ORIGINAL DEFECTIVE

THE DAILY RECORD-UNION.

FRIDAY.....NOVEMBER 10, 1882

Meteorological Observations — Taken at Signal Station at the Same Moment.

SACRAMENTO, November 9, 1882—8:02 P. M.

Places of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Direction of wind.	Character of wind.	Rain in 24 hours.	State of the weather
Olympia	30.12	52	N	Light	.....	Clear
Portland	30.11	39	Calm.	Calm	.....	Clear
Roseburg	30.10	40	E.	Light	.....	Cloudy
Mendocino	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Red Bluff	30.06	52	Calm.	Calm	.09	Cloudy
Sacramento	30.02	53	N. W.	Light	.07	Cloudy
S. Francisco	30.03	51	W. 9	Fresh	.....	Clear
Visalia	29.98	56	Calm.	Calm	.05	Clear
Los Angeles	29.98	52	S.	Light	.75	Clear
San Diego	30.00	56	W. 6	Fresh	.31	Clear

Maximum temperature, 58; minimum, 48.

River above low-water mark at 11 A. M., 11 feet 11 inches. A rise of 1 inch in past 24 hours.

JAMES A. BARWICK,
Sergeant, Signal Corps, U. S. A.

SECOND EDITION.

A second edition of the RECORD-UNION is issued each day at 2 P. M. bringing the Eastern and coast news up to that hour. By this arrangement the RECORD-UNION will present the latest news obtainable at all points east and north of Sacramento.

The regular morning edition of the RECORD-UNION is carried by morning trains, and is ahead of all competitors as far north as Chico, on the California and Oregon Railroad; west to Benicia, and south to Stockton, and east to Colfax, Folsom and Placerville and all intermediate places. The second edition matter will be found each day upon the third page.

THIS MORNING'S NEWS.

In New York Government bonds are quoted at 110½ for 4s of 1907; 113 for 4½s; 101½ for 5½s; sterling, $4 81½@4 85½; silver bars, 112.

Silver in London, 51½d; consols, 102 5-16d; 5 per cent. United States bonds, extended, 103½; 4s, 122½; 4½s, 116.

In San Francisco half dollars are quoted at ½ discount to par; Mexican dollars, 91@92 cents.

Mining stocks were in quiet demand in San Francisco yesterday morning. There were heavy sales of California at 25c per share.

The last will of James W. Simonton has been filed in the Clerk's office at Napa. The estate is valued at $240,000.

Frank Hall, charged with attempting to corrupt the star route jury, was placed under $4,000 bonds at Washington yesterday, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In Melville's testimony before the Jeannette Court of Inquiry yesterday no new facts were developed.

By the sinking of the barge Granger at Princeton, Colusa county, Monday, 2,900 sacks of wheat were lost.

John Myers was found drowned near Linden, San Joaquin county, Wednesday.

A bank safe at Preston, Ia., was blown open Wednesday night and robbed of several thousand dollars.

Queen Victoria will review the Indian troops at Windsor Castle.

The Egyptian Government has abolished the joint control over its financial affairs by England and France.

In the San Francisco Stock Board yesterday 81 50 was offered for 1,000 Confederate bonds.

George J. Barnes died suddenly at Napa Wednesday night, from the effects of opium smoking.

One hundred Chinese certificates were issued at the San Francisco Custom-house yesterday, 83 the day before.

Michael Fitzpatrick has been arrested at Gold Hill, Nev., on a charge of arson, in connection with the burning of the school-house Wednesday evening.

A snow-storm prevailed at Virginia, Nev., yesterday.

Disorder reigns supreme in Lyons, France.

A serious accident occurred Wednesday night on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railroad, near Quincy, Ill.

New Orleans was in darkness again last night, no arrangement having been made with the gas company.

At Byron, N. Y., Wednesday, while firing anvils over the Democratic victory, three men were shockingly injured.

Navin, the absconding ex-Mayor and bond forger of Adrian, Mich., was captured at El Paso, Texas, yesterday.

Abdication is threatened by King Charles of Roumania.

Owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria, the public schools of Birdsboro, Pa., were closed yesterday.

Two boys were killed near Peoria, Ill., yesterday, by a train of coal cars breaking through a bridge.

Chinese and Russian troops are being concentrated upon opposite sides of the Amoor river.

The railroad bridge at Great Bend, N. Y., was burned yesterday.

In a railway accident in Algeria yesterday ten persons were killed and thirty-six wounded.

A fire at Toronto, Ont., yesterday, caused a loss of $100,000.

The additional election returns given this morning are not calculated to arouse the Republicans from their depression, as the Democrats continue to pile up their majorities both in California and the States east of the Rocky Mountains.

A DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

It is now perfectly evident that the next Congress will have a considerable majority, and perhaps this fact is the most hopeful one in the situation, so far as the Republicans are concerned. For the Democrats have never failed to blunder when they possessed power. Again and again they have been put in through the dissatisfaction of the Republicans with their own leaders, and again and again they have lost all the ground so gained, as soon as they found their hands free. And yet it may be that even this rule has its exception. It happens that the Democrats are coming into power precisely at the time when popular faith in one of the old Democratic doctrines is beginning to revive. Nothing is more certain than that the tariff question will be one of the most important issues of the near future. It is highly probable that it will cut a prominent figure in the Presidential contest of 1884. And if the Democrats have the courage of their convictions, and can find leaders who possess some character, there is no reason why they should not so deal with this question in Congress as to make any reaction against them impossible. Certainly it is their opportunity, and certainly this course will be expected of them. But if they, too, are under the control of "Bosses," and are concerned only to strengthen the "machine," they will be afraid to commit themselves to a positive policy, and they will in that case rapidly lose what they have gained this year. Arguing from their past this must be conceded to be the most probable result, but even with a Democratic Congress it is never safe to prophesy.

MR. DOYLE'S EXPERIMENT.

Mr. Doyle has made his experiment, and he now knows how a defeated candidate feels. He no doubt realizes also that the "anti-monopoly" device was not at all what he supposed it to be, as regards popularity. The support of the *Chronicle* and of Harrison's pocket "Anti-Monopoly" party, and of the so-called Farmers' Convention, all failed to bring him within a hundred miles of success. The "influence" of the *Chronicle* has been wonderfully illustrated in this campaign and election, and nowhere more strikingly than in the case of Mr. Doyle. And after all the latter gentleman's diatribes about the wicked "contract system," and all the rest of it, to think that he should have been thus ignored by the voters. Really, it is too bad. It would almost seem that demagogism, like virtue, is its own reward, and that it will have to be content with that.

NOT AFRAID.

We observe that the authorities of Reno have ordered the Chinese wash-men to remove beyond the town limits. It is evident from this that the people of Reno are not affected by the threats which the Nevada Chinese laundrymen employed to defeat such an ordinance. They said they would do no more washing for that community if they were exiled, and thereupon the community "caved." At Reno, however, this menace does not appear to frighten anybody, and the prospect of a total cessation of shirt-washing is regarded with an equanimity which speaks volumes for the habits of the public.

SUSANVILLE is rising from her ashes. The *Advocate* says that the town is fast assuming its former appearance. The buildings now erected are a great improvement on those burned, and when all the buildings have been completed Susanville will be as pretty a mountain town as can be found in the State.

THE *Times*, of New York city, has been investigating some things, and finds that the cost of conducting the government of that city amounts to $30,000,000 per annum; that $20,000,000 more is spent annually for rum, while only $6,500,000 per annum is spent on churches and church charities.

THE assessed valuation of Colorado is $.04,446,000.

THE CAUSES OF THE REPUBLICAN DEFEAT IN CALIFORNIA.

It is necessary to point out clearly the causes of the Republican defeat in this State, for it is only by apprehending the truth at such times that useful lessons for future guidance can be obtained. And above all it is necessary that the responsibility for this defeat should be placed where it belongs, since in no other way can similar errors be avoided hereafter. When the Republican State Convention was about to assemble in this city last summer, the RECORD UNION pointed out what appeared to it to be the wisest course for the party to take in the campaign. We then expressed the opinion that a dispassionate and strictly just attitude should be assumed towards the railroads; that the platform should guarantee equal protection to all interests; that a clearly-defined position should be taken on the Sunday law question; that every appearance of demagogism should be avoided. We offered this advice because we desired the success of the Republican party, and because we believed that public opinion ran in the lines we indicated. But the Convention was in the hands of men who had a theory of their own. They believed that in order to succeed it was necessary to outbid the Democrats in professions of hostility to the railroad interest. They also believed that it was possible to equivocate on the Sunday law issue, and thus to retain the support of the temperance element while not losing that of the other side. The result was that the Convention put forward a platform bristling with expressions of animosity to the transportation interest; that this was made the central factor of the canvass; and that an ambiguous or rather negative Sunday law plank was adopted.

The RECORD-UNION was not prepared to accept a platform which it regarded as cruelly unjust towards a most important and beneficent interest. To the State ticket nominated by the Convention this journal gave no support, consequently. Believing that the Republican policy was altogether wrong, we did not fail to express our convictions. We have no disposition to set up claims of special influence. We have no doubt that there will be plenty of people to do that for themselves. All that we do claim is that we comprehended the bent of public opinion more accurately than the Republican leaders did, and that as a result of this clearer perception we were right and they were wrong. In the first bitterness of disappointment some of the friends of Mr. Estee have intimated that the RECORD-UNION is somehow responsible for the defeat of the Republican party. This, however, is a mistake. Had the RECORD-UNION supported the platform it would only have shared in the defeat, for it was the campaign programme which caused that defeat, and not any journalistic comments upon the programme. The truth is that what is called journalistic influence is very much misunderstood. When newspapers, in an intelligent community, appear on the surface to lead and direct public thought, it is only because they have succeeded in catching and giving voice to what the public are thinking. In so plain a matter as that of the Republican platform there was no need for journalistic guidance. Every man could see for himself what the party policy was. All that the RECORD-UNION did was to put into literary form, and publish, that which many people were thinking.

