

that any telegraph company shall have the right to connect its lines with the telegraph lines of a railroad company in order to facilitate exchange in telegraphic communication between the two companies; that any officer of a railroad company who refuses to operate telegraph lines in the manner provided in this act shall be fined not exceeding \$1,000 and imprisoned not less than six months.

WEST POINT.

The report submitted in the Senate to-day by Senators Manderson and Gibson, and in the House by Representatives Bragg, Laird and Veale, of the Board of Visitors to the Academy at West Point, shows that there were, at the time of the visit, 75 vacancies in the Academy. It is recommended that the President be authorized to appoint ten cadets at large each year, instead of every four years, as at present. The course of study in general, is approved, and the buildings of the Academy are generally condemned as unsatisfactory for the use to which they are put, and they suggest a number of improvements. The Board expresses the opinion that injustice is done both the cadets and army officers by the frequent changes of officers assigned to duty as professors at the Academy. In concluding their report the Board says: "The Board of Visitors finding much to approve and little to criticize in the present administration of the Academy, commend the institution to the fostering care of Congress, believing that its expense is small, compared with its results and that the country receives back many times its cost in valuable services in a body of men distinguished for intellectual ability, strong conservatism and a keen sense of honor and unimpeachable integrity."

THE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The report of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, which was laid before the House to-day, states that the inmates of the Home have been well and comfortably fed, clothed and housed, and that there have been no complaints on these subjects from the inmates. The average number of inmates during the last fiscal year are 8,440, against 8,050 for the preceding year, an increase of 11.13 per cent. This rate of increase is said to be likely to continue for a decade to come. The survivors of the war are growing old, their disabilities are severer, and the number who are unable to support themselves is rapidly increasing. The expenditures during the year were \$1,609,709, and the estimates for the next year are \$1,609,574.

PENSION LAWS.

At the request of the Union Veterans of the Army of the Republic, Senator Blair to-day introduced a bill making comprehensive changes in the pension laws.

The bill practically removes the limitation of the arrears of pension acts, and makes the fact of enlistment into the service of the United States evidence of physical soundness at the time of enlistment. It enlarges the class of persons to be entitled to the benefits of the pension laws so as to include all who may have been disabled while actually engaged in the service of the United States, whether they were mustered or not. It also grants a pension to all female nurses in the late war who shall have arrived at the age of 60 years and are without means of comfortable support. The rate of pension for minor children is increased from \$2 to \$5 per month. It is made unlawful to reject a claim upon the evidence secured by secret investigation or because the records of the War or Navy Department fail to show the existence of disease, wound or injury. It is also made unlawful to reduce a pension or strike the name of a pensioner from the rolls without giving 30 days' notice to the person affected. When the claimant who is entitled to arrears of pension dies before the claim is adjusted, the widow, minor children and dependent relatives shall be entitled to pensions. Such further sums, as may be necessary to pay the pensions granted under the provisions of this act, are appropriated in addition to the \$7,000,000 appropriated by the last pension bill.

THE MONUMENT.

The meeting of the joint commission charged with the construction of the Washington Monument was held at the White House this afternoon. Among those present was President Cleveland who is *ex officio* president of the commission. The annual report of Colonel Casey, the engineer in charge of the monument, was submitted and approved. It recites that the work of constructing the monument is practically finished. Plans were adopted for improving the terrace and base of the monument, which contemplates a gradual slope to the ground so as to make it appear that the monument stands on a natural hill. The commission will recommend that the monument be transferred to the charge of the Secretary of War. Congress will also be asked to provide means for extending the terraces, for operating an elevator and for the construction of a lodge house.

THE TELEPHONE SUIT.

Justice James rendered a decision to-day in the Equity Court in the suit of J. Harris Rogers against Attorney-General Garland, to dissolve the partnership known as the Pan-Electric Telephone Company. The Attorney-General, in his answer to the bill of

complaint, denied all the allegations contained therein, and was desirous to have the case tried on its merits; but the other defendants, Senator Harris, Commissioner Atkins, Commissioner Johnson and Casey Young, filed a demurrer and dismissed the bill without going into the merits of the case. The Attorney-General is said to be disappointed at this result, as he hoped to have the question settled on its merits.

