

The Southport Leader.

DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF SOUTHPORT AND BRUNSWICK COUNTY.

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SOUTHPORT, N. C., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1891.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE WORLD'S NEWS.

A CONDENSED SUMMARY OF A WEEK'S DOINGS

Circulation Increased. Gov. Buchanan Offers \$5,000 Reward. Fire on S. S. Chollerton. Revolution in Brazil. A Berlin Bank Suspends.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 5.

Seventeen miners in the Anaconda mine near Butte City, Montana, were killed yesterday by the falling of the cage.

A big run has been started on the five-cent savings bank in Boston, but the bank has large deposits and is said to be perfectly solid financially.

During the month of October the net increase in circulation was \$33,810,125 and there was a net increase of \$9,182,463 in money and bullion during the same period.

The trial of Prof. Charles A. Briggs, of Union Theological Seminary, New York, for heresy, took place yesterday before the New York Presbytery. The charge was dismissed.

Gov. Buchanan of Tennessee has offered a reward of \$5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the leader, and one of \$250 for each of the other men who composed the mob which liberated the convicts at Oliver Springs. Extra guards have been placed over the other prisoners.

FOREIGN.

Serious riots and bloody conflicts take place daily in Dublin between the McCarthy and Parnell factions. The hospitals are filled with the wounded.

A religious riot has just taken place at Masadent, Persia. The house of Gen. Saadat Gooly Khan was set on fire and Gen. Khan and twenty dependants were killed.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

Weiss Bros., dry goods dealers at Galveston, Texas, have failed. Liabilities about \$900,000; assets \$450,000.

A broken wheel on a Pennsylvania railroad car piled up seventeen cars in a wreck at Longfellow early yesterday morning.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has decided on Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond, Va., as the resting place for her husband's remains.

Secretary of War Proctor has placed his resignation in the hands of the President and left Washington for Vermont on last Thursday.

The Treasury Department has paid out \$3,125,000 for pensions so far this month, and will pay out \$3,000,000 more before December.

The Bank of Caledonia of Caledonia, Minn., was robbed Wednesday night of \$6,000 in cash, besides notes, bonds, etc. The safe was blown to pieces by the burglars who were evidently experts. No clue as yet to the robbers.

FOREIGN.

Five British soldiers and several railroad employes were killed by the derailment of a train near Nagpur, India, on Wednesday.

Severe snow storms continue in Bulgaria. Many persons have died from the cold. Numerous wrecks are reported in the Black Sea.

The Customs Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has agreed upon the import duty of 25 f. per 200 pounds on American salt meats. This is the rate already agreed upon by the Senate.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

The Bank of Florence, at Florence, Ala., has closed its doors. No statement of its affairs obtainable.

The Luray Inn and furniture, at Luray, Va., was burned on Thursday night. Loss, \$125,000; insurance, \$100,000.

There is a coal famine at Chicago, owing to strikes in the Pittsburg and Indiana block coal fields. Steamers and tugs are using anything they can get.

It is expected in Sioux City, Iowa, that in consequence of the Democratic victory in that State, the prohibition law will soon be repealed. The Union Stock Yards at that place will soon begin the construction of a large brewery.

R. G. Dun & Co's weekly review of trade says: Reports from all parts of the country show that business, though interrupted somewhat by the elections, has been healthy and large in volume. Trade in cotton is not now just equal to last year, but for the whole season thus far it has been considerably larger. Throughout the country collections seem to be fair for the season and gradually improving. Failures for the week 266 against 255 last week.

FOREIGN.

Russia is considering a plan to develop a mercantile marine.

The Argentine Senate yesterday passed a bill repealing the tax on private bank deposits.

The steamer Chollerton which left Southport, N. C., October 9th, has arrived at Havre with her cargo of 4,380 bales of cotton on fire.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

The taxable property of South Carolina is returned at \$183,265,669.

Alfred C. Hobbs, a once world-famous inventor, died at Bridgeport, Conn., on Friday, aged eighty-eight.

The New York Associated Banks now hold \$7,982,150 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. rule.

The giant powder works at Clipper Gap, California, blew up on Friday afternoon, killing three men and injuring one boy.

Great damage is being caused in Central Illinois by drought. Kentucky, Indiana, Kansas and other Western States are also suffering.

The Oxford, N. J., Iron and Nail Co's entire plant has shut down and it is probable that work will not be resumed for some time to come.

