

The Democratic Sentinel

RENSSELAER, INDIANA.

J. W. McEWEEN, PUBLISHER.

NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

Near Utica, N. Y., a man boarded a Lake Shore train, shot Express Messenger Lake, then gagged him, rifled the safe, and escaped. It is not known how badly the messenger is injured, or the amount of money carried off.

Edward M. Newman, in the employ of Michael Levinson, a New York clothier, has been arrested, charged with embezzling \$75,000.

Jacob Sharp will be the next one of those indicted for complicity in the Broadway surface railway steal to be brought to trial. This, says a New York telegram, has been definitely decided upon by District Attorney Martine, and the preparation of the case for presentation to a jury is now in active progress.

Col. R. G. Ingersoll, who was admitted to practice in the courts of New York, refused to be sworn.

A silver pint pot filled with gold dollars is to be the stake in the contest between the yachts Titania and Bedouin, off Sandy Hook, in June.

Herr Most, since his release from a New York prison, promises to be more outspoken in his anarchism than ever. He threatens to seek out scandals among the rich.

WESTERN.

A National Association of Builders of the United States was organized in Chicago last week.

Dr. James Hodges, who exploded a bomb during a Patti concert, was found guilty at San Francisco of assault to murder. Hodges stated that he proposed to end his life while Patti was singing, so he could be her page in the spirit land.

A Springfield (Ill.) dispatch gives the following particulars of a tragedy which created something of a sensation in that city:

Wirt Butler, a well-known horseman, living a mile and a half southwest of this city, shot and killed a man named Thomas Reed, who was working for him in the capacity of a farm hand, about 3 o'clock this afternoon. Butler is a high-spirited fellow and ugly when under the influence of liquor. Both men were drinking at Springfield, and upon returning home Butler claims that Reed refused to untie the horses, and that he drove them about the yard in a circle. Butler protested against this performance, and Reed drew a revolver and attempted to shoot him, when he (Butler) raised his gun and shot Reed. Butler then telephoned the Sheriff and police headquarters of what he had done. He remained in the house till the officers arrived. Reed had been in Butler's employ for a little over a year, and the latter regarded him as a useful and trustworthy man. He lived in the house with Butler and his wife was the housekeeper. Wirt Butler is a son of William Butler, who was appointed State Treasurer of Illinois by Gov. Bissell, in 1870, and elected to that office in 1870. Wirt's wife was the oldest daughter of Gen. John A. McClelland. About nine years ago Butler shot a policeman named Tomlinson, in Springfield, dangerously wounding him, and the litigation over the case cost him a fortune.

William K. Rogers, a wealthy citizen of Sonoma, Cal., is said to be the notorious William Kissam who was indicted in New York for forgery in 1854.

One hundred men battered down the doors of the jail at Corning, Iowa, early on Sunday morning, the 31 inst., and took therefrom J. H. McKenzie, the murderer of J. H. Riggs, and hanged him to a tree. The leader of the mob gave warning that the same fate would overtake any one who revealed the details of the lynching.

The Hotel del Monte at Monterey, Cal., has been destroyed by fire. Several hundred scantily clad guests were rescued and taken to San Francisco for shelter. No lives were lost. The total financial loss will probably be about \$1,500,000.

SOUTHERN.

The West Point Cotton Mills, near West Point, Ga., were totally destroyed by fire. They worked 350 looms and 6,300 spindles.

Eleven inches of snow fell at Lexington, Ky., March 31.

On the strength of the report that the cholera in South America is extending northward, and has already reached the Isthmus of Panama, the city authorities of El Paso, Texas, have established a stringent quarantine.

A heavy snowstorm prevailed in Virginia on the 31st of March.

An artesian well sunk by the Gulf Railway in its yard at Galveston has struck fresh water at a depth of 765 feet. There has never been an ordinary well on the island.

POLITICAL.

The Connecticut Legislature has passed a ten-hour law for women and children.

Mr. Blaine will sail for Europe in June, to remain abroad one year.

The Illinois Senate has passed a bill to indemnify owners of property for damages caused by mobs.

The Senate of Wisconsin passed a bill appropriating \$3 per week for each inmate of the Soldiers' Home to be erected by the Grand Army of the Republic.

Mr. Blaine visited the Merchants' Exchange in St. Louis and made a five-minute speech.

In the Pennsylvania House resolutions protesting against the coercion of Ireland were adopted.

The New York Senate passed the high license liquor bill, which had previously been passed by the Assembly.

