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A DIPLOMATIC WAR

Between England, and Russia and France Concerning the New Khedive of Egypt.

ENDS IN VICTORY FOR LORD SALISBURY.

He Compels the Sultan to Modify the Firman Sent to the Young Pharaoh.

By Telegraph to the News.

SALISBURY'S VICTORY.

His Diplomatic Contest With Russia and France Ended in Egypt.

BOSTON, April 8.—Lord Salisbury gained a success in the diplomatic contest with France and Russia over the accession of Abbas Hilmi to the Khedive of Egypt. When the Sultan's envoy, Tewfik, arrived at Cairo, the British Minister, Sir Evelyn Baring, presented the new majority, asked for a copy of the document, and when Egypt Pasha refused to communicate the contents of the firman sent the British Minister to Alexandria, Minister Baring advised the Khedive not to proceed with the ceremony. Egypt Pasha then proceeded to Ismaili to receive the firman of the Sultan, the means of which had been known and approved by France and Russia before the Minister left Cairo for Ismaili. The Sultan's envoy, which was about to leave Alexandria, got orders to stay, and the officers on board were recalled to their ships. Yesterday the British and Italian Embassadors at Constantinople sent a joint note to the Grand Vizier, saying that the firman must be altered or Egypt made neutral. There seems to have been no mistaking the emphatic and peremptory character of the note, and the immediate result was a telegram received by the Khedive from the Sublime Porte, saying that the firman would be modified, omitting the Sultan of Turkey's claim to Egypt's Crown (Sublime Porte that the settlement has excited the greatest satisfaction there. The foreign office is reticent except to confirm the statement that the difficulty is on the point of a solution, although the day for the investiture is not fixed.

THE MEETING IN BUDAPEST

of the Under defense committee to arrange for the convention, which is to take legend the recent Under Commissions. The gathering included in various treaties, and the resolution recorded Under's determination to have nothing to do with the Dublin Parliament, which is certain to be controlled by men who are responsible for the crimes of the leaders and counties and boycotting, and who are the mere tools of clerical domination, and the attempt to extinguish a Parliament of Ulster may result in disorder, violence and bloodshed to an extent unknown in Ireland for a century.** Mayor Sanderson stated that the British Parliament had not any right to bind there over to another legislature, which they would never obey, and the sentiment was received with cheering. T. W. Russell predicted a sudden increase of trouble in Ireland under a Dublin Parliament. Finally the executive committee was appointed. The public sense of danger and the importance of the agitation is growing. Over the representation Irish members have arrived in many Great Britain and around religious issues. The Irish Unionists in the House of Commons affirm that, though the Home Rule bill passes in the Dublin Parliament is limited to a tribute to pay taxes, active armed opposition from the Protestants is inevitable. The home rules in the House consider it the best policy to minimize the importance of the movement by so far as possible ignoring it until it becomes more fully developed, when vigorous measures may be taken to counteract it.

THE LABOR CANDIDATES

who refuse obedience to the Liberal electoral executive are every where disappearing. The executive now approves twenty labor candidates, most of whom are certain of election. The payment of the labor men elected to secure, partly by general and partly by local funds. This begging fund is a public and trades union contribution paralyzes the independent labor men.

Gladstone has promised to support the Scotch Local Option bill and the government has decided to remain neutral. Out of two hundred and ninety-five English boroughs twenty-four have elected radical majority.

The great cotton spinners' lockout will begin on the 15th inst. There is no sign of the employers giving way. Most of the mills are heavily stocked, and the storage will be advantageous to them.

An agent of Baroness Rogers has visited Mrs. Maybrick in the working prison. Mrs. Maybrick, who is recovering from an attack of influenza and is still very weak, and is unable receive every consideration from the authorities.

Attempting to Get on American Coaling Station.

LONDON, April 8.—The Times' Buenos Ayres special says Pikin, the American minister to the Argentine republic, and Admiral Walker, commander of the American squadron, are holding daily conferences with the Uruguay minister of foreign affairs. A quasi secret agreement has been reached, by which Uruguay garrisons to provide a depot for coal and provisions for the United States navy.

