

BALFOUR'S COURSE.

The Irish Secretary's Treatment of Editor O'Brien Denounced.

A GREAT MASS-MEETING IN LONDON.

Thousands of Workmen Meet in Hyde Park to Condemn the Method of Procedure in Ireland—Balfour Denounces His Policy.

A PROTEST AGAINST CRUELTY.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—In spite of the fact that the heaviest snow-storm that London has seen this winter prevailed throughout Sunday afternoon there was an enormous crowd at the protest meeting in Hyde Park. The gathering was entirely orderly and gave the police, who were expecting trouble, not the slightest opportunity to exercise their authority beyond their attempts to keep the crowd within bounds and the highways open to travel. Not a single arrest is reported.

The demonstration was one long to be remembered. The thousands of persons present consisted chiefly of working-men, but there was a large attendance of members of the various radical clubs. From one of the stands, which was profusely decorated with red streamers, waved a banner bearing the legend "Remember Chicago." Speeches were made and resolutions passed demanding the release of the Irish patriots now incarcerated in Irish jails. Speeches were made from twelve platforms. The speakers were unanimous in their denunciation of the Government's Irish policy and particularly severe in their allusions to Mr. Balfour.

A resolution which was put simultaneously at all of the platforms and carried by great cheering declared that the citizens of London condemn the brutal policy of coercion, protest against the Government's uncivilized treatment of political prisoners, and demand the release of Irish patriots whose only crime is the exercise of the ordinary rights of free speech.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Daily News has information that the condition of William O'Brien is such as to render his recovery very improbable. The announcement has filled his friends with anxiety and increased the general indignation at his cruel treatment.

Mr. Balfour has written to Mr. Armitage, at Manchester, a long letter explanatory of the treatment of Mr. O'Brien by the authorities of Clonmel jail. The Chief Secretary characterizes all of the statements appearing in the press as "a series of lies." Mr. O'Brien's treatment as brutal, or even unnecessarily harsh, as downright lies. The letter, though a skillful and very elaborate defense of the Government, is manifestly written under an absolute misapprehension of the state of public feeling, and is certain to raise criticism that will cause Mr. Balfour's Dublin speech. It was undoubtedly written with great reluctance and under the pressure brought to bear upon the writer by his Ministerial colleagues, who are becoming uneasy as they realize the position in which the Irish Secretary's recent acts have placed them. A storm is brewing, the fury of which they can not well escape, and the anxiety of a majority of the Cabinet to shirk responsibility for the Government's policy with regard to political prisoners in Ireland is daily becoming more marked.

WILL BE REVENGED.

Western Roads Will Curtail Their Service in Iowa as a Means of Getting Even for the Action of the Railway Commissioners.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—The Western roads have determined on a policy of retrenchment in the State of Iowa. In view of the adverse action of the Railroad Commissioners of that State the management of the leading Iowa roads believe that there will be no injustice in very materially curtailing the railway service of that State. It is proposed to drop all unnecessary passenger trains, and all local trains will be run on slower time schedules. A large number of employees will be dropped from the pay rolls, and in every way possible the roads will attempt to reduce expenses. The theory on which the Iowa roads will hereafter be operated will be that the people of Iowa, or of any other State, are not entitled to first-class railway service unless they pay for it. Manager Ripley, of the Burlington road, estimates the loss to the Burlington Company, occasioned by the new schedule rates in Iowa, at \$250,000 per month.

DEPOPULATING IRELAND.

Thousands of the Inhabitants of the Green Isle Emigrating to South America.

LONDON, Feb. 11.—During the month of January, as shown by the official returns, sixty-eight steamers took 25,000 emigrants to Buenos Ayres. Most of these were Irish, but there was a fair representation of almost every other nationality. A very small proportion of the total number were skilled workmen. The Dublin Press, in commenting on this emigration to South America, deprecates the fact that the greater part of the emigrants were Irish, and warns the Government that its policy toward Ireland is rapidly depopulating the country.

The Riot in Rome.

ROME, Feb. 14.—The value of the plunder secured by the mob in the recent riot is estimated at \$75,000. The Government possesses evidence that the Anarchist leaders fomented the agitation. The Radicals of Milan made an attempt Sunday to celebrate the revolt of 1833. They were forcibly dispersed by police.

Americans in China.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In a communication to the State Department Minister Denby states that the number of American citizens now residing in the Chinese empire is 1,022. Of this number 306 are missionaries, 75 are seafarers, 28 are in the Chinese customs service, and 23 follow mercantile pursuits. The occupations of 345 are unclassified.

