INDIAN CHIEFTAIN.

Vinita Chieftain Jan. 1886 - Dec. 188[illegible]

Devoted to the Interests of the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, Seminoles, Creeks, and all Other Indians of the Indian Territory.

CHIEFTAIN PUBLISHING CO. VINITA, INDIAN TERRITORY, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1886. VOL IV. NO. 18.

CURRENT COMMENT.

JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT, head of the Philadelphia book publishing house of J. B. Lippincott & Co., died recently.

THE annual rental of the pews in Henry Ward Beecher's church in Brooklyn realized $27,498, $673 less than last year.

MR. LEMIEUX, one of Riel's lawyers, intends taking charge of the dead rebel's son and having him educated at Laval University, Montreal.

A NOBLEMAN named Mountscharoff, has been convicted at Odessa of Nihilism, and sentenced to be hanged. The trial was conducted secretly.

ANTHONY M. KEILEY, who received the appointments of Minister to Italy and to Austria, has been admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor in the courts of the State of New York.

[illegible] meeting of the National League [illegible] on the 5th, the terrible [illegible] among the people on the west [illegible] was considered. Several members made addresses, deploring the condition of affairs and attributing it mainly to evictions.

THE officers of the Sixty-fifth Regiment (French) of Montreal, have applied to have their battalion increased to five hundred, and a movement is in progress for the raising of two additional battalions of French troops of equal strength to the Sixty-fifth.

A TORPEDO recently broke loose from its moorings on the coast of Tripoli, and was reported floating about somewhere in the Mediterranean Sea. The Government of Tripoli has been guarding the coast with torpedoes, in view of the possibility of an Italian invasion.

AT Baltimore recently, Mate George W. Brown, of the brig O. B. Stillman, pleaded guilty to the charge of having scuttled that vessel in mid-ocean, while on a voyage from Charleston, S. C., to Jamaica. He was not sentenced. Brown will be used as a witness against Captain James Brotherton, indicted on the same charge. The penalty attached to the crime is death.

IT was recently rumored that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was meditating the purchase of the South Pacific Coast Railroad, and that the Southern Pacific Company had made a proposition to the Atchison, whereby that road, if it chooses, can have joint control of the Southern Pacific on advantageous terms. This offer is said to be under consideration by the Atchison owners.

JUDGE ANDREWS, in the Supreme Court at New York, the other day, gave a decision continuing an injunction restraining the Musical Mutual Protective Union from enforcing its by-laws so as to expel Theodore Thomas from membership in the union. Mr. Thomas was threatened with expulsion because he employed a musician who was not a member of the union.

A RECENT dispatch from Pittsburgh, Pa., says: Steel rails continue to meet with a steady demand, at thirty-five dollars to thirty-five dollars and fifty cents for heavy sections, cash at mill. It is expected that the demand this year will be sufficient to absorb the entire production of all the mills. The mills are sold several months ahead, but is believed by those who are well informed that prices will not go much higher.

A BILL was introduced in the Cherokee Council at Vinita, recently, to make it a penal offense to skin dead cattle belonging to others. The purpose sought in the passage of the law was for the protection of stockmen. There was a universal belief among stockmen of the Indian country that in no small number of cases the range was burned by worthless parties for the express purpose of starving to death the cattle owned by their neighbors. Thus the "cow-skinner," as he is termed, profits by the cattleman's misfortune.

THE dam across the Wabash Creek at Reevesdale, near Tamaqua, Pa., burst the other morning. A passenger train from Pottsville was just opposite the dam when it broke. The back-water struck the cars and ran into the heaters under them, causing a vast volume of steam to arise and envelope the entire train. The passengers were much frightened. The engine, however, escaped the flood and [illegible] the train safely through the water. The tracks of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad [illegible] inundated, delaying all trains [illegible] the break [illegible]

[illegible] examination [illegible] the market [illegible] a copy [illegible] upon receipt of 10 cts. to [illegible] of mailing. Let us hear [illegible]
Respectfully,
[MON]TGOMERY WARD & [CO.]
[2]29 Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gleaned by Telegraph and Mail.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THE Senate met promptly at noon on the 5th when the credentials of John W. Daniel, Senator-elect from Virginia, were presented and filed. Among the bills introduced were: To give the right of trial by jury to claimants for pensions whose applications have been rejected by the Secretary of the Interior; to facilitate promotions in the army; to increase the pension for the loss of both arms, or both legs, or the sight of both eyes, or other injuries resulting in total helplessness; to substitute silver dollars in place of gold coin and currency in the several reserve funds held in the treasury. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to establish a National University in the District of Columbia, and Mr. Plumb a bill granting the right of way through the Indian Territory to the Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railway Company. Mr. Van Wyck offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Committee on Education and Labor to inquire how many hours of labor per day were expected of men and boys in the employ of street car and other corporations in the District of Columbia. After executive session, adjourned.... In the House the Hoar Presidential bill and the Senate resolution proposing certain joint rules were referred to the appropriate committees. Contrary to general expectation the committees were not announced and the Speaker immediately proceeded to call the States for the introduction of bills, when about 800 bills were introduced and yet the call by States, commenced before the holiday recess, was not completed. Mr. Laird, of Nebraska, offered a joint resolution authorizing the President to call out two volunteer regiments of cavalry in the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, to be enlisted and officered from citizens of such Territories for the suppression of Indian hostilities; also a bill declaring forfeited lands granted to railroads on which the cost of surveying and conveying has not been paid; also to prevent the acquisition of property by aliens. Without completing the call of States the House adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 6th Mr. Hoar introduced a bill fixing the time for the meeting of Congress in 1886 and every second year thereafter on the first Monday in October, and in 1887 and every second year thereafter on the second Monday in November. Senator Beck's resolution of inquiry regarding the payment of customs duties in coin was then called up and debated, when it was laid aside and the Utah bill came up and after some discussion went over. Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported favorably a bill to aid in the establishment of common schools—the same as the bill that passed the Senate last Congress. Adjourned.... In the House the call of States for the introduction of bills and resolutions was resumed, and continued all day, 882 bills being introduced. When the State of Texas was called Mr. Mills introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury to call $50,000,000 three per cent. bonds and pay them in coin of standard value, as is specified in said bonds. Before the conclusion of the call the House adjourned.

