

THE LITTLE WIFE AT HOME

When my work is done and I'm tempted to stray
From the scenes of my labor and care,
With the friends whom I meet as I go up the
street,
I say to my heart: "Beware!"
For I know that many a jilted lurks
In the pathway of those who roam,
And remember the longing for my return,
My little wife's waiting at home.

When pressed to dine at the club, "Am en-
gaged"
To dine with my wife," I say;
For a dinner of herbs were sweeter with her
Than a banquet with her away;
Though rich the viands and rare the wine,
Togay sense they would tasteless be
If I thought that the one I love best in the
world
Were anxiously waiting for me.

Not all of the pleasure I find in the haunts
Of men can pay for a sigh
Of my darling as she vainly watches for me,
While form after form passes by;
For each one, she knows, is seeking his
home,
Where fond ones are waiting for him,
And she scans every face for one who comes
not,
While her beautiful eyes grow dim.

But her eyes grow bright as she sees me
come,
And she seems, as I see her stand
In the doorway waiting to welcome me,
The fairest wife in the land:
Her face is as bright as the sunset sky
Who tints on the brown hair fall;
She is, eat and sweet, in beauty complete,
The dearest woman of all.

As I enter the house and take from the lips
Of my darling her welcoming kiss,
All the cares that troubled the day, like
flight
From that realm which knows only bliss.
And I say to myself: "How happy the man
Who is never tempted to roam,
Whose heart ever longs for his own fireside
Where his little wife's waiting at home!"
—N. Y. Ledger.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

BERLIN, Dec. 5.—The Countess von Trostburg, wife of the Austrian ambassador at St. Petersburg, involved in a forgery case, the widow of Count Schleinitz, formerly home minister of the Prussian court. When in Berlin she was an active intriguer against Bismarck and after marriage with Count Wolkenstein Trostburg maintained her relations with Bismarck's court opponents, Countess Perplancher Riedelwitz and Countess Perllwitz, wife of the Emperor's grand chamberlain. It is reported that Bismarck will ask Emperor William to dismiss Count Perplancher and Count Perllwitz. Both have visited Frederickshagen and asserted their innocent relation to their wives' letters. The Austrian government it is expected will recall Count Wolkenstein Trostburg.

SACRAMENTO, Dec. 5.—At the election held today the proposition to levy a tax of \$30,000 to the purchase and condemnation of a portion of Chinatown and to fill a portion of China Slough, was defeated by about 290 votes, failing to receive the necessary two-thirds majority and lacking but 94 votes of being carried.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—Lord Mayor Sullivan, who was convicted of publishing in his paper, *The Nation*, accounts of proclaimed branches of the National League and sentenced to two months imprisonment, has been removed to Tullamore jail in order to prevent his holding daily levees, as he was doing in jail here.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Dec. 6.—The Southern Grain and Seed Co. are accused of obtaining money under false pretenses and are being prosecuted under the act. They are charged with the famous Bohemian oats swindle so successfully practiced in Ohio two years ago. It is estimated that they sold a hundred thousand dollars' worth of seed in Green and adjoining counties in Missouri and one of the Springfield banks holds seventeen thousand dollars of farmers' notes. The officers of the company left the city some time ago, and it is believed they have been indicted.

DUBLIN, Dec. 6.—The police are actively endeavoring to arrest Gilmool, member of Parliament for Cork, who has taken refuge with Pyne in Lisbon Castle, which is prepared to defy the police. Gilmool, it is believed, intends to escape from the castle tonight.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The President has sent the following nominations to the Senate: Lucius C. Lamar to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; William F. Vilas to be Secretary of the Interior; Don M. Dickinson to be Postmaster General; Chas. S. Fairchild, New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury; Geo. L. Rives, New York, to be assistant Secretary of State; Isaac H. Maynard, New York, to be assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Sigourney Butler, Mass., to be Second Comptroller of the Treasury of the United States.