The immense Moquette carpet mills at Yonkers, N. Y., closed down last night for two weeks, for repairs, it is said. Nearly 3,000 hands will thus be thrown out of employment.

The Corry National Bank, at Corry, Pa., has suspended by order of the bank examiner. The bank's liabilities are unknown. Its capital stock is \$100,000; surplus \$16,000; undivided profits \$6,750.

FOREIGN.

Martin Flavin, the McCarthyite candidate for Parliament from Cork, has been elected by a large majority.

Senor Don Cosme Herrera, one of the richest men on the Island of Cuba, is dead. He left a fortune amounting to several millions.

The well-known Berlin banking house of Friedlander & Summerfeld has failed. Herr Summerfeld, the president of the bank, and his son Felix, have committed suicide.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9.

The congregation of St. Vincent's Catholic church in Baltimore began yesterday a three days' celebration of its half-century of existence as a church.

W. P. Maltson who in August last stole a bar of gold valued at \$1,000 from the Wells-Fargo Express office at Mohawk, Cal., has been captured and is now on the way to the scene of his crime to be tried.

All the business portion of Terry, Miss., was destroyed by fire yesterday, including ten stores, the Illinois Central railroad station and several hundred bales of cotton loss about \$100,000, partially covered by insurance.

Fifteen men at work yesterday in a shaft of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticoke, Pa., making necessary repairs. An explosion of gas occurred killing eight of the men and badly injuring the others.

The Ocmulgee river has been opened up for transportation between the ocean and the city of Macon, Ga. The first boat went up the river Saturday and tied up at the docks. The effect will be to materially lower freight rates.

FOREIGN.

John Gorst, under secretary of state for India, has been appointed financial secretary, succeeding William Lawies Jackson, recently appointed chief secretary for Ireland.

There was a fierce conflict on the streets of Limerick, Ireland, yesterday, between a company of forty soldiers and a mob of people. Four soldiers were seriously injured by knives. Six civilians were arrested.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

Charges of perjury and embezzlement have been preferred against Mayor Wyman and Chief of the Department of Public Safety Murphy, of Pittsburg, Pa.

Four blocks of business houses were destroyed at Buffalo Gap Station, on the Fremont, Elk Horn & Missouri Valley railroad, Dakota, yesterday. Loss \$75,000; very little insurance.

The Walton Architectural Iron Works of Cincinnati, O., have assigned. Their assets are said to be about \$90,000 and liabilities about the same. This institution was one of the largest of the kind in the West.

The immense pile of coal on the Northwestern Fuel Co's docks at Duluth, Minn., has been burning since Friday and is still on fire. The fire department of Duluth has been at work ever since and has telegraphed Minneapolis for aid. The loss will amount to hundreds of thousands of dollars.

FOREIGN.

A cablegram from Capt. Schley of the Baltimore dated at Valparaiso, Chile, states that there are no indications of hostility toward the Baltimore's company at Valparaiso.

Dispatches received from Pernambuco, Brazil, state that there is great discontent prevailing throughout all the provinces of Brazil. It is feared that a crisis is approaching.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

It is reported that an agreement has been arrived at between the governments of the United States and Great Britain in regard to the Bering sea difficulty.

The Rankin Manufacturing Company of Nashville, Tenn., made an assignment for the benefit of its creditors. The assets are given at \$193,000; liabilities, \$133,000. Slow collections.

An extensive fire at Philadelphia, Penn., early yesterday morning did \$200,000 damage to the wholesale cloth and woolen goods house of Lippincott, Johnson & Co. Other firms were damaged to the amount of \$35,000.

Crops in the Puyallup and Stuck river valleys in Washington have been greatly damaged by the overflowing of the rivers caused by the recent severe rain storms. All trains between Seattle and Tacoma are delayed owing to unsafe condition of bridges.

FOREIGN.

In a cyclone off the Andowan Islands, in the Bay of Bengal, a vessel foundered, and seventy-seven men were drowned.

A large tier of seats gave way yesterday at a bull fight in Castel Mare, on the Bay of Naples. The seats contained 500 persons. One hundred and twenty persons were seriously injured.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

PROGRAM FOR THE DEDICATORY CEREMONIES.

The Secretary of the Program Committee Makes a Full and Detailed Report of the Committee's Work for the Opening of the Fair.