The election has proved that we were successful in interpreting the sentiment of the majority. If we are entitled to any credit, it is simply for the possession of some perspicacity in this connection. We took pains to find out the direction of public opinion, and we succeeded. That is all that needs to be said upon this point. But as regards the lessons of the campaign it is very essential that the Republican politicians should recognize the truth. The election shows that the "Anti-Monopoly" issue was a mistake. That will have to be conceded beyond dispute, for it is perfectly evident that if the public had desired to make war upon the railroads they would have elected the candidates who professed the most unrelenting hostility to them. Mr. Estee stumped the State from one end to the other, and everywhere he solicited votes solely upon his "anti-railroad" professions. He is an able speaker, and he put his arguments in the most attractive form. It was impossible to mistake the meaning of his appeal. The people assuredly did not mistake it. By electing his opponent they declared that they did not want an "anti-railroad" administration. It was impossible to make this issue any plainer and stronger than the Republican Convention made it. They staked the campaign upon it, and they have lost the campaign. The significance of the outcome must be recognized by everyone.

The Republicans formally announced that they did not want the support of any persons or journals who were disposed to deal fairly by the railroads. They did not have the support of those persons and journals, and they are defeated. They thought they could satisfy the temperance element by a meaningless plank on the Sunday law. The result was that the temperance vote was divided between Stoneman and McDonald. Of course it is not possible to say confidently that this crushing defeat would have been avoided had the party taken the advice of the RECORD-UNION; but in the light of accomplished facts it seems a just assumption that in that case the result would have been much more satisfactory. For, as we have before observed, our suggestions were founded upon careful observation and inquiry, and the result has sufficiently demonstrated that we were better informed as to the bent of public opinion than the Republican politicians were. The latter were too superficial in their reasoning. They indulged in too many gratuitous assumptions. They began with the assumption that the anti-railroad sentiment was the key to the situation. In this they were entirely self-deceived. So far was this from being the case that the people of California deliberately rejected the most pronounced and highly-seasoned anti-railroad platform, and indorsed the most conservative one. Having made this initial blunder the Republican Convention could not get back to firm ground, but went further and further from the path of sound policy, with the results we now see.

We have no inclination to aggravate the disappointment and soreness of those who are defeated, but we must in justice to ourselves point out that a very large proportion of the Republican party has been with the RECORD UNION in this campaign. Those who differed from us doubtless believed that they were right and we were wrong. It is every man's privilege to do his own thinking. But when people do their own thinking, and thereby defeat their own ends, they must not try to escape the responsibility, by putting it over on to those who happened to see the truth more clearly. This election proves that the view of the campaign which the RECORD-UNION took coincided with the view taken by the majority of the people. We are unfeignedly glad that this is so, because our confidence in the good judgment and intelligence of the public has been vindicated. And we hope that the Republican defeat will open the eyes of the politicians to the facts we have pointed out, and that it will at the same time convince them of the necessity of proposing only just and equitable measures when they are dealing with a reading and thinking people, who can see through political "dodges" as plainly as anyone, and who are not, as the event proves, to be caught by mere rhetoric. If these lessons are well learned they may bear useful fruit in the future.

A LONDON paper notes the curious and disagreeable fact that, of the ten prisoners brought up at the Marylebone Police Court one morning recently on "night" charges, nine women were taken into custody as "drunk and disorderly."

THE DEMOCRATIC MISTAKE.

The Democratic party has thus far been altogether incapable of interpreting public sentiment correctly. In the present conjuncture it can be trusted to repeat its standing blunder by assuming that the people have taken a sudden affection for Democratic doctrines. Whenever it has gained power it has obtained it by being selected as the least of two evils. That is the truth. It has been rendered successful by Republican votes which were cast for Democratic candidates as a rebuke to Republican corruption or demagogism. And the reason why the Democrats never can retain power for any length of time is because they too are controlled by "Bosses," and because these "Bosses," with the stupidity which is characteristic of their class, persist in regarding Democratic victories as indorsements of their methods. As a result every Democratic victory puts a new set of "Bosses" in power, and they at once proceed to misbehave themselves, and to disgust the people. If the Democracy had statesmen for leaders they would understand that such success as they have just obtained imposed upon them the most rigorous obligations. They would see that this was their opportunity—not to fill their pockets, not to revel in spoils, not to gobble up all the offices—but to show the country that the Democratic party was worthy of confidence, and that it could safely be intrusted with the control of the Government. But nothing of this kind can be expected from a party whose leaders and press have not the sense to realize that it has not been supported because the people believe in it, but only because that was the sole method by which Republican misdoing could be punished. When we note the silly bragging of the Democratic organs about victories every one of which has been the direct work of Republican votes, we are tempted to conclude that such a party can never succeed in winning public confidence, and that under that or any other name it will remain only as a foil to the more intelligent elements of the nation.