VIENNA, Dec. 6.—Prices on the Bourse fell today on the rumors that Russian troops were being massed on the frontiers. In the evening Austrian and Hungarian rentes fell heavily, and

old rose. The *Pesther Lloyd* says the situation is undoubtedly most serious. The Russian attitude is so threatening that we cannot but think war inevitable.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—The French man-of-war *Duquesne* sailed from San Francisco for France today. She will touch at the most important ports during her voyage homeward.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6.—The annual report of the Secretary of War shows the expenditures of the department during the fiscal year amount to \$41,846,165. The estimates for the next fiscal year aggregate \$53,338,710 against an appropriation for the current year of \$31,055,302. The increase is caused by the incorporation of estimates of \$22,339,151 for public works including river and harbor improvements, the expenditures on this account for the current year amounting to only \$1,308,409. The secretary says: The estimates for military establishments are based on the actual requirements of the service. During recent years the appropriation for transportation of the army has

BEEN INADEQUATE

to meet the cost thereof, and the failure to appropriate funds for that service has caused much embarrassment.

The secretary refers to Gen. Schofield's recommendation that at least one eight-inch muzzle-loading gun with appliances for target practice and one or more reach-loading guns and mortars be furnished each military post with a view to improvement in artillery instruction.

Touching Geroldino and his fellow captives, now confined at Fort Pickens and Mount Vernon barracks, the report says that at this time it is a difficult matter to find for them a permanent home. For many reasons it is impossible to return them to Arizona; under the existing laws they cannot be taken to the Indian Territory, and in the northern reservations the climate is too cold for them.

THE COLORADO WAR.

The report briefly alludes to the difficulty, in August last in Colorado between the six autochthonous and Colorado's band of Utes, and says an effort should be made for the restriction of their property to the Indians. The report approves the recommendation of General Sheridan's report, touching the extension of all possible aid to the general government to the national guard of the different states, and suggesting a system of national encampments for the state militia at the expense of the national government.

In reference to the pay department of the army, the report says: There is a frequent clashing of authority between the War and Treasury Departments in regard to the payments directed by the former. To the great embarrassment of the disbursing officer, accounts are disallowed. The disallowance of payments made by and under such authority, works

GREAT HARDSHIP

to the disbursing officer, as on one hand he is confronted with a charge of disobedience, and on the other assuming a liberty for which either he or his securities will be held peculiarly responsible. In order to prevent this, the secretary recommends that the powers of the respective departments be clearly defined by legislative act.

Copious quotations are made from the report of the chief of ordnance relative to the success of domestic manufacturers in producing high grade steel, and the advisability of increased appropriations for the supply of the ordnance department for experiments with dynamite torpedoes, and those now in progress with shells charged with high explosives fired by means of gunpowder.

Concluding his report, the secretary says: "The result of the examinations for promotion under the

CIVIL SERVICE

regulations which were applied to the War Department in May, were satisfactory. The total number of clerks examined was 1,014, of which 963, or 95 per cent passed. I renew the recommendations contained in my previous reports, and in those of my predecessors, for the appointment of an assistant Secretary of War and an assistant Attorney-General, to advise and assist in legal and technical questions which daily occur."

Attention is called to the fact that the Pacific Coast is destitute of fortifications, guns and armament of every description, while San Francisco is without a single gun which can be fired with safety with the present charges of powder and modern projectiles. Favorable endorsement is also given to the lieutenant-general's recommendation that the present strength of the army be increased by 5,000, and particular attention is called to the importance of the increase of the

ARTILLERY SERVICE,

and also certain changes in the present organization of artillery regiments.