Foreign diplomats agree that the speeches of Minister Pikin and his secretary, Dalmath, at Buenos Ayres, at the banquet given by the officers of the American squadron, were indiscreet and annoyed the people of the Argentine republic.

The officers of the battalions at Santa, Argentine republic, who were placed under arrest on suspicion of being implicated in a plot to overthrow the government, will be released, unless conclusive proofs are brought forward to show their complicity in the proposed revolt.

Stopping Gambling.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—Yesterday the House World's Fair committee heard the advocates of Sunday closing of the World's Fair. Today the opposition were heard. Afton Mason of the National Liberty Association, a resident of Chicago, advocated non-interference by the government in religious matters, and a committee of citizens and State, W. H. M. Rice, either of the New York Sabbath, and that Congress had no municipal control over Chicago during the day, and could not endorse Sunday closing, or undertake the enforcement of any Illinois law.

England and Chile.

LONDON, April 8.—The correspondence relating to the retirement of silver to England by the late President Balmaceda of Chile is published in the Chilean Gazette. In Lord Salisbury's last dispatch, dated February 22nd, he refuses from a discussion of the justice of Chile's claim to the proceeds of the bullion, but maintains that no action can be founded against the English government in the seizure of H. M. S. "England." Mr. Kennedy, the British agent in Chile, now writes to Lord Salisbury, expressing regret that he had neglected to acquaint Balmaceda of the declaration of the silver and to assure the owners of the "Lagunas" from carrying it.

Reply to a Canadian Petition.

LONDON, April 8.—In the Commons tonight the Parliamentary secretary for the Colonial office, replying to an inquiry, said a reply had been made to the address of the Canadian Parliament praying the Queen to demand with Russia and other powers of certain foreign treaties that are incompatible with the rights of the Canadian Parliament for the regulation of her commerce, and subsequently to produce negotiations within the empire. The secretary added that it would not be proper to make the text of the reply public until it had been communicated to the Canadian Parliament.

William O'Brien desired to call the attention of the House to the harsh and severe treatment of political prisoners in carrying out evictions for arrears of rent among the peasants in Ireland.

The chief secretary for Ireland contended that he could not promise not to employ soldiers for this work when it was necessary.

The House of the Commons tonight discussed the motion to repeal the Sunday act, which limits to seven years the duration of any Parliament. The discussion was confined to the Radical centrons. The motion was finally rejected by a vote of 198 to 115.

Balfour made the official announcement in the House tonight that Parliament would adjourn on April 12 for the Easter holidays, and that the sittings would be resumed on the 25th inst.

World's Fair Matters.

CHICAGO, April 8.—The World's Fair directory tonight selected Wm. T. Baker president, refusing his salary from $12,000 to $6000 per year. H. H. Hopkinsoffman was elected vice president in place of Thomas B. Bryan. The latter was elected on resistance at large, with a salary of $5000 per year, his work to be the visiting of foreign countries in the interest of the fair. Director General Butterworth retains his office being excluded. Seberger and Ackerman were re-elected treasurer and auditor respectively. Mr. Edmonds, President Baker's former private secretary, was chosen secretary and Mr. Cullom was elected attorney.

How the Case Looks.

He and his wife are never happier than when they can have all state dinner baked them, throw off the yoke of etiquette and live for their children at Gobelins, at Versailles, at Saint Cloud, at Fontainebleau, in which country there is no question of a man's power over chambers.

There is not to great a range as he among all his neighbors and moves. He is master of all the children needs. To these princes and princesses the interest of all the Russias is simply "Uncle Sasha." The loud cries of "Uncle Sasha, Uncle Sasha!" resound all over the place. A favorite pastime of his is to stand amid the merry throng and challenge them to pull him down. They never succeed, either separately or unitedly.