CAN IT BE REUNITED.

Eastern journals are already talking about the prospect of reuniting the Republican party. The first thing to be determined is whether such a feat is possible. The most fatal symptom in the present political situation is the dearth of issues. The Republican party has been defeated throughout the East by those elements in it which refuse to support any party merely for the sake of the offices. That is the plain truth. Now those elements cannot be expected to go back to the Republican party so long as it possesses no issues. They will not submit to bolster up the "Bosses." They will wait a little to see if new issues are brought forward, and then they will form a new party. The prospects of the National Republican party are, in our opinion, very gloomy. It is true there no ground of uneasiness to anyone but to the "machine" politicians. There is no reason why the people should care for the survival of a party which has ceased to represent any principles. We do not believe that the Republican party at the East can recover before the next Presidential election. We believe that the elections this fall indicate the election of a Democratic President in 1884. But we also believe that despite all appearances the Democratic party is moribund, and that it too will before long be replaced by an organization less corrupt and fossilized. The Democracy is as destitute of principles as its opponent. All political contests have degenerated into scrambles for offices. And that is a condition of things which will not be tolerated long.

THE KING ISLANDERS.

Lieutenant Healy relates that when in the Arctic Ocean he visited King Island, and found there a tribe which built its houses on the faces of precipitous cliffs, as no other race of men ever did. We are inclined to think that Mr. Healy is mistaken as to the uniqueness of the houses he found on King Island. In the gorges of the Colorado, where it flows through a great table land through which its bed has been eroded to a depth sometimes of 3,000 feet and upwards, a race of extinct Indians built their dwellings, on the precipitous faces of these gigantic cliffs. It is true that they did not use poles in their construction, as stated of the King Islanders, but they certainly did build them on the face of the cliff. Again, cliff-dwellings, not of the same kind, but still distinctively cliff-dwellings, are found in Palestine, and in parts of Hindostan. We are not aware that geologists have attempted to group and trace connection between the cliff-dwellers, as has been done in the case of the lake-dwellers, but it is no doubt possible to effect this. Cliff-dwelling would naturally depend primarily upon the formation of the country inhabited, but secondarily it would signify a definite stage of civilization, perhaps not far, if at all, in advance of the so called cave-dwelling epoch. The King Islanders no doubt belong to a very low order of development, but for that very reason a study of their habits and customs would be very interesting and important.

THE HALIFAX ALMSHOUSE.

The burning of the Halifax almshouse, involving the loss of thirty-three lives, is one of those terrible casualties which seem meant to satirize the pretended precautions taken for the safe-keeping of public institutions. How many hundred similar asylums are there in this country, all possessing suppositious means of protection against fire, yet all alike destitute in reality of any protection whatever? How many times have we all read of the hose that ought to have been in readiness; of the tanks which ought to have been available; of the engines or the fire-extinguishers which according to the theory ought to have been at hand? How many elaborately appointed theaters and hospitals and college buildings and hotels and mills have been destroyed by fire, notwithstanding every alleged precaution? The fact seems to be that in all these cases the want of practice and familiarity with the means of protection operates precisely the same as the entire absence of those means would. Nobody knows what to do when the critical moment arrives, and in the confusion all the directions are forgotten, and the fire gets so much headway that it becomes impossible to contend against it. In the Nova Scotia case this confusion has resulted in a deplorable loss of life.

COMMON QUOTATION ERRORS.—"God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" was long attributed to the Psalms of David, until oft-repeated corrections have convinced people that the sentiment belongs to Maria in Laurence Sterne's 'Sentimental Journey.' The epigram, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," is still often quoted as one of the Proverbs of Solomon, and is rarely attributed to its author, Butler (see 'Hudibras,' Part II., canto 2, line 843). The nearest approach to any such phrase to be found in the Bible is the text, "He who spareth the rod hateth his son" (Prov. xiii., 24). The reference to "pouring oil on troubled waters" is often supposed to be scriptural, though the Bible does not make any such allusion. "Man wants but little here below," is an expression no older than Goldsmith's "Hermit," though it is generally quoted either as Scripture or from a line of an ancient hymn. "Mansions of the blest" are mentioned in the Revelations, not St. John the Divine, but the Monk of Evesham (A. D. 1496).—[All the Year Round.

Near Nigdeh, in Asia Minor, there is a gold mine known as the Boulgar-Daghi, which the Sultan's Minister of Commerce and of Mines and Forests is making great efforts to work. He believes that the mine contains considerable deposits of the precious metal, and has forwarded a sum £4,000 to carry out the work. He intends soon to forward a further sum of £10,000. There has already been extracted a considerable quantity of ore.

