confer upon the committee of the whole the power to close all debate on any section or paragraph of a bill under consideration. Such power has never been heretofore given to committees, but has always been exercised by the House, and in our opinion it will be unwise to make a change in this respect, especially if one hundred members are to constitute a quorum in the committee."

THE MOST DANGEROUS CHANGE OF ALL.

On the subject of permitting the Speaker to count a quorum, the minority says: "This most radical, and in our opinion the most dangerous innovation proposed by the majority, if agreed to, will not only overthrow the construction uniformly given the Constitution for more than a century, but will enable less than a majority of the representatives of the people to pass most important laws affecting the interests of the whole country. Personal and property rights of citizens protected heretofore by laws enacted by the votes of the majority may be impaired or destroyed by the votes of a mere fraction of the members of Congress, for if less than a majority may constitutionally pass measures in the House, of course the same thing may be done in the Senate; in the same way enormous sums of money may be appropriated from the public treasury for the most unconstitutional purposes, and the interests of the tax-payers will be completely subordinated to the selfish demands of private individuals and corporations. Without entering here into a discussion of the constitutional question involved in this proposition, we earnestly protest against it as a measure of the most dangerous and revolutionary character."

"The proposed clause allowing the Speaker to ignore any motion which he

may consider dilatory, is absolutely inconsistent with the other provisions of the rule. To provide that members shall have the right to make certain motions, and at the same time provide that the Speaker may refuse to entertain them, and may also refuse to entertain an appeal from his decision is simply to place the whole law of the House, so far as parliamentary action is concerned, in the hands of the presiding officer."

CAPITAL CULLINGS.

Secretary Tracy Will Resume His Duties Tomorrow. WASHINGTON, February 8.—Secretary Tracy expects to resume his duties on Monday. Experts have determined almost beyond a doubt that his house was fired by superheated steam pipes.

AN OFFICE DECLINED.

John E. Hagar, recently nominated Marshal for North Dakota, has declined the office, and the nomination has been withdrawn.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALLERS.

A committee from the Equal Rights convention called on the President today and presented a copy of an address adopted by the convention. The President expressed sympathy with the movement and assured the committee that he would do all he could within the law to ameliorate the condition of the colored people.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

The President has issued certificates of merit for bravery to the following named enlisted men of the army: George Arundt, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Benjamin Barge, Company E, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Hamilton Lewis, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Joseph Young, Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Squire Williams, Company K, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Julius Harium, Company B, Twenty-fourth Infantry.

AN OFFICER UNDER A C. D.

Charges of drunkenness and cruelty have been filed with the Secretary of the Treasury against Captain M. A. Healy, of the revenue steamer Bear. The acts are alleged to have been committed during the recent cruise of that vessel in Alaskan waters. The Secretary has directed an investigation, and the board of revenue officers to be appointed for the purpose will naturally convene in San Francisco, as Captain Healy and the necessary witnesses are in that neighborhood.

PROPOSED LAND COURT.

Ex-Representative Thompson, of Kentucky, and J. G. Zachary, of this city, made arguments before the House committee on private land claims today, in favor of a bill establishing a land court to try all private land claims arising from the States of Colorado and Nevada and the Territories of Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming.

A POSTMASTER IN PERIL.

One of Harrison's Appointees Requires Government Protection. WASHINGTON, February 8.—E. L. Duckworth, recently appointed postmaster at Sharon, Taliaferro county, Georgia, has represented to the Post-office Department that he is prevented by threats of personal violence and hostile demonstrations from taking possession of his office. It appears that Duckworth, who is understood to be an independent Republican, was some time ago appointed postmaster to succeed a Democrat, who, with his friends, it is represented, have since used every means to prevent his successor from taking charge of the office. Threats of personal violence, and even death, it is stated, were publicly made and heaped upon him. On the 5th of the present month Duckworth wrote the Postmaster General that he could hold out no longer, fearing he would be killed, and asked that his resignation be accepted.

After consultation with the President and First Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson, Mr. Wanamaker last night telegraphed Duckworth as follows: "Whatever power this department has will be used to protect you and put you in possession of the office to which you have been appointed. Communicate freely by telegraph the full facts if interfered with further, and immediate action will be taken."