IN the Senate on the 7th a resolution offered by Mr. Manderson, calling on the Secretary of the Interior for certain information in regard to Nebraska lands, and whether it was advisable to discontinue the office of Surveyor General, was agreed to. Mr. Ingalls introduced a bill to increase the rate of pension for the total disability of persons who held the rank of Orderly Sergeant or First Sergeant in the late war from $8 to $20 a month, and that for increased disability to the rate now allowed Second Lieutenants. At two o'clock the Utah bill came up and a lengthy debate ensued. Without concluding the consideration of the bill the Senate adjourned...... In the House the call of States was resumed. Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, introduced a bill to provide for the adjustment of land grants made by Congress to aid in the construction of railroads in Kansas, and for the forfeiture of unearned lands; also to prevent the sale of the Pacific Railroads before certain United States bonds with interest shall have been fully paid; also to prevent unjust discrimination by railroad companies and to subject them to the control of the States. At the conclusion of the call the Speaker announced his committee appointments, and the House adjourned until Monday.

IN the Senate, the 8th, Mr. Eustis offered a concurrent resolution that in the opinion of Congress the $10,000,000 of bonds called in to be paid February 1, 1886, should be paid in silver dollars, such payment being in strict compliance with the existing law and in aid of the financial policy established by the legislation of Congress. The resolution was referred. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of bills on the calendar. The Utah bill was taken up and its consideration proceeded with. After debate the bill passed, yeas, 38; nays, 7. The Senate then adjourned until Monday.... The House was not in session.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

MICHAEL DAVITT has promised to visit Wales in February for the purpose of assisting in an agrarian agitation and aiding in the formation of a Welsh Land League.

SENATOR SABIN has become responsible for a security debt of $85,000.

JOHN SHERMAN received the unanimous nomination for Senator in the Republican caucus of the Ohio Legislature, held at Columbus on the 7th.

HON. BENJAMIN CONLEY died at Atlanta, Ga., suddenly on the 10th. He acted as Governor after Governor Bullock left the State, and afterwards served as postmaster.

A SENSATION was created in St. Louis and Kansas City, on the 10th, by the suicide of Rev. H. D. Jardine, the deposed priest of St. Mary's, Kansas City, Episcopal Church. It was supposed that he took morphine sufficient to cause his death, he being addicted to that habit. He was staying with the Rev. Dr. Betts, of St. Louis, at the time.

GEORGE C. MILN, the actor, was assaulted the other night at Carbondale, Pa., by Manager O'Hearn of O'Hearn's Opera House, and some of his friends. The assault grew out of renting another opera house.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE new French Cabinet is as follows: President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, De Freycinet; Minister of the Interior, Sarrien; Minister of Commerce, Lockroy; Minister of Finance, Sadi-Carnot; Minister of Public Instruction, Goblet; Minister of Justice, De Male; Minister of Agriculture, De Ville; Minister of War, General Boulanger; Minister of the Marine and the Colonies, Auber; Minister of Public Works, Barhaut; Minister of Ports and Telegraphs, Granet.

A MOTION was filed in Topeka, on the 7th, in the Superior Court, against the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, asking the court to restrain the payment of dividends and asking also for the appointment of a receiver. The move was instigated by Detroit shareholders [illegible] was fellow to the one [illegible] brought to restrain the payment of interest on the bonds of the Sonora Railroad.

LATE on the afternoon of the 9th, during a heavy snow storm, the front and middle part of the large four-story warehouse occupied by H. P. Forwood & Co., Trabue & Co. and J. B. Balmsforth & Co., at Louisville, Ky., all cotton and commission merchants, fell suddenly, overturning a stove and starting a destructive fire. Mayor M. H. Wright, manager, and J. B. Balmsforth, one of the proprietors, was killed under the ruins. The loss amounted to $110,000; insurance, $85,000.

JUDGE THURMAN has rendered a decision as umpire in the arbitration between the operators and miners of coal in Ohio. He fixes the rate at sixty cents per ton, which is the amount asked for by the miners. The operators wanted to pay fifty cents.

THE opening of the American exhibition in London has been postponed to May, 1887.

A DISPATCH from Denver of the 8th stated that not a train had reached or left that city east for two days. The weather was moderating and the blockade would be raised.

THE Richmond (Va.) *Whig*, which suspended publication December 23, has been bought for $8,000 by Abner Anderson and Judge A. W. C. Nowlin, and will be started [as a] Democratic paper.

[In] Henderson County, Tenn., temperance and anti-temperance factions are at [war]. Recently the latter faction burned [down] a school house at Sand Hill, near [illegible]

THE night of January 7th was remarkable throughout the Missouri Valley for intense coldness and a nipping wind.

FIVE of the seventeen factories in the New York cigar manufacturers' combination were opened recently at reduced rates of wages.

THERE were 229 failures in the United States reported to *Bradstreet's* during the week ended January 7, against 297 in the preceding week and 448, 346, 332 and 152 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, respectively. About 82 per cent. were those of small traders, whose capital was less than $5,000.

THE St. James Hotel at Batavia, N. Y., was destroyed by fire recently. Two men jumped from the fourth story window and were badly injured. The loss was $50,000.

IT was rumored in army circles at Washington that the President would recommend to Congress the passage of a bill authorizing him to fill the office of Judge Advocate General of the army. General Swaim, who formerly held that office, was sentenced by court martial to suspension for twelve years; at the end of that period he will be placed on the retired list. The President was not certain about his legal right to fill the office without an act of Congress.

THE Legislative Committee appointed to investigate the result of the recent election in Hamilton County (Cincinnati) opened its deliberations on the 8th. Over fifty witnesses were summoned.

ALL the mules in the Preston mines at Ashland, Pa., numbering thirty-six, were drowned recently. The water gained on the pumps so rapidly that the animals could not be rescued.

THE residence of Leonard Doolittle at Avon, Ill., was burned the other day. All the family escaped except Mr. Doolittle, who went back in the burning dwelling to save some valuables and perished in the flames.

MAJOR WALSH, formerly an officer in command of the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police, expresses the opinion that if the Indians are not disarmed and dismounted there will be further serious trouble.

AMERICAN funds were reported depressed in London on the 9th, owing to the introduction of the joint resolution in the United States by Mr. Eustis, providing for the payment in silver dollars of the $10,000,000 bonds embraced in Mr. Manning's recent call.

GENERAL PRENDERGAST, commander of the British forces in Burmah, telegraphed recently from Bhamo that all was quiet there.

IT was reported that four persons perished during the late blizzard in Sherman County, Kan.

THE clearing house returns for week ended January 9 showed an average increase of 32.7 compared with the corresponding week of last year. In New York the increase was 38.7.

IT is stated upon good authority that several Scotch and Irish peers, both Conservative and Liberal, will support the motion of the Earl of Kilmore in favor of the abolition of the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

THE gale of the 9th along the Atlantic coast was very destructive. Many vessels were driven ashore between New Jersey and Maine and lives were lost.