HOME AND ABROAD.

Additional Election News—Collision of Trains—The Carlisle Indian School—Methodist Episcopal Board of Missions—Two Boys Killed—Railway Construction—Seizure of Clydesdale Horses—Affairs in Foreign Lands—Etc.

[SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE RECORD-UNION.]

DOMESTIC NEWS.

The Elections East of the Rockies.

NEW YORK, November 9th.—The *Times* gives the following summary: In the Forty-eighth Congress the Democrats will control the House of Representatives by a majority of 71, the figures being Republicans 127, Democrats 198. The State will be represented in the next Congress by 21 Democrats and 13 Republicans—a Democratic gain of 8. The Assembly will consist of 85 Democrats and 43 Republicans, thus giving the Democrats a majority of 42 in the lower house. The Senate stands 17 Democrats to 17 Republicans.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRATS IN A QUANDARY.

NEW YORK, November 9th.—The *Tribune* says: In the midst of the ecstacies of delight inspired by the election of Cleveland, the Democrats of the metropolis find themselves confronted with the most perplexing puzzle of modern times. It is all about the Coroner. William H. Kennedy was elected to that office Tuesday. To-day it turns out that there are five gentlemen answering to that name residing in the city, with several wards to hear from. Two of these at least lay claim to the office, and propose to have it, or have the reason why satisfactorily explained to them. One of the contestants is a vendor of beverages, the other an undertaker.

AN EVENT UTTERLY UNPRECEDENTED.

NEW YORK, November 9th.—The extent of the Democratic victory is not yet told. Cleveland's majority in the State will reach the enormous total of 190,000—utterly unprecedented in the history of the country. Counties that never went Democratic since the Republican party was organized have now gone heavily for Cleveland. Among them are the following: Broome, Cattaraugus, Chatauqua, Chenango, Cayuga, Jefferson, Madison, Oneida, Ontario, Orleans, Oswego, Saratoga, Steuben, Suffolk, Tioga, Tompkins, Warren and Wyoming. Out of sixty counties, the Republicans carry precisely ten. But there is something behind this, for notwithstanding Cleveland's great majority, he has not received so many polls as Hancock had in 1880, when the latter was beaten by 21,000. The fact is, the Republicans either stayed at home or voted for Cleveland. The rebuke to the Administration is everywhere considered complete and terrible.

NEW YORK'S DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY.

NEW YORK, November 9th.—The *Times* says: Complete returns from counties now being received increase the majority of Cleveland for Governor to 196,000, and that the official vote will make the majority not under 200,000.

THE FREE CANAL QUESTION.

NEW YORK, November 9th.—Following is the vote of the city on the constitutional amendment to make the canals of the State free: For the amendment, 114,054; against, 630.

WISCONSIN STATE LEGISLATURE.

MILWAUKEE, November 9th.—Returns for the State Legislature, compiled, show the following complexion: Senate, 19 Republicans and 19 Democrats—a Democratic gain of 4. Assembly, 52 Republicans, 45 Democrats, 2 Prohibitionists, 1 Independent—a Republican loss of 12. Republican majority on joint ballot, 9.

BULLDOZING AND FRAUD.

MEMPHIS, November 9th.—General James R. Chalmers, Independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second Mississippi District, opposing Van H. Manning, the Democratic nominee, is in the city. In an interview he asserts that bulldozing was practiced in Tallahatchie county, where an election was prevented from being held under the pretense of fear of the small-pox, which deprived him of 500 votes, and one box in De Soto county, where the Judges refused an election, which lost to him 200 votes. Notwithstanding all these, he claims the election on the returns made by 1,070 majority.

CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY.

CHICAGO, November 9th.—Returns from Chicago and Cook county, complete, show the following result: For County Treasurer, J. E. Ship (Dem.), 2,852 plurality; Sheriff, Hanchett (Dem.), 4,033 plurality; County Clerk, Ryan (Dem.), 799 plurality; Probate Clerk, Tennett (Rep.), 913 plurality; Coroner, Boyden, 749 plurality; County Superintendent of Schools, Hunt (Rep.), 30 plurality; County Commissioners, 4 Democrats and 1 Republican; Probate Judge, Knickerbocker (Rep.), 126 plurality; County Judge, Prendergast, 1,140 plurality. As has been seen, the county is very evenly divided between the Republicans and Democrats. Party lines were almost totally ignored outside of the active politicians, and the candidates were chosen entirely on personal popularity. The highest Democratic plurality is 2,852, and the highest Republican plurality 4,163, indicating an independent vote of over 7,000.

NEARLY A CLEAN SWEEP.

OMAHA, November 9th.—The returns show the election of Dawes (Rep.) for Governor, and the rest of the State ticket, by 12,000 majority, with the exception of Clark for Treasurer and Gere for Regent.

ELECTED TO CONGRESS.