Will Return to Secrecy.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—It has leaked out through some of the local assemblies that the Knights of Labor, as an organization, are about to return to absolute secrecy. By one leader it is plainly stated that the reorganization of the Knights on the secret plan has already begun.

Oil-Works Destroyed.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Feb. 11.—The barrel storage warehouse of the Standard Oil Company's works at Bayonne was burned last night, together with the cooperage, glue-shops and a quantity of oil. The damage is estimated at \$150,000.

Eight Men Killed.

BERLIN, Feb. 11.—Eight workmen were killed near Halle Sunday by a passing train.

BIG FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Immense Chemical Establishment Burned—One Man Killed and Two Wounded.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—The extensive establishment of James Wyeth & Co., manufacturing chemists at 1412, 1414 and 1416 Walnut street, was completely destroyed by fire Sunday. The building was completely gutted and the loss will aggregate \$500,000, on which there was \$250,000 insurance. The fire caused the greatest excitement in the neighborhood. Families hastily packed up their valuable possessions and moved to safer quarters. The guests of the Hotel Stratford were alarmed and many of them moved out.

By the time the engines arrived the fire had gained tremendous headway, and although the building was provided with iron doors and the best devices known for preventing the spread of fire, in less than forty minutes the whole double building was a mass of flames from Walnut street to Brighton street, about 150 feet in the air. The place was surrounded by firemen, who placed ladders against the eaves of the adjoining houses, and swarming up with lines of hose, soon had several streams of water playing upon the building. Several explosions occurred, causing the firemen to run for their lives.

Shortly after 2 o'clock the roof of 1404 Walnut street, the annex of the Stratford Hotel, was discovered to be on fire, causing immediate alarm, excitement and bustle throughout the hotel. The fire apparatus of the house was immediately put into service and the flames were soon extinguished.

The fire originated in the front part of the cellar of 1412. Its origin is a mystery. The theory generally advanced is that two combustible chemicals came into contact and started the fire, which spread rapidly through the crowded cellar. During the progress of the fire the central portion of the double building fell, burying several firemen. George Showers was taken out dead and Abraham Savery and William Buzzard injured, the latter quite seriously.

ANNIE REMOND'S ABDUCTORS.

The Gurleys Arrested on a Charge of Having Kidnaped the Little Chicago Girl—Their Rather Thin Explanations.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—Josie Gurley and her husband, Harvey, were arrested at 3237 State street Saturday

evening, charged with the abduction of Annie Tessie Remond, and are both held prisoners. D. P. Parsons, Gurley's stepfather, and his wife, Gurley's mother, were also arrested, charged with being accessories, but they were released on bonds of \$700 each.

Johanna or Josie Gurley claims that she received the abducted child from a woman named Maggie Gordon, whose address she gave at several different places. Acting Inspector Elliott has hunted high and low for the alleged Gordon woman and had settled down to the belief that she is a myth. Mrs. Gurley told a number of different stories to her husband as to how she came into possession of the child, and he does not seem to be as deeply implicated in the abduction as the woman, though equally as much in the crucibles and indignities heaped upon the child. Anna still insists that it was Josie Gurley who carried her away. Mrs. Gurley's mother, Mrs. Driscoll, of 608 Center street, believes her daughter carried the child away.

Thousands of Sunday-school children called at John Remond's house at 2610 State street yesterday to see Anna. They brought offerings of all kinds. So great did the crowds become in the afternoon that it was necessary to place a guard at the door, and Anna only showed herself at the window. Her father returned to the asylum at Kankakee Saturday evening, feeling happy and cheerful. His friends hope he will soon be able to leave the institution completely cured and in a condition to provide over his family so strangely and so happily reunited.

IRELAND NEEDS HELP.

Another Urgent Appeal for the Sufferers by Eviction and Coercion.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 11.—The following cablegram was received Saturday by Hon. John Fitzgerald, president of the Irish National League of America:

"DUBLIN, Feb. 9.—John Fitzgerald, Lincoln, Neb.: The Government campaign of eviction and coercion is going on with greater vigor than ever. The number of evicted families, and the number of persons who are now very poor and increasing weekly. We earnestly appeal to friends in America to send aid."

The cablegram is signed by William O'Brien, John Dillon, Timothy Harrington and J. E. Kenny.

LACKED JUDGMENT.