The secretary suggests that the number of court martial trials can be much reduced if a provision be made for the punishment of minor offenses, without summoning a court martial, as indicated in the annual report of 1886. The secretary renews the recommendation in regard to the enactment of laws in regard to the punishment of civilian witnesses who refuse to testify; for authority to secure the assistance of civilians and police officers in arresting and holding deserters, and for the revision of the ar-

ticles of war, which have remained unaltered here, while in England and elsewhere the military codes have been modified in accordance with the requirements of modern times. The secretary recommends legislation regulating and

MAKING UNIFORM

punishment that may be inflicted by court martial, defining the application of the statute of limitation in the case of deserters and fixing the liability of minors to military jurisdiction after enlistment.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—It is reported that the fire in the Calumet & Hecla copper mines has gained such headway that it is believed it will be necessary to flood the whole mine with water, in which case it would suspend mining operations for the greater part of the year.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 6.—The steamer *Amberly*, ashore thirty miles south of Cape Henry, is leaking badly. It is probable that she will soon break up. The vessel was abandoned by her crew this afternoon.

HAVANA, Dec. 6.—A telegram from Baracoa states that during a recent heavy rain there, the sea invaded a portion of the city, destroying about one hundred houses. The telegrams also report the loss of the steamer *Gumby* and an American schooner.

SAVANNAH, Georgia, Dec. 6.—A fire broke out today the collapse of a water tower killed four men outright and caused serious injury to four others, one of whom cannot live.

LONDON, Dec. 6.—Kindon's extensive cloth factory in Bermondsey has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$250,000.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 6.—J. B. McDonnell, alias McDonald, was arrested today for having in his possession a plate for engraving fac similes of a five pound note of the

BANK OF ENGLAND.

McDonnell is said to be the brother of George McDonnell, who, with Austin and Byron Bidwell, swindled the Bank of England out of over a million dollars in 1873, by means of forged bank checks and notes.

DENVER, Dec. 6.—Several boxes of giant powder caps, loaded with heavy charges of fulminating mercury, were discovered in the mail at the postoffice in this city today. They proved to be samples sent from a Chicago house to hardware merchants through out the country. If the stamping clerk at either end of the line had struck the package with sufficient force to cause their explosion, it would doubtless have been killed. Postoffice Inspector Kax will make a full report to the Chicago postal authorities of the

NECKLESS VIOLATION

of the postal laws, to secure the punishment of the guilty parties.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 6.—In the hearing before Judge Peck today of the suit of the executor of the estate of Bulah Coates, it was brought out that Benjamin E. Hopkins, late assistant cashier of the Fidelity Bank, had hypothecated 225 shares of insurance stock belonging to Coates, the value being \$200,000. It was also stated by the executor that Hopkins had admitted his indebtedness to the estate to the amount of \$100,000.

In the Harper trial this afternoon Evert T. Gay, individual bookkeeper of the Merchant's National Bank, testified to numerous overdrafts on their bank by J. W. Wilshire & Co. The

SAME STORY

was told by other witnesses about the Swift Iron and Steel Works. Hick, receiving teller of the Fidelity Bank, told of Harper taking up checks of Wilshire, Eckert & Co., March 17, when the bank examiner was there, by giving his own check to the amount of over \$30,000. He was shown three drafts on the Western National Bank of New York for \$75,000, \$100,000 and \$20,000. There was no entry made of these in the Western's accounts, yet the drafts were paid, making it appear that the Western had some of the Fidelity's money. In cross-examination, witness was asked if there were not entries showing that the interest had been paid on the checks carried as cash items. He found one instance where J. W. Wilshire & Co. had paid \$118 interest. There were a few interest charges in the account of the Swift Iron and Steel Works.

ADAM WAGNER,

assignee of the Swift Iron and Steel Works, testified that he found assets worth \$160,000 and liabilities amounting to \$120,000.

J. W. Watters, book-keeper, testified that the certificates of deposit were issued out of consecutive order as to dates and numbers.

A juror until tomorrow.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 6.—John Armytage, arrested on the charge of forging the name of J. W. Mackay, of California, and attempting fraud, is identified as Orth Stein, a swindler of national reputation. Stein is wanted by the authorities of Cincinnati, St. Louis and a number of other western cities.