MT. STERLING (Ky.), November 9th.—Adams (Dem.) defeats White (Rep.) for Congress in the Tenth District. The Kentucky Congressional delegation stands 10 Democrats and 3 Republicans.

RACINE (Wis.), November 9th.—Returns to-day give Winans (Dem.) 254 majority for Congress in the First District over Williams (Rep.).

INDIANAPOLIS, November 9th.—Pelles' majority for Congress is reduced to 84, according to Republican figures. The Democrats claim that English has a majority of 90.

DES MOINES (Ia.), November 9th.—The latest returns indicate that the Republicans have lost the following Congressmen: Farwell in the Second, Updegraff in the Fourth, Wilson in the Fifth and Orson in the Ninth. The successful Democrats are: Murphy, Weller, Frederick and Pusey. The Congressional delegation will therefore stand: Republicans 7, Democrats 4. The last House had 9 Republicans.

STAUNTON (Va.), November 9th.—In the Seventh Congressional District Paul (Coalition) is elected.

GALVESTON (Tex.), November 9th.—Ochiltree (Rep.) has carried the Seventh District.

JACKSON (Miss.), November 9th.—There is no doubt of the election of Chalmers and Van Eaton, both by small majorities.

RALEIGH (N. C.), November 9th.—Returns from the First District indicate the election of W. F. Pool (Rep.). Doubts are entertained as to the election of Bennett (Rep.), Congressman-at-Large, and Robbins (Dem.) in the Seventh District.

WILMINGTON (Del.), November 9th.—Lore (Dem.) for Congress has 1,923 majority.

CEDAR RAPIDS (Ia.), November 9th.—Wilson (Rep.) is elected to Congress in the Fifth District over Frederick.

OSHKOSH (Wis.), November 9th.—Gunther is elected to Congress in the Sixth District over Haben.

LOUISVILLE (Ky.), November 9th.—Omitting the Tenth District, which is in doubt, the delegation of Kentucky stands as follows: Oscar Turner (Dem.), First District; James E. Clay (Dem.), Second; John E. Halsell (Dem.), Third; Thomas R. Robertson (Dem.), Fourth; Albert S. Willis (Dem.), Fifth; John Z. Carlisle (Dem.), Sixth; Thomas S. Blackburn (Dem.), Seventh; Phil. B. Thompson (Dem.), Eighth; W. W. Culberson (Rep.), Ninth; Frank Wolford (Dem.), Eleventh.

DETROIT, November 9th.—The Michigan delegation in Congress will stand as follows: First District, Wm. C. Maybury (Dem.); Second, N. B. Eldridge (Dem.); Third, E. S. Lacy (Rep.); Fourth, Geo. L. Yaple (Dem.); Fifth, J. C. Houseman (Dem.); Sixth, E. B. Winans (Dem.); Seventh, E. C. Carleton (Dem.); Eighth, R. G. Horr (Rep.); Ninth, B. M. Cutcheon (Rep.); Tenth, H. H. Hatch (Rep.); Eleventh, Edward Brilting (Rep.).

Singular Experience of a Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, November 9th.—As the steamer Emma C. Elliot was coming up the river last night, the cabin passengers and crew were startled by a singular whistling sound in the air about the boat. Captain Postal went to the electrical machine and turned on the light—800 candle power—and in a moment the whole foggy river was flooded with light. It was seen that the noise proceeded from an innumerable colony of wild ducks on their way southward. The blinding glare startled the fowls, and rising in great crowds they began flying straight at the lamps. For twenty minutes the boat was literally full of ducks. Some of them would hit heavily against the glass around the light, and fall stunned to the deck. Others fell into the faces of the men, and were knocked down with sticks and canes. In all, several hundred were secured. Thirty-six were found concealed in different parts of the cabin this morning, when the boat came into St. Louis. Others were found about the boilers and in the engine-room, and a great number were killed by the wheels. The ducks were mostly in the water when the boat ran into the immense flock, and when the electric light was turned on they seemed to grow crazy with fear. They rose in great droves, and whirled around in the air before dashing themselves against the lamp.

Seizure of Clydesdale Horses.

ALEXIS (Ill.), November 9th.—This morning James Johnson and Wm. Buchanan, acting for the Clydesdale Breeding and Exporting Company, with the Sheriff and posse, seized and took away 134 Clydesdale horses from the large stock-farm of Colonel Robert Holloway, the well-known importer and dealer in that breed of animals. The cause of the seizure has not transpired.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

ALEXIS, November 9th.—The agent of the breeding company says Colonel Holloway was merely acting as agent of the company, to sell horses for a share of the proceeds; that he has been selling a large number of horses, and that his remittances were satisfactory. The company became uneasy on the score of its property. Colonel Holloway, on the other hand, states that he has a part interest in the stock, and that he had remitted nearly all of the company's share of the proceeds of sales. Colonel Holloway bears a first-class reputation, and is the leading importer of Clydesdales in the country. He has replevined the herd, which is valued at $225,000.

The Carlisle Indian School.

WASHINGTON, November 9th.—Indian Commissioner Price has received the annual report of the Carlisle Indian School, which shows that at the date of the last report there were 180 Indian boys and 87 Indian girls at the school. During the year 75 boys and 51 girls have been received, 62 boys and 28 girls returned to agencies. Four boys and two girls died, and at the close of the fiscal year 188 boys and 108 girls remained at the school. The largest representation was from the Cheyenne, Omaha and Osage tribes, and $5,713 worth of wagons, harness, shoes and tinware had been made by the students. The girls made their own garments, and much of the boys' clothing.

Methodist Episcopal Mission.

NEW YORK, November 9th.—The Methodist Episcopal Board of Missions continued its labors this afternoon, and appropriated the following sums for the missions in the United States not in the Conference: Arizona, $8,000; Black Hills, $3,600; Dakota, $5,500; Indian Territory, $2,000; Montana, $11,500; New Mexico, $2,500; Utah, $12,500; the Northern New York Welsh Mission, $200; the Norwegian and Swedish missions in California, $2,200; the Swedish and Norwegian missions in New York, East Conference, $1,600 and $2,000, respectively.

One Year's Railway Construction.

CHICAGO, November 9th.—The *Railway Age* states: Railway construction during the month of October in the United States aggregated 1,068 miles of main track on 71 different lines in 30 States, making a total for ten months of the present year of 9,143 miles on 293 lines in 43 States and Territories, and estimates the total construction for the year at between 11,000 and 12,000 miles, which far exceeds the construction in any previous year. Dakota leads in the construction during the past month, with 131 miles, Texas comes next, with 60 miles. Arizona built 29 miles, California 22, Colorado 47, Idaho 22, Oregon 11.

Bank Safe Burglarized.

CLINTON (Ia.), November 9th.—Bartholomew & Co.'s bank safe, at Preston, was blown open last night, and robbed of several thousand dollars.

Five Millions Per Week.

WASHINGTON, November 9th.—Secretary Folger this afternoon directed Assistant Treasurer Acton, at New York, to redeem any of the United States bonds which have been called in for redemption, at the rate of $5,000,000 per week.

A City in Darkness.

NEW ORLEANS, November 9th.—No arrangement having been made with the gas company, the city is in darkness again to-night.

Catholic Synod.

NEW YORK, November 9th.—The Synod of the Catholic Archdiocese of New York (Cardinal McCloskey presiding) considered to-day the government of the sub-clergy, management of the parochial schools, confirmation, confession, absolution and the administration of the sacrament.

Railroad Collision.

QUINCY (Ill.), November 9th.—The passenger train last night about midnight on the St. Louis, Keokuk and Northwestern Railroad collided with a freight train twelve miles south of this city. The smashup was fearful. A fireman, brakeman and a passenger named Griffin, of Keokuk, were badly hurt. Griffin's skull was fractured, and his recovery is doubtful. The wounded were brought here.

Three Men Shockingly Injured.

ROCHESTER (N. Y.), November 9th.—Yesterday afternoon some Democrats at Byron were anvil firing, when an anvil exploded. A blacksmith named Metolf had his right arm shattered and afterwards amputated. A man named Stafford lost the sight of both eyes, and another named Donahoe had his nose blown off and lost the sight of one eye.

Two Boys Killed.

PEORIA (Ill.), November 9th.—Two boys named Engelk were killed at Millar's coal mine to-day. A train of loaded cars, on which they were riding, broke through a bridge and fell a distance of twenty-five feet. The boys were buried in the wreck.

Schools Closed by Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

READING (Pa.), November 9th.—The public schools of Birdsboro were closed to-day, owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever and diphtheria.

Adrian's Ex-Mayor Captured at Last.

EL PASO (Tex.), November 9th.—Thomas J. Navin, the ex-Mayor and absconding bond forger of Adrian, Mich., was captured by the City Marshal to-day.

Punishment Approved.

WASHINGTON, November 9th.—The Indian Bureau is informed by the Agent at the Tule River Agency, California, that several parties charged with selling liquor to Indians have been fined $100 and sentenced to jail for one year by Judge Hoffman. This is regarded as most encouraging by the Department, as such offenses have heretofore been difficult of punishment.

No New Facts Developed.

WASHINGTON, November 9th.—Melville continued his narrative before the Jeannette Court of Inquiry to-day, but no new facts were developed.

Held to Answer.

WASHINGTON, November 9th.—In the Police Court this morning, Frank Fall, charged with conspiracy to corrupt the jurymen of the star route trial, was placed under $4,000 bonds, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

An Indian Village Shelled and Destroyed.

NEW YORK, November 9th.—The *Herald* has this from British Columbia: The Corwin has arrived from Sitka. She reports that the Hoolsnoo Indians in Alaska are troublesome and aggressive. They seized a boat and whaling gear of the whaling company at Killiness, and took two white prisoners and threatened to kill them. Sixty-six sailors and marines from the United States steamer Adams, under Lieutenant Barrett, were dispatched to the scene of trouble. Commander Merriam proceeded thither in the Corwin. The prisoners were released, and a fine of 400 blankets was imposed as a penalty. The Indians refused to pay, and remained defiant, rendering it necessary for the vessel to shell and destroy a portion of the village.

Railroad Bridge Burned.

BINGHAMTON (N. Y.), November 9th.—The large wooden bridge belonging to the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad across the Susquehanna river at Great Bend, connecting that road with the Erie, was burned this morning.

Thermometrical.

NEW YORK, November 9th—Midnight.—Highest temperature to-day, 60°; lowest, 41°.

CHICAGO, November 9th.—Highest temperature to-day, 56°; lowest, 47°.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Resignation Announced—The Under Secretaryship of Ireland—Opposition to General Wolseley.

DUBLIN, November 9th.—Richard Hallon, Home Rule member of the House of Commons from Queens county, Ireland, has announced his resignation.

It is reported that the Under Secretaryship has been offered to O'Connor.

The *Freeman's Journal* in an article protesting against conferring the freedom of Dublin on General Wolseley on his return to this city, asserts that Wolseley, when about to start for Egypt, declared that the only alloy to his pleasure over the prospect of his expedition was the fear that the Irish people might take advantage of his absence to rise, and he would not be there to suppress them. During the pendency of the discussion of the coercion bill, too, says the *Journal*, he expressed hopes that if the Irish should revolt he might be sent to Ireland to suppress them, and teach them what war meant.

Gladstone and Home Rule.

DUBLIN, November 9th.—*Freeman's Journal* says: "Premier Gladstone never before yesterday declared so distinctly and clearly his opinion of the necessity of home rule, or the extent to which it should be conceded. It is impossible to exaggerate the significance of his utterance. Gladstone would not dare use the words he did unless there was some real meaning behind them. The proposition that England will recognize home rule was distinctly admitted, and brought more clearly into the domain of practical politics by Gladstone in his speech."

The *Irish Times*, commenting on this point, says editorially: "Gladstone has made a remarkable and emphatic new bid for the Irish vote."

The Indian Troops to be Reviewed by the Queen—Arabi and His Trial—Protest Signed.

LONDON, November 9th.—The Queen will review the Indian troops at Windsor Castle, and decorate some of the force for conspicuous bravery in the Egyptian war.

A dispatch to the *Times* from Cairo says the Egyptian authorities have arrested a servant sent by some one of the rebel prisoners to the English consul who is acting for Arabi and his fellows. Sir Edward Mallaby, the British Consul-General at Cairo, thereupon demanded that he be released. Arabi in prison is a greater curse to the people of this country than Arabi free. The colossal blunder of the trial of Arabi is universally admitted.

Greece and Turkey have signed a protest looking to the evacuation of the disputed points on the frontier.

Divorce Granted.

DUBLIN, November 9th.—The Court has granted a divorce to Mrs. Wellesley against Colonel Wellesley, son of Earl Cowley, on the ground of adultery committed by Wellesley with Kate Vaughan, the actress.

The French Ministerial Statement.

PARIS, November 9th.—Premier Duclerc, President of the Council, in opening the Chambers to-day, said: "Our relations with foreign nations are very pleasant. Certain changes have occurred in Egypt, in consequence of the occupation by the British, but no permanent settlement of the present complications will be made without France having a voice in it. Friendly assurances have been received from the Government of Great Britain upon this subject. The French Ministry would without doubt conduct affairs with prudence, fostering a spirit of conciliation, but it would not thwart the majority. The Ministry are prepared to continue their functions." The Chamber reviewed the speech coldly, failing to cheer even its most vigorous and effective portions, and at times there were ill suppressed moans on the part of some members. The extreme left of the Chamber had an after meeting, at which there was a broad discussion of the subject. It was decided at the first opportunity to interpellate the Ministry upon its general political policy.

Disorderly Socialists—Reporters Fired.

LYONS, November 9th.—The Socialists held a meeting last night, at which Madame Paul Minck presided. Reporters of the daily press, who had front seats and were intending to furnish a full report, were expelled by the members of the secret organization, and the police, attempting to interfere to prevent trouble, were pelted with mud and hustled about, with cries of "Long live the social revolution!" After speeches were ended the meeting broke up in great disorder.

Demonstration Prevented by the Police.

LYONS, November 9th.—The police this morning forcibly cleared the square of the Hotel de Ville, in order to prevent a demonstration that had been previously announced to be held there.

The Egyptian Question in the House of Commons.

LONDON, November 9th.—In the House of Commons this afternoon Robert Arthur Arnold (Liberal) gave notice that he would move an amendment to Sir Stafford Northcote