CHICAGO, Ill., November 6, 1891.

The most interesting event in the progress of the exposition was the meeting of the joint committees for the dedication of the buildings in October, 1892. It was settled some time since, that a grand military parade should form a feature of the ceremonies, and the discussion of this portion of the demonstration, related to the proposed continuance of the military encampment and display after the opening of the exposition in 1893. The details were not fully decided upon, but spectators of the dedication and visitors to the exposition proper will see the army of the United States. Chiefly in regard to the continuance of the military display, during the time of the exposition, the following additional programme was submitted by the secretary of the committee and adopted. "To the Honorable Members of the Joint Committee on Ceremonies:

"Gentlemen—I beg leave to offer the following suggestions regarding the evening's display in Jackson Park. The idea, if adopted, will, I believe, greatly lessen the expense attending the dedication ceremonies; prove a great and instructive attraction, and relieve the civic and industrial display to be held in the day-time, of many features difficult to represent.

"Mr. Burnham informs me that the canals and lagoons in Jackson Park will be fully completed by October 1892. It is the intention of the Exposition Company to build sixty boats for use upon the canal during the Exposition. These boats will be large enough, I presume, to allow the construction of any design you may agree upon, if not the cost of constructing a suitable boat, would not be greater than the construction of a wagon, and the boats could be preserved and used for night fetes during the summer of 1893.

"A measurement shows that the water way through the park is something over ten thousand feet, and the width not so great but that a perfect view can be had from the banks, bridges, buildings and stands which can be erected. I have made a careful estimate of the number of people who could view the procession and place it at one hundred thousand.

"The display could be repeated every night, or for that matter for the six nights of the dedication week, and I believe five hundred thousand people would, during the week, buy admission tickets to Jackson Park to witness the display alone.

"One of the most attractive as well as instructive features which it is proposed to illustrate, viz.; Electrical Inventions, can find no place in day-light parade. The Department of Electricity and Electrical Appliances, will do all in its power to make a night display a memorable feature of the Dedication Ceremonies, and the 'Procession of Centuries' moving slowly through the lagoons and canals of the Park will afford abundant opportunity for a grand electrical display.

"The fire-works, already determined upon, will help in completing a brilliant and imposing ceremony.

"The following representations will give a correct chronological epitome of salient historical events from 1492 to the present time. It may be that other subjects than those selected would be preferable. Certainly additional subjects could be easily selected if deemed advisable.

"1st Division—1492—1592—Float No. 1, Depicting Ferdinand and Isabella at the head of the most powerful nation of that age. No. 2, Representation of Columbus at about the age of 35, then living at Lisbon. He is seated at a table in a plainly furnished room, and tracing a map. His wife is sitting by the table, knitting, and their infant son in a cradle. No. 3, Columbus at the Court of Ferdinand and Isabella, at Cordova, trying to interest the King and Queen in his proposed discoveries. Columbus represented as a gray bearded man of fifty years. No. 4, Representing Columbus and his son at the door of a convent, taking bread from the porter. Friar Juan Perez de Marchena looking from the gate. No. 5, The mountain of Alvira and the Bridge of Bines. Columbus and his mule on his way to

France after years of failure to enlist the sympathy of Spain. Stopped by the Queen's courier, listening to the message from Heaven. No. 6, Departure from Palos, August 3, 1492. No. 7, Landing of Columbus on the morning of Oct. 12, 1492. Tropical representation, natives, etc. No. 8, Columbus again before the court of Spain, giving an account of his discovery and presenting natives, strange woods, etc. of the world. No. 9, Spanish Cavalier's and soldier's dress and arms of the period. Spanish settlements in Florida.

"2nd Division—1592—1692—Float No. 10, English Cavalier and soldier costumes and arms of the period. Captain John Smith, Settlement of Jamestown. No. 11, Smith saved by Pocahontas. The legend fully illustrated. No. 12, Dutch Navigators, Hendrick Hudson. Discovery of the Hudson. Dutch settlements. No. 13, The Puritans, The Mayflower. Costumes and arms of the period. Brewster, Standish and Winslow. No. 14, Landing of the Pilgrims. The rock. (No. 15 omitted). No. 16, Illustration of early life in the colonies. Log-cabins, Contest with Indians. 17, Penn's treaty with the Indians—1700. Groups of Quakers and Indians. 18, The Virgin forest. Trappers and Traders. 19, Lexington—Continental and British troops. 20, Model of Independence Hall. 21, Signing of the Declaration of Independence. 22, Washington and his generals. 23, Surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga. 24, Washington at Valley Forge. 25, Surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Introducing among other Washington, Lafayette and Rochambeau. 26, Adoption of the Constitution of the United States. 27, Inauguration of Washington. 28, Thirteen women grouped to represent the thirteen original states. Arch surmounted by figure of Columbia. The other states gracefully arranged, each bearing a shield with the coat of arms and date of admission into the Union. Territories represented by children awaiting admission.