DENVER, Dec. 22.—R. G. Head, President of the International Range Association, in an interview to-day expressed himself as being in favor of enlarging the powers of the Bureau of Animal Industry in preference to securing the passage of a bill for the suppression of contagious cattle diseases introduced by Senator Miller, of New York.

Colorado cattle men sustain Mr. Head in this view. Telegrams from numerous sections of the range country to the Colorado Association are to the same effect.

Mr. Head mailed a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury to-day asking him to prohibit the importation of cattle from all countries where bovine diseases exist.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 22.—Sixty-nine freight brakemen on the main line of the Louisville & Nashville road struck to-night and did not report to take trains out. They claim that the L. & N. officials violated their agreement by discharging J. H. Moore and Henry Cornwall, two of the committee who recently waited on the officials and presented the demand of the brakemen for an advance in wages. No trains are moving, but it is thought all freight will go out to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—District Assembly 24 Knights of Labor has appointed a committee of five which is engaged in an investigation of the stock yards strike, and it is asserted to-night with seeming authority that the reason for the investigation is that District Assembly 57 (the Packing House employe's assembly) has caused a secret boycott to be issued against those of the Chicago packers who were particularly hostile during the late strike. The two district assemblies 24 and 57 embrace nearly all the Knights in Chicago and Cook County. District Assembly 24 and the Seamen's District Assembly 136, it is said, were asked to support No. 57's boycott. The intention of District Assembly 57 (for the packingtown assembly) is to inaugurate as nearly as possible a general boycott against several packers and make it permanent. The action of General Master-Workman Powderly in declaring the strike off and ordering the men back at ten hours, it is asserted, has led to a strong local movement to have him summarily deposed from his present position. It is claimed that a special session of the Knights' General Assembly can be convened upon a call issued by five district assemblies from five States. Those favoring the move say that four other assemblies besides No. 57 can be secured beyond a doubt, and that such a call will be made. In this connection it is stated that T. P. Barry and W. Carleton, the two members of the General Executive Committee, who were sent to Chicago to settle the strike, left the city with bitter feelings toward Powderly, and it is hinted that Barry is now inaugurating a crusade against Powderly.

DENVER, Dec. 22.—The following call was issued to day:

To members of the International Range Association, State, Territorial and Local Range Cattle Associations and Owners of Range Cattle Generally Throughout the United States, Mexico, and British Columbia:

You are hereby notified that the annual meeting of the International Range Association will be held in the city of Denver, Colorado, on the second Tuesday of February, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m. The basis of representation shall be by delegates duly appointed and accredited, upon the following basis:

Each association or society or combination of associations being a member thereof, controlling collectively not less than 10,000 head of neat cattle or horses, or both, shall be entitled to one delegate for each additional 25,000 head thus controlled, provided that no State or Territory be entitled to more than one-quarter of the whole vote of the association. The speediest appointment possible of delegates under the above section to attend the meeting consistent with a wise judicious selection of the same, is enjoined upon all associations, who desire representation in the meeting. It is also recommended that discussion be had by local organizations on all questions that appertain to the cattle industry generally, to the end that the delegates may come into the convention with carefully prepared measures and thoughtfully conceived plans approved by their local associations at home and intended to promote the welfare of this great commercial enterprise. While a section of the Constitution provides for the presence of but a duly accredited delegation, representing a regularly formed and existing State or Territory and local associations having a membership herein, we earnestly hope that the attendance upon the meeting will not be restricted to such delegates, as the questions and measure which will be under discussion will be live issues, affecting the investments of every owner of cattle. The introduction by delegates, for the purpose of debate and discussion, of topics covering matters of sectional or local interest only, we trust