The Nebraska Legislature has adjourned sine die, after a session of sixty-one days, the longest ever held in that State. The general appropriation bills exceed those of two years ago by nearly \$2,000,000.

A bill prohibiting the marriage of first cousins has passed the Illinois Senate. The Wisconsin Legislature has passed a bill to punish employers for blacklisting any employees.

Anent the report that Secretary Whitney was about to leave the Cabinet, a New York special says:

Secretary Whitney has been here for two days, as well as Colonel Dan Lamont, the President's private secretary. It has leaked out during their stay that Mr. Whitney has determined to resign the Secretaryship of the Navy. It has been known among his intimate friends here for some time that he has been dissatisfied with his position in Washington, and his conversations with his old associates in the South Pennsylvania Railroad deal and other business enterprises have been repeated frequently enough to reach the public ear. Mr. Whitney's chief complaint has been that he had no patronage to dispense or power to wield outside a narrow circle in the Navy Department, where he could not benefit his friends. His ambition was to be made Secretary of the Treasury when Mr. Cleveland came into office. The President was inclined to give him that place, until William L. Scott, Smith M. Weed, Mr. Bayard, and other leading Democrats made a push for the appointment of Mr. Manning. The latter's enforced retirement on account of his health gave Mr. Whitney new hope, but it is not to be met, and he became so thoroughly disgusted that he has announced to his friends his positive determination to leave the Cabinet.

WASHINGTON.

The President, on the 1st inst., signed the commission of Charles S. Fairchild as Secretary of the Treasury, and Isaac H. Maynard as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Fairchild on that entered upon the discharge of his new duties.

The following is a recapitulation of the debt statement, issued on the 1st inst.:

INTEREST-BEARING DEBT.
Bonds at 4 1/2 per cent. \$250,000,000
Bonds at 4 per cent. 737,792,150
Bonds at 3 per cent. 35,976,530
Refunding certificates at 4 per cent. 181,900
Navy pension fund at 3 per cent. 14,000,000
Pacific Railroad bonds at 6 per cent. 64,623,512

Principal.....\$1,102,571,112
Interest.....11,713,141

Total.....\$1,114,284,253
DEBT ON WHICH INTEREST HAS CEASED SINCE MATURITY.

Principal.....\$6,926,275
Interest.....186,717

Total.....\$7,112,992
DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

Old demand and legal-tender notes \$346,733,266
Certificates of deposit.....7,135,907
Gold certificates.....94,046,013
Silver certificates.....131,930,493
Fractional currency (less \$8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed).....6,948,497

Principal.....\$586,798,267
TOTAL DEBT.

Principal.....\$1,693,205,654
Interest.....11,911,839

Total.....\$1,705,207,513
Cash items available for redemption of the debt.....\$263,123,971
Less reserve held for redemption of United States notes.....103,000,000

Total.....\$1,602,183,542
Total debt less available cash items.....\$43,023,971
Net cash in the Treasury.....\$1,349,083,542

Debt less cash in Treasury April 1, 1887.....\$1,318,223,358
Debt less cash in Treasury March 1, 1887.....1,331,032,026

Decrease of debt during the month.....\$12,808,667
CASH IN THE TREASURY AVAILABLE FOR REDUCTION OF PUBLIC DEBT.

Gold held for gold certificates actually outstanding.....\$94,046,013
Silver held for silver certificates actually outstanding.....131,930,493
U. S. notes held for certificates of deposit actually outstanding.....7,135,907

Cash held for matured debt and interest unpaid.....18,838,134
Cash held for bonds called not matured and balance of interest.....16,172,123
Fractional currency.....2,210

Total available.....\$268,123,971
RESERVE FUND.

Held for redemption of U. S. notes, acts January 14, 1875, and July 12, 1882.....\$100,000,000
Unavailable for redemption of debt: Fractional silver coin.....\$26,000,000
Minor coin.....151,033

Total.....\$26,752,671
Certificates held as cash.....36,380,439
Net cash balance on hand.....21,859,983

Total cash in Treasury as shown by the Treasurer's general account.....\$43,117,036
M. V. Montgomery, Commissioner of

Patents, has been appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He is a resident of Lansing, Mich.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

The differences between the Knights of Labor and the Amalgamated Association of Miners and Mine Laborers in the coke regions have been settled.

The Lodges of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers throughout the country will elect delegates during the coming month to the annual convention, which meets in Pittsburgh June 7.

Pennsylvania coal miners have agreed under protest to accept 6 cents per ton for mining one year.

A big building strike is imminent at Cincinnati, where the carpenters will probably join the iron and stone workers in a demand for shorter hours and better pay.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

The Illinois Central Road has given notice that it will next fall surrender for the use of the Dubuque and Sioux City tracks.

Nine-tenths of the travelers on the Pennsylvania Road on the last day of March were deadheads, taking advantage of the last chance for a free ride. This same, to a greater or less extent, was the story of the day on all the railroads.

Judge Gresham gave his approval to a recommendation of the river colony that 4,000 tons of steel rail be laid on the Wash lines east of the Mississippi, at an outlay of \$83,000.

All the daily newspapers in Cincinnati appeared on the 1st without the customary column giving the time of the arrival and departure of trains. This is in accordance with a proposition made by the newspapers jointly, in view of the stoppage of passes, to stop the free publication of matter for the benefit of the roads but to accept tickets in payment for all advertising. The railroads repudiated accepting the proposition for advertisements which they should order, and intimating that the daily publication of timetables should not be regarded as an advertisement.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois Road, 139 miles in length, has been purchased

by a syndicate headed by H. H. Porter, in the interest of the Chicago and Indiana Coal Road. The new Board of Directors elected Richard M. Hoe President.

The earnings of the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad last year, in excess of expenditures, were \$1,031,380.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has organized, with Judge Cooley for Chairman. Secretary Lamar took the Commissioners to his private room, where a notary was waiting to swear them in, says a Washington special.

"Do you swear or affirm, gentlemen?" asked the notary. "I'm sometimes charged with swearing," said Col. Morrison, as the oath was administered. None of the members affirmed. The papers were then signed. About this time Bragg arrived and was sworn in. A few minutes' talk was then indulged in until the subject of organization was broached. Morrison, in a brief speech, named Judge Cooley for Chairman, and the motion was seconded by Bragg. It was at once carried by the votes of Morrison, Bragg, Schoonmaker, and Walker. The commission will begin at once to formulate its judgment of the law. No bridges will be crossed until the law is reached, and no theoretical interpretations or constructions will be put forth in answer to hypothetical questions. When the commission acts on a given case it will be known what its idea is of like cases. It is said that about the first complaint concerning rates will be filed against the Pennsylvania Company. The schedule posted in the depot here has a conspicuous headline to the effect that these are the interstate commerce rates, the inference being that the law is responsible for the increases. Analyses of the new rates have been published here, showing that the increases are considerable. It is said that the Pennsylvania Company has given the new law the fullest study of any railroad in the country, and has fortified itself in the course it has taken.

Buffalo Bill sailed from New York for London with a steamship-load of Indians and wild animals.

Reports have been received tending to confirm the dispatch that the sealing steamer Eagle was wrecked on the Newfoundland coast, the vessel going to pieces on a reef. There were 263 men on board, and it is believed that all perished.

The business failures in the United States of the three months of 1887, as reported by R. G. Dun & Co., numbered 3,007, against 3,203 for the same quarter of 1886. The comparative liabilities for the corresponding periods were: 1887, \$32,161,003; 1886, \$29,681,000. The geographical distribution is somewhat unusual, the liabilities in the Middle States amounting to \$12,000,000, showing an increase of over \$6,000,000 compared with 1886; and in New York City they were \$5,000,000, against \$2,700,000 last year. In all other sections of the country except the Middle States the failures are fewer and much less than in previous years. In Canada the failures for the first quarter of 1887 were 393, against 289 in 1886; liabilities \$3,620,000, against \$3,442,000 in 1886.

W. S. McLeon, an insane veteran of a New York regiment, has been awarded arrears of pensions amounting to \$12,488, which will be paid to his father at the Des Moines agency.

A freight train on the Michigan Central was wrecked in a collision at St. Thomas, Ont., in which two of the employees were killed and twenty-six cars demolished.

FOREIGN.

In the debate in the British Parliament on the Irish criminal law amendment Mr. Gladstone vehemently denounced the measure as one calculated to aggravate existing disorders.

"With this coercion bill," exclaimed Mr. Gladstone, "the prospect of conciliation vanished into thin air. His speech was the main recommendation of the commission which has just completed an exhaustive investigation of the Irish troubles. Nothing remains but the figure of coercion—bare, bald, and gaunt—alas, too familiar! The right honorable Chief Secretary for Ireland has attempted to excuse the proposals on the ground that crime in Ireland during the last three years has increased, but he followed an unusual course in furnishing ground for his argument by the use of statistics. He held in his hand a list of crimes against the Government, and in 1885 432 such letters were received. In 1886 that seventy-five more were received. That hardly furnished ground for asking Parliament to assent to an extreme measure of coercion. Other classes of crime amounted in 1885 to 512, and in 1886 to 517. This increase is described as the main reason for the extreme demands of the Government. If Mr. Balfour has further private information let him speak. It was the first time he (Mr. Gladstone) knew of anonymous assertions being imposed on Parliament in support of a demand for legislation. Among the most insulting and exasperating proposals of the bill—the worst ever submitted to Parliament—was the provision that Irish trials be held in London. The Government could devise nothing more likely to aggravate every existing evil. As to the permanent duration of the bill, the proposal was one of the most absurd. To establish what was formerly only a temporary remedy as a permanent rule would put the brand of inferiority upon Ireland forever and recognizing as a fixed principle that force was a remedy.

The British House of Commons on the 1st inst. passed a bill by a vote of 361 to 253, and agreed upon the first reading of the coercion bill. Mr. Parnell made a brilliant speech in opposition to the latter measure.

No part of the previous coercion acts, said he, ever excited so much distrust of English justice as the proposal for a change of venue of trials to bring Irishmen before a court of English judges. The proposal was a reign of judicial murder. If meant that all hopes of better times which seemed dawning upon Ireland would disappear. What was the only state of society that could arise during the reign of terror? Secret societies would spring up, fostered by the sufferings of an oppressed nation, and those who had been persistent in counselling the people to observe patience and moderation might count in vain. But he would still counsel them to submit to justice rather than retaliate or do anything that might drive Gladstone from their side, or increase his difficulties, or place him in a false position with the Liberals. Their battle was now won in Ireland. (Cheers.) There might be some suffering and military tyranny yet to be endured, but they would be as a thing compared with what the Irish people had gone through in the past. A little waiting and a little equity proposed for this bill would do more to bring about a better time, when Gladstone would be able to appeal more to the sense and justice of the people of Great Britain and receive full power to do right to Ireland. (Cheers.) The party which alone could gain by the people of Ireland going beyond the law was the present Government. That was the reason this bill had been brought forward. Its object was to strengthen the Government's own miserable position. Let not the people of Ireland fall into the toils thus set for them.

In St. Petersburg, while the Czar was exercising in the park connected with the Gatchina Palace, he was shot at by an army officer, the bullet passing close to his person.

A cable dispatch from London contradicts a report that ex-Secretary of the Treasury Manning's health is worse since his ocean voyage than before he left home. His health has greatly improved since his arrival on the other side.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Michigan electors cast their ballots on Monday, April 4, on two Justices of the State Supreme Court, two Regents of the State University, and two amendments to the Constitution, besides county officers. The amendments were for the increase of the salaries of State officers and the prohibition of the liquor traffic. Both the liquor and the anti-liquor men worked hard, a lively campaign being the result. Owing to the energetic working for and against the prohibition amendment, a very full vote was polled, this being particularly true in the southern part of the State. In the Upper Peninsula snow fell to the depth of from two to four feet, and very materially interfered with the vote. Returns from one-fourth of the State received at Detroit up to the morning of the 5th indicated the election of the Republican State ticket by a safe plurality, and showed a vote of 30,000 against prohibition and 16,000 for it. The counties reported as voting against the amendment were those which contain the large cities, the Lake Huron shore and Lake Superior counties, viz: Sanilac, St. Clair, Houghton, Kent, Wayne, and Saginaw. The interior counties, it was calculated by the friends of prohibition, would overcome the adverse majority and carry the prohibition amendment by 5,000.

Municipal elections: The most interesting, uncertain and surprising election held in Cincinnati for years was that of Monday, the 4th inst., says a dispatch from that city. The weather was fair and a large vote was polled. Many manufacturing were closed to allow the men to vote. Democrats were generally apathetic. The uncertainty all arose from the unexpectedly large vote for the Labor party and from its distribution. The first footing of the returns made by the Board of Elections showed the election of Stevenson, the Labor candidate for Mayor, by a slight plurality. The figures given were: Stevenson, 17,414; Smith (Rep.), 17,404; Matson (Dem.), 11,547. An error was then discovered, which showed the election of Amor Smith, the Republican Mayor, by from 200 to 400 plurality. The leaders of the Union Labor party had figured upon polling about 17,000 votes and electing a portion of their ticket. The immense vote polled by the Labor party is exciting the utmost wonder. It was at first thought that the Labor party would draw its strength more from the Democrats than from the Republicans, but the returns show heavy drafts in Republican districts, especially in the German quarter. The election in Cleveland, Ohio, for municipal officers was a surprise to the Republicans. The entire Democratic ticket, headed by B. D. Babcock, candidate for Mayor, was elected by about 3,000 majority. The Board of Aldermen is Democratic also. The election in Toledo, Ohio, was a political revolution. The Republicans elected the city ticket, strongly Democratic last year, by majorities ranging from 500 to 1,000. The Democrats made astonishing gains in the City Council, which last year was Republican. The Board of Education, new Democratic, and the Police Board, now Republican, will undergo a change in political complexion. Oliver S. Kelly, Republican, was elected Mayor of Springfield, Ohio, by 3,83 majority. The Democrats elected their entire ticket in Columbus, Ohio. The Republicans carried Sandusky, Ohio, by 400. Kokuk, Iowa, elected the Republican municipal ticket. A. W. Edwards, Republican, was chosen Mayor of Fargo, Dak. The Republicans of Hartford, Ct., elected their entire ticket. The Knights of Labor ticket made a full sweep at Dubuque, Iowa. Every man on the city ticket and every labor candidate for Alderman was elected. The result is a complete revolution and a surprise. The vote stood: Voelker (Labor), 1,984; Preston (Dem), 1,238; and Gilliam (Rep.), 1,088. Voelker's plurality is 746.

It is estimated that March fires cost the United States and Canada \$10,500,000, or \$3,000,000 above the average in that month for a dozen years past.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEEVES.....	\$5.00 @ 5.75
HOGS.....	5.75 @ 6.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....	.92 @ .92 1/2
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.91 @ .92
CORN—No. 2.....	.48 @ .50
OATS—White.....	.38 @ .42
PORK—New Mess.....	16.00 @ 16.50
CHICAGO.	
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Good Shipping.....	4.50 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	3.75 @ 4.50
WHEAT—No. 1.....	5.30 @ 6.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.....	3.75 @ 4.00
CORN—No. 2.....	.70 1/2 @ .80 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.37 @ .38
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....	.26 1/2 @ .27 1/2
Fine Dairy.....	.22 @ .25
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar.....	.13 1/2 @ .13 3/4
Full Cream, new.....	.13 1/2 @ .13 3/4
EGGS—Fresh.....	.11 1/2 @ .12
POTATOES—Choice, per bu.....	.53 @ .58
PORK—Mess.....	20.50 @ 21.00
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	.77 @ .77 1/2
CORN—No. 3.....	.37 @ .37 1/2
OATS—No. 2 White.....	.30 1/2 @ .31
PORK—Mess.....	.59 @ .61
PORK—Mess.....	15.25 @ 15.75
DETROIT.	
WHEAT—Cash.....	.80 @ .82
CORN—Cash.....	.39 @ .40
OATS—No. 2.....	.23 @ .30
ST. LOUIS.	
BEEF CATTLE.....	4.00 @ 5.00
HOGS.....	4.00 @ 5.50
SHEEP.....	4.00 @ 5.5
WHEAT—Michigan Red.....	.82 @ .83
CORN—No. 2.....	.39 @ .40
OATS—White.....	.31 @ .32
BUFFALO.	
WHEAT—No. 2.....	.70 1/2 @ .80 1/2
CORN—Mixed.....	.33 1/2 @ .36
OATS—Mixed.....	.28 @ .28 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	16.75 @ 17.25
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....	.83 @ .84
CORN—No. 2.....	.39 1/2 @ .40 1/2
OATS—No. 2.....	.29 1/2 @ .30 1/2
PORK—Mess.....	17.00 @ 17.50
LIVE HOGS.....	5.50 @ 6.25
EAST LIBERTY.	
CATTLE—Best.....	5.00 @ 5.25
Fair.....	4.50 @ 4.75
Common.....	4.00 @ 4.25
HOGS.....	6.00 @ 6.25
SHEEP.....	5.00 @ 5.25

A STIRRING APPEAL.

Address by the President of the Irish National League of America.

HEADQUARTERS IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE OF AMERICA, LINCOLN, Neb., March 28. To the American public and the Irishmen of America:

The corporation of Dublin, the metropolitan city of Ireland, has appealed to the Christian world for the protests of humanity against the further persecution of the Irish people by the British Government. A time has come in the relations of Ireland and England when the laws of God and the dictates of humanity become superior to every rule of international etiquette, and demand from the morality of the world a stern denunciation of the course about to be pursued by the Tory Government against the Irish. The voice of America should not be silent when additional outrages are about to be inflicted on a robbed and persecuted nation. British statesmen who now champion a policy of justice to Ireland, and condemn coercion by the Tory Government as alike cruel and impolitic, did not hesitate to denounce oppression by the Turks in Bulgaria. Are the Irish less to America than the Bulgarians were to England, that America should hesitate to interfere in Ireland's behalf against the cruelties of the British Government? The Irish have exhausted every means of moral and constitutional agitation to recover their just and legitimate social and political rights. The voice of Scotland and of Wales and of the mass of the British democracy has sanctioned the efforts of Ireland, and proclaimed the justice of her cause. Gladstone, Morley, Labouchere, and every English leader worthy the name of statesman have proclaimed themselves advocates of Ireland's claim to legislative independence. It is no longer the English people who oppose the restoration of Ireland's liberties, but the aristocratic robbers who have throttled alike both Britain and Ireland, and have fattened for generations on public plunder with the proceeds of which they can use the lever of corruption to lift them into power and maintain themselves there. The cause of Ireland is the cause of the British democracy, and to this fact may we attribute the bitter and unrelenting opposition of the British Tories. The Irish do not pretend to fight against the English, but against the oppressors of both. In this struggle the Irish have done all morality can demand from an oppressed nation, and now as a last effort they ask the interference of the Christian world to prevent their destruction.

As President of the Irish National League of America, the representative body of the Irish race on this continent, I re-echo that appeal. I ask the American press and people to pass their verdict on the treatment now being meted out to the Irish people by a heartless and venom-blinded Tory Government. Let them say boldly if the Irish have not displayed all the forbearance that human nature is capable of in their passive resistance to such inhuman laws as the British Government would force them to submit to. There is no law, human or divine, that compels a nation to passively accept annihilation, and if these British Tories are permitted to heap additional wrongs on the Irish people, despair will nerve the Irish to active resistance and wild retaliation. The very deer turn on their pursuers when driven to bay, and if nothing will satisfy the British Government but the destruction of the Irish people, Ireland will be justified before God and man in selling her life at the heaviest price she can obtain, and in using every weapon the ingenuity of man can place within her reach. I ask the justice of freedom-loving people of America to prevent this terrible consummation of British crime and misgovernment. Let the condemnation of the British Government's policy in Ireland ring from every community on this continent. I ask the honest and fearless press of America to sustain the efforts of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Gladstone to inaugurate a policy of justice and liberty in opposition to the tyranny of Lord Salisbury. I appeal most forcibly to the Irish race in America to arouse themselves to immediate action. In an especial manner I address myself to those of our blood whom God has blessed with abundance to come forward and share in the burdens and sacrifices of their people. No rank or power can justify any man in refusing to identify himself with the race to which he belongs, and the man who thus shirks his duty deserves the contempt of his fellow men.

With the fullest confidence in their never-failing fidelity to Ireland, I call again upon the masses of the Irish race in America to repeat the splendid generosity they have so often extended toward their struggling brethren in Ireland. Mr. Parnell says the immediate future will be a time of suffering for the Irish people. With God's help the time will not be long; but, long or short, no Irishman must perish for want of Irish-American support, and no Irish-American is so poor that by self-sacrifice he cannot contribute his mite to the Irish cause. I advise the officers of the League to make redoubled efforts to increase its membership. Every man of Irish blood in the United States and Canada should be enrolled in the League wherever it is possible, and steps should be taken to reorganize disbanded branches and establish new ones. To those of our people living on farms too remote from each other to form branches of the league, I will say that the Rev. Dr. O'Reilly, Detroit, Mich., will receive their subscriptions and promptly acknowledge the same in the public press. They have every opportunity, therefore, to share in Ireland's struggle, and should lose no time in sending in their name and such contributions as their means will permit. In this crisis I also earnestly ask the assistance and support of the Irish-American press for the Irish Land League. Let us have one grand effective organization, with one heart and one voice pledged to sustain Mr. Parnell and his Irish associates with all our strength and influence in their efforts to recover the legislative independence of Ireland, aided by Mr. Gladstone and the British democracy, who strive to replace Tory oppression with the broad principles of human liberty and international justice. Yours faithfully, JOHN FITZGERALD, President I. N. L. A.

Stolen Sweets.

Brown—Why don't you spread your umbrella? Coles—Well, to tell the truth, I'm afraid some one in the crowd will recognize it. Brown—Then why do you carry it? Coles—Afraid some one will call for it while I'm out.—Life.