"3rd Division (Not adopted; floats of other divisions omitted).

"4th Division—1792—1892—Float, No. 29, Allegorical representation of Progress. No. 30, Westward the course of Empire take its way. Development of the west. 31, Inventions. The application of steam. Fulton's boat and a Cunarder. 32, The pack train. Canals, railroads and bridges. 33, Chicago in 1832. 34, The telegraph. Electrical appliances. 35, Science, art and literature. 36, War. 37, Peace. 38, Settlement of international question by arbitration. 39, Burning of Chicago. 40, Lawlessness, anarchy, triumph of law and order. 41, Chicago welcoming the nations of the world.

"It will take three months of hard work to prepare the working designs and five months to complete the floats. It will be seen therefore that no time can be lost.

"Respectfully submitted,
"SECRETARY."

THE POPE IS DISPLEASED.

ROME, Nov. 9.—The Marquis di Rudini, the Italian Premier, to-day delivered a long speech at Milan. Part of his speech was devoted to the financial situation of the Government, and he announced that a complete equilibrium had been established in the budget. Not only were the estimated receipts fully equal to the expenditures but even a small surplus in receipts might be expected. The Government would incur no new debts.

Alluding to the Vatican, he said: "We have in our midst the Papacy, which sometimes assumes a threatening attitude; but its sphere of action is limited to the exercise of spiritual powers, not only by a law which cannot be lightly contravened, but also by the almost unanimous consent of those who think themselves most religious. The country's ecclesiastical policy has now become traditional. The honor and strength of the Kingdom of Italy must be scrupulously maintained. The deplorable incidents produced by a few shortsighted persons will not make us deviate from that policy. Not for so slight a matter will we raise questions affecting the Constitution of the kingdom, nor will we tamper with the immovable statutory law of guarantees, the wisdom and expediency of which have been proved by long experience. Italy will not fail in the respect owing to liberty of conscience and religious tolerations. It is our boast and profession that pilgrims from the whole world may be confident that the laws will protect them on coming to Rome to pay devout homage to the Pope. Strong in the present and confident in the future we fearlessly guarantee the fullest liberty in Rome."

AFTER ELECTION.

CLEVELAND TO RUSSELL-TARIFF AS THE ISSUE.

Blaine and McKinley and Cleveland and Boies for 1892. Opinions of Party Leaders. New York the key to the Situation.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5th.—Governor-elect McKinley, of Ohio, in an interview with a *Times* reporter to-day said: I have come to New-York for a season of perfect rest, and would remain for an indefinite period. Fresh from his victory over Gov. Campbell, which, he said, came after a hard-fought and most interesting campaign, he was well and naturally in good spirits. He talked at considerable length on the significance of the election in his State.

"The campaign was made," he said, "on national issues alone—the tariff and the silver questions. No personal elements entered into the fight. It was clean in every respect on both sides, and the interest around among the people was unusual. The Governor gave me a hard fight. I do not think any man in Ohio could have made a stronger campaign on the Democratic platform. The nature of the campaign was outlined in the platform of the two parties. The issues were clearly defined there. I think the result shows clearly and emphatically the feeling of the people of Ohio on the existing tariff law."

BOSTON, Nov. 5.—Gov. Russell to-day sent the following telegram to ex-President Cleveland: "We have carried Massachusetts by from 6,000 to 7,000. I gratefully appreciate your valuable aid." In return the governor received a message from Mr. Cleveland saying: "Accept congratulations as many as your majority. The world moves."

TOPEKA, Kans., Nov. 6.—The recent elections have caused a great deal of Presidential talk among the leaders of both parties. For the past two months Cleveland's hold upon the Kansas Democracy has been slipping away, but the result in New York is credited largely to the entry into the campaign and if the convention to elect delegates was held to day no other names would be mentioned, and instructions would be unambiguously passed. "Cleveland and Boies" is the ideal ticket of the Kansas Democrats.