The Birmingham (Ala.) Grand Jury refuses to indict Sheriff Smith because of the riot in December, but censures him for a want of coolness.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 11.—The grand jury Saturday made its report in the case of the jail shooting of last December, in which thirty persons lost their lives and twenty-five others were badly injured. The jury refused to indict Sheriff Smith or any of his posse. They say, however, that the sheriff did not, on the evening in question, evince that diligence, judgment and coolness always desirable in an officer of the law in a position which clothes him with so much power.

WANT LYNCHING LEGALIZED.

A Petition Presented to the Kansas Legislature by the Anti-Horse Thief Association.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 11.—A petition was presented in due form and in sober earnest to the lower house of the Kansas Legislature Friday from the National Anti-Horse Thief Association through Mr. Phillips, of Sedgewick County. It prays for the enactment of a law to authorize the lynching of horse-thieves wherever they may be found and to limit the right of jury service to men able to read.

Shaken Up by an Earthquake.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—News comes from San Jacinto, a little mountain town in the extreme northern part of San Diego County, that an earthquake shook a few days ago was so severe that a wall was broken up and 184 people sought safety by jumping through windows. Many were trapped under foot, others were cut by broken glass, but no one was fatally hurt.

A Summer Resort Burned.

ALTOONA, Pa., Feb. 11.—Hotel Humbert, a large and popular summer resort on the dividing ridge near Cresson Springs, was totally destroyed Saturday evening. Loss, \$30,000; partly insured. The fire was caused by a defective flue.

The Mohican Off for Panama.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 11.—The United States man-of-war Mohican has sailed from the Mare island navy yard for Panama. She did not register at this port and passed out so quietly that she was not seen by lookouts at the entrance to San Francisco bay.

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS.

The Trade Palace.

CASE & CO.

We are opening up some new goods that don't fail to attract attention. We pay spot cash for every dollar's worth we buy and can say positively that competition is way behind the times. When you look through and compare prices you will justly verify what we say.

EMBROIDERIES.

We are showing the most elegant line of Hamburg Edges, Swiss Edges Nainsook Edges, Cambric Flouncings and Swiss Flouncings in full 45-inch lengths. A full line of Colored Embroideries. We are showing new styles in Irish Point Embroideries, in Edges and Flouncings. You never saw them so cheap. It is impossible to enumerate prices here but you can buy Embroideries for 1c per yard and up.

TOWELS and DAMASKS.

Just a few prices below will be enough to show you that we can save you money: An all-linen damask towel at 18c, worth 25c; an all-linen knotted fringe towel, 25c, worth 35c; an all-linen towel, largest you ever saw, 25c; Turkey red table damask, 25c, worth 35c; all-linen unbleached damask, extra value, at 40c, worth 50c; all-linen bleached damask, good value, at 40c, worth 50c.

We are showing the finest line of linen goods in the city at prices that will knock any competition;

We have just received a new line of cassimeres for spring and are able to make you prices that will pay you to come and see us if you want cloth for a suit or a pair of pantaloons.

We have just received a new line of satens in all the new shades and designs, from 10c to 28c per yard. It will pay you to see them.

Our dress goods department is full of bargains and we can save you 25 per cent. Come and see.

CASE & CO.

N. B. We want you to know that we will open the largest line of Carpets ever shown in this city about February 20th. We will save you dollars if you want a Carpet.

Short, puffed empire sleeves are much worn for low bodies. One of the novel ideas seen with the sleeves is an ostrich feather curled partially around one arm, bringing it from underneath. On the other arm there is a feather on the top of the sleeve, arranged quite differently. —Chicago News.

INSECT-EATING BIRDS.

How They Have Been Swept Away by the Destroying Hand of Man.

Fifty years ago every farm in the Eastern, Middle and Southern States had from five to twenty acres of woodland. These lands not only served many other good purposes, but were natural resting places for birds, and served them as safe shelter during the heat of the day. These primitive forests were the home of many species of birds. The writer well remembers the delight experienced in going to the woods in the spring of the year and listening to the songs of the native warblers as they returned from their winter quarters at the South. The shrill whistle of the quail was as familiar to the ears of the farmer as household words. The scream of the blue jay rang through the forest clear and loud.

The many species of woodpecker were watched with intense interest as they glided up and down the trunks of the trees, ever and anon rapping with irresistible force with their powerful beaks, and frequently drawing forth some huge grub that had been sapping the life of some monarch of the forest. While watching these ever industrious and useful birds, a scarlet tanager, like a flash of fire, or some other bright bird, would flit by, happy and beautiful.

