to decide further whether the British government, since 1885, has taken any action in Bering Sea directly inflicting a wrongful loss on the United States, and their bases, and, if so, to assess the damages incurred thereby."

LONDON PRESS COMMENTS.

The *Times* approves Lord Salisbury's proposals, but says that the American jealousy regarded with disfavor the proposals that the fishery be opened to vessels pursuing other industries.

The *Chronicle* regrets that the correspondence will not tend to popularize arbitration. It says: "Mr. Blaine may, perhaps, by a coup of unusually tactless, put Lord Salisbury in a somewhat absurd position in consenting to arbitrate whether we ever had or have a right to catch seals on the waters of the American freezing waters. We doubt that our right is disputed. The world would vote us fools to go to the account of 25,000 seals, if it knew that fetching these Pribyloff Harriers' scalps. His great exploits in our only market by such injudicious cost is perhaps germane to the question. It is clear that Blaine defected from the first the supreme advantage on his side. His government is on the eve of an election, and was afraid to be righteous. We can not."

The *Telegraph* says: "At present it must be confessed that the negotiations have gone some way to satisfy, not altogether proud of security at every point. On every ground it is meet to be desired that the arbitration shall get to work at the earliest possible moment."

The *Times* says: "Lord Salisbury proposed several methods to make the award of the arbitrators intelligible, all of which had been rejected with great courtesy, and after much pain, by the American negotiators. If neither of the equitable modes which Lord Salisbury has now offered is accepted, it will be difficult to resist the inference that America has remarkable little confidence in her case. It will hardly be the very exquisite irony if it is the patient who has failed to take a lesson from the imperturbable courtesy with which Lord Salisbury has, so far, ignored the numerous irrelevancies of American diplomacy."

The *Standard* says: "Lord Salisbury's dispatch seems to reach the advantageous mode of conciliation. It is a truth unmeasurably offer, which America can most accept or refuse."

THE BLAND SILVER BILL.

The Bill Modifies of the Silver Question Admitted.

NEW YORK, March 27.—The *Herald's* London correspondent cables his paper that the electing of the Bland silver bill by Congress is a greater blow than it has yet been thought to be. It is true, they never believed conformity is its success, but had much hope, and now the difficulties of the silver question are lengthened by the Bland bill. No one cares to express any definite opinion as to its future, when Gladstone learned being altogether bewildered. The greatest dealer in silver will not to me today. I cannot tell anything about the future of silver. We suppose that things will just drift for awhile. The demand for the metal is small and not likely to increase much, while the supply, strange to say, does not fall off, despite the fact that the price is now at the lowest point of record. The dull position, begotten by the actual facts of the position, held him completely in its power. Not the one of the leading English economists, with whom I had a conversation on the subject, feel differently. But the feeling prevails that some action will soon become necessary if the United States do not adopt free coinage. This, although regarded as prejudicial to the United States, is acknowledged to be of immense value to India."

THE WHITECHAPEL FIEND.

Deming is Said to Have Made a Confession.

MELBOURNE, March 26.—The Argus announces that Deming has confessed to the murder of the wife and four children at Dighton Villa, Rainhill, near Liverpool, and that he has also confessed to the murder and mutilation of the last two women whose bodies were found in Whitechapel. Deming's appearance closely tallies with the description given of the Whitechapel fiend "Jack the Ripper" and although he does not admit the killing of the other Whitechapel victims, it is believed that when he finds all hope of escape from the clutches of the law cut off, he will confess not only those murders but others of which the police know nothing. It transpires that the mutilated woman whose body was found together with four children under the floor of the Rainhill residence, was not Deming's first wife. Some years ago a sensation was created in Australia by the mysterious disappearance of a wife and two children of a man who then went by the name of Deming, but who introduced to be Deming. The family then resided in Sydney. There was grave suspicion of foul play at the time, but the bodies of the wife and children and the essential proof of murder being lacking, the matter was allowed to drop. Deming subsequently went to England and married another woman whose murder he now confesses.

The *Argus* says Deming makes no mention of his object in mutilating the bodies of the Whitechapel victims, but adds there is scarcely a doubt that the man was afflicted with a disease similar in some respects to nymphomania.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

LONDON, March 26.—The papers have published Deming's confession of the Rainhill and Whitechapel murders today, and the story has caused the most intense excitement. There will be much difficulty in fixing upon the Whitechapel murders as when Deming is said to have confessed. A London two minutes are attributed to "Jack the Ripper," but there is much doubt as to whether the last two were committed by the same hand that committed the other eight. The inquiries of Lyman street station do not place much belief in the conclusion that Deming committed the two last crimes. They admit, however, if the confession refers to murder of Alice Crawford, which occurred in 1888 and Mary Kelly committed in 1888, it is possible Deming is telling the truth.

England Will Give In.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—A Cabinet officer said today he felt confident that Great Britain would consent to a renewal of the modus vivendi of last year or if not will not intervene with or hold the efforts of this government to preserve the seals pending the arbitration. Nothing further has published has been received from Lord Salisbury.

Paris Cabinets Will Strike.

PARIS, March 26.—The cabinet makers in the employ of six Paris cabinet companies will strike today.

The Scene at Freedom.

With the incident certainly almost any good dinner can be obtained, it all depends on the power, well and the distance traveled. In a building which has to shelter 150 from a speed of from 100 to 1,000 feet a stream can be obtained, and a speed of 100 feet it is easy to get a speed of 150 feet per minute with a weight of 1,000 pounds absent for elevator. In New York the Eastern elevators are in the Union Trust company building (Broadway, near Wall street, The Stewart up in there, everybody and parcels, at a speed of 100 feet a minute. When loaded with heavy weights they have traveled from 800 to 900 feet in a minute.

On the average speed of elevators in Chicago is 400 feet, in Boston and New York is 500 feet a minute. It is best adapted for work, and experience has demonstrated that more passengers can be carried with a speed of 400 feet than a speed in the ordinary cage building than any other. The decrease in the use of elevators is in keeping with improvements in other directions.—Chicago Journal of Commerce.

As Perfect as a Engineer's Life.

Tot, for three in fact, has fair work, ever which has on a great effect. The engineer said it, look out his night-glasses and looked at the window. He was a man of medium height of that period. He did not know if the engineer was in place to get out there but the passengers. He said, "Look out! Look out! Look out!