will be carefully avoided as far as this may be possible, in order that the limited time of the assemblage drawn from remote distances, may be entirely devoted to the consideration of the vital questions and measures affecting the interests of all upon the disposition of which depends, in a large measure, the prosperity or adversity of this vast food-supplying industry, in which millions of people in all stations and conditions, are directly interested. The condition of the plain's cattle industry is at this moment hampered, as we know it to be, by unnatural yokes of oppression in the nature of unjust discriminations, and the successful operation against it of schemes and intrigues of powerful combinations as well as the possibility of still greater and more appalling calamities, from the threatened invasion of our ranges by bovine diseases of malignancy and fatality terrible to contemplate made possible through the absence of Governmental protection, imperatively demands of the cattle men their immediate and thoughtful consideration and the employment of their combined intelligence in preparing measures for their present relief and future protection. The state of affairs herein cannot be viewed with indifference by the cattle men in the land, and it is to be hoped that every individual who has a dollar at stake in this vast enterprise has awakened to an appreciation of the insecurity of his investments as long as the present condition of things remains unchanged. In view therefore of these facts and the near approach of the date of the annual meeting, all associations entitled to membership in the association are earnestly requested to name delegates at an early date to represent their respective interests in the coming deliberations. The preparation of papers and essays upon topics of general interest to range stock men, to be read before the convention is cordially solicited.

(Signed) R. G. HEAD,

President.

READING, Pa., Dec. 22.—The Boiler Makers' International Union adjourned this evening after appointing John J. Cowgan, of Chicago, and Christopher Connelly, of Hamilton, Ontario, as organizers of the territory west of Pittsburgh and north of the Ohio river. James J. Canan, of New York, and a member of the Reading branch are to organize in the South, Middle and Atlantic States. Numerous changes are made in the Constitution and by-laws. This afternoon matters affecting the Pacific Coast members were discussed. It was stated that the San Francisco ship-builder who is to build the cruisers for the Government has taken steps to import labor from Europe. A petition will be sent to the Secretary of the Navy protesting against this action, and all Congressmen will be petitioned to pass a law requiring that the cruisers be built by American labor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23.—Many thousand Brooklynites, who are accustomed to use the horse-cars of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company, are compelled to-day to walk. The company controls eleven lines of street-cars, all of which are tied up to-day. The men claim that the company has failed to carry out the agreement made with them last March in regard to hours of work.

One of the causes of the trouble was the fact that the company would not recognize the Knights of Labor nor the Empire Protective Association in its negotiations with its men. At 8 o'clock about a dozen cars were started under the protection of police.

In East New York, one of the cars was attacked by five strikers and the police promptly arrested them and thus prevented further trouble.

Brooklyn merchants say they will lose thousands of dollars by the strike coming in the holiday week. It was evident at about noon that there was likely to be serious trouble on the lines of the Brooklyn City Railroad, and the police were called upon to protect a car which the company desired to start out from the depot at Greenwood. Capt. Box and several officers went to the scene and mounting the platform the car was started. It got only one block on its journey when the mob took the horses from the car and ran it back into the depot. The police were unable to resist the men. A car at Hersey Street and Tompkins Avenue was overturned.

THE DRIVER AND CONDUCTOR ASSAULTED BY THE MOB.

The police attempted to interfere, but were overpowered and the reserves were called upon to aid them. The car was hoisted from the track at Fulton and New York Avenue, and the police were called upon there also. The driver and conductor, who were non-union men, were assaulted. Obstructions have been placed upon the tracks, and it looks as though there would be even more serious trouble if the company persists in trying to run their cars.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 23.—Two men in a cutter drove up in front of Elliott's jewelry store, on Nicolet Avenue, at 11:30 last night, broke in the window and carried off a tray of diamonds to the value of \$8,000, and escaped before the police or any one in the store could give chase. Before breaking in the window, the robbers placed a heavy oak bar in the handles of the door, thereby preventing it from being opened from within. The window was smashed with a small axe.