On the other hand Republicans are overjoyed with the great victory achieved over their greatest enemy, the new People's party. Blaine has always been the choice of Kansas Republicans, but the recent elections have stimulated the sentiment, and nearly every Republican is for him.

A quiet meeting is being held tonight by a few leading Republicans of the State to start a movement for Blaine and McKinley for 1892.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 6.—Senator John M. Palmer credits the Democratic defeat in Ohio largely to the silver plank in the Democratic platform. "The importance of the silver plank in the State platform," said the General, "was exaggerated to the greatest extreme, and all through the campaign the tariff issue was lost sight of; at least, it was a secondary matter.

"The election of Flower in New-York," he continued, "means that that State will be a pivotal State in 1892; that New-York will be the key to the situation, and that a New-York man will be nominated by the Democracy party for President.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 6.—A special to the *Plain Dealer* from Canton says the official vote of Stark (McKinley's) County, as verified to-day, gives Gov. Campbell a plurality of 154.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 5.—Campbell's defeat in Ohio is pleasing to the friends of ex-Gov. Gray, who say that it removes from Gray's pathway one of his most formidable obstacles, and that he must by all means be put on the national ticket. They believe that if Harrison is re-nominated this action will make it imperative for the Democrats to nominate Gray for either first or second place. The Gray people have some fears that Gov. Boies, of Iowa, may loom up in the horizon as a possibility for second place; but they believe that even in that event Gray would have the advantage.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 5.—Senator George G. Vest, in the course of an interview to-day on the recent elections and on national politics in general, said: "The Democrats have won a great, decisive victory, and the result shows that the same causes are still at work which produced the overwhelming defeat of the Republicans last Fall. We have carried the Democratic States,

Maryland, Virginia, and New-Jersey, by increased majorities; elected Flower in New-York by nearly 50,000 plurality, and elected Democratic Governors in Massachusetts and Iowa, which have been the strongholds of the Republicans since the war. Any man who would have prophesied this five years ago would have been called a political lunatic."

Harrison's chances, he said, had been growing stronger, and the fight for the Republican nomination was between Harrison and McKinley.

"It is evident," he said, "from Mr. Sherman's last interview and the utterances of the Republican press, that the tariff issue is regarded with great distrust. The protected manufacturers and monopolists have the McKinley law, and they don't want much said about it. They would rather discuss something else."

"How about the Democratic ticket, Senator?"

"It will be Cleveland and Boies or Cleveland and Gray, but always Cleveland. I anticipate your next question and will answer it now. You want to know how silver Democrats like myself will stand as to his candidacy. We will support him earnestly and loyally, for we believe him to be wrong, but honestly wrong, and he has as much right to his opinion as we have to ours. The views of any Democrat as to free coinage constitute no test of party fealty, for our party in national convention has never so declared.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 9.—United States Senator Gray in an interview to-day said:

"I think the general result of the elections last Tuesday is full of encouragement for Democrats. The victories in New-York, Massachusetts, New-Jersey and Maryland were won on distinctly national issues. They insure a harmonious party in 1892, with the tariff issue in front and a platform of sound Democratic principles. Questions on which the party cannot unite will be shut out.

NORTH CAROLINA.

New Clipped From Valuable Exchanges From the Old North State.

The moonshiners are quiet at present, having a regular picnic. The revenue officers have not time to look after them.—*State Chronicle*.

Cesar Wooten, colored, tried at Wilson for the murder of Mattie Strickland, was on Saturday convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary.

The trial of the Motz brothers, at Shelby, N. C., charged with the murder of Sam Motz, has been concluded, the jury returning a verdict of "not guilty", Judge Graves presided.

The annual pay roll of the hands employed in the various factories of Winston Salem aggregates over \$1,000,000.—The Hotel Zinzendorf will be ready for occupancy by January 1, 1892. It is one of the handsomest structures in the country.—*Winston-Salem Guide*.

The revenue cutter Winona was hauled on Howard's marine railways this week to be painted white in obedience to a recent order of the Government requiring all its vessels to be of that color. The cutter being built throughout of iron is the heaviest vessel of any kind that was ever hauled up on any ways in the State.—*New-Bern Journal*.