The czar has wonderful strength of muscle. He can bend a horseshoe by mere force of hand. Once in Denmark, while a conjurer was showing his skill, the czar offered to produce a specimen of his own abilities. He took a pack of cards and tore them through with the greatest ease.

At Gatchina he loves to go fishing with a harpoon by moonlight. Like Mr. Gladstone, he is fond of felling trees, but unlike that gentleman, he rapidly enjoys sawing them into lengths. [illegible]

A Wonderful Cable.

Probably the longest single span of wire rope in the world is that now in use in the construction of the great Austin dam, at Austin. The main cable is 1,350 feet long and 21 inches in diameter, and the loading is done with a single span. The plant is used to carry away the material excavated and to place the stone used in constructing the dam. The loading apparatus will lift a weight of seven tons and carry it the entire length of the span in about a minute and a half.—Manufacturer.

Everybody Should Asked for Pressents.

When George II reigned in England Christmas were marked by checkers on the doorpost. To this day the checkers is a common tavern sign. Boxes had a lettuce at their doors. All travelers were certain to call for mince meat—Mince meat for Christmas times.—Walter Besant in Harper's.

What a Lover Is.

A lover is a deluded victim possessed of an insane desire to provide for another man's daughter and purchase sold to the comforts of home by acquiring a mother-in-law.—Philadelphia Music and Drama.

DEEMING'S TRIAL.

It Is Believed It Will Prove One of the Most Interesting in the Annals of Crime.

THE PRISONER'S DEFENSE WILL BE INSANITY.

Witnesses will Come from England to Testify to the Murderer's Mind While a Boy.

By Telegraph to the News.

THE TRIAL OF DEEMING.

One of the Most Interesting Ever Held.

MELBOURNE, April 8.—It is believed that the trial of Deeming will prove one of the most interesting that has been held in these colonies, if not the world. As stated in yesterday dispatches, the defense will be insanity, and many experts will be called to testify as to the prisoner's mental condition while under the assumed claims he is alleged to have made. No doubt has yet been made by the defense that the prisoner is the author of the murder attributed to him. In fact the counsel, in his opening addresses at the coroner's inquest, stated that he would be called to show that the killing with which he is charged, but claims that, owing to congenital influences, he is not responsible for his actions and insane. Efforts will be made to procure a postponed adjournment of the trial, in order to enable witnesses to come from England to testify as to the state of the prisoner's mind when he was a boy.

The Confederate Reunion.

NEW ORLEANS, April 8.—The grand reunion of Confederate veterans opened today under auspicious circumstances. The procession was called to order by Gen. Gordon at 11 o'clock, and the exercises of welcome and responses were made. A resolution offered by General Gordon was unanimously adopted, and a suggestion of the Times was adopted, to the effect that it was that it was the sense of the convention that the late Confederate States should grant small pensions each to Mr. Davis, Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the late Confederate States, and earnestly recommend to the Legislatures of the Confederate States that they do the same. Under this resolution Mr. Davis and Mr. Stephens will receive a pension of $250 each during the remaining years of her life.

General Gordon presided at the reception at the French Opera House this afternoon. All the surviving Confederate Generals and other officers were present. The platform Governor Nicholls of Louisiana delivered an address of welcome and J. W. Daniel of Virginia responded, discussing the causes of the war. He closed with an appeal for a monumental temple at Richmond. Mrs. Davis and her daughter were present.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

It Begins to Feel the Results of the War Against It.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8.—From information received by a Philadelphia firm which handles and distributes a large quantity of refined sugar, it appears that the sugar trust is beginning to fear the results of the determined warfare which has been inaugurated against it by the wholesale grocers all over the country, especially those of Philadelphia and New York. The grocers are said to be very interested in the proposed new refineries near and on Staten Island. The big corporation has so far condescended to notify the merchants to offer the Philadelphia grocers of Philadelphia a labor of refinery, by which they will be able, it expected, to get a small profit on the sugar they handle. A committee of the grocers who were held by a number of importing grocers yesterday, for the purpose of considering the advisability of accepting or rejecting the proposition, so far as can be learned, no definite conclusion was reached. The Philadelphia dealers are getting letters from all over the country to keep up the fight, and that the dealers in Chicago, Cincinnati, New Orleans, St. Paul, Denver and all other commercial and manufacturing cities will stand by them. The morning papers say that, from the most accurate data obtainable, it is learned, since the first intimations were made, that a bill looking to the repeal of the tariff on refined sugar would be taken before Congress, the stock of the American Sugar Refining Company has experienced a shrinkage of nearly $9,000,000. The net profit now is $12,000,000 instead of $21,000,000 as it formerly, since the formation of the trust, is $3,500,000; with the tariff of refined sugar, the net profit on the capital stock would be $10,287,000. The actual value of the sugar trust properties is about $70,000,000, which allows a rate of profit on the actual valuation of 15.00 per cent.

A GREAT EXPERIMENT.

Does Cremation Remove Guilt from a Dead Sinner's Soul?

PARIS, April 8.—Lieutenant Anatay, who murdered the aged Baroness Vellard, in November last, will be executed at five o'clock tomorrow morning. The chief executioner has received a number of threatening letters.

Anatay has requested his brother, a medical student, to experiment on his body as soon as it is decapitated. He desires to try by a movement of his eyes to certain questions his brother will ask regarding the sensations experienced when his head is cut from his body. The object of the experiment is to affect a test as to whether any vestige of the reaction in the human brain remains after it has been severed.

Grover's Tomb.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The corner stone of the tomb to be erected in this city to General Grant will be laid on the 27th.

A Lively Time on the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, April 8.—There was a lively time on the floors of Trade today, when the tide turned May wheat from 8c to 7, when it closed last night, to 8½c half an hour before closing. Partridge is said to have been good and otherwise been reinforced. He commenced to sell on the short side of the market as soon as it became known that the Leiter May operations had ceased. May opened this morning at 7½c, nearly one cent over yesterday's close, and in spite of every effort made against it, May continued hoisting, and spread up to 8c, and then to 8½c. It went another quarter on the then heavy buying orders. Panic seized some bears, and the word was passed that Partridge had weakened and was covering. Under this he received the bulls bounced 7c to 8½c. Before the close the price had received a quarter of a cent.

The Josephites.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., April 8.—The International conference of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints continues today. Bishop Kelly reported on the division of the church, the report showing total receipts of $70,000, and total disbursements of $70,000, leaving a balance of $500. The report was adopted. The report was received that there has been sixty-two baptisms during the year. The report also stated that the resignation of H. P. Hagerty as president of the church was accepted. The reports from various districts throughout the country were received. Chicago reported that there were meeting conferences during the year in Internal discussion, and they asked for a minister who would return from mad delights. The report was referred to the quorum of seventy. Adjourned until tomorrow.

The Czar and the Kaiser.

BERLIN, April 8.—The Emperor and Empress are going to Darlin May City, where, it is rumored, the Czar will meet them.

Zola and Lodge.

PARIS, April 8.—Pierre Loti's speech at the French Academy yesterday bristled with sarcastic allusions to Zola. Loti is considered his opinion and sentiments are not liked. Mr. Zola strongly resents his silence. M. Zola has been twice elected and never is said much better. Loti has with an intimate acquaintance with the Naturalistic school, and contends that that the work of Zola only appeals to those who would have Zola himself, and says that the Loti stories of his "Some scenes are not very edifying." The press comes unanimously close with Zola against Loti.

Ontario Floods.

OTTAWA, Ont., April 8.—The flood in the Ottawa River has carried away the dam at Wells' saw mill, with a portion of a mill. Thousands of logs were carried down the stream, leaving the booms empty behind. A great portion of the villages are submerged. Traffic is almost entirely suspended.

Cultures of a Robber.

PEORIA, Ariz., April 8.—A special to the Arizonian from Globe says Sheriff Thompson of Gila county returned this morning from Tonto Basin, having in charge the famous King Unsey, accused of robbing the Riverside stage twice during December and January. In the January hold-up a large amount of gold coin, silver bullion, cash and jewelry were taken. Harry Devine, supposed to be his accomplice, is now in jail here. Portions of the coin were found near his home, buried in the bottom of the river two feet under water. An officer has been on Unsey's trail since the robbery, and capture him last night at his mother's home. It is feared that an attempt will be made at a rescue.

Dynamite Conspiracy.

"Rather," he said quietly, "I—I have allowed myself to hope that you regard me as something more than a friend." "Grange," she answered softly, with half averted face, "you—you are crazy off." And Grange understood. He came nearer.—Chicago Tribune.

Failed to Appreciate Milton.

Milton was not great in the character of husband and father. We read of him that he first wife was disgusted with his gloomy house, and soon ran away from him, and his daughters were forced to grow up utterly neglected.—Writer.

Rubber remained practically unknown save as a curiosity for many years, and it was near the close of the Eighteenth century when Dr. Priestley, in a review of the work on Perspective, called attention to rubber as "A novelty for erasing pencil marks."

A Sanctimonious Who Worked in Church.

Sir Walter Scott in his "Heart of Mid-Lothian" refers to one Duncan, of Knockbinder, an important personage, who smoked during the whole of the sermon from an iron pipe, to hence borrowed from other worshipers. When he had filled at the end of the discourse he knocked the ashes out of his pipe, replaced it in his sporran, returned the tobacco pouch to its owner and joined in the prayer with decency and attention.—All the Year Round.

Pain Is a Relative Term.

"Pain" even in the human subject is purely a relative term. It expresses a very real sensation, but it does not express its degree. And as far as mankind is concerned the sense of pain is the measure in which it can be felt, depends very largely upon two great factors.

The first of these is civilization, and the second factor is that of education.—London Society Magazine.

Partly Long Railroad Ticket.

One of the longest railroad tickets ever sold in Maine was that covering a trip from Bangor to Cuba and return, measuring, with its forty-two coupons, very nearly five feet in length.—Augusta Journal.

The Way of the World.

A man who pulls himself needs with general disdain; a man who screws himself finds plenty to agree with him—Stanley H. Pike in Century.

ANARCHIST FIENDS.

A Polish Irredentist Waylaid and Killed by Four Members of the Execution Committee.

ANTI-ANARCHISTIC MEASURES IN SPAIN.

Vienna Anarchists Resort to Fire in Guised of Dynamite.—Ravachol's Practical Joke.

By Telegraph to the News.

WAR ON SOCIETY.

The Dungs of Anarchists in Various Countries.

BERLIN, April 8.—Near Ruerchel, a village in Posen, on Tuesday, a Polish Irredentist, named Ziolkowski, by four men and stabbed with bullets. A number of villagers passed the assassins, and after a desperate fight, which lasted for half an hour, the assassins, seeing that escape was impossible, took their own lives. The victim was found a dead corpse with the words, "Executive Committee Polish Anarchists." Dr. Pawlicky had incurred the wrath of the Anarchists by his opposition to the conspiracy and killing. Great excitement exists, and efforts will be made to capture the other conspirators.

Some people are inclined that the Anarchists were nothing but common robbers, who took advantage of the prevailing excitement caused by the Anarchist outrages to use the cause signed by the "Committee of the Polish Anarchists," for frightening Dr. Pawlicky into surrendering money, of which he was known to have a large sum in connection with his position in the church. The authorities, however, are satisfied that the murder was not a robbery, and if it should prove true that the four assassins were really Anarchists, it is thought that the whole band of conspirators will soon be arrested.

SPANISH ANARCHISTS.

MADRID, April 8.—The minister of justice has stated to the provincial authorities that all functions of authorities and all persons advocating anarchical principles in any manner must be treated with the greatest severity. The possession of bombs or other explosive materials of an intention to use them will be punished with penal servitude for life. The authorities are ordered to break up all anarchists.

DOCUMENTARY FIRES IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, April 18.—The alarm occasioned by the frequency of incendiary fires continues. Five have occurred within a week. It is hinted that the fires are the work of anarchists, who have decided to use the hatred of dynamite.

ACTING ON A BANANA.

PARIS, April 8.—The examination of Ravachol for alleged dynamite crimes in the court room which had a startling effect. During the proceedings he suddenly produced an article of symmetrical shape which had the appearance of a dynamite cartridge. He explained to the crowd that it was an infernal machine, and that, when he was tired of life, he intended to blow himself and all the others in the building to pieces. At the same time he made a motion as if to hurl the object into the midst of the crowd. There was a stampede by the alarmed spectators, and the judge and clerk of the court fled from the room in terror and sought a place of safety. They refused to return until assured there was no danger. The article which looked like a cartridge, proved to be a banana.

It was stated today by Ravachol's attorney, that the former had made a confession, although innocent, in order to shield his comrades.

Blaine Cannot Accept the Chancellorship.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 8.—The Times this morning prints the following from its correspondent in Washington: In the course of a conversation with the writer and one of the leading physicians of the capital, who occasionally attends the secretary, the physician remarked: "I see some of the newspapers continue to connect your name with the presidency, Mr. Secretary."

Mr. Blaine responded: "The presidency is an office without shop. I am sixty-six years old, and although you have told me, and I believe, that in heart, lungs, kidneys and otherwise, I am free from organic disease, yet the fatigue of the duties of the presidency, if I do not believe if I could be inaugurated President in March, I would live my term. If I was elected, therefore, of the nomination and election to the presidency, I could not accept it. At my age and with my temperament, and knowing what effort a long life of unremitting labor has been upon my vitality, it would be constructive suicide."

The secretary spoke with the emphasis of perfect candor and with an apparent desire only to make himself definitely understood.

PRESIDENT ELIOT.

He Continues to Stand Up for Religious Liberty.

BOSTON, April 8.—In a letter to the Journal regarding his recent speech to the Mormon Tabernacle at Salt Lake City, President Eliot of Harvard College says: "The Mormon question deserves, I believe, to be thoroughly examined and discussed. So, if I am not mistaken, the government of the United States is violating in their case one of the most fundamental and precious principles of American society."

Cattle Men and Sheep Herders in Battle.

BOYES, Mont., April 8.—Meager newspaper reached here to the effect that the cattlemen and range cattlemen are in a conflict. The sheep herding party was repulsed and that the thieves had killed eight men and wounded several others. It was also stated that the outrages had not merely been by the isolated character of the country, definite news cannot be obtained for several days.

In 1870 the last expedition of this kind was formed. The men started out in June and chased out the last rebel in December. They hung sixty men.

Eggs Hatched Another Monstrosity.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The World's cable dispatch to Valparaiso states his paper from United States Consul McCreery tell me today that Minister Patrick Egan has been advanced by Harrison Blaine the appointment of Minister either to Paris or Pekin. Mr. Egan, as Mr. McCreery says, after thinking over the matter, declined both offers. He did not want to go to Paris on the ground that it is too expensive. His objection to Pekin was the distance.

Ohio Grain Crop.

CINCINNATI, O., April 8.—The crop bulletin of the State Board of Agriculture has just been submitted of the Wheat crop of this year at 2,000,000 bushels increase over last yearly crop of 7,000,000. The barley yield is estimated to 25 per cent. of last year's crop, rye, 7 per cent., corn, 85 per cent., and four 74 per cent.

When the Farmers Rise Over the Year.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—The Semiville gubernia which is the richest in the country has caused a loss to the imperial treasury of 30,000,000 roubles, which large amount of money has been spent for the purpose of relieving the distress of the immense number of starving peasants. Of these 30,000,000 roubles 15,000,000 has been assigned to the purchase of supplying people in the famine stricken districts with food and seed, and 15,000,000 has been allotted for the employment of a system of relief works. In addition to the drain on the treasury, the revenue of the country have fallen 40,000,000 roubles below the average.

An Irish Parliament.

LONDON, April 8.—In the Commons today Alexander Sexton (Parnellite) gave notice that a month hence he would move that the time had come to establish a parliament in Dublin to deal with and control all the affairs of Ireland.

Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race To-Today.

LONDON, April 8.—The Oxford-Cambridge boat race takes place tomorrow at noon. Betting is slightly in Cambridge's favor, but the crews are believed to be well matched.

A Wreck on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus Road.

CLEVELAND, April 8.—A dispatch from Mount Vernon, O., says that a wreck occurred near there on the Cleveland, Akron and Columbus road yesterday afternoon in a collision between a freight and an excursion passenger train, owing to the failure of a flagman to hold one train until the other had passed. N. dozen passengers were hurt. Those seriously injured are: Mrs. Jemima Tipton, Black Creek, left arm, wrist, hip and internally; Mrs. W. H. Lotts, Columbus, back; W. L. Koch, Millersburg, O., head and arm hurt; Mr. Irwin, Amsterville, O., head; S. L. Nearing, Danville, left leg; Engineer L. B. Bled, ankle hurt by jumping.

Gladstone Will Speak.

LONDON, April 8.—Mr. Gladstone has consented to address a great London demonstration before the general elections.

Bismarck's Eighteen Judge.

The town of Hohenem lands, or did least until recently, of a process of the peace who once had a case before him which involved the cutting off of a lion. The fowl was only worth two or three lira, but the respective claimants were in dead earnest about it, and it was seen as much vigor as if several thousand dollars were involved. Many times the value of the lion was spent in legal and attorneys' fees, and a vast array of witnesses were called to testify as to the proper ownership of poor little fowl.

The evidence was so contradictory that the judge was unable to decide, but suddenly a bright thought struck him. "Court's adjourned. Gimme that lion," he said, and the fowl, which had been brought into court as an exhibit, was turned over to him. He followed the wonderful plaintiff and defendant, counsel, witnesses and spectators, he went straight to the locality where the rival claimants resided, paced off the distance between the two houses, halted exactly midway and threw the chicken up. The fowl did a fine spiral, and the judge made a glad squawk half our half flew to one of the houses, and the judge immediately pronounced the decision that the rightful owner of the bird and gave judgment accordingly. The rejoicings of the decision was universally unanimous.—San Francisco Chronicle.

A Campaign of Money.

In the Missouri campaign of 1888 two of the most low-minded men on the state were nominated for governor, Mr. Francis and Mr. Morehouse. The two candidates were Democrats. Mr. Francis, the gold and silver coinage of our Constitution, and of a currency convertible into gold and silver without loss. We believe that all dollars coined by the United States should be of equal intrinsic value, and that all paper currency issued by the government should be redeemable in either gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. While we believe in the full recognition of the labor model by international agreement, we are equally opposed to the free and unlimited coinage of silver by any government independently of action by other nations. We denounce the Republican act of 1890, which requires the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver and issues upon it upwards of $54,000,000 in addition to 50 per cent. paper.

In closing the platform declares that the best interests of the Democratic party demand

THE NOMINATION OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

When Cleveland's name was mentioned there was rapturous applause, and the convention was plainly in sympathy with the resolutions.

Thomas F. Keenan of Boston offered a resolution favoring David B. Hill of New York, and Mr. Keenan was asked objections to it, Mr. Keenan withdrew it.

Mr. Avery's address was listened to with close attention. When Mr. Avery said that the next President must be a Democrat, there was applause and loud shouts of "Cleveland." Mr. Avery attempted to proceed, but cheers were demanded for Cleveland, and given with a will and a tiger. Then came a call for cheers for Hill. These were given, but with a

DEMOCRATS MEET.

The Massachusetts State Convention for the Election of Delegates to Chicago.

CHAIRMAN AVERY ADDRESSES THE MEETING.