He also ordered two postoffice inspectors to proceed immediately to Sharon and investigate the whole matter. Attorney General Miller ordered the United States Marshal to the scene of the trouble. Duckworth was recommended for the office by a large number of reputable citizens.

A RIPARIAN DISPUTE.

Secretary Proctor Trying to Decide a Rio Grande Ditch Matter.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—Secretary Proctor today gave a hearing to the disputations in respect to the claim of certain parties to the rights to open a new irrigating ditch from the Rio Grande river through Fort Selden reservation, New Mexico. Arguments were made by Senator Reagan, Delegate Joseph and W. H. Lewellyn representing the opposing interests. The question involves different interstate and international problems, since both Texas and Mexico are interested. The opposition to the new ditch comes from the owners of a number of old Mexican ditches. These people claim that there is not enough water for the new ditch, which is to be opened some distance above them. Major Amos Mills, of the Tenth Cavalry, made a report to the Secretary on conflicting rights. He said: "Now with reference to the construction of this new ditch I am of the opinion that if there should always be sufficient water in the river for the new ditch and all the others having prior rights, it would gradually absorb the older ditches by reason of its greater and more certain capacity, its higher line and economical advantages. But if there should not be sufficient water in the river for them all there will be a struggle for existence among them, and some will have to be abandoned." The Secretary has deferred his decision in the matter until he receives an answer to a letter he sent to Major Powell asking his opinion.

Fire at Seattle.

SEATTLE, Wash., February 8.—Fire started tonight in W. T. Koehler's drug store in a ten on Columbia street. Koehler was reading by a lamp when it exploded, throwing burning oil in all directions. The flames spread rapidly, destroying the Banner saloon, American District Telegraph office and H. Hirschberg's genteel furnishing goods store, all of which were in tents. Some stocks were saved. The total loss will probably reach \$42,000; insurance about one-half

ERIN'S CAUSE.

An Address to the Irish National League.

AN URGENT APPEAL FOR MONEY.

President Fitzgerald Implores the Patriots to Rally for the Final Struggle.

[Associated Press Dispatches to THE HERALD.]

LINCOLN, Neb., February 8.—President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League, today issued the following address to that organization: To the officers and members of the Irish National League of America:

Since the inception of the present Irish movement, now nearing its hour of triumph or sore defeat, Irish exiles or their children in America have been the chief support and mainstay of the national struggle. Continuous financial assistance rendered from the United States and Canada to the people and leaders of Ireland has been the result of organization. The magnificent aggregate created by the many contributory streams of Irish-American generosity, could never have been attained had the movement depended on the uncertainty of spasmodic local action. Our enemies have recognized the tremendous force of organized effort as a most potent aid to the Irish cause, and they are now exercising all their ingenuity and utilizing their immense resources to destroy and nullify its influence by trying to create disorganization and distrust among the friends of Ireland. Secret service money is being expended and subversive agents are employed to re-act in innuendo to make false allegations, and by every artifice to disseminate slanders in order to disrupt the Irish national organization in America."

Be the impelling motive what it may, a hostile press is being utilized in this country to supplement the unscrupulous but deflected efforts of the London Times; to discredit not only the national officers of the American League, but the trusted and able leaders of the movement in Ireland, whom till now you have so loyally obeyed and so generously supported.

The Times of the 2d instant says editorially: "Hold no convention" is the advice to the executive of the National League in America from the gentlemen over the sea, "but send us more money." As to the money part, that has been the cry from time immemorial. Since 1838 one agency of the league alone has collected a quarter of a million of money, and the demand is for more. Men who are living as members of the British Parliament on funds raised in America, and living on the fat of the land, or gossip do them great injustice, will naturally cry, with the horse leech's daughter, "Give us gold."

In the Chicago Herald, same date, we read: The programme of the league on both sides of the ocean is identical and unmistakable. "More funds and less investigation" is the cry everywhere. No convention for the last three years, and Parnell wants none for the present. Nothing is so perfectly delightful to the Irish people to annihilate the convention of the country? Does it not seem as if the Pigott-Flanagan hirelings, bottled in England, had transferred their vile operations to America? In this emergency we rely upon your manhood, your devotion, your common sense, not to be misled by Salisbury's reptile press, his subsidized priest revilers, and those stormy petrels of faction who are now trying to demoralize your ranks. Rest assured that the ignominious defeat of the London Times will be the fate of its puny imitators on this side of the Atlantic.