How is it now? The woodman's axe and the pot-hunter's gun can tell the sad story. The birds have gone—no home, no resting place, no safety anywhere. Looking at this sad picture, one feels ready to exclaim with the poet Burns:

Inhuman man! Curse on thy barbarous art,
And blasted be thy murdering-aiming eye;
May never pity soothe thee with a sigh,
Nor ever pleasure glad thy cruel heart.

The birds that were so common fifty years ago were mostly insect-eating birds, and destroyed millions of noxious insects, and were of inestimable value to the farmer and tiller of the soil. Even the grain-eating birds consumed a large number of larvae. The humming birds, supposed by many to subsist wholly upon honey, consume many small beetles and thrips, and thereby confer a benefit to the florist.

—The Mockingbird.

A lawsuit in New York has developed the fact that "after the owner of a lot in Cypress Hills cemetery has buried a deceased member of his own family in it he is absolutely forbidden, by a law under which the cemetery is incorporated, to ever transfer or sell the lot outside of his family."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—The farrier's trade has of late been made a study in this country, as it has for a long time abroad, and the shoeing of horses is being brought to a science. —The power of cold to diminish pain has long been known to country people; but its value as an anesthetic is only lately becoming appreciated by the medical faculty.

—The Aztecs made a good glass which they used for their best cutting blades, swords, daggers, spears, saws, chisels and axes. They sharpened these by cleaving off the dull edges.

—Experiments have been made in Berlin with India rubber pavement. It is said to be very durable, of course noiseless, and unaffected by heat or cold. As a covering for bridges it is said to have peculiar merits, its elasticity preventing vibration.

—Nicotine is one of the most powerful of the known nerve poisons. It is as virulent as prussic acid. There is no substance known which can counteract its effects; the system either succumbs or survives, according to its resisting power.

—It has been supposed that the old Egyptians were unacquainted with resin, but a jar of that substance has been discovered amid the ruins of Naucratis which, according to the testimony of expert Egyptologists who have examined it, dates from the sixth century B. C.

—A new dynamo with a capacity to run eight incandescent lights has been invented by a Vermont electrician. It has some novel features, one being a slow current obviating all danger, while one light can be shut off without affecting the others on the same current.

—Southbridge, Mass., has the largest spectacle factory in the world. More than three-fourths of the gold spectacles and eye-glasses made in this country are made in Southbridge, one company alone in that town having turned out 1,500,000 pairs last year.

—An electrical fire engine, which can be tapped for service whenever wanted, is the latest invention. The advantages claimed are that it can be started at full speed; that it is much lighter than a steam fire engine of equal power; that it costs one-third less; that it is noiseless in its operation; makes no smoke, sparks nor ashes; that it is safer and easier to control and is economical.

—Many of the valentines which are a combination of laced and silver paper, string mottoes, bunches of colored flowers, little mirrors and the like are made in London, in a factory where the work goes on the year around. Much of the work is done by hand, and women are the most expert at it. They use a good deal of mullage in constructing these affairs, and invariably use the third finger of the right hand instead of a mullage brush.

\$500 REWARD.

The Ohio Farmers' Insurance Company and Dr. James A. Berryman, of Sugar Creek township, Montgomery county, Indiana, will pay a reward of five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons, or either of them, that set fire to the barn and other buildings of the said Dr. James A. Berryman on the morning of November 12th, 1888, between 3 and 4 o'clock.

THE OHIO FARMERS' INSURANCE CO.
By Finch & Finch, its attorneys.
F108x JAMES A. BERRYMAN.

Owing to the Great Popularity

Of our big cut sale on Suits, Overcoats and Pants to order we have decided to continue our low ruling prices until March 1st. Come in and see us before the 1st.

We simply prefer to let them go at just about what they cost us. That's all.

GILBERT & CO.

FINE TAILORS

LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN

On First mortgage, at 6 per cent annual interest, with privilege of paying the principal, \$100 or all at any maturity of interest.

C. W. WRIGHT.

NOTICE OF PRIVATE SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY COMMISSIONER.