The History of the Party.—The Silver Question.—Effect of the McKinley Bill.—Platform.

By Telegraph to the News.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

General Enthusiasm for Grover Cleveland.

BOSTON, April 8.—The Democratic State convention for the choice of four delegates to the National convention at Chicago met at Tremont Hotel this afternoon. The convention was called to order by Secretary Holliday of the Democratic State committee, standing committees were then appointed. The committee on credentials reported that three hundred and twenty-three towns and twenty-eight cities were represented by one thousand three hundred and thirty one delegates. Hon. Edward Avery of Braintree was unanimously chosen as permanent chairman.

Mr. Avery upon taking the chair addressed the convention at considerable length. He reviewed the history of the party, told how it had fought unreasoned by defeat, unswayed by force, unseduced by promises of places and power of honor, undismayed by scorn and scoffs, outvoted, but never disheartened or corrupted, and said today Massachusetts is placed among the doubtful states and in his opinion it will stay in that state, and the danger of the passage of free coinage acts seems for the present to be averted. For one, I accept the result with gratitude, and I hope all with certitude of motive. We are equally opposed to the existing law and the proposed law. The existing law is a Republican Tariff and we hold that Republican party responsible for it and for all its attendant evils."

He declared that the National Democratic party is for

HONEST MONEY,

a currency of gold and silver, every dollar of which shall be of equal intrinsic value all over the world. Until this policy is modified by another national convention, we must rely on act of men, in Congress or out of Congress, can commit the party to any other policy.

The speaker then took up the question of the tariff and reviewed at some length the effect of the McKinley bill upon New England institutions, and in conclusion said: "Success is a duty. How to secure it will be one of the problems submitted to the convention to which you today sent representatives from your State. The first great step is the adoption of sound principles and the declaration of a policy to guide the legislative and executive. The next duty will be the selection of a candidate. I believe our candidate should be a man of tried honesty, tried and conspicuous patriotism, tried and undoubted courage, cool in action, deliberate in judgment, and ready and willing, under all circumstances and at all hazards, to do what he believes to be right. To such a man the destiny of a great nation can be entrusted. To such a man, I doubt not, the delegates from Massachusetts will give their undivided votes, and such a man, I believe, the united Democracy will elect as the next President of the United States."

THE PLATFORM.

The committee on resolutions and platform presented their report, which was adopted with a few dissenting voices. The platform reaffirms the principles of the Democratic convention of 1888 and 1890, and says it at from the power to tax arises the whole force of government, but taxation must be limited, and no more money be taken from the people than the economical administration of the government. The free wool bill now in Congress is approved, as are the bills for free coal and iron on the free list. It favors a general reduction of the tariff imposed by the bills of 1883 and 1890, resulting in money, it says: "We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of our Constitution, and of a currency convertible into gold and silver without loss. We believe that all dollars coined by the United States should be of equal intrinsic value, and that all paper currency issued by the government should be redeemable in either gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. While we believe in the full recognition of the labor model by international agreement, we are equally opposed to free and unlimited coinage of silver by any government independently of action by other nations. We denounce the Republican act of 1890, which requires the monthly purchase of 4,500,000 ounces of silver and issues upon it upwards of $54,000,000 in addition to 50 per cent. paper.

In closing the platform declares that the best interests of the Democratic party demand

THE NOMINATION OF GROVER CLEVELAND.

When Cleveland's name was mentioned there was rapturous applause, and the convention was plainly in sympathy with the resolutions.

Thomas F. Keenan of Boston offered a resolution favoring David B. Hill of New York, and Mr. Keenan was asked objections to it, Mr. Keenan withdrew it.

Mr. Avery's address was listened to with close attention. When Mr. Avery said that the next President must be a Democrat, there was applause and loud shouts of "Cleveland." Mr. Avery attempted to proceed, but cheers were demanded for Cleveland, and given with a will and a tiger. Then came a call for cheers for Hill. These were given, but with a