The time has come to appeal to our better nature, and have trust and confidence in ourselves. The Irish people in Ireland are setting us a grand example. They are conducting themselves with a zeal, a dignity and a discipline unprecedented in the annals of the world. Generous as your contributions have been, noble as have been your sacrifices and magnificent your efforts, they are far from equaling the manifestation of these qualities by the people in Ireland. As an instance, we refer you to the alacrity with which they contributed in an inconceivably short space of time, \$150,000 to the defence of the leader in whose person the Irish nation that he represented in the late Times forgery commission. We instance the magnanimity with which the peasantry of Ireland have within the last two months raised \$150,000 more for the same cause which, is now being in turn contested upon the Irish hillsides.

A tenants' defence organization has been formed and is being maintained to defeat the last despairing effort of the Irish landlords. This insatiable octopus which so long fastened itself upon the flesh and fed itself upon the blood of the Irish people has at last been brought to gaze in terror upon imminent doom. Irish landlords recognize that their tenure of property, founded in robbery and maintained by tyranny, is nearing its end. The forced sales of their estates is now the living issue contested by two great English parties. The vital question of the hour is which party shall anticipate the other in the framing of an Irish land bill, designed to give peasant proprietary to the people. The law of eminent domain is undoubtedly going to be invoked, and the purchase price of estates must be determined on the annual rental accruing from their use. The landlords hope to sell at fictitiously inflated figures upon the showing of back rent rolls. Our people have wisely discerned the cunning of this movement, and have bravely determined to thwart it at any cost. To this end the tenants of Louth, Cork, Tipperary and other counties are making a common cause and going forth from their holdings, leaving the estates to present a valuation approximate to their real worth according to the existing prices of agricultural produce.

These tenants who have thus heroic-

ally given the fruit of years of toil and economy in the common cause of nationality, deserve to be sustained. Will we refuse them succor in their most generous sacrifice on the altar of liberty?

Most of us have had a cruel experience of the iniquitous system of the land tenure in Ireland, and no instructive words of mine are needed to apprise you of the crucial exigency of the hour. I look to you confidently to move to support your Irish brethren in their gallant struggle against the famine-breeding system of Irish landlordism. Looking back upon their noble past, what think you would not the Irish people do for us were our situations reversed. Remember with what promptness poor starving Ireland contributed from her poverty to the relief of the stricken victims of the Johnstown flood. Gratitude is a virtue indigenous to the Irish disposition and indwelling in the Irish heart. The noble you contribute will be more bread cast upon the waters, of which you may securely anticipate a return. Therefore, I exhort you in your individual and associated capacities, make one more effort for Irish freedom. Let every branch of the league reassert and bestir itself, and let every individual determine to do his part.

Your indefatigable treasurer has shown to the world a manifest of honesty and candor that surpasses criticism, and evinces enthusiasm. We need not assure you that your every contribution will be faithfully delivered to its rightful destination from his clean and trusted hands. Be not dismayed by your limited capacity to contribute; twenty-five-cent contributions have been as faithfully entered upon his books as ten thousand-dollar remittances. Anonymous contributions have been impossible to answer, but have been so honorably credited, that your auditing committee are unimpeachable witnesses.

If, therefore, there lives in your hearts love for Ireland, if a generous inspiration still animates you for the people at home, if the brave traditions of your name and race still abide with you, of all of which I have no doubt, I feel sure you will not flag in the contest now that the closing fight is upon us.

A general election in Great Britain is impending. With us are marshaled the Liberal hosts of England, Wales and Scotland, led by the grand old man, whose marvelous vigor is sustained by the inspired consciousness of coming victory. Parnell, the sagacious and unswerving leader, maintains unassailable his touch upon the minds and hearts of the devoted people. Sacrifices will be demanded of them and us to meet this supreme emergency, so as to preserve and even strengthen the integrity of the Irish representation in the British Parliament.

