

when he delivered a long speech upon the attitude and alleged inconsistencies of Dillon and O'Brien. Upon that occasion Parnell stated that he was speaking in defiance of the orders of the doctors attending him and who ordered him to keep his room.

Coupled with the announcement that Parnell died last night, was the news that Sir John Pope Hennessy, member of Parliament for North Kilkenny, also is dead. Hennessy, it will be remembered, immediately after the exposure in the O'Shea divorce case, contested the North Kilkenny election, backed by Parnell's opponents, defeated the Parnellite's candidate Vincent Scully with a majority of 1147 votes. This was a great, possibly the greatest, test of strength between the Parnellites and McCarthyites, and the defeat of Scully no doubt counted for a great deal in the future series of disasters which befel the Irish leader.

HE WAS PALE.

While Parnell was speaking at Cregee, it was noticed that he was very pale and in other respects not the same man as he had been in the past. In addition he carried his left arm in a sling. He was suffering from rheumatism. Telegrams from the principal towns of England and Ireland, unite in reporting that the death of Parnell caused the greatest sensation among his supporters. In Dublin his supporters are in a state of consternation. A meeting was hastily called. As soon as the news of the death was known it was decided that a meeting of all Parnell's followers of that city should be called for this evening. The object will be to consider what steps to take in face of this most disastrous event for their party.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

Parnell arrived in his home at Brighton from Ireland, on Thursday, and complained of suffering from a chill. Friday he was unable to leave his bed and the regular physician with whom he held a consultation was summoned. He considered Parnell's illness serious and sent for another physician with whom he held a long consultation. This consultation was resumed Sunday when Parnell, in great pain, was growing weaker every hour. His illness was pronounced to be an attack of acute rheumatism.

He was untiringly nursed by his wife, who hardly left his bedside. From the moment the illness was pronounced serious, Parnell did not seem to rally, but grew weaker and weaker. Several hours before his death, he became unconscious and so remained until he died in intense agony.

Owing to the suddenness of the Irish leader's illness it was the belief of his wife and the physicians that he would recover. No friends or relatives were present when he died; only Mrs. Parnell and the physicians.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

DUN & Co., in their trade report for the week ending October 3, 1891, state that though some trouble appeared in the stock market, yet the business of the country went on all right. Crops are large and are now safe. Farmers are receiving excellent prices; wheat

alone will realize this year more than the entire cost of farms. This prosperity will give an impetus to manufactures, and the result will be that general trade will become active.

A most encouraging feature of the present favorable situation is the fact that it is marked by no speculative craze or excitement; hence the danger of disastrous reaction is reduced to a minimum. The iron and coal trades are lively; tin, copper and lead fair.

Boston reports a close money market, but satisfactory trade. The sales of wool there were 3,000,000 pounds, with firm prices. Philadelphia reports general trade improved, but collections slow. At Chicago, some increase is seen in receipts of corn, oats and cheese, an eighth in cattle, a third in wool, and wheat receipts are five times that of last year's.

In spite of several circulars advising farmers to hold their wheat, the price declined about one cent. Atlantic exports for four days were 808,000 bushels, against 117,611 for the whole week last year. Corn advanced two cents and oats one and one-half cent during the week. Imports of merchandise, though smaller than last year's, are still quite large. The exports from New York were about the same as during the corresponding period last year.

Business failures for the week mentioned were in the United States 201, and in Canada 29. For the corresponding week of last year the figures were 166 in the United States and 31 in Canada.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW.

HENRY CLEWS in his report for the week ending October 3, 1891, says that uncertainty prevails in the speculative line. This may have been caused by the recent break in Missouri Pacific, and the projected changes in Union Pacific. However, it is said that Gould is not taking an active part in speculative operations. His state of health precludes the possibility of his doing so. But Missouri Pacific, though not earning expenses for some time, has been paying dividends. The money was drawn from other sources to pay these dividends. This was done to promote stock values and help speculation. That was what probably caused the break on its being discovered. And it also causes uncertainty to prevail still.

The harvest is now a certainty. The farmer revels in plenty and prosperity. Debts are being paid, mortgages paid off, and new enterprises springing into life.

Prosperity here will help Europe somewhat. Larger purchases of European goods can be made. The rise in American securities begins to give confidence to the foreign bourses. The war cloud is as dark as ever, yet hostilities seem no nearer. However, even when war comes, American securities, if affected at all, it will be for the better.

Gold is coming with unexpected freedom. This will remove all fears of tight money. The "bulls" in the stock market were hitherto doubtful about the money situation. An active market is looked for, with good opportunity for traders.

NOTES.

Only 7½ per cent. of Bulgarians can read and write.

Mr. Astor of New York has an income of \$23,000 a day.

The new library building in Washington will cost \$6,000,000.

Pure rock salt has been discovered in Kansas at a depth of 500 feet.

West Point has one foreign cadet, the son of a Nicaragua general.

In the reign of Henry VII apples cost one shilling each in England.

Arlington, California, has a tree sixty-eight feet in circumference at the stem.

At the last election in Cawker City, Kansas, thirteen more women than men voted.

The Hawaiian race is decreasing. Within the past fifty years it decreased one-half.

McMahon and Bismarck are the only prominent survivors of the Franco-Prussian war.

Several horses and mules died at Woodland, California, from eating caudoupes in the fields.

At Sundance, Wyoming, a whole herd of cattle was sold recently. The price paid was \$20 per head.

Montana is shipping her fat cattle. Three trains were sent from Malta last week over the Great Northern.

An insurance company against frost is organized in France. The annual loss to agriculture there is \$15,000,000.

A lump of coal weighing 2600 pounds was exhibited at Colorado Springs recently. It was brought from the Canyon City mines.

Typhoid fever is said to be epidemic in Chicago. It is caused by bad water. The sewerage which drains into the lake pollutes the drinking water.

The Chicago Herald has been sued for \$150,000 for libel. It said that Dr. Brandt, a county commissioner, was a rotten member of a rotten board. The Doctor commenced the libel suit immediately.

A Prussian physician thinks that headgear has something to do with baldness. He noticed that the women near Cassel who wear a close, heavy helmet become bald, while men who wear a cap do not.

Joe Southwick of Buffalo, who absconded a year ago, taking several thousand dollars from his friends and relatives, is said to be in Utah. A traveling man who knew Southwick, says that he saw him in Salt Lake City four months ago.

Queen Olga of Greece, who has just celebrated her fortieth birthday, became a grandmother at thirty-nine. The Empress Frederick became a grandmother at the same age, while the Empress of Austria attained that dignity at thirty-six.

Sir John Steel, the Scotch sculptor, who died at Edinburgh recently, is best known in America for his execution of the statues of Burns and Scott which stand at the southern end of the Mall in Central Park, New York. He was the son of an Aberdeen wood-carver. Sir John was eighty-seven, and for ten years preceding his death had done but little work.