BRIDGEPORT, Ct., Dec. 23.—William Warner, a young man well known in this city, has of late been quite intimate with Mrs. Mary Lynch, a young

married woman who formerly resided here with her husband. A few weeks ago Mrs. Lynch left her home and went to her mother, near Newtown. Last evening Warner called to see her, and as near as can be learned, they quarrelled. Warner drew a pistol and shot Mrs. Lynch through the heart. The unfortunate woman fell face downward to the floor dead. Warner then asked her mother if she thought Mary was dead, and at the same instant sent another bullet through her back, between the shoulders. The murderer then left the house and the officers began scouring the country for him. Warner returned to the house about 8 o'clock this morning and shot himself. His body was found lying across that of his victim. He left a note, in which he gave the cause of the murder as jealousy.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Sir Charles Russell concluded his argument for Lady Colin Campbell in her divorce suit against her husband to-day. The Judge proceeded at once to submit the case to the jury. He said Lord Colin denied his wife's charge of infidelity which depended chiefly on the testimony of Lady Miles. Whatever might be said against Lady Miles by the defense, it must be admitted she was not lately Lord Colin's friend; that she had done all in her power to discourage the bringing of the action against him and that she only took Lady Colin's part when she became convinced that unjust charges were to be brought against that lady. The testimony given by the doctors that Mary Watson was a *virgo intacta*, did not negative the testimony given by Lady Miles that she saw Lord Colin and the girl in such a position as to warrant the belief that the pair were guilty. Suspicion, however, the Judge said, was insufficient if adultery was not proven as a fact. The jury were bound to find that Lord Colin was innocent.

At the last trial in which Lady Colin secured a decree of separation, it was shown that Lord Colin had given plaintiff a disease in such a manner as to amount to cruelty, which she alleges as the basis of her petition for a separation in the present case. The evidence against Lady Colin depended on what the family servants said. This should be received with suspicion. In regard to the Purbeck incident, the Judge said there were so many important examples of mistaken identity that the jury would be compelled to carefully consider whether sufficient evidence had been adduced to establish the statement that the lady who was there with the Duke of Marlborough was Lady Colin. If Neptune Blood's testimony was true, that he saw Lady Colin on that day at home, then the Purbeck story was demolished.

Referring to the allegations concerning Lady Colin's conduct at Leigh Court, the Judge said that they depended again on the stories told by the servants and principally that of Rose Baer.

Her own fellows described her as a chatterer, and she had contradicted herself, and other witnesses had contradicted her on important points. She at first swore that the Duke of Marlborough and Lady Colin occupied the same apartment for an entire week at Leigh Court, and afterwards she testified that the Duke of Marlborough was at Leigh Court only two nights. The Judge declared he believed Rose Baer had invented the story about Lady Colin and the Duke of Marlborough sitting together like lovers on a bench in Paddington Station. Lord Colin's conduct towards his wife while she was in Paris, on the occasion when he telegraphed the Paris police to arrest her and place in the prostitutes' prison, Justice Butts characterized as outrageous, remarking that he never had known of anything more dishonest than Lord Colin's allegation to the Paris officers that his wife was living in open adultery with one of the co-respondents and should be arrested and treated as a common woman of the town. The story told by the man servant O'Neill that he once saw, through the keyhole of the door in the dining room at Cadogan Place, Chief Shaw and Lady Colin in criminal intercourse, the Judge said he could not regard with favor. The jury must consider whether O'Neill's letter to Lady Colin, after his discharge by her, seeking re-appointment was not an attempt at blackmail; and the jury should further consider the question whether Chief Shaw's testimony in denial, as a statement of a distinguished public servant, was not worth as much, if not more, than the statement of such a person as O'Neill. Gen. Butler, the court thought, should have come into court and given testimony as to his innocence, but so long as he chooses to remain away, there was no power in England to make him come. It would, however, the Judge said, be impossible to exaggerate the meanness exhibited by General Butler, if he was innocent, in remaining away from the court, because in so doing, he was deserting Lady Colin. But the Judge told the jury they must not take Butler's absence as evidence of guilt on either his or Lady Colin's part. Replying to the question of a jurymen the Judge said that General Butler was beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and that a subpoena could not compel him to attend and testify because, being a co-respondent, he was protected by the clause of the law which makes it impossible to ask an incriminating question unless the witness is a voluntary one.

The case was then given to the jury and they retired.

At 10 o'clock they returned with a verdict. They found that Lord Colin Campbell had not committed adultery and that Lady Colin had not committed adultery with any of the co-respondents. The jury added a rider that the conduct of General Butler was unworthy of a gentleman and officer, and had caused the only difficulty which the jury experienced in reaching a decision. The announcement of the verdict was received with applause.