ON the Louisiana & Nashville Railroad at the bridge over Flint River near Wilbite's Station, Morgan County, Ala., on the 9th, two sections of a north bound freight train telescoped. Two of the hands were killed and one fatally injured.

A FATAL disease has made its appearance among the milch cows in many of the counties of Central Illinois, which is attributed to the eating of mouldy and rotten corn which farmers left in the fields. The animals, when first attacked, are seized with dizziness and fall down, many of them dying.

EARLY the other morning a terrible collision occurred on the Wilmington & Northern Road, near Wilmington, Del., in which three men were killed.

AT noon the other day a skiffman while bringing six men from the Arkansas side of the river got his boat entangled among some coal barges just below Memphis and capsized. Five of the men were drowned. They had been working on the Mexico & Little Rock Railway.

ONE hundred persons were immersed by the ice in Regent's Park, London, giving way recently. The water being shallow they all escaped.

THE mill buildings at Kensington, Philadelphia, known as the Arrat and Beatty mills, were destroyed by fire the other morning. The flames spread to other buildings, the loss amounting to $1,000,000; insured.

ADDITIONAL DISPATCHES.

A. M. BIGELOW & Co., wholesale leather dealers of Boston, failed on the 11th for nearly $2,000,000, dragging with it the firm of J. A. & G. L. Roberts. The Cheshire Tanning Company, of Keene, N. H., also failed as a result of the failure of A. W. Bigelow & Co.

THE Senate, on the 11th, had the bill to increase the efficiency of the army under discussion. The Senate was in executive session a considerable time. The House continued the call of States for bills, which produced 650 for the day, making a total of nearly 4,000.

A YOUNG mail carrier named Morris was killed recently near Clarksville, Ark., by getting entangled with his horse when it took fright. He was dragged some distance until his head struck a tree.

ADVICES received from Spain state that rebels seized Fort St. Julian in Carthagena and wounded the military Governor. The commotion attracted the attention of troops in the vicinity and on their approach the rebels fled.

THE Susquehanna River was reported gorged from a point three miles south of Port Deposit, Md., to a considerable distance north, and water was backed up into the town and all cellars and basements in the lower portion were filled to the depth of several feet.

THREE Missouri Pacific section hands were killed the other night one mile west of Independence by a west-bound train. One of the men was apparently intoxicated and was being helped along the track by the two others when the accident happened.

THE Emperor of Germany has signed the spirits monopoly bill and it will be submitted to the Bundesrath.

THE British steamer Hilton Castle, Captain Colvin, from New York, January 2, for Rouen, France, foundered fifteen miles south of Fire Island, N. Y., the other morning.

SENATOR FRYE has introduced a bill for the relief of the American merchant marine. It repeals statutes requiring the payment of fees for marine documents, certificates, etc., and provides that collectors whose duty it is to furnish these papers shall be paid by the United States.

ALL the Chinese workmen employed by the Pioneer, the Sacramento and Phoenix flour mills, the Capital woolen mills and the American laundry, at Sacramento, Cal., were discharged the other day. Three hundred white men will be employed in their places.

JAMES WAMSLEY, aged forty, is in jail at Mattoon, Ill. Seven women claim him for husband.

JAMES HUNT lost his four-year-old boy at Owen City, Tex., recently by his being smothered to death in cotton seed. The boy and his older brother were playing [illegible]

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

Rev. H. D. Jardine, Late Rector of St. Mary's Church at Kansas City, Kills Himself in the Vestry of a Church at St. Louis—His History.

ST. LOUIS, January 11.—Quite a sensation was produced when late last night the coroner announced that the Rev. H. D. Jardine, who was some weeks ago convicted before an ecclesiastical court at Kansas City, had committed suicide here. It appears that Mr. Jardine, since his arrival here some days ago to consult with his attorney regarding his case, has been lodging in the vestry room of Trinity Church, of which Father Betts is the rector. Saturday evening Mr. Jardine and his attorney, Mr. Harrison, and Father Betts had a prolonged conference in the vestry room, during which Mr. Harrison very decidedly expressed the opinion that Bishop Robertson would not grant Mr. Jardine a rehearing of his case. This had some effect upon Mr. Jardine, and he manifested considerable feeling, repeatedly declaring his innocence of the charges for which he had been tried and the justice of his demand for a new trial, but when Father Betts and Mr. Harrison left, about one o'clock yesterday morning, it was without thought that Mr. Jardine was seriously disturbed. When Father Betts arrived at the church early yesterday morning he observed Mr. Jardine still in bed, but did not disturb him, and went on with his early services. Later, the sexton of the church went to the vestry room to wake Mr. Jardine and found him in a deep sleep and breathing heavily. He immediately called Deacon Dyer, assistant to Father Betts, who, on entering the room, detected chloroform and sent for physicians. On the arrival of the doctors they discovered that Mr. Jardine had taken chloroform and immediately adopted vigorous measures to restore him, but after three hours' continuous effort, they were obliged to announce that the reverend gentleman was dead. The Coroner was notified, and after hearing all obtainable testimony, a verdict of suicide by chloroform was rendered. The body was prepared for burial and now lies in the vestry room. It will be taken to Kansas City for interment. The fact of the suicide was known to but few during the day and received no public announcement until the Coroner reported the case late last night. The case is likely to create a great sensation in church circles.

THE NEWS AT KANSAS CITY.

KANSAS CITY, MO., January 11.—The news of Mr. Jardine's death was first received in this city through a telegram sent by Mr. John Harrison, Mr. Jardine's attorney in St. Louis, to Mr. J. Edward Lewis, one of Mr. Jardine's vestrymen, a night operator at the Western Union office. The telegram simply stated that Mr. Jardine died suddenly yesterday morning, and requested that the other members of his vestry be notified. The telegram was received about seven o'clock last night, and the news at once spread through the city. A meeting of the vestry of St. Mary's parish was held at the church yesterday afternoon, before the intelligence of Mr. Jardine's death had been received, presumably in anticipation of sentence being pronounced upon Jardine by Bishop Robertson. The vestry refused to give any information regarding their proceedings. St. Mary's Church last evening was dark and silent. To a reporter who called the person that resided there declined very brusquely to give any information regarding Mr. Jardine's demise, beyond the mere fact that a telegram announcing his death had been received. At All Saints' hospital a few members of the congregation gathered and mingled their tears over the sad news. They, however, declined to give any information of which they were in possession. Members of the vestry also refused to talk. It is understood, however, that a committee of the vestry will go to St. Louis to-day. The reporter could not ascertain whether the funeral would take place in this city or elsewhere.