In circuit court, Montgomery county, Indiana. Thomas J. Griffith et al vs. Mahlon Dawson et al. No. 9029. Partition. Notice is hereby given that the undersigned commissioner appointed by the circuit court of the county of Montgomery, state of Indiana, at the November term, 1888, in the above cause, to make sale of the real estate described in the complaint therein, will sell at private sale the following real estate situated in said county and state to-wit: Lot number two (2) in block number thirteen (13) in Wm. Cox's addition to the town of Darlington, Montgomery county, Indiana. Applications of purchasers will be received at the office of Johnston & Johnston, on north Washington-st., Crawfordsville, Indiana, until 2 o'clock p.m. on the 16th day of February, 1889, at which time said sale will take place. Terms: One-third cash in hand, one-third in six months and one-third in twelve months from date of sale. The purchaser will be required to execute notes for the deferred payments, drawing 6 per cent interest from date and secured by good and sufficient security. A deed will be executed to said purchaser when the last installment of purchase money is paid.

3x CHARLES JOHNSTON, Commissioner.

For Sale or Trade. A 200-acre farm with good house, barn and out-houses, in Gibson county, Indiana, 4 miles from Princeton, the county seat. Will trade for farm or city property.

RAMSEY & SCHULTZ.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Coal Creek township and the town of Pleasant Hill, in Montgomery county, Indiana, that I, the undersigned, will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular March term, 1889, for a license to retail spirituous, vinous, malt and all kinds of intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time and allow the same to be drunk on the premises where sold. Said premises are described as follows: Part of lot No. 47, as the same is known and designated on the original plat of the town of Pleasant Hill, in said county and state; Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot, running thence north twenty (20) feet, thence east fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning.

JOSEPH BUSH.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the second ward of the city of Crawfordsville, township of Union, county of Montgomery and state of Indiana, that I, the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said county and state, over the age of twenty-one (21) years, will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session commencing on the first Monday in March, 1889, for a license to sell all kinds of intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time and permit the same to be drunk on the premises where sold. My place of business and the premises where said liquors are to be sold and drunk are situated on a part of lot No. 107, original plat of the town, now city, of Crawfordsville, said county and state, and bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot No. 107, running thence west thirty (30) feet, thence north fifty (50) feet, thence east thirty (30) feet, thence south fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning, excepting a small part of the above tract off of the southeast corner thereof, bounded by a right-angle triangle, the hypotenuse of which is ten (10) feet and the sides of which are of equal length; said premises being the basement room in the southeast corner of the Natt Hotel and the room immediately north of said room.

GEORGE FITCHET.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of the second ward of the city of Crawfordsville, township of Union, county of Montgomery and state of Indiana, that I, the undersigned, a male inhabitant of said county and state, over the age of twenty-one (21) years, will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session commencing on the first Monday in March, 1889, for a license to sell all kinds of intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time and permit the same to be drunk on the premises where sold. My place of business and the premises where said liquors are to be sold and drunk are situated on a part of lot No. 107, original plat of the town, now city, of Crawfordsville, said county and state, bounded as follows: Beginning at the southeast corner of said lot No. 107, running thence west thirty (30) feet, thence north fifty (50) feet, thence east thirty (30) feet, thence south fifty (50) feet to the place of beginning, excepting a small part of the above tract off of the southeast corner thereof, bounded by a right-angle triangle, the hypotenuse of which is ten (10) feet and the other sides of which are of equal length; said premises being the basement room in the southeast corner of the Natt Hotel and the room immediately north of said room.

ALBERT MULLERSEN.

APPLICATION FOR LIQUOR LICENSE.

Notice is hereby given to the citizens of Coal Creek township, Montgomery county, Indiana, that the undersigned, a male inhabitant of the state of Indiana, over the age of twenty-one (21) years and qualified in all respects to be intrusted with a license to sell intoxicating liquors under an act of the general assembly of the state of Indiana, which went into effect March 17, 1887, will apply to the Board of Commissioners of said county at their regular session, beginning the first Monday in March, 1889, for a license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt and all other kinds of intoxicating liquors in a less quantity than a quart at a time and allow the same to be drunk on the premises where sold. My place of business and the premises where said liquors are to be sold and drunk are situated, and described as follows: Part of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section ten (10), township twenty (20) north, range five (5) west, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point sixteen (16) rods south of the northeast corner of the east half of the southeast quarter of section nine (9) in township twenty (20) north, range five (5) west, running thence west forty (40) feet, thence north forty (40) feet, thence east forty (40) feet, thence south forty (40) feet to the place of beginning, and in the township of Coal Creek, Montgomery county, Indiana, and in the front room of the one-story frame building on the premises so described.

WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK.