

a few minutes before, engaged in uproariously berating. The convivial companions of the Kansas statesman were not, of course, People's men, and those who engaged him to lecture were greatly exercised at his inconsistency. A committee of censure waited on him at the hotel and upbraided him roundly. He, in substance, told these gentlemen that they might go where they would be warm, as he did not propose to brook any interference with his personal liberty.

This incident seems somewhat small of itself, but its results may not be so insignificant, in a political sense, to Mr. Simpson especially. Subsequently the Cleveland National Club took up the subject, and again the barrows were drawn over the political corpus of the man whose social affinities and indulgences had offended those who had heretofore looked upon him as a pillar-like supporter of their cause. It appeared to be the decided opinion of the majority of the members of the club that sockless feet and champaign suppers together with social intercourse with political enemies, constitute a hotch-potch they could not be prevailed upon to swallow. One of the absurd features of the affair is that it was decided not to pay Mr. "Sockless" Simpson the amount he was to receive, according to agreement, for his lecture. This is too utterly mean as there was no anti-champaign supper proviso in the contract. The parties of the first part—to use legal parlance—had a right to dispenze with his labors in future, but not to repudiate payment of services rendered to date. The inconsistencies are by no means confined to one side of this political tempest on a small scale.

THE DISORDER IN URUGUAY.

REPORTS from Uruguay in South America state, that serious rioting is taking place in Montevideo. It is said that the rioters belong to a club organized for political purposes. The members of this organization call themselves the Junta. They calculated on aid from the soldiers in the event of a revolution. This assistance did not materialize. On the contrary, fifty-three of the Junta party were shot dead by the military. There were about 600 revolutionists in the streets on the night of the 11th inst. A panic seized them when they saw so many of their own party killed, and the determined opposition of the soldiery.

The object of the revolutionists was the murder of Senor Obes, President of Uruguay. For this purpose twenty Sicilians were employed to commit

the crime. They were commanded by a desperado named Abatte. The police discovered the plot in time to warn the President. Four of the prominent leaders of the Junta were arrested. The remnants of the band have fled to the country and are keeping up a kind of guerrilla warfare. The police and troops are closely pursuing them, and the revolution for the present is a failure.

Uruguay is a republic. The President is elected for a term of four years. He is assisted in his executive functions by a council of five ministers. The Congress is composed of two houses, consisting of eighteen senators and forty-six representatives. The latter are chosen for terms of three years and the former for six.

Uruguay declared its independence of Brazil in August, 1825, but the Constitution of the republic was not adopted until July, 1830. It might be said that it owes its independence to Great Britain. Montevideo, its principal city, has over 100,000 inhabitants. It commands the entire commercial trade of the country.

SIGNS ACCUMULATING.

ACCORDING to accounts the U. S. warship "Atlanta" must have had a terrible experience at sea, having been caught in a tremendous storm, which washed over her decks, killed some of her men and injured others. The times are troublous. European war rumors are rife, while revolution continues to raise its bloody arm in the Central and South American republics; earthquakes are shaking the ground on our west coast, and in Italy, filling the people with affright; in Russia plague is following in the wake of gaunt famine, and popular uprisings are threatening the empire. China appears to be in a high revolutionary fever, which bids fair to overthrow the existing dynasty.

It really seems as if we were living in the times when the fig tree is putting forth its buds, indicating that summer is nigh; or that the period of the overturning of things earthly was close at hand. According to the signs it is more than likely that these conditions will get worse in quality and more extensive in quantity. It has come to pass, however, that those who believe that these things are the fulfilment of the words of the Prophets are regarded as "cranks." But even that phase of latter-day society was a part of the burden of the theme of those good men who were inspired to foretell what should transpire in the future.

Pueblo, Col., has a Woman's Hospital now.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

CURIOUS facts relating to China are now made known in London. The existing dynasty is now in a dangerous position. It is considered from the Chinese view as alien. The present monarch and his supporters are very unpopular with influential officials. The Emperor knows this and is fearful of bringing matters to a crisis. When pressed by European powers to extend protection to foreigners within his realms, he explained, through his ministers in Europe, the situation. Lord Salisbury now assures the Chinese viceroy that should a revolution in China be precipitated, because of the efforts of the Emperor to protect aliens, England will give every aid to thwart the aims of the rebels. The leading powers of Europe will also join with England in supporting the present Emperor in his endeavors to protect aliens and to offset disaffected natives. Acting on this assurance, the Chinese government has recently removed high officials who were neglectful of the treaty rights of foreigners. In Hunan, where the greatest trouble exists, the government feared civil war if it sent troops in there. Now it proposes taking active measures at once.

McKINLEY IN EUROPE.

THE business situation in Germany is in a very disturbed condition. A Berlin paper, *Kuhlow's*, is quoted by *Bradstreet's* as saying that German commerce and industry are suffering from a "species of crisis." Thousands of workmen are idle in every manufacturing district. It is declared that such a general stagnation in business has not been known since 1840. The German explanation as to what is the primary cause of this state of affairs is "the McKinley bill." Bad business is attributed on every hand to lessened exports to America.

Bradstreet's is not inclined to accept the German view of the situation. It takes the report of the United States Consul-General in Frankfort to show that the McKinley bill has had very little effect on the trade of certain portions of Germany. The report covers South Germany and the Rhine province, and extends over three years. For the first half year of 1891 goods were exported to the value of \$18,406,301 and for 1890 to the value of \$21,307,600, and for 1889 to the value of \$17,143,551. These were almost entirely manufactured goods. The exports of 1891 exceeded those of 1889, though the McKinley bill is in force. The great increase in 1890 is attributed to the effort to get goods into the United States be-