HIS CAREER.

Mr. Jardine's career in this city has been written and rewritten a dozen times. His rectorship at St. Mary's Church began about six years ago and for a time there were no serious disturbances in the parish and Mr. Jardine was apparently satisfactory to his parishioners. Trouble began during the summer of 1884, when Mr. Jardine's resignation was demanded by Messrs. Sherlock and Shea, as well as other members of the vestry. It was generally understood at that time that the resignation was asked chiefly on account of certain ritualistic practices to which Mr. Jardine was addicted. Mr. Jardine declined to resign and soon afterwards secured a majority in the vestry which rendered his position safe. Mr. John McDonald was then elected a member of the vestry through the efforts of the minority, but his election was declared to be illegal by Mr. Jardine and he was disqualified. From that time on Mr. Jardine has figured prominently in the newspapers. Charges against his moral character were made by his opponents, and the *Times*, for publishing certain insinuations against Mr. Jardine's character, was sued for libel, but the suit was subsequently dismissed. In December, 1884, Bishop Robertson appointed a commission to investigate the charges against the rector of St. Mary's, but the commission did not consider him liable to presentment for trial. Then Mr. John Shea issued a pamphlet, "Truth vs. Jardine," in which he charged Mr. Jardine with gross immoralities. Mr. Shea was arrested and prosecuted for criminal libel, but was acquitted, the jury holding that the charges made against Mr. Jardine were sustained by evidence. In the meantime the fact that Mr. Jardine had served a term in the Monroe penitentiary was published. This publication is thought to have prejudiced his case in the courts. Mr. Jardine resigned, but the vestry refused to accept his resignation. It was about this time that his addiction to the chloroform habit became known. In view of all the charges made against him and the fact that a jury had refused to convict the man who made them of libel, the other Episcopal clergymen of the city deemed it their duty to present Mr. Jardine for trial before an ecclesiastical court. After a four weeks' session he was found guilty on Wednesday, October 7. Mr. Jardine appealed his case to the Bishop, asking for a new trial. On January 5 Bishop Robertson rendered his decision, refusing the application. Mr. Jardine left this city for St. Louis that night and remained there until the time of his death.

—A writer in a prominent British medical journal says the popular belief that beef-tea contains the strength of the beef is a terrible error, and that it has no food value whatever, being only a stimulant. The people who have supposed their lives had been saved by the use of the tea, and the physicians who have prescribed it for thousands of patients with apparently satisfactory results, will doubtless be very much surprised to learn this.—*Chicago Current.*

—It is stated that many of the crown jewels stolen from the royal armory at Turin last August have found their way to this country. They comprise the most valuable of the heirlooms of the house of Savoy, being worth over $400,000. Dealers in jewels in the United States have been requested to look out for them.

—Previous to 1835 all the best gloves came to America from France and Germany, the former country sending the higher-priced article. The first American manufacturer [illegible] of Gloversville, N. Y., during [illegible] above named, and now there [illegible] Johnstown, [illegible]

IMPORTANT BILLS.

Senator Morgan's Silver Bill and Senator Ingalls's National University Bill.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday was one by Senator Morgan providing for the substitution of silver dollars in part in the place of gold coin and currency in several of the reserved funds held in the Treasury. It requires the Secretary to place to the credit of the reserve fund $100,000,000 of gold coin now held in the Treasury for the redemption of the legal tender United States notes, not to exceed $50,000,000 in standard silver dollars now in the Treasury or that shall come into the Treasury in the excess of the amount required for the redemption of silver certificates. Such silver dollars shall be so applied to the reserve fund from time to time until the sum shall be $50,000,000, and as such silver dollars are placed to this fund, an equal sum of gold coin, not to exceed $50,000,000, shall be withdrawn from the reserve fund and covered into the Treasury. It also requires that the Secretary of the Treasury place such standard silver dollars to the credit of the several funds held in the Treasury for the redemption of the notes of National banks that have failed or are in process of liquidation, and the five per cent. redemption fund of the National banks to the extent of half of such of the several funds as there shall be any time held in the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury is required from time to time to withdraw from such funds and cover into the Treasury an amount of United States legal tender notes or National bank notes, equal to the amount of silver dollars, so deposited by him to the credit of the fund.

WASHINGTON, January 6.—Among the bills introduced in the Senate yesterday was one by Mr. Ingalls providing for an appropriation of $500,000 for the establishment of a National University in the District of Columbia. The Treasurer of the United States is to be Treasurer of the University. No chair for instruction sectarian in religion or partisan in politics is to be maintained, and no sectarian or partisan test is to be allowed in selecting officers or professors. Chairs or faculties may be endowed by gift, bequest, etc., but no amount less than $100,000 is to be considered an endowment. Instruction is to be as nearly free as is consistent with the income, and no person is to be admitted for regular study and graduation who has not previously received the degree of bachelor of arts, or a degree of equal value, from some recognized institution. States and Territories shall be entitled to scholarship in the ratio of one for each Representative or delegate, and two for each Senator. These scholarships shall secure free instruction for five years. The Governor of each State shall nominate candidates for life scholarships and each State Secretary shall be entitled to one life scholarship. Two classes of fellowships are established, one open to the competition of the graduates best acquitting themselves and the other open to learned men of all nations who have merited distinction.

THE SANTA FE ROAD.

It Absorbs Other Lines in Kansas—Work Commenced on New Extensions.

BOSTON, MASS., January 6.—The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Directors met this morning and declared the usual dividend of 1½ per cent., payable February 15. The company has issued a circular notifying the stockholders that certain new lines in the State of Kansas have been acquired, which the managers believe will be self-sustaining from the start. The total mileage which it proposes to construct, work on some of the roads having been commenced already, is about 450 miles, and the estimated cost is $6,800,000, toward which there will be local aid to the extent of $700,000, leaving $5,600,000 to be provided. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Company has agreed to construct and equip about 450 miles of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad, on certain conditions. The directors have decided to offer the first mortgage and income bonds of the Chicago, Kansas & Western to the stockholders in blocks of $1,000 each. All subscriptions must be received at the office of the company in this city before January 23. For each $1,000 cash, the Atchison Company will deliver $1,000 of the first mortgage five per cent. gold bonds of the Chicago, Kansas & Western Railroad Company, having forty years to run, interest payable half yearly, principal and interest being guaranteed by the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company, and $500 of the same company's currency 6 per cent. income bonds having forty years to run.

AN EASTERN FLOOD.

Destructive Flood in Pennsylvania—Great Loss of Property.

EMPORIUM, PA., January 6.—Yesterday's flood in the valley reached its greatest height about midnight. To save their lives families in many cases were obliged to leave their homes with barely sufficient clothing to cover their nakedness. All houses directly along the banks of the river were swept away by the rushing waters along with the logs and debris. Near Renovo and about five miles west of Young Woman's Creek, the large wooden bridge recently built across the west branch of the Susquehanna was completely swept away. At this hour there are no evidences that the waters are subsiding, and the people are greatly excited and fear much more danger should the rain continue, as this is distinctly a lumbering country. The heaviest losers will be the lumbermen, who have been unable to control their log booms. Logs are scattered all over the country, and it will not be possible to have them gathered and returned. It is now estimated that the total losses will approximate $5,000,000. A number of families in this vicinity have lost all but their lives. All such are being provided for by charitable and more fortunate citizens. In this place the situation remains unchanged. Logs are coming down the river, but in smaller quantities. The cities of Lock Haven and Williamsport, lower down the river, were flooded last night, and considerable damage has been done to the business portions. The railroads were running their trains by telegraph last night, but all the Western Union wires were still down and but very meager reports were obtainable. The flood in the Susquehanna River at Lock Haven is within two feet of being as high as in 1865.

Died from Terror.

PITTSBURGH, January 5.—Near Ulrichsville, O., James Parker, a farmer, took a load of grain to Kall's mill, and there being no one but Mrs. Kall on the premises, she went out to show Parker where to put the grain. While he was unloading Parker fell in a fit and rolled on the ground in fearful convulsions, shrieking, groaning, frothing at the mouth and tearing his flesh with his finger nails till his face was covered with froth and blood. The horrible spectacle so frightened Mrs. Kall, who was in delicate health, that she ran to the house and fell on the floor, where she died in less than five minutes.

John Kelly's Prostration.

CLIFTON SPRINGS, N. Y., January 6.—John Kelly, of New York, from all accounts was quite benefited from treatment received while here, but owing to his intense love for the interests of Tammany Hall he has allowed his physician's advice to go unheeded and is now suffering from insomnia and nervous prostration. His sickness is peculiar, as he is better one day and not so well the next. Medicine does not benefit him as it did a year ago, or it would surely do him more good. Cheerful company, riding horseback and driving are considered his best lines of treatment. A general change by getting entirely out of [illegible] would do him a great deal good [illegible]

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Almighty Silver Dollar—Providing for McClernand—A Land Decision—Free Delivery—A Scheme to Destroy Hostiles.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, has introduced a bill to regulate the coinage of the standard silver dollar. It repeals all that part of the act of February 28, 1878, which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month and cause the same to be coined. It provides that whenever the standard silver dollars now in the Treasury shall be reduced in amount to $20,000,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall set that sum aside in a specified sum to be known as the silver coinage adjustment fund. If by payments on lawful demands made on that sum, the amount thereof on the last day of any month shall be reduced below that amount, the Secretary is authorized to coin in the following month sufficient silver dollars to bring the amount up to $20,000,000 and to coin as many silver dollars in every month as shall be necessary to restore the fund to $20,000,000, provided it shall have been reduced below that sum in the month immediately preceding. He is also authorized to purchase from time to time at the market price silver bullion in such quantities as shall enable him to carry out the provisions of the act. It appropriates a sufficient sum to carry out its provisions.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Some months ago Mr. Tilden wrote a letter to the President in which he stated that while he had no favors to ask of the administration, yet he was especially desirous that General McClernand, of Springfield, Ill., should be provided for. Referring to this matter this morning the President said that he had not lost sight of General McClernand nor forgotten Mr. Tilden's request, and he further said that his present determination was to appoint General McClernand to the Presidency of the Utah Commission, in place of Governor Ramsey, of Minnesota, the present incumbent, who has signified his willingness to retire whenever it may suit the pleasure of the President.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Land Commissioner Sparks has made a decision affecting a grant of lands within the conflicting limits of the Atlantic & Pacific, and the branch line of the Southern Pacific Railroads in California, holding that the latter company has no legal claim to the land embraced within the indemnity belt of the former. The decision is based upon the provision in the granting act of the Southern Pacific Road that "it shall in no way affect or impair the right, present or prospective, of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Company, or any other railroad company." The Commissioner holds that the right to indemnity was a prospective right, and although the Southern Pacific constructed its roads and the Atlantic & Pacific has not, still the lands not being granted to the Southern Pacific, that company can have no right to them. This decision affects odd numbered sections with an area of 8,000 square miles, or about 2,500,000 acres.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Mr. Seney, of Ohio, has introduced a bill in the House to amend the revised statutes relating to letter carriers so as to authorize the employment of one letter carrier in each town where the gross postal revenues are more than $7,000 and less than $10,000 per annum. Where the receipts exceed $10,000 the Postmaster General is to designate the number of carriers to be employed. The bill introduced by Mr. Hill, of Ohio, to provide for the construction of post-offices in the United States authorizes the Postmaster General to construct fire-proof post-office buildings in all places having post-offices of the second and third class. The cost of the buildings is not to exceed $20,000 in towns of the second class and $15,000 in towns of the third class, the buildings to be of uniform size and constructed under the direction of a chief architect of the Post-office Department.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—Delegate Joseph, of New Mexico, will introduce in the House a bill to provide for the organization of a regiment of volunteers in New Mexico and Arizona for the purpose of suppressing outrages on settlers committed by the hostile Indians. Each company shall be composed of thirty native Mexicans, ten Americans and ten Pueblo Indians. They shall each be mounted and furnished with two native horses or Indian ponies and armed with weapons suitable to Indian warfare. Each private shall receive $50 per month and the officers shall receive the amounts allowed for such officers in the regular army. All officers and privates shall be mustered in, subject to and with the benefit of all pension laws of the United States now in force, both as to themselves and their wives, children and dependent relatives. For the purpose of carrying this act into effect the sum of $300,000 is appropriated, to be immediately available.

Bygm Odd Fellows.

CHICAGO, January 7.—The civil war between the Patriarchal Circle and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows is now on in full earnest. It will be remembered that the Sovereign Grand Lodge at its meeting in Baltimore last summer decided that all Odd Fellows should withdraw from the Circle or be expelled from the order. January 1st was the date decided upon as the limit of time to be allowed for obedience to this mandate, and it is reported that a large number of Odd Fellows have severed their connection with the order rather than submit. Among these is Peter Van Vechten, of Milwaukee, who has been an Odd Fellow for thirty-four years and has held almost every office in the gift of the order. A new Patriarchal Circle with fifty members is to be organized in that city next week and still another is to be brought into existence in Chicago. With last reports the various State lodges had not commenced to enforce the mandate, but expulsions on a wholesale scale are expected during the next three weeks.

Tobacco Men.

BUFFALO, N. Y., January 7.—A meeting of prominent tobacco growers and dealers was held here to-day. All the New England States were represented, as well as New York, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin. The conference agreed upon three propositions: First, to ask Congress to levy a proper duty upon a whole bale of tobacco, not exempting any portion thereof; second, to cause the duty on unstemmed tobacco to be fixed at $1.50, and stemmed at $2; third, that the standard of taxation should be upon wrappers.

Small Bills.

WASHINGTON, January 7.—The bill introduced by Mr. Ermentraut, of Pennsylvania reducing the penal sum of the bond required from persons engaged in the manufacture of cigars, allows the Collector of Internal Revenue to fix the bond at not less than $100, with an addition of $10 for each person proposed to be employed by the manufacturer. Mr. Regan proposed a constitutional amendment striking out the constitutional prohibition against direct taxation and providing that direct taxes, when levied by the United States, shall be apportioned between the States on the basis of the value of property.

Illinois Railroads.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., January 6.—In their annual report to the Governor for the year ending July 1, 1885, the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners of Illinois show that the roads reported to the board represent an increase in their capital stock of $16,530,668, making the average amount of stock per mile $28,235. The aggregate gross income amounts to $194,423,080. This amount, in comparison with the gross income for 1884, shows a decrease of $13,741,908. It is principally due to loss of income from the freight department. An increase of $342,612 is observed in the amount of gross earnings from Illinois [illegible]

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

A List of the Standing Committees as Announced by the Speaker.

On the 7th Speaker Carlisle announced the committees as follows:

Ways and Means—Morrison of Illinois, Mills of Texas, Hewitt of New York, McMillan of Tennessee, Harris of Louisiana, Breckenridge of Arkansas, Maybury of Michigan, Breckenridge of Kentucky, Kelley of Pennsylvania, Hiscock of New York, Browne of Indiana, Reed of Maine, and McKinley of Ohio.

Appropriations—Randall of Pennsylvania, Forney of Alabama, Holman of Indiana, Townshend of Illinois, Burnes of Missouri, Cabell of Virginia, Le Fevre of Ohio, Adams of New York, Wilson of West Virginia, Cannon of Illinois, Ryan of Kansas, Butterworth of Ohio, Long of Massachusetts, McComas of Maryland and Henderson of Iowa.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland of Missouri, Lanham of Texas, Seymour of Connecticut, Hemphill of South Carolina, Norwood of Georgia, Scott of Pennsylvania, McCreary of Kentucky, Bynum of Indiana, James of New York, Rockwell of Massachusetts, Little of Ohio, Felton of California, Fuller of Iowa and Toole of Montana.

[illegible] Blanchard of Louisiana, Jones of Alabama, Murphy of Iowa, Gibson of West Virginia, Stewart of Texas, Carlton of Michigan, Hutchings of Mississippi, Glover of Missouri, Henderson of Illinois, Bayne of Pennsylvania, Stone of Massachusetts, Burleigh of New York, Grosvenor of Ohio and Markham of California.

Foreign Affairs—Belmont of New York, Clements of Georgia, Cox of North Carolina, Singleton of Mississippi, Worthington of Illinois, Daniel of Vermont, McCreary of Kentucky, Crain of Texas, Rice of Mass., Waite of Connecticut, Ketcham of New York, Phelps of New Jersey, and Hitt of Illinois.

Naval Affairs—Herbert of Alabama, Hewitt of New York, Wise of Virginia, Ballentine of Tennessee, McAdoo of New Jersey, Norwood of Georgia, Love of Delaware, Sayres of Texas, Harmer of Pennsylvania, Thomas of Illinois, Goff of West Virginia, Boutelle of Maine, Buck of Connecticut.

Public Lands—Cobb of Indiana, Henley of California, Van Eaton of Mississippi, Foran of Ohio, Laffoon of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, Landis of Illinois, McRae of Arkansas, Strait of Minnesota, Anderson of Kansas, Payson of Illinois, Stephenson of Wisconsin, Jackson of Pennsylvania, Voorhees of Washington Territory.

Territories—Hill of Ohio, Springer of Illinois, Spriggs of New York, Barnes of Georgia, Sadler of Alabama, Boyle of Pennsylvania, Perry of South Carolina, Dawson of Missouri, Struble of Iowa, Baker of New York, Cooper of Ohio, Herman of Oregon, Symes of Colorado, Joseph of New Mexico.

Mines and Mining—Curdy of Missouri, O'Ferrall of Virginia, Hill of Ohio, [illegible] of North Carolina, Jones of Texas, [illegible] Tennessee, Gay of Louisiana, Barry of Mississippi, White of Minnesota, Woodburn of Nevada, Lindsley of New York, Symes of Colorado, McKenna of California and Bean of Arizona.

Pacific Railways—Throckmorton of Texas, Crisp of Georgia, Cabell of Virginia, Dunn of Arkansas, Biles of New York, Tillman of South Carolina, Outhwaite of Ohio, Richardson of Tennessee, Hanback of Kansas, Holmes of Iowa, Everhart of Pennsylvania, Hayden of Massachusetts and Weber of New York.

Elections—Turner of Georgia, Lowry of Indiana, Robertson of Kentucky, Martin of Alabama, Pettibone of Tennessee, Hahn of Louisiana, Hopkins of Illinois, Dorsey of Nebraska, Boyle of Pennsylvania, Henderson of North Carolina, Green of New Jersey, Croxton of Virginia, Hall of Iowa, Payne of New York and Ely of Massachusetts.

Commerce—Reagan of Texas, Clardy of Missouri, Crisp of Georgia, Caldwell of Tennessee, O'Ferrall of Virginia, Tarsney of Michigan, Pulitzer of New York, Bynum of Indiana, Irwin of Louisiana, O'Neill of Pennsylvania, Davis of Massachusetts, Dunham of Illinois, Weaver of Nebraska, Johnson of New York and Morrow of California.

Judiciary—Tucker of Virginia, Hammond of Georgia, Culberson of Texas, Collins of Massachusetts, Seney of Ohio, Oates of Alabama, Eden of Illinois, Rodgers of Arkansas, Bennett of North Carolina, E. B. Taylor of Ohio, Parker of New York, Ranney of Massachusetts, Hepburn of Iowa, Stewart of Vermont and Caswell of Wisconsin.

Banking and Currency—Curtin of Pennsylvania, Miller of Texas, Candler of Georgia, Wilkins of Ohio, Arnot of New York, Snyder of W. Virginia, Howard of Indiana, Hutton of Missouri, Dingley of Maine, Brumm of Pennsylvania, Adams of Illinois, Brady of Virginia and Woodburn of Nebraska.

Agriculture—Hatch of Missouri, Aiken of South Carolina, Green of North Carolina, Winans of Michigan, Frederick of Iowa, Davidson of Alabama, Stahlnecker of New York, Morgan of Mississippi, Glass of Tennessee, White of Minnesota, Funston of Kansas, Price of Wisconsin, Hires of New Jersey, Pierce of Rhode Island, Swinburne of New York and Gifford of Dakota.

Military Affairs—Bragg of Wisconsin, Wheeler of Alabama, Wolford of Kentucky, Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, Dargan of South Carolina, Findlay of Maryland, Viele of New York, Anderson of Ohio, Steele of Indiana, Laird of Nebraska, Cutcheon of Michigan, Houk of Tennessee, Negley of Pennsylvania and Carr of Wyoming.

Post-offices and Post Roads—Blount of Georgia, Ward of Indiana, Riggs of Illinois, Taylor of Tennessee, Jones of Texas, Hockery of Missouri, Warner of Ohio, Merriman of New York, Barry of Mississippi, Bingham of Pennsylvania, Wakefield of Minnesota, Burrows of Michigan, Guenther of Wisconsin, Millard of New York, Peters of Kansas and Caine of Utah.

Indian Affairs—Wellborn of Texas, Peel of Arkansas, Skinner of North Carolina, Storm of Pennsylvania, Felix Campbell of New York, Hale of Missouri, Allen of Mississippi, Ward of Illinois, Perkins of Kansas, Nelson of Minnesota, La Follette of Wisconsin, Sessions of New York, Allen of Massachusetts and Hailey of Idaho.

Railways and Canals—Davidson of Florida, Murphy of Iowa, Irion of Louisiana, Ellsbury of Ohio, Henderson of North Carolina, Stone of Kentucky, [illegible] of Maryland, Pidcock of New Jersey, Atkinson of Pennsylvania, [illegible], Weber of New York, Van Schaick of Wisconsin, [illegible] Pierce of Rhode Island.

Manufactures—[illegible] of Virginia, [illegible] California, LeFevre of Ohio, [illegible] West Virginia, Catchings of Mississippi, [illegible] Illinois, Pindar of New York, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Vanschaick of Wisconsin, Hires of New Jersey.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Dibble of South Carolina, Reese of Georgia, Snyder of West Virginia, Henley of California, Wilkins of Ohio, Worthington of Illinois, Hale of Maryland, Johnson of North Carolina, Milliken of Maine, Browne of Pennsylvania, Rockwell of Massachusetts, Wade of Missouri and Owen of Indiana.

Levees and Improvement of the Mississippi River—King of Louisiana, Rankin of Wisconsin, Van Eaton of Mississippi, Kleiner of Indiana, Bowdney of New York, McRae of Arkansas, Glass of Tennessee, Bayne of Missouri, Rowan of Ohio, Whiting of Massachusetts, Morrill of Kansas, Bunnell of Pennsylvania and Grout of Vermont.

Education—Aiken of South Carolina, Candler of Georgia, Willis of Kentucky, Curtin of Pennsylvania, Miller of Texas, Maybury of Michigan, Burnes of Missouri, Mahoney of New York, Strait of Minnesota, Whiting of Massachusetts, Campbell of Pennsylvania, I. H. Taylor of Ohio and O'Donnell of Michigan.

On Labor—O'Neill of Missouri, Foran of Ohio, Lovering of Massachusetts, Weaver of Iowa, Lawler of Illinois, Daniel of Virginia, Tarsney of Michigan, Crain of Texas, Funston of Kansas, James of New York, Haynes of New Hampshire, Bound of Pennsylvania and Buchanan of New Jersey.

Militia—Muller of New York, Forney of Alabama, McAdoo of New Jersey, [illegible] of Arkansas, Collins of Massachusetts, [illegible] of Tennessee, Breckenridge of Kentucky, Compton of Maryland, Hopkins of Illinois, Hayden of Massachusetts, [illegible] of Michigan, Owen of Indiana, Wade of Missouri.

Patents—Mitchell of Connecticut, Halsell of Kentucky, Townshend of Illinois, Martin of Alabama, Barnes of Georgia, Morgan of Mississippi, Fisher of Michigan, Cowles of North Carolina, Atkinson of Pennsylvania, West of New York, Ishbaugh of New Jersey, Gilfillan of Minnesota and Plumb of Illinois.

Invalid Pensions—Matson of Indiana, Winans of Michigan, Lovering of Massachusetts, Neece of Illinois, Swope of Pennsylvania, Taulbee of Kentucky, Pidcock of New Jersey, Ellsberry of Ohio, Pindar of New York, Morrill of Kansas, Haynes of New Hampshire, O'Hara of North Carolina, Sawyer of New York, Conger of Iowa, Louttit of California.

Pensions—Eldredge of Michigan, Wolford of Kentucky, Jones of Alabama, Scott of Pennsylvania, Cowles of North Carolina, Landes of Illinois, Mahoney of New York, Hutton of Missouri, Struble of Iowa, Taylor of Tennessee, Brady of Virginia, White of Pennsylvania, Thompson of Ohio.

Claims—Springer of Illinois, Muller of New York, Lanham of Texas, Shaw of Maryland, Howard of Indiana, Dougherty of Florida, Trigg of Virginia, Neal of Tennessee, Bowden of Pennsylvania, McKenna of California, Warner of Missouri, Moore of Pennsylvania, Buchanan of New Jersey and Gallinger of New Hampshire.

War Claims—Geddes of Ohio, Kleiner of Indiana, Stone of Kentucky, Tim J. Campbell of New York, Richardson of Tennessee, Perry of South Carolina, Compton of Maryland, Reid of North Carolina, Libby of Virginia, Swails of South Carolina, [illegible] of Pennsylvania, Johnston of Indiana and Lyman of Iowa.

Private Land Claims—Halsell of Kentucky, Barksdale of Mississippi, St. Martin of Louisiana, Wardlaw of Michigan, Sadler of Alabama, Croxton of Virginia, Hall of Iowa, [illegible] of North Carolina, [illegible] of Pennsylvania, Ely of Massachusetts, [illegible] of Wisconsin, Dorsey of Nebraska and Thompson of Ohio.