Two years at most, and probably two months, will bring us face to face with this crisis, in this last ordeal that your patriotism may be called upon to undergo. The Liberal masses of Great Britain and the people of Ireland confidently rely upon you. Therefore, I entreat you, as honest loyal supporters of the cause of Ireland, eschewing all local issues, ignoring all distinctions of American national politics, to rally in your integrity, and associate in your might, and again give us practical evidence of your devotion to the dear old land.

All remittances sent to the national treasurer from branches of the league now in existence, or that may be formed, and all subscriptions from individuals will be directly acknowledged and duly credited to the contributors.

The assembling of the national convention, we have so anxiously desired, is presently postponed by Parnell and the Irish leaders. In view of this postponement, and for the transaction of important business, the national executive committee is summoned to meet at St. Louis, Wednesday, April 6, 1890.

Eastern Echoes.

Captain Farquhar, of the Tronton gets a gold medal from the Massachusetts Humane Society for bravery at Samoa last March.

At Westport, N. Y., Ransom Floyd and wife were shot by burglars. Mrs. Floyd is dead and her husband cannot recover. The burglars obtained \$3,000.

At Kittaning, Pa., two workmen, Markley and Dunmore, at the Phoenix brick works, carried a lighted lamp into a kiln where natural gas was escaping, and caused an explosion. Both were fatally hurt.

The result of a conference between a committee of the farmers of Kansas and the railroads, was an agreement to reduce the rates on corn, applying to the whole State. The reductions are substantially the same as those agreed upon in Nebraska.

At Paterson, N. J., Washington hall, which occupies ground on Broadway, 400 by 600 feet, was burned, entailing a loss of \$300,000. Dancers in the ball room barely escaped with their lives.

The owners of the famous Planters' house in St. Louis have levied an attachment on the lessee, Girard, for \$4,500 back on account of the death of Daniel Bennett, and the injury of four others, raised, and unless an arrangement can be made with his creditors, the famous old hotel will probably be closed in a few days.

General William Tecumseh Sherman celebrated the seventieth anniversary of his birthday Saturday evening at his home in New York, by entertaining at dinner his brother, the Senator, and a number of friends, among whom were Channey Dewey, General Wagner Swayne, Joseph H. Choate and Colonel Wilson, Superintendent of West Point.

An explosion in the washing and condensing room of the St. Paul Gaslight Company, resulted in the death of Daniel Bennett, and the injury of four others. The force of the explosion was terrific, buildings for four blocks being shaken by it. The building itself was wrecked, and the report of the explosion was heard over a mile away.

Four bodies were found thirty miles southeast of Purcell, Kansas, by two cowboys. Near by was a mover's wagon and harness. The horses were gone. The corpses were those of a man apparently 50 years old, a woman about the same age, a young woman aged 20 and a boy of 15. All had been shot.

Flying for Their Lives.

LONDON, February 8.—News from Sofia, of today's date, makes no mention of the execution of Ponitz and his accomplices. It is stated that Zankoff and Mathejff were the ringleaders in the conspiracy. Mathejff received from the Pan-Slavist Society at St. Petersburg \$125,000 with which to carry on operations. All the adherents of Zankoff are now flying for their lives and taking refuge in Serbia.

WILLIAM'S RESCRIPTS.

No Great Results Flowing From Them.

THEIR EFFECT ON ELECTIONS.

The Socialists' Chances Increased by the Kaiser's Utterances on the Labor Question.

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BERLIN, February 8.—Opinion inclines to the view that the Emperor's Socialistic propositions will never lead to any practical result. It is already recognized as being altogether improbable that the European powers will assent to take part in the international conference proposed. The obvious fatality of the general propositions touched in the rescripts has led to the report that the conference will ignore the subject of minimum wages and limit itself to the consideration of the industrial employment of women and children, the economic and other aspects of the Sunday labor and eight-hour movements; but if the scheme should get this far and be restricted, as thus suggested, it is considered that no practical end could be reached. If any important fact is to flow from these decrees it will be that part of them which proposes internal changes, new labor legislation and the reform of the relations existing between employers and workers.

The Council of State is not a body that possesses in any great degree the confidence and good will of the populace, and the workmen murmur at the notion that it is first to sit in judgment upon laws that are to initiate a new Utopia. It is said, therefore, the Emperor will reorganize the body, which is composed of eighty members. He proposes to appoint a certain number of workmen to assist in the deliberations.