The opening of the New Farmers Warehouse was a big affair. The immense floor was covered with piles of the yellow weed. While buyers and farmers swarmed all around. The prices were away up, all the farmers we talked with were more than satisfied with the prices obtained. Gravelly starts his new warehouse off in good shape.—*Argonaut*.

An attempt last night to wreck the Mocksville train proved unsuccessful. The facts, as we learn them, are that a heavy bar of iron had been spiked across the track at Dutchman's Creek, and the section master, who came in later than usual, discovered the same and removed it before the next train passed. The culprits were not discovered and further particulars are not known.—*Winston-Sentinel*.

The periodical outlook for Winston Salem is by no means discouraging. With six distinctive publications of years standing, and Mr. Bradfield's *Guide* just started; Geo. P. Hart & Co's *North Carolina* rigging up a brand new outfit with which to print their industrial journal recently removed from Durham; and with the *Daily Call* upon the threshold of existence, rounding up the number at eight, the journalist cause, truly, goes bravely marching on, and we trust to fortune and to fame.—*Union Republicans*.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

THE SPEAKERSHIP OF THE HOUSE. WHO WILL IT BE.

The Question of Electing U. S. Senators By Direct Vote of the People. The Return of the President's Father-in-Law to the White House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9, 1891—

The battle royal for the Speakership of the House of Representatives has begun and will continue to rage with windy violence until the caucus decree has settled upon the victor. The general opinion here averaging into a composite view the opinions of those interested and those disinterested, puts the present situation about as follows. Mills in the lead, with good prospects of success, if his recent declaration on the free coinage of silver, which has unquestionably strengthened him in the East, does not alienate those members from the West who have been disposed to vote for him; Crisp second, with prospects very much mixed, his greatest certain strength being in the South—if he can get the votes in the East that his friends are claiming for him he will be a winner; McMillan third, with excellent prospects of eventually being first, should the contest between Mills and Crisp develop into the dead lock which some shrewd observers are predicting; Hatch, Byrum and Springer may be bunched as "dark horses," with only accidental chances to win, and the action of Mr. Springer's friends in sending a circular to all of the Representatives from other sections than the South, saying in effect that under no circumstances should a Southern man be elected Speaker, has about destroyed even his "accidental chance" to win, as already there is a quiet movement going on to secure pledges from all of the Southern Representatives not to vote for him under any circumstances. A republican who is a close observer, sums up the situation thusly: "There are at present two wings of the democratic party, one believing in an aggressive attack upon the tariff at the coming session of Congress and the other in letting things drift until after the Presidential election. If the first be the strongest in the House, Mills will be Speaker; if the last, then Crisp or some of the other candidates will win."

The question of electing U. S. Senators by direct vote of the people is one that has come to stay until it shall have received the favorable sanction it deserves from Congress and the people. Senator Mitchell, who introduced in the last Congress a constitutional amendment providing for the change, and who made a speech there on bristling with arguments in favor of the change, which have never been answered, is in Washington, and he says on the first day of the session, or as soon thereafter as possible, he will again introduce his amendment and have it referred to the committee on privileges and elections, which shall, if he has any influence, report it back sometime during the session, in order that a test vote may be taken upon it. One thing alone should secure the adoption of such a constitutional amendment—it would put an end to the talk, which often causes honest men to blush, about the open sale of seats in the U. S. Senate under present methods.

It is feared that the siezing of dictatorial power by the president of Brazil may result in a change of Government in that country and that European interests may be strong enough with the new government to bring about an abrogation of the reciprocity agreement so recently entered into with this country, although the Brazilian Minister here asserts that there is no danger of either. It is of course, only natural that he should say so. Nevertheless there is anxiety on the subject.

The return of President Harrison's venerable father-in-law, Dr. Scott, to the White House from his visit to his son, in the State of Washington gives the lie to the gossip which was prevalent at the time the old gentleman was being sent away because of his worrying the heads of departments by insisting upon having certain appointments and promotions made. The old gentleman will be 92 years old in January.

"There is," said an official of the National Farmers' Alliance, "a disposition, either intentional or from ignorance, on the part of the newspapers to confound the people's party with the Alliance, which is misleading many people. Nearly all of those who are acting with the people's party are members of the Alliance, but they are simply acting as individuals and are not a fraction of the membership of the Alliance, which has not yet entered the political arena. If it should decide to do so next year some people are destined to be greatly surprised at the result and they are not the Alliance people either."