WILKESBARR, Dec. 6.—James Wilson, alias Hanan, and Judd Wolcom, notorious counterfeiters,

WERE ARRESTED

by Federal officials today. They were arrested at a place where they were turning out bogus silver dollars, was located in the cabin of an old boat at Mill Creek.

LONDON, Dec. 7, 2.30 p.m.—The London stock markets and the bourses at

Paris, Berlin and Frankfurt are weak. The bourse at Vienna is excited. Markets are affected by reports concerning the movements of Russian troops on the Austrian frontier.

"TOO SMALL FOR WAR, TOO BIG FOR PEACE"

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The *National Gazette* discussing the Vienna *Fremdenblatt's* article relative to the massing of troops on the Russian frontier, says it is evident that the force of Russian troops now in Poland is not sufficient to attack two formidable military powers; the present massing of troops is too small for war and too large for peace. We must wait and see how Russia will cancel the massing with the pacific assurance of the *Journal de St. Petersburg*.

FRANCE WILL DECIDE IT.

MOSCOW, Dec. 6.—The *Gazette* says the future policy of France will decide whether Germany will be compelled to watch one or both of her frontiers. That paper declares that Russia must always have a strong fleet in the Pacific Ocean.

A FRENCH EXPLANATION.

PARIS, Dec. 6.—According to private advices from Warsaw, the massing of Russian troops on the frontier is attributable to information received by Russia of a concerted plan by Germany and Austria for united action in the event of war between either of those powers and Russia. In that contingency it was proposed that Germany and Austria should suddenly invade Russian Poland and occupy Warsaw by using greater facilities for mobilizing. In consequence of the discovery of this alleged project Russia is resolved to compensate for her slow power of mobilizing by the permanent increase of her frontier forces. The movement implies no aggression, but is purely a defensive precaution.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—The *Tribune* tomorrow will contain a long interview with Hon. James G. Blaine on President Cleveland's message. He says: "I have been reading an abstract of the President's message, and have been especially interested in the comments of the London papers. Those papers all assume to declare the message is a free trade manifesto, and evidently are anticipating an

ENLARGED MARKET

for English fabrics in the United States as a consequence of the President's recommendations. Perhaps that fact stamped the character of the message more clearly than any words said."

"You don't mean actual free trade without duty?" queried the reporter.

"No," replied Blaine, "nor do the London papers mean that. They simply mean that the President has recommended what in the United States is known as a revenue tariff, rejecting the protective feature as an object, and not even permitting protection to result freely as an incident to revenue duty."

"I don't know that I quite comprehend that last point," said the reporter.

"I mean," said Blaine, "that for the

FIRST TIME

in the history of the United States the President recommends retaining in effect a tariff in order that the tariff may be lowered down even below a fair revenue standard. He recommends that the tax on tobacco be retained, and that many millions annually shall be levied on domestic products which would for better come from a tariff on foreign fabrics."

"Then, do you mean to imply that you would favor the repeal of the tobacco tax?"

"Certainly, I mean just that," said Mr. Blaine. "I should urge that it be done at once, even before the Christmas holidays. It would, in the first place, bring great relief to the grower of tobacco all over the country and would, moreover,

[MATERIALLY LESSEN]

the price of the article to consumers. Tobacco to millions of men is a necessity. The President calls it a luxury. It is well to remember that the luxury of yesterday becomes the necessity of today. Watch the number of men at work on farms, in coal mines, along railroads, in iron foundries, or in any calling, and you will find 85 of 100 chewing while they work. After each meal the same proportion seek the solace of the pipe or cigar. These men not only pay millions of tobacco tax but pay an enhanced price, which the tax enables the manufacturer and retailer to impose. The only excuse for such a tax is the actual necessity under which the government found itself during the war and the years immediately following. To

RETAIN THE TAX

now in order to destroy the protection which would incidentally follow from raising the amount of money on foreign imports is a most extraordinary policy for our government."

"Well, then, Mr. Blaine, would you advise the repeal of the whisky tax?"