A HELP TO THE SOCIALIST PARTY.

The effect of the decrees upon the electoral canvass is that they actually tend to help the Socialist party. This is a surprise, because at the first moment it did not look that way. Indeed the theory that the decrees were played as a great stroke in the game for votes, seem to be confirmed by the staggering effect they had at first upon the Socialist propagandists, for they seemed to make Socialism itself unnecessary. But sober second thought is to the effect that the decrees are imperial recognition that Socialism is right and wise, and that what it proposes is necessary for the country. The first practical conclusion drawn is that the labor candidates will take the place of importance lately assigned to the Cartelists in political combinations.

Since the publication of the decrees the Socialist central committee has increased the number of its candidates, and now contest 210 districts. The campaign worked by the committee is a display of marvelous activity, energy and intelligence. Many contributions of money have been received from outside Germany, and the largest of these are from America.

PHILOSOPHY BY THE CHANCELLOR.

Minister Phelps and wife were invited to dinner by Prince Bismarck to make the acquaintance of his family and drink glass of Rhenish wine over the settlement of the Samoan troubles. The dinner hour was an early one, and the only person present exclusive of the family was Dr. Schwenninger. After dinner they adjourned to the library and the Chancellor lighted his long pipe and sent for some whiskey. He said it was a recent gift from a friend in the United States. Thus equipped for a social bout, the Chancellor proposed, and they all drank, the health of the President of the United States.

ONLY ONE DRAM BEFORE NOON.

An army order has been issued to the effect that at military casinos no officers shall be served with more than one liquor glass of spirits before noon, and never with absinthe. This is intended to check a habit that has become part of the life of the frequenters of these places, where before dinner hour they toss up for drinks all round, with the consequence that all the afternoon duty is performed with much muddled brains.

HEAR ORTH'S ENTERPRISE.

Ex-Archduke John, of Austria, now called Herr Orth, has bought a trading steamer, has hired a crew and will be his own skipper, and intends to make trading voyages from Fiume to the Levantine ports.

WANTS TO SERVE FRANCE.

The Duke of Orleans Insists on the Parity of his Motives.

PARIS, February 8.—The Duc D'Orleans, arrested yesterday, occupies a comfortable apartment in the Conciergerie prison. The Duchess De Chartres and Princess Marguerite, aunt and cousin of the Duke, and other friends, will be permitted to visit him. The Minister of the Interior has given orders that he be treated with distinction. The Monarchist members of the Chamber of Deputies decided to interpellate the Government as to its reason for imprisoning the Duke. The Cabinet decided to strictly enforce the provisions of the expulsion law against the Duke.

The Duke was taken before the Tribunal of the Seine today and charged with a flagrant violation of the laws banishing from France pretenders to the throne. He said he came to France to perform military duties. He asked for an adjournment to allow him to instruct his counsel. The court adjourned the hearing until Wednesday.

On the conclusion of the judicial inquiry, Constans will reply to the Monarchist interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies. He will state that the Government merely executed the law, the provisions of which are precise. He will explain to the Chamber Article 47 of the law of exile, which enacts that no member of the Orleans family shall enter the army. It does not mention the grade from which they are debarred, and the Cabinet will therefore not admit the argument of the Duke that he could join the army as a private.

The Duke of Orleans has written a letter to President Carnot, appealing for permission to serve his country. The Republican majority in the Chamber approves the attitude the Govern-

ment has taken in deciding upon the simple enforcement of the law. The left looks upon the Duke's act as a mere boy's escapade, and holds that he should be tried and sentenced to assert the majesty of the law, but after sentence he should be pardoned and be sent out of France. Thus the law would be upheld and there would be no royal victims of Republican persecution. The Right has advanced the intention to interpellate the Government.

The *Moniteur*, an Orleansist organ, applauds the Prince for obeying the patriotic inspiration when he communicated to no one, and upon which he acted spontaneously with the generous ardor of youth.