[illegible]

Turner of Georgia, Adams of New York, Outhwaite of Ohio, Ford of Indiana, [illegible] of Kentucky, Dougherty of Florida, Hale of Missouri, Payne of New York, Thomas of Illinois, Fuller of Georgia, Gilfillan of Minnesota, White of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the State Department—Bennett of North Carolina, Tillman of South Carolina, Lore of Delaware, Arnot of New York, Scranton of Pennsylvania, Lyman of Iowa, Louttit of California.

Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Lowery of Indiana, Bland of Missouri, Breckenridge of Arkansas, Shaw of Maryland, Hahn of Louisiana, Bunnell of Pennsylvania and Johnston of Indiana.

Expenditure in the War Department—Robertson of Kentucky, Wheeler of Alabama, Viele of New York, Anderson of Ohio, Jackson of New York, Warner of Missouri and Fleeger of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Navy Department—Taylor of Tennessee, Bowden of Pennsylvania, Davidson of Florida, Tim J. Campbell of New York, Rowell of Illinois, Brown of Pennsylvania, Thomas of Wisconsin.

Expenditures in the Post-office Department—Reese of Georgia, Warner of Ohio, Ward of Indiana, Davidson of Alabama, Taylor of Tennessee, [illegible] of Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the Department of Justice—Gibson of West Virginia, Hammond of Georgia, Seymour of Connecticut, Ward of Illinois, Milliken of Maine, Hanback of Kansas and Sawyer of New York.

Expenditures in the Interior Department—Weaver of Iowa, Dargan of South Carolina, Harris of Georgia, Culberson of Texas, Brumm of Pennsylvania, Libby of Virginia and Davenport of New York.

Expenditures on Public Buildings and Grounds—Beach of New York, O'Neill of Missouri, Seney of Ohio, Riggs of Illinois, Pettibone of Tennessee, O'Hara of North Carolina, Gallinger of New Hampshire.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

The President Furnishes the Senate Some Information on the Subject.

WASHINGTON, January 8.—The President yesterday, in answer to a resolution adopted by the Senate December 9, transmitted copies of documents showing the action taken by him to ascertain the sentiments of foreign Governments in regard to the establishment of an international ratio between gold and silver. The correspondence is accompanied by a letter from Secretary Bayard to the President in which he says in part: "It has been the object of this department and its agents, whilst avowing its readiness to co-operate, not so much to impress our own opinions and wishes upon others as to obtain well considered and independent views from the most influential, responsible and competent sources in order to lay before Congress; first, the actual status of metallic currencies in the respective European countries; and, secondly, the intentions and policies of those governments in relation to the subject, with details of their action up to the present time. It is believed that the accompanying reports from the Ministers of the United States in Great Britain, France and Germany, respectively, summarize and convey the true condition of the opinions and intentions of the Governments and people to whom they have been severally accredited."

MANTON MARBLE'S MISSION.

The letter then mentions the designation of Mr. Marble as a confidential agent to obtain information on the subject, and says: "No separate report by Mr. Marble has been made, because the results of his investigations appear fully in the letters of Messrs. Phelps, McLane and Pendleton." The correspondence opens with a letter from Secretary Bayard to Manton Marble, notifying him of his designation to visit Europe on the mission above indicated. Letters were also addressed to the American Ministers at London, Paris and Berlin, notifying them of Mr. Marble's visit and asking their co-operation.

ENGLAND OPPOSED.

A reply was received from Minister Phelps under date of London, October [illegible], 1885, in which he gives the result of conferences by himself and Mr. Marble with the leading members of Her Majesty's Government and says: "From these as well as other sources I am satisfied that the British Government will inflexibly adhere to their past and present policy in respect to coinage; that they will not depart from the gold standard now and so long established; that they will not become a party to any international arrangement or union for the creation of a bimetallic standard at a common ratio between gold and silver for the purpose of making both an unlimited legal tender, nor adopt such double standard."

FRANCE WILL NOT CONSENT.

A reply from Minister McLane at Paris, dated October 1, 1885, expresses his opinion that "while France would gladly reach the intelligence that the French ratio of 15½ of silver to 1 of gold had been reached, no consideration of future consequences could induce her to adopt the American ratio of 16 to 1, still less would she adopt any higher ratio to assimilate the present commercial or market value of silver with the value of gold, nor would she consent at any time now to permit an unrestricted or even a limited coinage of silver at her mints. The present purpose of her Government and people is to maintain, if possible, the two metals at their present ratio of 15½ to 1 in domestic circulation and international exchanges." Mr. McLane says that the facts [illegible] naturally suggest that the United States, the greatest gold and silver country in the world, should suspend its silver coinage in order to [illegible] the Treasury reserve.

GERMANY'S [illegible]

Minister Pendleton in his report from Berlin, October 19, 1885, gives his conclusions briefly as follows: "The adhesion of Germany to an international bimetallic union such as was proposed by the United States and France in 1881 can scarcely be expected, it seems to me, within any future time now to be predicted. The [illegible] tion of Germany in such a union [illegible] be sought with but hopes of success [illegible] whenever it becomes [illegible] include in such a union England and Russia, the former of which seems likely to cling tenaciously to her gold standard, while the latter staggers under the [illegible] of a depreciated and largely fluctuating paper money. The adhesion of England is certainly now and would probably for an indefinite period be regarded by Germany as a sine qua non."

The correspondence also includes [illegible] of the agreement entered into at the Paris Monetary Convention, the [illegible] of which have been published.

BUCKEYE DEMOCRATS.

An Annual Social Gathering of Buckeye Democrats Taking a Significant Political Complexion.

COLUMBUS, O., January 8.—Prominent Democrats from all parts of the State are arriving here to-day in response to the call, headed by ex-Senator Allen G. Thurman, for a gathering of the Democratic clans to-morrow. Among the Buckeye Democrats January 8 is commonly known as "Jackson's Day," and the occasion has become one of great significance in State Democratic circles. It is the real annual conference as to the plan of the party's battle for the year following, and the [illegible] upon which the leaders [illegible] to aid and support one another [illegible] the plea of getting together to do honor to "Old Hickory." The leaders can get together, hold a banquet and [illegible] plans much on the same principle [illegible] actuates the annual English political "Whitebait" dinner at Greenwich. [illegible] the celebration originated in [illegible] Wayne County, some thirty years ago, was intended to make it merely a social affair, but of late years it has gradually drifted into a political [illegible]. [illegible] time of the gathering year it is believed [illegible] Senator Thurman and his [illegible] something important on hand.

[illegible]

LONDON, January 7.—An Irish [illegible] has sent letters to the newspapers [illegible] the Secretary of [illegible] [illegible] estimate that Irish-American [illegible] amount to 28,000,000 sterling [illegible] [illegible]