"No, I would not. Other considerations than those of financial administration are to be taken into account with regard to whisky. There is a moral side to it. To cheapen the price of whisky is to increase the consumption enormously. There would be no sense in urging the reform wrought by high license in many states if the national government

neutralizes the good effect by making whisky within the reach of everyone at 20 cents per gallon. It would destroy high license at once in all the states. Whisky has done a vast

DEAL OF HARM

in the United States. I would try and make it do some good. I would use the tax to fortify our cities on the seaboard. In view of the powerful letter addressed to the democratic party on subject of fortifications by Samuel J. Tilden in 1885, I am amazed that no attention has been paid to the subject by the democratic administration. Never in the history of the world has any government allowed the great cities on its seaboard to remain defenseless."

"But," said the reporter, "you don't think we are to have a war in any direction?"

"Certainly not; but we should change a remote chance into an absolute impossibility."

"But would not our fortifying now possibly look as if we

EXPECTED WAR?"

"Why should it any more than the fortifications made by our grandfathers when they guarded themselves against successful attacks from the armaments of that day? We don't necessarily expect a burglar because we lock our door at night."

"But after the fortification constructions, would you still maintain the tax on whisky?"

"Yes, so long as there is whisky to tax, I would tax it, and when the national government should have no use for the money I would divide the tax among the states of the Federal Union with the specific object of lightening the tax on real estate. If, ultimately, relief could be given in that direction, it would, in my judgment, be a wise and beneficial policy. Some honest but

MISGUIDED FRIENDS

of temperance have urged that the government should not use money derived from the tax on whisky. My reply is that the tax on whisky by the federal government and the consequent enhancement of price, has been a powerful agent in temperance reform by putting it beyond the reach of so many. The amount of whisky consumed in the United States per capita, is not more than forty per cent. of that consumed thirty years ago. In my judgment the whisky tax should be so modified as to permit those who use pure alcohol in the arts or in mechanical pursuits to have it free. In all such cases, the tax could be omitted without danger of fraud, just as now the tax on spirits exported is limited."

"Besides your general and sweeping opposition to the President's recommendations, have you any further

SPECIFIC OBJECTION?

"Yes," answered Mr. Blaine, "I should seriously object to the repeal of the duty on wool. To repeal that would work great injustice to many interests, and would seriously discourage what we should earnestly encourage, namely, sheep culture among the farmers throughout the Union. To break down wool growing and be dependent upon foreign countries for the blankets under which we sleep and the coat that covers our back, is not a wise policy for the national government to enforce."

"Do you think if the President's recommendations were adopted it would increase our export trade?"

"Possibly on some few articles of peculiar construction it might, but it would increase our import trade tenfold as much in the great

STAPLE FABRICS

in woolen and cotton, in iron and steel, in all the thousand and one shapes in which they are wrought. How are we to export staple fabrics to the markets of Europe unless we make them cheaper than they do in Europe? And how are we to manufacture them cheaper unless we get cheaper labor than they have?"

"Do you think the question of labor underlies the whole subject?"

"Of course it does," replied Mr. Blaine, "it is in fact the entire question. Whenever we can force carpenters, masons, iron workers and mechanics in every department to work as cheaply and live as poorly in the United States as similar workmen do in Europe, we can of course manufacture as cheaply as they do in England and France, but I am

TOTALLY OPPOSED

to a policy that would entail such results. To attempt it is equivalent to a social and financial revolution; one that would bring untold distress."

"Yes, but might not the great farming class be benefited by importing articles from Europe instead of buying them at higher prices at home?"

"The moment," answered Mr. Blaine, "you begin to import freely from Europe, you drive our own workmen from mechanical and manufacturing pursuits. In the same proportion they become tillers of the soil, increasing steadily the large home demands, which are constantly enlarging as home manufacturers enlarge. That of course, works a great injury to the farmer, glutting the market with his products and tending constantly to

LOWER PRICES."

"Yes, but the foreign demand for farm products would be increased in like ratio, would it not?"

"Even suppose it were," said