The newspapers, in their comments on the Campbell trial, express the opinion that although the verdict is not satisfactory, the jury could have come to no other conclusion, and that the case shows the necessity of an alteration of the divorce proceedings, in the direction of closed-door trials.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—A Berlin dispatch to the London Standard says that Prince Blamarck is again indisposed.

The steamship "Llanelli," sailing from Liverpool, has foundered at Holyhead. Twelve persons were drowned.

A Cairo dispatch says: M. De Lesseps has given £80,000 for Government land along the line of the Suez Canal to be used in the work of widening the waterway.

A terrific railway collision occurred at Charkow, Russia, on Saturday, resulting in the killing of thirteen persons, and the injuring of thirty others.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—Uneasiness is felt here over the rapidly with which the government is working to place the armament of France in the completest condition possible. The State manufactures of arms and ammunition are all being worked to their utmost capacity. It is reported from Rome that Italy is also arming. Advances from Berlin state that Germany is increasing her troops in Alsace-Lorraine.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Judge Butt this morning formally dismissed the petitions for divorce presented by Lady Colin and Lord Colin Campbell, in view of the verdict rendered by the jury yesterday, finding neither of the parties guilty of adultery. The Judge granted Lady Colin £150, cost in her suit against her husband, and full costs of her defense against her husband's suit. He also granted full costs to the Duke of Marlborough, Chief Shaw and Dr. Bird, co-respondents in Lord Colin's suit against his wife, Gen. Butler, another co-respondent, did not apply for costs.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—The Court to-day refused John Dillon's application for a stay of the order against him to furnish bonds in the sum of £1,000, with two sureties in the sum of £1,000 for his future good conduct pending the outcome of the appeal from sentence.

DUBLIN, Dec. 21.—At the regular fortnightly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish National League, it was announced that, since the last meeting there had been received in donations from Ireland \$2,200 and from American \$25,000. John Dillon said he would continue to carry out the "plan of the campaign" in defiance of the Government. Nobody, he says, has a right to say the plan of the campaign is illegal until a jury has decided on the facts. Dillon also said the leaders in this new movement desire to benefit the tenants in Ireland without the assistance of moonlighters.

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Friends of Parnell say his illness has been of a very serious nature for several weeks. He is in a dangerous condition.

Three farms belonging to Parnell's brother John were sold at auction yesterday at Armagh for 50 per cent less than they were valued at three months ago.

The Journal de St. Petersburg says: Russia's refusal to accept the candidacy of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha for the Bulgarian throne is not due to personal objections.

PARIS, Dec. 21.—De Brazza's departure for the French Congo country is delayed pending the action of the Deputies on the proposed modification of the budget estimate for Congo account. De Brazza says he will resign if the estimate be reduced.

MADRID, Dec. 21.—A red book has been issued giving an account of the negotiations with the United States relative to Cuban commerce. It is stated in the book that the delay in concluding a convention is due to the fact that the United States Government wants exclusive privileges to the prejudice of English and other interests.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Jacques, the English fatter, partook of food yesterday evening, after an abstinence of 21 days. His experiment to fast until he collapsed, had to be abandoned, owing to pecuniary difficulties. But few people gathered to witness his attempt. This morning he walked ten miles before breakfast and then resumed work in the silk factory, where he was employed before beginning his fast.

DUBLIN, Dec. 22.—The anti-rent agitation in Ulster is spreading daily and many tenants are joining the movement for lower rents. To-day the tenants on two large estates made a demand for 25 per cent reduction.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Heavy snow storms in Germany have blocked the railways between Berlin, Dresden, Halle and Leipzig. In Thuringia several passenger trains are snowed up.

Sir Thomas Esmond, a Member of Parliament, and a number of Catholic priests spoke in a similar strain. They approved the "plan of campaign," and said they were willing to take arms to rid Ireland of landlordism.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The German students in Switzerland have been ordered to rejoin their regiments immediately. Many officers on furlough have also been ordered to return to Germany.