The letter of the Duke to Carnot is written in the tone of one surprised that others do not do justice to the purity of his motives. He expresses his confidence that every Frenchman who loves the tri-color will approve his conduct, and he ventures to think that he has no reason to fear the judgment of Carnot's own conscience. He then proceeds: "Since you are so justly proud of your great and patriotic ancestor, you can hardly be surprised at my invoking the memory of the many princes, my ancestors, who died for France on the field of battle; nor that as one of the descendants of Henry IV., I beg you, Monsieur Le President, to accept the assurance of my high esteem."

PERSECUTING THE BRITISHERS.

Making it Warm for English Residents in Portugal.

LISBON, February 8.—Senor J. D. Andrade Corto, a member of the Council of State, has sent a challenge to Glynn-Petre, the British Minister, owing to the nature of his reply to the manifestations of students. The commercial association here has expelled its English members because they furnished statements to the newspapers in London complaining of the treatment to which they were subjected. The municipal authorities at Oporto have decided to subscribe to a fund for national defense. The English members of the social club whose home was attacked by students yesterday, because the club permitted Englishmen to retain membership, have resigned.

Englishmen Stirred Up.

MONTREAL, February 8.—The Club National last night adopted resolutions saying: "The action of the Chamber of Deputies, at Ottawa, in adopting an address to the Queen saying it was the desire of the Canadian people to perpetuate the political bond between Canada and England, was very impudent and will alienate American sympathies at this moment when public opinion calls loudly and energetically for the establishment of closer commercial relations between the United States and Canada. While we profess sincere admiration for English constitutional government, we desire the establishment of a Nationality British North America, free from all European attachments." Englishmen are much stirred up over it.

Driving the Yaqui Northward.

CITY OF MEXICO, February 8.—The Twelfth Infantry have met the Yaqui Indians, and are driving them northward. A fight is expected hourly.

The Pope's Brother Dead.

ROME, February 8.—Cardinal Pecci, brother of the Pope, died of pneumonia this afternoon.

The Pullman Company Sued.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 8.—Suit has been filed on behalf of the State of California against the Pullman Palace Car Company, to recover State and county taxes amounting to \$1,102. The complaint sets forth that in September the State Board of Equalization assessed seven railroad cars owned by defendant in this State, at the sum of \$48,854. The assessment was apportioned in a number of counties, including Fresno, \$14,775; Kern, \$10,891; Merced, \$2,018; San Bernardino, \$16,428; San Joaquin, \$2,422; Tulare, \$4,215. The action also includes a demand for taxes due on eight other cars assessed at \$21,000, which was apportioned in part among the following counties: Fresno, \$1,755; Merced, \$1,073; San Joaquin, \$1,656; Tulare, \$296.

Bay City Briefs.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 8.—Adelina Patti and her company arrived here today. Henry George left for Australia today on the steamer Mariposa. William O'Connor, the oarsman, was also a passenger on the steamer.

John Ferguson, the victim of the accidental shooting affair in a saloon on Kearney street yesterday, was resting quietly at the receiving hospital today, with chances of recovery largely in his favor.

The Board of Directors of the Veterans' Home this afternoon re-elected Jas. A. Wynne, president of the board; W. C. Burnett, vice-president; Geo. W. Wats, treasurer, and A. S. Rockwell, secretary. The commandant reported 244 inmates in the home, of whom forty-six are ill.

State Forester Lyon, of Los Angeles, is in the city on his way to Amador county to inspect a 100 acre tract offered for a forestry station by the citizens of Jackson. He says remarkable success has been attained at Santa Monica, and already large number of trees have been sent to Kern, Fresno, Tulare and other counties for planting on arid regions and elsewhere.

The final 3,000 people tonight witnessed the glory of the Historical Carnival which for a week past has attracted thousands to the Mechanics' pavilion. The historical representations and tableaux tonight excelled those on any previous nights.

The annual banquet of the San Francisco Bar Association was attended by Chief Justice Beatty and other Supreme Court Justices, and a large number of other prominent legal men.

About a dozen men and three women of the Salvation Army were harassed by a mob of fully a thousand men and boys, on Broadway, Oakland, last night. The mob hemmed in the salvationists, tripped them up and snatched their torches from their hands, while some of the more adventuresome youngsters leaped upon the backs of their victims or knocked their hats from their heads. The salvationists finally concluded it would be the better policy to return to their barracks, which they did with all convenient speed, while the police were busy in clabbing back the fast increasing mob that rapidly followed them.